START

OAKLAND REPUBLICAN

JANUARY 6, 1910

TO

DECEMBER 26, 1912

MISSING: MAR. 2,9, APR. 20, JULY 6,27, SEPT. 28 OCT. 26, DEC. 7,28, 1911

MdBE

CONTINUED

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JANUARY 6, 1910

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MISSING: JAN. 25, FEB. 1,22, MAR. 28, APR. 25 MAY 2, 1912

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1910. NUMBER 45

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ORGANIZED

Mr. Otho T. Fike Was Made President—Constables Appointed.

The new Board of County Commissioners, composed of Messrs. Otho S. Fike, hold-over member, and D. M. Dixon and Walter M. Lowdermilk, newly elected members, organized at the Board room in the court house here Monday by the election of Mr. Fike as president of that body. The selection of Mr. Fike as president of the Board, he being the oldest in point of service, was an honor due him. He is eminently qualified to fill the position and we bespeak a successful administration of county affairs at the hands of the new board.

Routine business of a general nature was transacted by the Board and it adjourned yesterday morning after making printing contracts for the year and announcing the following appointments of constables for the districts named:

District No. 1, J. R. Glass; No. 2, Jeremiah Nugent; No. 3, no appointment; No. 4, Grant Hershberger; No. 5, Silas Teats; No. 6, Homer D. Custer; No. 7, Lincoln Callis; No. 8, no appointment; No. 9, Albert Bolden; Nos. 10, 11 and 12, no appointments; No. 13, George J. Pool; No. 14, Claude Brown.

The appointment of Mr. Callis as constable for No. 7 was strongly opposed by several friends of Mr. W. A. Maffett, who was an applicaut for reappointment. Mr. Callis had the endorsement of four members of the District Committee.

Frank S. Davidson in "Old Farmer Hopkins."

"Old Farmer Hopkins," one of the brightest rural dramas ever written, will be produced at Beckwith's opera house on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, for the benefit of the Mountain City Band, by the well known comedian, Frank S. Davidson, and an excellent company of [illegible] talent. Special scenery is carried for this piece and the mechanical effects, specialties, etc., all go to make it a delightful evening's entertainment. We all know Frank Davidson, he having visited Oakland several years during the theatrical season, and he always has given the people of Oakland good, clean, honest comedy entertainment, and there will be no exception to the rule in this instance. The following well known local people will be in the cast: Chas. A. Tower, Jas. E. Varina, Jos. H. White, W. Harper Bartlett, Will White, Miss Rebecca Thayer, Miss Agnes Rasche and Miss Marguerite Hart. Do not miss this opportunity for an enjoyable evening of entertainment.

SERIES OF STORMS.

Will Be Humanity's Portion Through Month of January.

After giving us a rousing snowstorm last week, Peter R. Smith predicts the weather for January to be a series of storms. The forecast follows:

Conditions denote January will be under the influence of a storm wave at its opening, which will run to the 5th with but slight changes. On the 2d the temperature will get warmer and general rains, sleet and snow will prevail in northern and central parts. This disturbed wave will be followed by intense cold.

In advance of a storm wave the temperature will grow warmer.

On the 8th, 9th and 10th the temperature will moderate, clouds will form into arrow-like clusters, which will be the advance messenger of a disturbed wave. Rain and snow will show up. The winds will be cold from the north but the pressure of cold will not be so extreme as at previous periods.

A storm wave will start in the west on the 12th, ending in the east about the 16th. The period will bring a change to warmer, and on the 14th and 15th rain and snow will prevail. Behind the storm wave a cold wave of much force will follow.

A storm period falls on the 21st and 22d. The temperature will relax and cloudiness will ensue. Then more rain and snow will show up and a change to colder temperature will prevail.

A storm period is central on the 25th and 26th. The period will bring warm southerly winds, which will bring rain and snow. Then it will be followed by a very cold wave.

Rain will likely show up as the month goes out.

Knights of the Golden Eagle Officers.

The members of Olive Branch Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Mountain Lake Park, at a recent meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Representative to Grand Castle, Mr. Thomas J. Harris; Noble Chief, Mr. H. M. Arnold; Vice Chief, Mr. G. H. Delawder; High Priest, Mr. Thomas J. Harris; Master of Records, Mr. Thomas Callis; Keeper of Exchequer, Mr. G. B. M. Friend; Clerk of Exchequer, Mr. F. P. Arnold; Venerable Hermit, Mr. E. E. Friend; Trustees, Messrs. J. E Chance, H M. Arnold and T. J. Harris.

Meeting Postponed.

On account of the condition of the roads and the inability of those interested to get to Hoyes to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company, called to assemble on Monday of this week, the meeting has been postponed until Monday, the 17th inst., as will be noticed by referring to the advertisement for the meeting published elsewhere in this paper today.

DIXON & KELSO

Dixon & Kelso offers their entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats at prices ranging from $1.50 to $8.00, which is a reduction of about 40 per cent. from usual price.

We have 7 Ladies' All Wool Suits, latest designs, worth $18.00 for $10.00

Also Big Stock of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Coats to sell at $1.50 to $8.00, about one-half usual price.

We purchased this week from a big Pittsburgh House a large lot of heavy Winter Goods; which they were selling at sacrifice prices in order to make room for their spring line. We will give Our Customers the advantage of this lucky purchase.

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S. Have car of Oats and Corn Fertiiizer which we will sell on spring terms. This is the Farmer's opportunity to get his supply hauled while sledding is on.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

PROSPERITY FOR THE MANY NATIONAL BANKS

Five Billions of Dollars Are Now on Deposit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—There is no better index to the prosperity of the nation than the prosperity of the banks, and this is shown not only by the volume of business transacted, but by the amount of capital employed and the ratio of earnings to capital.

There was a net increase in the amount of individual deposits since November 2, 1908, of $289,000,000, making a total of individual deposits in the national banks of the United States of over $5,000,000,000. This is the largest volume of deposits ever held by the national banks.

The capital stock of the national banks increased during the report year ending October 31 last from $930,000,000 to $964,000,000, a net increase of $34,000,000 or 3½ per cent.

During the last fiscal year the net earnings of national banks were $131,185,750, and of that amount $92,993,450 was paid out in dividends, an average return to each stockholder on his holdings of 10.12 per cent. In 1908 the return to the stockholders was 10.89 per cent. The average return for the last ten years was 10.41 per cent, and during the past forty years, or since 1869, the year in which reports relating to the earnings and dividends of national banks were first required, the average return to stockholders has been 8.89 per cent. The largest dividend in any one year was in 1907, immediately preceding the late panic, when the average rate of dividend was 11.89 per cent.

It is believed that the national banking system as a whole has been greatly strengthened during the past year by the policy which has been pursued in regard to new organizations. Special efforts have been made to prevent new banks being established under incompetent, careless, speculative or dishonest management.

Of the 370 applications for authority to organize national banks, 57 were rejected or charters refused. The rejections were based on information received to the effect that improper persons were interested.

The total outstanding circulation issued to national banks on Dec. 1, 1909, was over $700,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000 during the past year. There has been a steady increase every year since 1905, but a gain of only $11,000,000 during 1908, as against $40,000,000 in the past year.

This large increase during 1909, when money has been so plentiful and call money in New York at times has brought only one and one-half to two per cent. is probably due to several causes. The principal one is the fact that the calling in of large amounts of government deposits held by the national banks released United States bonds, which the banks utilized to take out additional circulation.

Another reason is the fact that the lower prices of Government bonds has increased the margin of profit to be derived from their circulating notes.

Complain of B. & O.

Claiming they are being unjustly discriminated against by Pennsylvania railroad influences and alleging that the equipment of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been allowed to depreciate until it no longer serves to move one-fifth of the tonnage that is offered it, a delegation of West Virginia coal shippers appeared before Congressman W. P. Hubbard at Wheeling Saturday asking his aid in introducing a Congressional inquiry into the stock ownership and control of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Shippers, in their plea for Congressional investigation, claim the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is being dictated by the Pennsylvania railroad influences, and that it is part of a policy that the rival road has adopted to cripple the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and ruin its shippers, in order that the Pennsylvania railroad and Pennsylvania operators may have a monopoly of the coal mining and coal moving business throughout the coal regions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. The shippers further cite the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad and the Union Pacific railroad owns 40 per cent. of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio, and by that ownership control the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Call for Your Letters.

Mildred M. Jluom, Joseph C. Mitter (2), Jno. W. Miller, Lizzie Lithfield, Mr. Cary Browning, Jno. P. Samner, Julia Hitt, J. F. Highlands, H. C. Hombrook.

AN EXCELLENT SHOWING

Extracts From Report of St. Paul's Sunday School.

The annual report of St. Paul's M. E. Sunday school, Oakland, submitted by the secretary to the school on Sunday last, shows that the school is in a very prosperous condition.

The following items of interest were taken from the report:

Number of scholars enrolled during the year	257
Largest number present at any one session	208
Average attendance	143
Number of visitors during year	395
Offering for year	$303.41
Easter offering	102.25

The report further shows that one scholar, Miss June L. White, and one of the officers, Mr. James W. White, have not missed a session of the school during the last five years.

A number of the scholars were present at every session of the school during the past year.

A Pretty Home Wedding.

A beautiful wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abel DeWitt, near Deer Park, on Wednesday evening, December 29th, 1909, when their daughter, Florence, become the bride of Mr. Erbie Clayton Lantz, of Oakland, Md. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church, in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

The parlor had been artistically decorated with evergreen and potted plants. The wedding march was skillfully rendered by Miss Olia Mattingly, cousin of the bride.

The bride, who was becomingly attired in a white Princess gown of handembroidered mull and carried a bouquet of bride roses, was attended by her cousin, Miss Bernadette Mattingly, who wore white French organdy over blue and carried white carnations. The groom wore the conventional black while the groomsman, who was Mr. Sam Aronhait, of Oakland, was similarly attired.

Following congratulations they assembled in the dining room where a sumptuous dinner was served.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents, consisting of silver ware, cut glass, china, linens, etc.

The happy couple have the best wishes of their friends for a long and happy wedded life. A GUEST.

Calendars Received.

This office has been in receipt recently of a number of handsome calendars, those from the First National Bank and the Garrett National Bank, both of Oakland, taking the lead for beauty and excellence of design. That from the First National Bank represents an ideal river scene with wooded shores and a boat drawn up on the bank. The colors are wonderfully true to nature, the foliage on the trees and undergrowth bringing to mind our own Big Yough where it passes between two of the many hills through which it flows on its way to join the sister rivers making up the Ohio. The calendar from the Garrett National is a reproduction from the painting by Albert Lynch, entitled "Vera." The following, which accompanies the calendar, is a true description of it: "'Vera,' with its soft and delicate tonings, the simple gown of creamy white and the wide, drooping hat shading the youthful face, which still retains the charms of girlhood, is a good example of the work of this renowned artist. He has in this instance displayed a wonderful amount of technical skill, but he has not painted for that purpose alone. On the contrary, it falls into proper subordination as we gaze upon the calm loveliness of the face. The latter is the light and glory of the picture. No classic contour is here, no languishing attitude, no asking for admiration, but a modest sweetness, a slightly pensive dreaminess, eyes so sincere and pure that heaven's light shines through them, and beyond all an inner beauty of the soul that finds expression in every feature."

Off to Annapolis.

Senator-elect Harvey J. Speicher, of Garrett county, accompanied by his brother Mr. Henry Speicher, drove to Oakland Sunday afternoon and left here Monday night for Annapolis to take the oath of office and to enter upon his duties in the Senate of Maryland, which convened yesterday and immediately after organizing adjourned until Monday of next week. Senator Speicher was accompanied by Assemblyman D. E. Bolden from Oakland who also assumed his office. These two gentlemen were preceded to Annapolis by Assemblyman Chappell, who went over the Western Maryland Railroad from his home at Kitzmiller.

AS BOSS' WHIP CRACKS SO LEGISLATORS WILL VOTE

General Assembly, Theoretically Democratic. Really Oligarchic.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 5.—At noon today, the 128 gentlemen of distinction chosen from among the million and a quarter people of the State to make laws for them assembled in Annapolis for that purpose. Their meeting will cost the State in the neighborhood of $200,000, and they will spend several millions of the State's money.

Theoretically, Maryland is a democracy. Actually, it is an oligarchy, tempered by public opinion. Theoretically, these 27 Senators and 101 delegates are men of ability and patriotism who go to Annapolis to consider and discuss the laws that will best subserve the interests of the State, and to enact those which the consensus of opinion declares the best. Actually they are, generally speaking, members of a political machine, or machines, who will vote, again speaking generally, as their leaders or bosses tell them.

For instance, it is currently believed that there are a number of members of this chief law-making body of the State who will attach more importance to what John Walter Smith thinks than what they themselves think the best interests of the State. Others, it is said, will hesitate to disoblige Fred Talbott, or "Josh" Miles, or "Billy" Stone. Some, it is betraying no confidence to say, will pay heed, first of all, to what "Sonny" Mahon wants. A great many of them will consider, primarily, the wishes of the Governor of the State, bearing in mind the distribution of patronage which takes place late in the session and is accompanied by much excitement and heart-burnings.

Then there are wheels within the wheels of these political machines. It is assumed, for instance, that Mr. Mahon himself, at this particular juncture, with his eye also on the aforementioned distribution of patronage, and maybe an undue sense of the appallingness of a gubernatorial veto, will also hesitate to offend Mr. Crothers. Even Senator Smith may be expected to defer, just a little, to the Governor if the latter should show signs of obstinacy or independence.

Further, there is the question of the part the corporations will play in the actual working of the Legislature. In years past they have not been unknown to take a quite prominent part. This must always be a matter of faith, and not of knowledge, with the average citizen, for no one ever sees a corporation go boldly into the House or Senate and openly vote the vote of a duly accredited delegate of the sovereign people. But when the people see bill after bill favorable to the corporations go rushing through the Legislature, and bill after bill unfavorable to the corporations crushingly defeated, then, naturally, they have suspicions. Such suspicions were not entirely absent during the last session of the General Assembly.

This time, however, it is different. The corporations, apparently, were not as important factors as usual in the late election, thanks, maybe, to the corrupt practices act. Consequently, there will be fewer debts to be paid to them. Also, there have been visible upon the horizon signs that the corporations and political powers are not utterly en rapport at the present moment. In a word, natural gas.

Absolute fairness demands certain qualifications of the broad statement regarding the oligarchial form of Maryland's government. In one or two cases the county boss or leader is combined in one person with the people's representative. There's Senator Blair Lee, for example, whose leadership of his party in Montgomery has made that the banner Democratic county of the State. He is in a position where he does not have to defer to any higher authority. He holds his office not through the influence of any other man, but by direct gift of his constituents. Therefore he is likely to regard first of all, the wishes of those constituents. Moreover, he is a man of intelligence, enlightenment and independence. Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Howard is another man who can afford to be independent if he cares to. And there are other Senators and Delegates who, while owing allegiance to the political machine, are not subservient to it. If their self-respect demands or the wishes of their constituents is made clear they will not hesitate to kick over the traces.

The trouble about all the men who want to preserve a fair measure of independence, or, rather, the trouble with the situation, is that if these men wish to accomplish anything for their constituents they must secure the co-operation of a majority. Consequently there will be much dickering and bartering and compromising.

Governor Crothers will be the central figure of the Legislature. Through his position he holds the key to the situation. On his desire to secure creditable legislation, on his ability and honesty, everything depends. If he is sincere in his professions, if he is sufficiently capable, if he is firm and persevering and shrewd, he can make the Democratic majority in the Legislature cover itself with glory.

Despite the fact that the Governor has been two years in office, he is still very much of a puzzle to the people of Maryland. When he took his seat in the Governor's chair he unquestionably left a bad record behind him. He had been a county boss of a not particularly pleasant type. Since he has been in office, however, he has done little that calls for criticism. He has done much that is thoroughly commendable. The reforms that he has outlined through the various commissions he appointed are so broad in scope and so admirable in detail that if he can carry them through he will make a record not only as a good Governor, but as the very best that Maryland has had in many a year.

Some who know him well say that the Governor is determined to make such a record. The puzzling point in the situation is that thus far the reforms are all a matter of promise and not of performance. There are many men who mean well but only a few who have the power to transmure their good intentions into deeds. "Fatti machi; parole femine." Is the Governor enough of a man and politician to jam his reforms through the Legislature? Is he a real steam-roller. The next 90 days will show.

Quail Killed.

The recent protracted spell of cold snowy weather was extremely hard on quail and other game birds, but particularly upon the former. Reports are to the effect that the birds were killed off in large numbers on account of the weather conditions, first because the ground was covered by the sleet of four weeks ago followed by the heavy snow. The quail seems to be the one bird that providence has not armed with the necessary instinct to preserve its life under the conditions prevailing during stormy periods. Close observers of their habits state that quail caught in stormy weather huddle together in bunches until they starve to death, making no effort whatever to get out and seek food as the pheasant will do under similar circumstances. According to accounts of those most familiar with it the quail seems to have less sense than the turkey.

A. F. and A. M. Election.

At the last regular communication of Oakland lodge No. 192, A., F. and A. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Worshipful Master, Mr. R. E. Sliger; Senior Warden, Mr. Julius C. Renninger; Junior Warden, Mr. A. T. Matthews; Secretary, Mr. Authur Lawton; Treasurer, Mr. E. J. Fringer; Tyler, Mr. Eugene Baumgartner. These officers, as well as those to be appointed, will be installed at the next regular communication of the lodge.

ACCIDENT.

Our good old winter has come once more to visit us with snow from two to six feet deep. There has been some fine sledding but at present there is too much snow for good sledding. The thermometer stood below zero.

Mr. H. J. Speicher and wife made a trip to Meyersdale, Pa., to visit Mrs. Speicher's father, Mr. Joel Gnagey, on Christmas and got snowbound, returning home the following Tuesday.

Misses Mary and Josephine Browning, of Sang Run, were snowbound at Mr. John Hoffman's, of this place, for several days after Christmas.

We had two Christmas festivals in our town Christmas eve, one in the English Lutheran church and the other in the German Lutheran church. Both were largely attended.

Mr. Jacob Feik and wife and C. A. Guthrie and family were guests of Mr. John Sperline on Christmas.

Miss Vesta Beeghley is the telephone central in the absence of Miss Nellie Shartzer, who is taking a vacation.

Mr. Frank Northcraft was judge on the bench to render his decision on the contest of who handles the best peanuts in town. After eating a few quarts he has decided on Mr. J. L. Englehart

There were a number of school teachers home during the Christmas vacation.

Mr. Arthur Schlossnagel spent his vacation at Braddock, Pa., with his uncle.

THE RURAL SCHOOLS

Good Work For Women's Clubs and Civic Leagues.

INTELLIGENT EFFORT NEEDED

Dilapidated and Ancient Structures May Be Transformed Into Attractive Buildings, Giving the Children Both Mental and Moral Uplift.

While it is recognized generally that consolidation or the combination of several school districts into one is the real solution of the rural school problem, yet, according to Willet Hayes of the United States department of agriculture, there are 100,000 isolated schools too remote from other schools to be consolidated. It is the improvement of these, then, that must be considered first. To do efficient work these must be given a new setting and new aid from the parents and board. Many of the federated women's clubs and intelligent citizens throughout the country are aiding in the upbuilding of these schools where their needs are made known.

The federated clubs of Tennessee send out yearly traveling libraries for these remote schools, and the clubwomen of Georgia have begun to interest themselves in the farmers' institutes in order to come into closer touch with the farmers' wives. In Eatonton, Ga., a western capitalist has employed at his own expense an experienced teacher in cooking and household economics to instruct the children of the city and the surrounding country schools in those subjects. The upbuilding of a school is work peculiarly fitted for women, and no organization can do a nobler or a more lasting work than to undertake to repair and equip one of these rural schools. The outlay will be small—hardly $50—but the results in good citizenship will be great.

If we would make artists of our children we surround them with beautiful pictures, if we would make musicians we fill them with harmonious sounds, and yet when we would make useful, thrifty citizens and orderly housekeepers we send our children for two-thirds of the day to a house so dilapidated and unkempt that we would hesitate to use it for a barn. Yet we realize that a man's whole nature is determined largely by his surroundings in childhood. It is not precept, but example, that teaches.

A small, modern, two room schoolhouse with four windows to a room can be built for a small sum. But where even that amount is not available the old building, dilapidated as it is, can be vastly improved with little expense and more labor. In the first place, there should be a thorough cleaning and repairing. Broken planks, worn steps, decayed shutters and broken down seats should be replaced with new ones and everything about the building put in good order. A double coat of paint should be given both exterior and interior of the building—gray for the outside and pale yellow, nearly cream, for the inside, as yellow reflects the light and makes a dark room lighter.

If this repairing and painting are done by the older schoolboys under the direction of an intelligent citizen the expense will be a trifle—in fact, nothing more than the cost of lumber and paint. At the same time the enthusiasm of the children in helping do the work will act as a safeguard in protecting the building from future mutilations. Sandpaper and varnish the desks and seats and by all means put a blackboard all around the room, for to expect a teacher to instruct children with a 6 by 6 foot blackboard is equivalent to sending out a carpenter to do work without tools.

When the building is clean and in good repair a beginning can be made in equipping and beautifying it. A map of the United States, one of North and South America, one of Europe and Asia, are indispensable. These can be purchased from any school supply company. In addition, put a little money into a few pictures that will help to transform the bare walls into places of interest.

Plan next for window gardens, especially if any of the school windows have a southern or southeastern exposure. Nothing helps children more than to watch and care for these during the winter.

Make the Yards Attractive.

About the first thing a traveler sees of a town he is entering by rail is the back yards abutting on the railroads. More often than not the view is far from pleasing and is calculated to create a bad impression. This is an evil that can be easily remedied by a little labor on the part of the householders, and the benefits are easily apparent. The good example set by a woman's town improvement society of Illinois might be followed with like excellent results. It offered good sized cash premiums to the householders who could show the cleanest and prettiest back yards along the railroad tracks. Great improvement quickly became manifest.

The Social Club.

A well managed and prosperous social club is a good thing for a town. It provides recreation for its members and brings them into closer acquaintance and often develops into an organization of more lofty aims and nobler purposes. Many social clubs have been reorganized into improvement societies, the members of which have improved and built up unsightly towns and made them healthier and better places to live in.

[This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.]

THE NEW YORK WAY.

The New York city board of health has recently inaugurated a vigorous warfare on the common housefly as a prolific spreader of disease. Among the more important recommendations to the public whose co-operation is asked in the campaign of extermination are the following: Keep flies away from the sick and kill those appearing in the sickroom; do not allow decaying material to accumulate near the premises; cover piles that do accumulate with lime or kerosene; keep receptacles containing garbage covered and the contents sprinkled with lime or kerosene; keep all stable manure screened in pit or vault or sprinkled with lime and kerosene; pour kerosene into the drains; burn or bury all table refuse and screen all windows and doors, especially in the kitchen and dining room. The same instructions give the following as the most effective method of killing flies: Place in plates or saucers about the house a weak solution of formaldehyde in water (two teaspoonfuls to the pint). It has no offensive smell, is fatal to disease germs and is practically nonpoisonous except to insects. The youngsters could drink a saucerful of this without suffering serious inconvenience, and enough formaldehyde could be bought for 10 cents to last all summer.

A SANER ATTITUDE.

One of the hopeful aspects of the campaign which is being waged along the line of a conservation of our country's natural sources is the remarkable change which has taken place in the attitude of the lumbermen of the north and west toward the aims and work of Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forest service bureau. But a short two or three years ago they viewed and styled him as a well meaning but enthusiastic idealist who had a whole lot of notions that wouldn't dovetail in with the cold dollar and cents considerations which were uppermost in their minds. But now that he has succeeded in demonstrating to them that the only thing he is after is such administration of the forests as will give them a maximum usefulness and make them a perpetual source of revenue they are unstinted in their praise of him as their chief benefactor. As a result they are co-operating with him in every way possible, including adequate measures for the fighting of forest fires, the cutting of timber by selection and the protecting of the seedling conifers, as well as the introduction of methods of preserving wood and timber which will add greatly to their life and usefulness. This change of attitude is most wholesome and bodes well for the coming years.

BUYING UNSIGHT.

There are a number of fruit ranch promotion schemes in several sections of the west which the cautious investor would do well to investigate thoroughly before wasting his money on them. We refer to tracts which are being developed by men none too scrupulous and advertised as "ready to bear" at the end of five years, when inspection of the tracts reveals the sorry fact that not only were poor and cheap trees set out to begin with, but they have not been properly pruned or cultivated during the five year period. Before investing in any such fruit ranches the prospective buyer should not only inspect first hand the condition of the tract which is later to be his at from $300 to $500 per acre, but should inquire with even greater pains into the financial standing and reputation for integrity which the men backing the scheme have with bankers and other conservative and reliable people in the community. If a fellow has his senses with him he would not become engaged to a woman a thousand miles away without seeing her or buy a horse unsight on a stranger's recommendation. He should use as much judgment in buying a fruit ranch.

THE SKUNK CABBAGE.

Botanists seem agreed that a distinct purpose is served in nature's economy in the foul odor which characterizes the carrion fungus, or skunk cabbage. The stalk of this variety of fungus is hollow, and on its top is borne a wrinkled cap perforated in the middle by an opening. The surface of the cap is covered with a slimy greenish-black mass of spores and mucilage. Various flies and burying beetles, deceived by this odor, are attracted to it in the supposition that it is decaying animal matter. Alighting, their feet become smeared with spores and mucilage, which they carry away and distribute, getting nothing for their pains. A Brazilian relative of the stinkhorn, besides practicing the deceits mentioned, has a conspicuous white veil hanging down from the cap, which travelers say is slightly phosphorescent at night, which causes nocturnal insects to be drawn to it.

Apple butter is licking good if the juice is removed to make jelly, but it's 150 per cent better if the juice is left in.

The colt may be taught to walk fast by being broken with older horses that are fast rather than poky walkers. The habit early formed will persist in later years.

Cats, like rats and guinea pigs, are said to contract tuberculosis readily, provided they drink milk which contains tuberculosis bacilli, and frequenting dwelling houses as they so often do they may become ready vehicles for spreading the disease.

Some experiments in the thinning of apples have been conducted at the Connecticut experiment station. In one of these the young fruit on two Baldwin trees was thinned, giving an increase in crop value of 77½ cents and $1.83 respectively. Just another instance of where intensive care paid.

In the building of the new big barn the specifications could call for an up to date and adequate system of ventilation, by means of which, even in coldest weather, when the barn is kept tightly closed, the animals may be supplied with an abundance of fresh air. This matter of ventilation is not some college professor's fad, but a question of animal health, profits and good horse sense.

Victoria (B. C.) fruit growers are suspecting contamination to their orchards through fungous and insect pests from the small gardens of householders in the suburban districts, and a house to house canvass is to be made with a view to cleaning things up. Were the conditions appreciated, just such a campaign as this might be started in a good many other fruit growing sections.

It's no use to talk "bein' president of the United States" to boys who are careless about their habits, shiftless, indifferent or lazy, for lads of this description never have been and never will be elevated to this important office. A boy should rustle and do the best for himself, whatever the object held before him. If he has in him and develops the presidential stuff he is so much the gainer.

In the new type of agriculture which is being made use of to regenerate rundown cotton farms in many of the southern states the growing of alfalfa, cowpeas and soy beans is the chief factor. If dairying or stock raising can be added, the work of rebuilding is the more quickly and completely effected. There are one or two farms north of Mason and Dixon's line that need this same kind of medicine.

It has been found as a result of experiments and tests which have been lately made with a view to utilizing the scrub or Jersey pine that grows on abandoned farm and cut over lands in eastern states that the pulp of this species of pine is valuable for the manufacture of bag, news and wrapping paper. This is good news and will help along the government's forest conservation policy by making possible the substitution of this for other more valuable conifers.

It may be viewed as a truism, yet it is worth remembering, that one is hardly justified in pulling up stakes and going to a new locality unless the prospects are good that one can do better financially and get more enjoyment out of life in the new than under the old conditions, and yet a lot of folks are doing this thing every day—selling acres whose output they know and can count on for rosy prospects, but untried returns in the new country to which their wanderlust carries them.

No young man of physical strength, intelligence and enterprise need view with alarm being left on the tender mercies of the cold world if he can rent or buy five acres of land near a good market and owns or can borrow enough money to secure equipment for raising fruits, vegetables and poultry. Some farseeing students of our national economics are looking ahead and contemplating the time when we shall not as a country be able to raise all the foodstuffs which we consume. The plan suggested would therefore seem to help not only the individual, but be a service to society.

When the matter is simmered down, there seems to be mighty little gain in a fellow's scrimping everlastingly and working like a slave from one year's end to another to accumulate a bank account and finally carrying it so far that he ruins his health and loses the power to enjoy the ease and competence which he has striven so hard to attain. It is very much better to let up a bit before the breakdown and avoid the expense as well as the annoyance and discomfort of broken health. A bunch of fellows we know and doubtless a host we don't are inviting just this condition of things by their present gait.

A friend who always takes much pride in his place has finally become disgusted with the cedar hedge, which for many years past has been performing the mission of a high board fence about his premises, and has taken it out. This is a very commendable move, for henceforth passersby will be able to see the stretch of blue grass lawn and the pretty beds of phlox, salvias and asters which always grace it. Incidentally the apples on the nearby trees will be less subject to scab and blight. More of these hedges ought to be rooted out unless, perchance, they serve as a screen for that which is ugly or uncomely.

The no breakfast fad is commendable as a fat reducer if the one practicing the self denial doesn't eat just that much more at dinner time.

The art of cheesemaking is said to date back to 350 B. C., but notwithstanding 2,250 years' experience there's altogether too much inferior stuff put on the market.

If the boys and girls would rather be over at Neighbor Smith's or somewhere else than at home it is fair to assume that the home is not as attractive a place as it might be, and something ought to be done to give it some drawing force.

It is a matter of regret that the poison ivy and poison oak, both shrubs of attractive leaf form and marvelously beautiful coloring, cannot be handled with impunity and plucked to add beauty to autumn decorations of the home. But they add their brilliant touch of color to copse or roadside hedge and in this perform a mission.

It is not the boy or girl in school today who is doing as little as possible, and that in a shabby and listless way, who is going to be heard from twenty years hence, but rather the student who does the task assigned in the most thorough manner and, besides, is all the time seeking to find out a little more about a subject than the lesson contains.

According to the bulletin issued by the government crop reporting board, the condition of the cotton crop on Aug. 25 was 63.7 per cent of a normal crop as compared with 71.9 on July 25, 1909, and 76.1 on Aug. 25, 1908. Thus is briefly described in official language the heavy damage done the cotton crop by the July and August drought.

Instead of trying to get rid of extra flesh—in the usual advertisement called "adipose tissue"—by drugging the system with anti-fat dopes the sensible person will adopt a simpler and less expensive remedy—eat half as much food and perform twice as much physical labor. This will usually be found effective in reducing the most obstinate cases.

Running exclusively to one line has drawbacks as well as advantages in agricultural pursuits as well as in some other vocations. The raising of diversified crops may not yield as large financial returns as a single line under specially favorable conditions for the latter, but in a series of years the average returns from diversified crops will be larger, while if conditions are unfavorable the farmer will lose only part of the eggs in his basket.

Nature intended that the cow in her primal state should give just enough milk to suckle the calf at her side until it reached an age when it had acquired a taste as well as a capacity for digesting other forms of food. Any cow of later day whose calf is allowed to run with her tends to deteriorate in the matter of milk production until she reaches the above standard. On this account the practice should be discouraged with any animal that has capacity for dairy purposes.

One of the interesting sights to the visitor at Miles City, Mont., is the horse sale, which is held every two or three months. During the course of the year 50,000 horses change hands at these sales, while the type of horses disposed of varies from the absolutely wild yearling cayuse, which has not known bridle or saddle and very likely has never seen a cowboy to know who he was, which sells for $20, to the pure bred draft or coach horse, which sells from $150 and up.

One of the manual training courses lately introduced into the high schools in the famous Wenatchee fruit valley in Washington aims to instruct both boys and girls in the latest and most scientific methods of packing apples. They are quick to pick the work up and on passing a satisfactory examination at the end of the course of instruction are given certificates of efficiency. Not only do the boys and girls enjoy this course, but it fits them for practical work at harvest time, when one of the biggest problems that the ranch owner has on his hands is the question of help. The idea ought to take root in other places.

The ginseng plant is an interesting one apart from the high value which is placed on the medicinal properties of its roots by the Chinese, who buy most of that produced in this country. The natural home of the herb is the moist, shady wood lot, where no direct rays of the sun strike the carpet of decaying leaves and where domestic animals do not browse or tramp. The plant is a perennial in habit, the stalk, which is from eight to fourteen inches high, dying down in the fall. This bears three divided leaves, which have a close resemblance to those of the hickory seedling. The plant bears a cluster of small bluish flowers, which produce bright red two-seed berries in the fall about the size of peas. Roots which have a commercial value are produced on plants two years old and more. The dried roots are said to sell from $5 to $7 a pound and the berries from 30 to 60 cents per dozen. If reports are to be credited, good money is made raising ginseng commercially under artificial shade, but it is the few who succeed rather than the many.

F. E. Trigg

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

United States Treasurer.

Lee McClung, who was selected as treasurer of the United States to succeed Charles H. Treat, resigned, owes his appointment largely to his success in modernizing treasury and accounting methods at Yale university.

After his graduation from Yale in 1892 Mr. McClung traveled in Europe and later in California. Then he started in to work. He was made paymaster of the St. Paul and Duluth Railway company. Then for several years he was assistant traffic manager of the Southern railway.

During his college career Mr. McClung was a class leader and received the largest vote as the most popular member of his class in the senior year.

LEE McCLUNG.

He was a famous halfback also and was captain of the Yale football team in 1892. McClung was one of the best halfbacks Yale ever had, they say. They still talk of his work on the gridiron there. He was appointed treasurer of Yale in 1904.

Mr. McClung is a native of Knoxville, Tenn., and is in his fortieth year. He is a kinsman of General Albert Sidney Johnston, of Confederate army fame, as well as of Chief Justice Marshall.

Senseless In Last Degree.

General Humphrey, retired, former quartermaster general of the army, was discussing a certain army officer who had long been in the volunteer service.

"What kind of a chap is he?" asked a friend.

"Oh, nice enough," replied the general.

"But has he any sense?"

"Sense!" snorted the general. "He hasn't sense enough to turn around in a revolving chair."—Saturday Evening Post.

Mrs. Stetson, Christian Scientist.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, who was recently ousted from the leadership of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, by order of the directors of the mother church, Boston, has for years been the dominant influence in the New York church. Mrs. Stetson was further disciplined by suspension from teaching for a period of three years. Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the cult, in a letter to Mrs. Stetson admonished the latter to "awake and arise from this temptation produced by animal magnetism upon yourself, allowing your students to deify you and me."

Mrs. Stetson is a native of Maine and in her youth married the son of a Boston shipbuilder. Twenty-five years ago she became a disciple of Mrs.

AUGUSTA E. STETSON.

Eddy, being one of the earliest to adopt the tenets of the founder of Christian Science. Two years later Mrs. Eddy sent Mrs. Stetson to New York to heal, to teach and to establish Christian Science in that city. At the end of the first year she organized the first Christian Science church there. In ten years the church was able to pay $103,000 for a home of its own. Then plans were formulated for a magnificent temple, and in 1903 the present church was dedicated. It is built of marble and granite and cost $1,185,000 and on completion was free from debt.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

MODERN WONDERS.

THE days of miracles are gone,
Things now are run by rule,
The marvelous gives way to what
We learn about in school,
But still some modern miracles
Shine forth to give us hope—
Some mighty magic is performed
By just a cake of soap.

The people who in darkness sit
Or stand, as like as not,
Shut out from civilizing light
And on the earth a blot,
Will feel at least their self respect
Expand if in a tub
They tumble once or twice a week
And take a man size scrub.

The little arabs on the street,
As tough as kids are made,
Who seek out every lawless gang
And join in the parade,
Will feel that they are better boys,
Although they may not smile,
If some one turns the hose on them
And lets them soak awhile.

With scrubbing brush and pot of paint
The people and the place
May be transformed until they shine
And wear a different face.
The age of miracles is past,
But in a broader scope
We see if we will look around
The wonder work of soap.

Our Lofty Neighbor.

Mars is so near and yet so far. We can view it with the naked eye, and the astronomers can tell us that the water in its canals is running down hill, but what satisfaction can we find in that?

Even at close range Mars is about as useful as a neighbor as one that is separated from us by a spite fence. It is impossible to swap canal mules or cooking recipes with such a neighbor or to retail gossip over the clothesline.

True, we can wander around in the evenings and admire its loveliness, but we can do the same thing with an electric sign.

Mars is all right as far as we know, but if it wants to get our baseball scores and the latest news of the New York divorce scandals the next time it draws near it should come within balloon hailing distance.

Easy to Find.

"The Boston girl reminds me of the north pole, she is so chilly."

"Yes, but the resemblance stops right there."

"Does it?"

"You bet. Any man can discover her who wears a good suit of clothes and makes a noise like culture."

Some Merit.

"I will publish you to the world."

"Will you, though?"

"Yes, I will."

"That is good. I thought from the way you talked a few minutes ago that you regarded me as unfit for publication."

What Then?

"You spend a lot of money foolishly."

"I guess I do."

"Leave it at home if you want to save it."

"But suppose my wife discovers it?"

His Trade.

"She is in love with the butcher."

"Does she admire him?"

"Thinks he is perfectly killing."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Sarcasm wins a lot of admiration at the same time that it is very busily engaged in losing friends.

Love laughs at the locksmith, but fights shy of the jokesmith.

There are people who have plenty of good sound sense, and then there are others who have Angora cats.

You can't always tell whether it is the odor of moth balls or of motor gasoline, and it doesn't make much difference which.

The child is father to the man, and, like many another father, he doesn't care a rap about the horrid example he sets.

No boy can understand why his mother so seriously objects to fighting until he gets thrashed.

There is some compensation in being poor. A man isn't scared to death every time stocks get shaky or crops fail.

If girls knew as much about pure foods as they do about skin foods the health of the community would be much better conserved.

OUR SOUTHERN LETTER.

The Man Who Lives in the South Need Not Worry Abo ..e Education of H.. Children.

A stranger from the North at my house recently handed out another dose of the occasional sympathy we get from those who see in the North all that is good and in the South nothing but despair.

"Don't you think of the future of your children?" he asked. "I should think that would make you discontented with a life at the South."

"Why?" I asked.

"Oh the many opportunities you miss that they would have at the North."

"What, for instance?" I asked again, for I have that quality of ignorance that requires to be shown a great deal.

"Well, schools and—"

"Let us dispose of that before we go further," I suggested. "My hopefuls go to school every day. A wagon comes from the schoolhouse in the morning, picks up the young folk in the neighborhood, drops them at the schoolhouse, picks them up at night, brings them back, and they are always on time both ways. They have a good school, good teachers, good school companions and a good school system. They come home here at night and tell us that some harmless looking word is derived from the Latin ancestor of over two thousand years ago, and they explain to each other the mysteries of binomials and chemical affinities and that sort of thing until it sounds wonderfully learned at our house, where those things are not so plenty as hay and cord wood. What better would they do if they were somewhere else?"

I get pretty tired of that sort of complaining of this section of the country by people who know where better places are to be found, and I am vain enough to say that I am here because I like the country, and stay because I like it, and that if I knew a better place I would go there.

"But think of the future of your children," my critics will argue.

And then I do think. Here is a section of the United States where factories are multiplying at a gait so wonderful that I can compare it with nothing outside of the industrial belt of western Pennsylvania, where natural gas and cheap coal have afforded cheap power and thus stimulate the greatest industrial development in the world. I cannot see but that the enormous water power of the South is going to duplicate that development. If the young folks coming on want to be captains of industry or followers in the industrial ranks I know of no place where the opportunities seem more inviting.

If they want to be farmers certainly no place on earth offers a better chance than within a hundred miles of their own door. If they want to take any kind of a part in the great tasks of human progress, they will never find a better spot to take off their coats than here in North Carolina, for here all is setting a resolute foot forward, with all that can be wanted in the way of resources.

There was a day when to go West was all right. To come South is more sensible now than to go in any other direction in the United States. The West never had the resources of the South, and never can have. The resources of his country are not in the West. A line drawn from New Orleans northward to the boundary of the United States will set off on the east side scarcely more than a fourth of the territory of the country but probably three fifths of the available natural resources. It will include most of the best farming country, most of the mineral wealth, most of the forest wealth and most of the whole country so far as population, wealth and progress count.

More than half the manufacturing of the entire country is done in the narrow strip of territory east of Ohio and Kentucky, reaching down to Georgia from Maine. Oregon, Washington and Idaho together, a territory nearly as big as the whole South east of the Mississippi, do not rank as high agriculturally as Virginia alone.

The South Atlantic States are not confined to any one line of industry. Farms may be operated, mills built, and all of the attendant occupations followed. Business may be carried on almost every day of the year out of doors and weather never shuts up the railroads or the rivers. There is no close of navigation because of ice, and no snow blockades on the railroads.

These are reasons why the young folks need not be concerned about living in the South. The boy who is today looking about him for a place to go cannot do better than to try the South, and he cannot go amiss by trying it almost anywhere from Texas to Virginia. He cannot make a mistake by locating in any of the little towns and growing cities if he wants to set out in some line of business and grow up with it. He cannot make a mistake by locating in some of the cities that are already making some pretensions and staying with them until they become big cities, as they are sure to do. What has been done in Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Lowell, Syracuse and Buffalo will be done swiftly in Charlotte, Atlanta, Knoxville, Birmingham and a lot of other towns.

The young fellow who goes to Charlotte goes to the land or opportunity, and he does the same at Greensboro, Winston, Lexington, Durham and almost any other place in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia or Tennessee. Virginia and West Virginia are developing and making chances for more young fellows every day.

The South is going to be the scene of the next great step forward in the United States, and it has room for a million live young fellows and as many more as want to come right now. After all, the man is the great factor in progress, for human energy and human intelligence constitute the great resource, and no matter what else may be available that is the greatest source of wealth.

It would be adsurd to argue that my section is the most promising, for all sections of the South are on the belt of opportunity, and the bright young man who can succeed at all can succeed almost anywhere in the South. This is also to remember. The car fare back is not so much from the Carolinas as it is from the Pacific coast in case of heimweh, which is frequent.

BION H. BUTLER.

Southern Pines, N. C.

ODORS OVER THE TELEPHONE.

Perfume of Carnations Clearly Wafted From One Booth to Another Far Away.

The other day a prominent business man of this city went into a drug store to use a telephone. Just before him a young woman with a large bouquet of carnations had been using the phone and when he went into the booth the odor of the flowers nearly stifled him, so much so, in fact, that his intention was to hurry the conversation and get out as soon as possible. With the thought of the strong odor uppermost in his mind, he called up a man at the other side of the city. Without a word having been said on the subthe other man remarked about the strong odor of carnations, and the man who had called up, without thinking, said that a woman with some carnations had just been using the phone on which he was talking.

"Hold the phone just a minute," said the man at the other end of the line, "and I will find out if there are any of the flowers in the store."

After waiting for a few moments he again came to the telephone and said that there were no carnations there and that the clerk was positive that there had been none in the store that day.—Ohio State Journal.

Subscribe for the Republican.

STORY OF JOAN OF ARC.

Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, in New York American.

The story of the "Maid of Orleans" is one of the most wonderful in all history. It is more than romantic. It is amazing, mysterious, and, from the ordinary human standpoint, quite miraculous.

A young peasant girl, without the slightest knowledge of books, being unable to read or write, her whole time being passed between household work in her father's humble cottage and the caring for her father's sheep; absolutely ignorant of the great outside world, silent, shy, retired, abounding in physical energy and seemingly absorbed in the discharge of her simple duties in home and field, is suddenly transformed into a great national deliverer and saviour, the joy and inspiration of her countrymen, the dread and terror of her country's foes.

Joan of Arc, known to immortality as the "Maid of Orleans," was born about the year 1411 in the small village of Domremy, France. Her father was a small peasant proprietor but few removes from the condition of a common serf, and the mother was of corresponding station, mentally and socially.

But simple-minded and rustic as the Domremy villagers were, they were sufficiently awake not to be insensible to the wretched shape in which their country found itself. That shape was indeed a forlorn one. The English had extended their conquest all over the north of France; the English Henry VI had already been proclaimed king of France.

It was at this juncture, when the national disgrace was at its low-water mark that Joan began hearing "voices" and seeing "visions." Possibly the voices and visions were helped along somewhat by the conviction, prevalent in the locality, that out of the forests of Domremy a virgin was to come who should prove to be the people's leader in their fight for the restoration of the national prestige.

In the meantime the English encroachment kept on, and in 1428 Orleans was invested by the foes from across the channel. In the Maid's opinion the time had come for her to act. Supernatural voices were calling to her, and she made an effort to convey to the French authorities what the voices commanded. She had a hard time in reaching the great ones, and a still harder time after she had reached them in getting them to recognize the soundness of her claims; but finally after a committee of learned men had examined her and found nothing against her faith and purity, she was permitted to go ahead. At the head of an army of some 5,000 men the Maid, clothed in a coat of mail and armed with an ancient sword which she had found near an altar of one of the saints, the white standard of her own design embroidered with lilies floating over her head, marched to the relief of Orleans. The result all the world knows, and at that result the world has not yet ceased to wonder.

The simple peasant girl proved to be mightier than all the steel-coated knights and warriors of the kingdom; and before the young woman's victory the enemy seemed to fly as before the push of omnipotence! Inspired by her example the hitherto weak Frenchmen became demigods in prowess, and triumph after triumph crowned their arms! Jargean, Beaugency, capped by the great victory of Patay, and the English found themselves driven beyond the Loire. In the great cathedral at Rheims, with Joan at his side, Charles received his coronation. It was in July, 1429, that Charles was crowned, and a little more than a year later Joan, while leading a sortie against the besiegers of Compiegne, was wounded and taken prisoner.

The ungrateful man upon whose brow she had placed the crown took no steps toward her ransom, and she was sold to the English, who, in conjunction with the University of Paris and the Inquisition, had her condemned as a witch and executed. She was burned at the stake on the streets of Rouen, May 30, 1531.

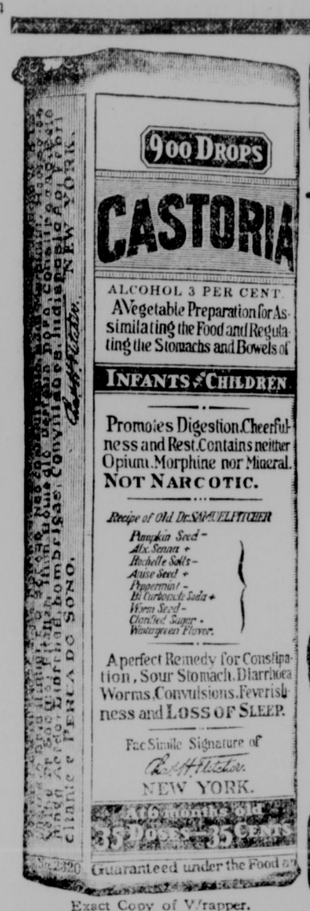
Thus perished, in her twentieth year, one of the most remarkable characters known to history.

CLOTHES MADE HIM A NEW MAN.

If Anyone Doubts the Tonic Effect of a Good Appearance, Let Him Read This.

A London medical man, having declared that new clothing is a powerful mental and moral tonic, and that a man in shabby attire is often less capable than his well-dressed mental inferior, the Ottawa Citizen says that "it might give the doctor some trouble to explain why nearly all our millionaires wear trousers that bag at the knees and cling so pitifully to the ready-made necktie."

Instead of trying to explain why millionaires dress in that way we think the London doctor could very truly reply that they don't. With the doctor's view that new and neat clothing is a powerful mental and moral tonic we heartily agree. One may test it in his own case, or note it in others, while always before us we have convincing evidence that women show the tonic effect of being well dressed. We may cite one case, says the Toronto Star. A Toronto man had been in hard luck. Largely through his own folly he had gone so completely to the bad that he was stopping his old-time acquaintances on the street and asking them for dimes. One man who had known him in his better days took him home and fitted him out with clean linen, a nice tweed suit, hat and shiny shoes. What was the result? The man who one day had been furtively wheedling dimes from acquaintances next day walked along the street with his head up and had no trouble whatever in borrowing one, two or five dollars from every person he recognized. New clothes made a new man of him, fired him with ambition and he raked in more long green in one day than he used to get in a month.



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For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m.
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For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
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OUR SOUTHERN LETTER.

The Man Who Lives in the South Need Not Worry Abo[illegible]e Education of H[illegible]children.

A stranger from the North at my house recently handed out another dose of the occasional sympathy we get from those who see in the North all that is good and in the South nothing but despair.

"Don't you think of the future of your children?" he asked. "I should think that would make you discontented with a life at the South."

"Why?" I asked.

"Oh the many opportunities you miss that they would have at the North."

"What, for instance?" I asked again, for I have that quality of ignorance that requires to be shown a great deal.

"Well, schools and—"

"Let us dispose of that before we go further," I suggested. "My hopefuls go to school every day. A wagon comes from the schoolhouse in the morning, picks up the young folk in the neighborhood, drops them at the schoolhouse, picks them up at night, brings them back, and they are always on time both ways. They have a good school, good teachers, good school companions and a good school system. They come home here at night and tell us that some harmless looking word is derived from the Latin ancestor of over two thousand years ago, and they explain to each other the mysteries of binomials and chemical affinities and that sort of thing until it sounds wonderfully learned at our house, where those things are not so plenty as hay and cord wood. What better would they do if they were somewhere else?"

I get pretty tired of that sort of complaining of this section of the country by people who know where better places are to be found, and I am vain enough to say that I am here because I like the country, and stay because I like it, and that if I knew a better place I would go there.

"But think of the future of your children," my critics will argue.

And then I do think. Here is a section of the United States where factories are multiplying at a gait so wonderful that I can compare it with nothing outside of the industrial belt of western Pennsylvania, where natural gas and cheap coal have afforded cheap power and thus stimulate the greatest industrial development in the world. I cannot see but that the enormous water power of the South is going to duplicate that development. If the young folks coming on want to be captains of industry or followers in the industrial ranks I know of no place where the opportunities seem more inviting.

If they want to be farmers certainly no place on earth offers a better chance than within a hundred miles of their own door. If they want to take any kind of a part in the great tasks of human progress, they will never find a better spot to take off their coats than here in North Carolina, for here all is setting a resolute foot forward, with all that can be wanted in the way of resources.

There was a day when to go West was all right. To come South is more sensible now than to go in any other direction in the United States. The West never had the resources of the South, and never can have. The resources of his country are not in the West. A line drawn from New Orleans northward to the boundary of the United States will set off on the east side scarcely more than a fourth of the territory of the country but probably three fifths of the available natural resources. It will include most of the best farming country, most of the mineral wealth, most of the forest wealth and most of the whole country so far as population, wealth and progress count.

More than half the manufacturing of the entire country is done in the narrow strip of territory east of Ohio and Kentucky, reaching down to Georgia from Maine. Oregon, Washington and Idaho together, a territory nearly as big as the whole South east of the Mississippi, do not rank as high agriculturally as Virginia alone.

The South Atlantic States are not confined to any one line of industry. Farms may be operated, mills built, and all of the attendant occupations followed. Business may be carried on almost every day of the year out of doors and weather never shuts up the railroads or the rivers. There is no close of navigation because of ice, and no snow blockades on the railroads.

These are reasons why the young folks need not be concerned about living in the South. The boy who is today looking about him for a place to go cannot do better than to try the South, and he cannot go amiss by trying it almost anywhere from Texas to Virginia. He cannot make a mistake by locating in any of the little towns and growing cities if he wants to set out in some line of business and grow up with it. He cannot make a mistake by locating in some of the cities that are already making some pretensions and staying with them until they become big cities, as they are sure to do. What has been done in Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Lowell, Syracuse and Buffalo will be done swiftly in Charlotte, Atlanta, Knoxville, Birmingham and a lot of other towns.

The young fellow who goes to Charlotte goes to the land or opportunity, and he does the same at Greensboro, Winston, Lexington, Durham and almost any other place in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia or Tennessee. Virginia and West Virginia are developing and making chances for more young fellows every day.

The South is going to be the scene of the next great step forward in the United States, and it has room for a million live young fellows and as many more as want to come right now. After all, the man is the great factor in progress, for human energy and human intelligence constitute the great resource, and no matter what else may be available that is the greatest source of wealth.

It would be adsurd to argue that my section is the most promising, for all sections of the South are on the belt of opportunity, and the bright young man who can succeed at all can succeed almost anywhere in the South. This is also to remember. The car fare back is not so much from the Carolinas as it is from the Pacific coast in case of heimweh, which is frequent.

BION H. BUTLER.

Southern Pines, N. C.

ODORS OVER THE TELEPHONE.

Perfume of Carnations Clearly Wafted From One Booth to Another Far Away.

The other day a prominent business man of this city went into a drug store to use a telephone. Just before him a young woman with a large bouquet of carnations had been using the phone and when he went into the booth the odor of the flowers nearly stifled him, so much so, in fact, that his intention was to hurry the conversation and get out as soon as possible. With the thought of the strong odor uppermost in his mind, he called up a man at the other side of the city. Without a word having been said on the subthe other man remarked about the strong odor of carnations, and the man who had called up, without thinking, said that a woman with some carnations had just been using the phone on which he was talking.

"Hold the phone just a minute," said the man at the other end of the line, "and I will find out if there are any of the flowers in the store."

After waiting for a few moments he again came to the telephone and said that there were no carnations there and that the clerk was positive that there had been none in the store that day.—Ohio State Journal.

Subscribe for the Republican.

STORY OF JOAN OF ARC.

Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, in New York American.

The story of the "Maid of Orleans" is one of the most wonderful in all history. It is more than romantic. It is amazing, mysterious, and, from the ordinary human standpoint, quite miraculous.

A young peasant girl, without the slightest knowledge of books, being unable to read or write, her whole time being passed between household work in her father's humble cottage and the caring for her father's sheep; absolutely ignorant of the great outside world, silent, shy, retired, abounding in physical energy and seemingly absorbed in the discharge of her simple duties in home and field, is suddenly transformed into a great national deliverer and saviour, the joy and inspiration of her countrymen, the dread and terror of her country's foes.

Joan of Arc, known to immortality as the "Maid of Orleans," was born about the year 1411 in the small village of Domremy, France. Her father was a small peasant proprietor but few removes from the condition of a common serf, and the mother was of corresponding station, mentally and socially.

But simple-minded and rustic as the Domremy villagers were, they were sufficiently awake not to be insensible to the wretched shape in which their country found itself. That shape was indeed a forlorn one. The English had extended their conquest all over the north of France; the English Henry VI had already been proclaimed king of France.

It was at this juncture, when the national disgrace was at its low-water mark that Joan began hearing "voices" and seeing "visions." Possibly the voices and visions were helped along somewhat by the conviction, prevalent in the locality, that out of the forests of Domremy a virgin was to come who should prove to be the people's leader in their fight for the restoration of the national prestige.

In the meantime the English encroachment kept on, and in 1428 Orleans was invested by the foes from across the channel. In the Maid's opinion the time had come for her to act. Supernatural voices were calling to her, and she made an effort to convey to the French authorities what the voices commanded. She had a hard time in reaching the great ones, and a still harder time after she had reached them in getting them to recognize the soundness of her claims; but finally after a committee of learned men had examined her and found nothing against her faith and purity, she was permitted to go ahead. At the head of an army of some 5,000 men the Maid, clothed in a coat of mail and armed with an ancient sword which she had found near an altar of one of the saints, the white standard of her own design embroidered with lilies floating over her head, marched to the relief of Orleans. The result all the world knows, and at that result the world has not yet ceased to wonder.

The simple peasant girl proved to be mightier than all the steel-coated knights and warriors of the kingdom; and before the young woman's victory the enemy seemed to fly as before the push of omnipotence! Inspired by her example the hitherto weak Frenchmen became demigods in prowess, and triumph after triumph crowned their arms! Jargean, Beaugency, capped by the great victory of Patay, and the English found themselves driven beyond the Loire. In the great cathedral at Rheims, with Joan at his side, Charles received his coronation. It was in July, 1429, that Charles was crowned, and a little more than a year later Joan, while leading a sortie against the besiegers of Compiegne, was wounded and taken prisoner.

The ungrateful man upon whose brow she had placed the crown took no steps toward her ransom, and she was sold to the English, who, in conjunction with the University of Paris and the Inquisition, had her condemned as a witch and executed. She was burned at the stake on the streets of Rouen, May 30, 1531.

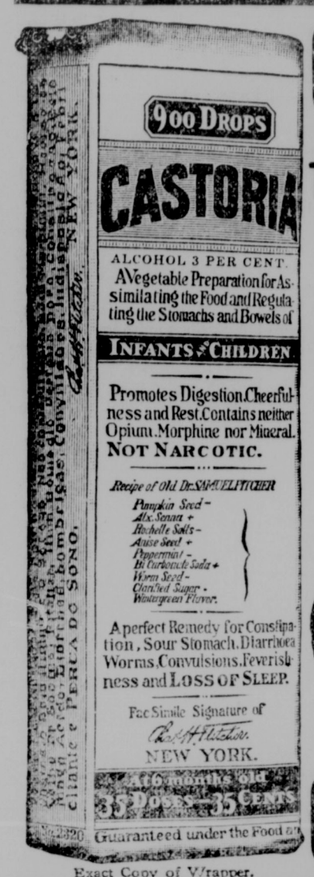
Thus perished, in her twentieth year, one of the most remarkable characters known to history.

CLOTHES MADE HIM A NEW MAN.

If Anyone Doubts the Tonic Effect of a Good Appearance, Let Him Read This.

A London medical man, having declared that new clothing is a powerful mental and moral tonic, and that a man in shabby attire is often less capable than his well-dressed mental inferior, the Ottawa Citizen says that "it might give the doctor some trouble to explain why nearly all our millionaires wear trousers that bag at the knees and cling so pitifully to the ready-made necktie."

Instead of trying to explain why millionaires dress in that way we think the London doctor could very truly reply that they don't. With the doctor's view that new and neat clothing is a powerful mental and moral tonic we heartily agree. One may test it in his own case, or note it in others, while always before us we have convincing evidence that women show the tonic effect of being well dressed. We may cite one case, says the Toronto Star. A Toronto man had been in hard luck. Largely through his own folly he had gone so completely to the bad that he was stopping his old-time acquaintances on the street and asking them for dimes. One man who had known him in his better days took him home and fitted him out with clean linen, a nice tweed suit, hat and shiny shoes. What was the result? The man who one day had been furtively wheedling dimes from acquaintances next day walked along the street with his head up and had no trouble whatever in borrowing one, two or five dollars from every person he recognized. New clothes made a new man of him, fired him with ambition and he raked in more long green in one day than he used to get in a month.



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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 6, 1910.

A GOODWILL CREED.

With the editorial columns of nearly all the newspapers teeming with admonition for the new year, with the pulpit thundering its warnings and advice far afield, our creed shall be taken from that of N. D. Bismarck, who, in Collier's Weekly, sounds a poetic note the basis of which is: To be earnest; to be strong; to be patient; to be kind; to be gentle; to forgive; to be smiling; to be glad.

It certainly strikes one that this is a pretty good sort of a creed. Candidly, doesn't it strike you more favorably than some that wear the ecclesiastical sanction? When you reduce it to its lowest terms this creed is simply the creed of good will—the creed of the Golden Rule. Isn't this true? Then, if you admit it, doesn't this doctrine seem more attractive than the doctrine of original sin, total depravity, perseverance of the saints, predestination or free will? Honestly, what do you think about it?

We've just entered upon another year. Would you rather live that year according to the good will set forth in Mr. Bismarck's creed or would you rather be hedged around by the iron tenets of ecclesiastical law? Think it over. Which is better? Which is the more sensible? It it better to give a hungry man a tract or a meal? In the judgment of many this must be a pertinent question. It differentiates between religion of creed and the religion of good will. Isn't it better to be "grateful all the way for the beauties of today," than to sacrifice all the joys of the world we have for the glories of the one to come?

Better learn to smile a little or you will not know how when you get to Heaven. Better practice justice in this world, for most of us have an idea that there will be plenty of it in the next. And, you'd better learn to work a little, too, for in our judgment eternity is not going to be one long and blissful rest. Do you believe that those fellows who never possessed anything better than a two-by-four mind in this world are not to get a chance to develop it in the next? In our judgment, dearly beloved, you will find Heaven one of the busiest places you ever imagined. If we are wrong, you tell us about it sometime.

That's something of a sermon, even if there's no collection attached. We didn't start in to elucidate theology, that being far from our line by a long shot, but we believe that words of wisdom often emanate from the editorial sanctum where religion reigneth not according to the conception of most "good" people. But, say, if we all honestly and conscientiously tried to live the good will creed for a year probably the most orthodox of us would admit that the Kingdom of Heaven had been born into the hearts of men.

RELIEVING THE LEGISLATURE OF WORK AND AUTHORITY.

The whole proceeding of the Democratic leaders in selecting in advance of the meeting of the Legislature all the officers of the two houses, including the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, is ultra vires, of course. It will be conceded that it probably expedites business to have the work of organization out of the way, but it is usurpation of authority, nevertheless, which the public should not permit to pass without criticism. It reflects on the competency and the independence of the membrrs of the Legislature, putting them in a contemptible light before the people of the State. It is bossism in an aggravated and offensive form and should not be viewed as a matter of slight consequence.

There has been little hostility on the part of the public, however, to the Governor's taking over a sort of leadership which makes him a dictator at Annapolis. This may be complimentary to him as indicating public acquiescence in his domination and public confidence in his motives, or it may mean that the people of the State have grown tired of the wirepulling and logrolling at Annapolis without being able to fix responsibility for what is going on—through clearly perceiving that it does not rest on the members of the Legislature—and are willing to swap this anonymous or polyglot bossism for some deus ex machina of whose identity and responsibility there can be no question.

A MENTAL HUNCH.

Give yourself a mental Christmas gift, says Anna B. Shaw, pastor, Church of Applied Thought, Boston. With all due respect to Rev. Anna B., think of buying yourself a yacht, or a motor car, or some furs for your wife or the grandest Christmas tree for the children, all of which, according to Anna's hunch, will have been mental. One might save a bunch of coin this way and one don't need to stop at the Christmas business if one is sufficiently daffy. The rule could be applied to almost everything and nobody but yourself could tell positively that it did not work all right.

Try it on the toothache, for instance. Next time that old molar begins to growl and you begin to howl, just pause and reflect. You can reflect all right, maybe, and maybe you can't. But if you are not clear beyond the reflective point, which means within the environs of the nut factory stage, just concentrate your mind upon the fact that you haven't toothache, that there isn't, never was and never will be such a thing as toothache and consequently what you seem to feel isn't toothache at all. The whole thing is merely mental and has no business whatever in the affairs of your domestic economy. Of course, since there isn't such a thing as toothache you don't feel any pain. It's impossible; quite impossible. So, since you don't feel any pain, why do you howl and swear.

But, say, reader, a word in your ear. The dentists—what about the dentists. Think how they have been imposing upon us all these years. Think how they have grown rich and waxed fat upon our supposed ills, when there wasn't a thing wrong with us and they knew it. We're in favor of a law compelling them to disgorge. There is one dentist who made us believe he almost killed us once, though of course he didn't hurt us at all. We have always regretted that we didn't know about this mental business then.

This creed of the Church of Applied Thought may all be true but it seems to us that when a fellow reaches that stage he would be "bughouse" so what good would it all do him? There is another aspect of the situation, however, as to applied thoughts. We believe in applied thought without the capitals. Years and years ago, a man began thinking about steam. He thought and thought and he made practical application of his thoughts by means of his hands and the result was the steam engine. Then there was Ben Franklin and Prof. Morse and Edison and Tesla and Marconi—men who thought about it to such good purpose that the present may be called the Electric Age.

The fact of the matter seems to be that the doctrine of applied thought is a pretty good doctrine so long as you don't stop short of the mental picture. The mental picture is like the architect's plans. Suppose you wanted a new house and somebody presented you with the architect's drawings and told you to "move in?" That's the gift of mental thought—the kind Rev. Anna Shaw writes about. So we know not what all men may think, but for our single self, give us the gross, material gifts. We'd rather have a real, sure-enough box of chocolate candy than a mental motor car or an intellectual pass-key to Uncle Sam's strong box. It seems to us that applied thought that isn't applied ought not to be called applied thought.

REVOLUTIONIZING ROAD MAKING.

The fact that this state is spending a large sum of money in road building makes what is being done or proposed for other states of interest to the people of Maryland who desire to have constructed the best public highways possible within the state.

A case in point is that of the State road commissioner of New Jersey who announces that New Jersey will build no more macadamized roads. Exhaustive tests have assured the road builders of the Garden State that the road that has so long stood as the thoroughfare par excellence, the only modern rival to the wonderful roads that radiated from Rome to the frontiers of the ancient world, has had its day and that some other surface better adapted to the needs of latter-day traffic must be adopted as the standard road. The automobile has done the trick. The broken stone road of the canny and ingenious Macadam was the best of roads for the age of the horse-drawn vehicle, but its surface is not compact enough to stand the suction of big pneumatic tires whirling along 40 miles an hour.

So a new road surface must be found. New Jersey thinks the bituminous surface is the thing. The commissioner in his report says that a bituminous road, better than straight macadamized road, can be built for $1.15 to $1.50 per square yard. The State has 85 miles of the new road in service and is building more. In Pennsylvania and in other places where crude oil is easily available the oiled road is found to be a good compromise between the dry macadamized road and the more closely knit bituminous surface. This device may have its drawbacks, but it is a quick and effective way of treating the macadamized roads already built with a view to making them durable and dustless. Somewhere in the East they are trying out a "molasses" surface, made by applying the black, tarry refuse of the sugar mills to a crushed stone basis. It is reported that this road promises well.

Fell Dead at Customer's Door.

J. B. Cormany, formerly of Deer Park, dropped dead in the doorway of a prospective customer, at Barnum, on whom he was calling to sell silverware. While talking to the lady of the house he complained of a pain in his head and suddenly fell and died instantly at her feet. His remains were interred at Davis Thursday.

SANG RUN.

As Blue Jay has flown to some sunny Southern climate or is snowed under, I will try to write.

The farmers here have been making good use of the snow by hauling coal, ties and mine props.

We had a few days of solid winter last week but the new year has brought us quite a change. The ice on the Yough broke Sunday evening and quite a number of people were watching it from the Sang Run bridge. It was a pretty sight.

Our champion hunter, Mr. Milton Lytle, brought home a live gray fox a few days ago.

A sled load of our Sang Run folks attended Christmas services at Johnstown, which were quite a success.

Our school is progressing nicely with Misses Mary and Josephine Browning as teachers.

Mrs. Delia Friend and family spent Christmas with Messrs. Thomas Bishoff and Roy Friend, of Hoyes.

A sled load of our people gave Mr. Paul Hoye a surprise party not long since. They also visited Vern Hoye, and a sled load was at J. Alvin Friend's Saturday evening, calling on Miss Florence Edwards, who has been visiting Mr. Friend's during the holidays.

Mr. Ross Friend is visiting our little village. We are glad to see his smiling face again.

Some very fine ice was harvested in this place last week by Messrs. Dewitt and Thomas.

Miss Florence Kimmel was visiting Miss Dicie Friend Monday. DIXIE.

BITTINGER.

The New Year began with a decided rise in the temperature and for forty-eight hours the snow and ice melted so rapidly that at the beginning of this week the great snow drifts that had been blown together by last week's blizzard have almost disappeared.

Many travelers were over taken by the warm wave and were forced to make their homeward journey in sleighs and sleds dragged through the mud.

Madison Durst, of New Germany, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Engle last Sunday evening.

Master Ray Engle returned to his home in Baltimore last Monday morning, after a week's visit with his grandparents at this place.

Fred. Snyder accompanied his son Clark to Baltimore on Monday of this week, where the latter will endeavor to secure treatment for defective hearing. W. A. Althers accompanied Mr. Snyder and son to the city where he too expects to consult specialists concerning treatment for his hearing.

F. M. Bittinger has purchased a new Duplex chopper and expects to have same in operation in the near future and promises his patrons better service.

A number of our young people attended the belated Christmas service which was held in the new Lutheran church at Jennings on New Year evening. The service was postponed until that time on account of the storm which prevailed at Christmas.

Lloyd Brenneman who has been employed on a saw mill near Springs, Pa., for some months past, spent last Saturday and Sunday with his parents at this place.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Oakland—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. E. B. Hatcher, D. D., of Baltimore.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Sunday school at Ferndale at 10 a. m. and at Loch Lynn at 2 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Notice To Delinquent Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent taxpayers that if taxes now due and in arrears are not paid before January 1, 1910, I will proceed by law to collect. I refer to Sec. 50 of 566 of Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, a copy of which is hereto annexed. Please pay promptly and save cost.

SECTION 50. The said Treasurer shall during the first week in December in each and every year, give notice to all the delinquent taxpayers of said county, by advertisement inserted in two newspapers published in said county, and by hand-bills posted in five of the most public places in each election district of said county, and at the court house door, warning them that the payment of all taxes then due and in arrears will be enforced by advertisement and sale unless the same be paid before the 1st day of January next following.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

THE DEATH RECORD.

J. A. J. SHULTZ.

The St. Louis Republic of Saturday, December 25th, contained the following:

John A. J. Shultz, president of the Missouri Manufacturers' Association, head of the Shultz Belting Co., founder of St. Mark's English Evangelical Church and leader in civic affairs, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday at 2:45 p. m., shortly after retiring to his bedroom at his home, No. 4407 Washington boulevard, for an afternoon nap. He was in his seventy-second year.

No one knew that he was suffering until they heard his heavy breathing. He died a few minutes after his daughters entered his room and before a physician could be summoned.

The fatal stroke occurred on the anniversary of a paralytic attack which killed his wife. She was stricken last Christmas eve and did not rally. She died January 6.

A few minutes before the attack which ended his life Mr. Shultz was anticipating a happy Christmas gathering of his five children, who reside in St. Louis.

Mr. Shultz was born in Grantsville, Md., April 27, 1838, and was educated in private schools in that place. After graduation he became associated with his father in the tanning business in 1854, and in 1859 succeed to the ownership of the concern.

Before moving to St. Louis in 1864 he married Miss Mary E. Brown of Grantsville.

Between 1864 and 1872 Mr. Shultz was alone in business, but between 1872 and 1873 he became associated with C. W. Ford, continuing the tanning business until his partner's death in 1877. In that year he organized the Shultz Belting Co., and remained actively in charge of its affairs until his death.

Mr. Shultz was a Democrat in politics.

More than forty years ago, at a gathering in his home, St. Mark's English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized, and for almost all of that time the Reverend M. Rhodes has been pastor of the church, which is now situated on Bell and Cardinal avenues.

Mr. Shultz was a faithful attendant at almost all of the services and was one of the mainstays of the church.

He was an enthusiastic member of the Missouri Manufacturers' Associatoin and was elected its president. Last November he was chosen to succeed himself in that office.

He was a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workman, and Knights of Honor. He was one of the organizers of the Sons of the Revolution and was a member of the Merchants' Club.

The wife of Mr. Shultz was a niece of the venerable lawyer, Jacob Brown, of Cumberland.

RICHARD B. DEAR.

At his home, 381 West Sixth street, Superior, Wis., after a severe surgical operation, Mr. Richard B. Dear, aged 60 years. The wife of the deceased was formerly Miss Ridie J. Jamesson, of Bull Run, Va., who was a sister of the late Mrs. William A. Daily, of Oakland, with whom she resided for a number of years.

MRS. HARRY L. MOORE.

Mrs. Harry L. Moore, wife of the superintendent of the White Rock Sand Company, located a few miles west of Oakland, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Brown, at Clarion, Pa., Monday morning, after a few days' illness. Mrs. Moore, accompanied by her husband and little child, left Oakland Friday, December 24th, for their former home to spend the holiday season with relatives, expecting to return here within a short time. They were on the train which was wrecked at Weber's station, east of Oakland. Mr. Moore, as well as his wife, had made a number of friends in and about Oakland and the death of the lady is deeply regretted by many.

CLAUDE WILLIAM SHANHOLTZ.

Claude William Shanholtz, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shanholtz, of Thomas, died December 27, 1909, from the effect of burns received by his clothes taking fire from an open stove. He suffered severely until God took him unto Himself. It was hard for the parents to give up their little son, but God knows best and where he is there is no suffering or pain, neither will there be any stain of sin upon him. He has passed to the world from which he will not return, but they who are left can go to him. When they see him God will wipe away all tears from their eyes and comfort them as a father comforts his children. Little Claude was born May 6, 1908, and died December 27, 1909, aged one year, seven months and twenty-one days. He was buried at Deer Park, the funeral service being conducted by the writer. C. W. HUDSON.

MRS. ALMIRA TURNER.

At her home in District No. 3, Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, 1909, Mrs. Almira Turner, wife of Joshua Turner, aged 71 years, 2 months and 12 days. Nine children were born to them of whom one (Emma) is dead. The eight living children are Silas Turner of Milledgeville, Ill.; Mrs. Laura Layman, of Newell, Iowa; Mrs. Jennie Weaver, of Parsons, W. Va.; Mrs. Sarah C. Frost, of Frostburg, Md.; Mrs. Annie Durst, Henry, William and George, of Shade Mills. Mrs. Turner was a true woman in every sense of the word, being a sincere christian, an affectionate wife and mother and a good neighbor. Her greatest care was always for her home and family. The funeral took place the following Monday at 12 o'clock at New Germany, Rev. Charles S. Stover, pastor of St. Paul charge, preached the funeral sermon and spoke in a most impressive manner to the family and friends gathered. Mr. Turner and family have the sincere sympathy of their many friends and neighbors in their sad bereavement.

JOHN J. FAHERTY.

Died at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Faherty near Hutton, Monday night, after an illness of two months of diabetes, John J. ("Number") Faherty, aged thirty-eight years. The deceased was born at Hutton where he resided his entire life time and was an employe of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for a number of years. About three years ago in the capacity of brakeman he fell from his train when it was nearing Grafton and lost his left leg, since which time he was incapacitated from work and remained at his mother's home. He was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church of Oakland from which edifine he was buried this morning after a high mass celebrated by the pastor, Rev. James E. Connell. The deceased was a most exemplary man, jovial, kind and true to his friends. He leaves besides his mother three sister and four brothers, all of whom are grown. His father died about five years ago and three years later his youngest brother met with a gunning accident which resulted in his death.

Married.

LIVENGOOD—BROADWATER.—On December 27th, at Grantsville, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Frederick Livengood and Miss Mary E. Broadwater were married in the presence of the immediate family by Rev. S. C. Stover, of St. Paul, Pa.

KIRBY—HARVEY.—On Decemcer 24, at Kitzmiller, by Rev. W. W. Sutton, in the presence of a few friends, Mr. John W. Kirby, of Kitzmiller, and Miss Ida Harvey, of Ryan's Glade.

MOORE—WILSON.—On December 26, at Kitzmiller, by Rev. W. W. Sutton, Mr. William J. Moore and Miss Fleda Cedelsia Wilson, daughter of Judge and and Mrs. Daniel Wilson, of near Kitzmiller.

WILSON—ENLOW.—Miss Grace Alta Enlow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rueben Enlow, of Hoyes, was married December 23, 1909, at noon, to Mr. Robert S. Wilson, of Connellsville, Pa. The bride was beautifully dressed in white while the groom wore the conventional black. The bride's sister, Miss Margaret Enlow, acted as bridesmaid and her uncle, Mr. Adolphus Enlow, was best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. W. Hudson, of Mt. Lake Park. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will make their home near Connellsville, where Mr. Wilson is engaged in dairying.

Under the provisions of the Humphreys amendment to the inter-state commerce law, which became effective on January 1st, 1910, liquor dealers in all parts of the country who have a market for their stuff outside of the state where they are licensed to do business, are experiencing some anxiety. Under the amendment to the law above referred to dealers in Oakland who make shipments to points in West Virginia are compelled to mark each package shipped, stating the contents, the quantity and the name of consignee in full. As it is a United States law Uncle Sam has seen fit to set the fine high enough, which is $5,000, for any violation of the statute. With this law effective and the strong arm of your Uncle Samuel ever ready to pounce down upon those who disregard it there is likely to be but few violations for non-compliance.

Sales Advertised.

By reference to the advertising columns of THE REPUBLICAN a number of pieces of real estate are to be sold at trustees' and mortgagee's sales within the next thirty days. All the properties advertised are exceedingly well located and are desirable farms.

Elopers Frustrated.

Dallas Shaw, 30 years old, and Hazel Hawkins, 15 years old, elopers, were halted at Grafton Friday by Chief of Police Mays while enroute to Oakland, Md., where they intended to be married. They were placed under arrest at the instance of L. B. Hawkins, a brother of the girl, whose objection to the proposed marriage was that she was too young. A charge of abduction against Shaw was dismissed and he was released to go his way alone, while the brother took the girl back to her home in Fairmont.

Subscribe for The Republican.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

DAVIS HOOD'S PURE PAINT

is the American Standard. WHY? Because it carries guarantee of purity on every can. This would not appear UNLESS IT WERE PURE AND THE VERY BEST PAINT THAT MONEY AND BRAINS CAN PRODUCE.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Marion county, West Va., hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

AMOS N. PRICHARD,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1909.

CHAS. W. PRICHARD,
Administrator,
Mannington, W. Va.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Duncan Sloan, of Lonaconing, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

"Old Farmer Hopkins," Tuesday evening, Jan 11, at the opera house. Don't miss it.

Fritz White left Oakland Sunday night for the Maryland Agricultural College where he has resumed his studies.

Miss Beatrice Heyward, of Bond, spent a few days in Oakland last and this week as the guest of Miss Sue Littman.

Do not fail to attend the performance of "Old Farmer Hopkins." Opera House, Tuesday evening, Jan. 11. Benefit Mountain City Band.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Littman, of Hiorra, W. Va., who spent the holidays in Oakland with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Littman, returned to Hiorra Monday.

Messrs. W. S. Collins and Alvy Wolfe, both of near Cranesville, were in Oakland yesterday when the former became a subscriber to this paper.

Mrs. Nelson Thomasson and son, of Chicago were here during the holidays as guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Offutt, returned to their home Monday afternoon.

FOR SALE—125 pairs of Samuel Winslow's Ball Bearing Steel Roller Skates for sale cheap. L. E. Rightmyer, Rowlesburg, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Bush and two children went up to Eglon last Saturday where they visited relatives until Sunday afternoon when they returned to their home in Oakland.

Mr. Frank B. Ross, of Bridgeport, O., stopped off in Oakland yesterday on his way home from Baltimore where he spent a week with his mother, who has been quite ill.

The Rev. Stanley H. Jewell, of Princeton, N. J., will preach in the Presbyterian church Sunday, January 9th, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

The Board of County School Commissioners publishes in this paper today a condensed report of the money received and disbursed by the Board as of July 31, 1909, as required by law.

Mr. Joe McComas, son of Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. McComas left Oakland Sunday night for Charlotte Hall Academy, he having been awarded a free scholarship in that school by the Local Board—a deserving recognition of a deserving young man.

In our advertising columns today the Oakland Electric Company gives thirty reasons—all very excellent ones—for using electric light. Read these two and a half dozen electric light whys!

Miss Grace Loar who spent a week in Grafton with her brothers, returned to her home in Oakland last Saturday, accompanied by Mr. George Loar who was the guest here over Sunday of his mother.

A horse valued at two hundred dollars, the property of Mr. George Helbig, of Oakland, was taken sick one day last week and died within a few hours thereafter. The animal was apparently paralyzed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett Cunningham, of Pittsburg who were here during the holiday season visiting Mrs. Cunningham's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sowers, returned to Pittsburg Monday morning last.

Don't miss the performance of "Old Farmer Hopkins" at the opera house, Tuesday, Jan. 11. 1000 square yards of special scenery is used in this production. Prices 50, 35 and 25 cents. Benefit Mountain City Band.

Mr. E. A. Weimer will open a branch shoe store in Keyser, W. Va., which will be in charge of his brother Charles of Mountain Lake Park. Mr. Weimer has secured an excellent location in Keyser and we wish him success.

Messrs. Ralph Thayer, Fred. Townshend, Stanley Mitchell, Edward and Milton Sincell, Harry McComas and Frank Palmer are among those who have returned to their respective schools from Oakland to resume their studies.

Mr. Horace Coddington returned to Oakland Thursday evening from Kansas City, Mo., where he has been employed for the past several months in construction work by a Pittsburg firm. After remaining here a short time visiting relatives he will return to the west.

Dr. W. W. Davis, after spending a week in Baltimore with his family, returned to the Park Monday morning and on Tuesday ice cutting on the lake was resumed, which however, ceased again yesterday when the rain commenced falling. The ice is about eight inches thick, as clear as it can be and unless the warm weather continues quantities of ice will be cut from that already frozen on the lake.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Mr. Edward E. Sollars, Jr., who is taking a medical course at the Maryland Medical College, returned to school Monday after having spent the holidays near Oakland with his parents. He was accompanied to Baltimore by his sister, who will remain in that city for a few weeks.

Verily, the old order passeth. In West Virginia a man is arrested and held under $300 bond for crying "amen" too strenuously during a revival meeting. By this standard of evangelical decorum the shouting and "jumping" that went with the pioneer camp-meeting would doubtless constitute a capital offense.

Dr. Henry W. McComas accompanied Mrs. G. A. Fraley to Baltimore last Sunday night where the latter will receive treatment from a specialist on nerve diseases. Mrs. Fraley has been somewhat of an invalid for the past six months or more, and her friends trust that she may return to her family completely restored to health.

Mr. J. B. Cheuvront, superintendent of the Northern Natural Gas Company, was painfuully injured Monday when the horse he was riding fell on the ice, catching Mr. Cheuvront beneath it. It its struggles to regain its footing the horse trampled on his right hand nearly severing one of his fingers and lacerating another very severely.

The following daughters of Elder and Mrs. Joel Gnagey, who reside a short distance west of town, are visiting their parents during the holidays: Mrs. Sherman Peck, of near Somerset; Mrs. Harvey Speicher, of Accident, and Miss Grace Gnagey, who is engaged in missionary work for the Church of the Brethren in and about Pittsburg.—Meyersdale Republican.

The plant of the Grafton Daily Republican, which has been in operation for little over two years past, was closed down Tuesday by Constable S. A. Shroyer, who levied on the machinery and presses for unpaid accounts in his hands. By the action the Republican ceases as a newspaper. It has not yet been learned just what action will be taken in the matter by the officers of the Republican Publishing Company, but it is understood that the company will be dissolved.—Grafton Sentinel.

The snow which fell last week and the week before to a depth variously estimated at twenty to twenty-four inches, has all disappeared. A thaw set in on Saturday afternoon which continued Sunday and Monday with the result that the waters rose to an alarming degree, flooding the lowlands and for a time threatened to overflow portions of the town. The ice on the Little Yough ran out Monday afternoon doing little or no damage. At Crellin the small bridge spanning Snowy Creek was carried away.

An exchange puts it this way: "We live in a land of high mountains, high taxes, low valleys and low wages, big crooked rivers and big crooked statesmen, big lakes, big pumpkins and big men with pumpkin heads, silver streams that gambol in the mountains and pious politicians that gamble in the night, roaring cataracts and roaring orators, fast trains, fast horses and fast young men, sharp lawyers, sharp financiers and sharp toed shoes, noisy children, fertile plains that lie like a sheet of water, and a thousand newspapers that lie like thunder.

Mr. Joseph Rembold, of Horseshoe Run, Preston county, was in the city yesterday on business and when asked concerning the court house removal from Kingwood to Terra Alta he became enthusiastic over the latter location. When it was suggested, however, that Terra Alta or at least the immediate community thereabout, may possibly become possessions of Maryland, Mr. Rembold remarked that he had no fear of the outcome of the boundary line case and was not as yet ready to become a resident of Garrett county. When he does all who are acquainted with him will extend a hearty welcome for he is an excellent, wide-awake, progressive citizen.

Monday the juveniles got back to the school grind with all too brief a Christmas holiday. The routine of school work will now go on with the jotting of the days as they pass by the little folks. An early Easter gives promise of a few days more of abandonment of books, and before that comes Washington's Birthday as an oasis in the desert of learning. The little folks are fine at keeping tab on holidays and one of their chief practices in calculation is that of counting the days of toil between the times when school days are for a while forgotten. It will not be a great while before the summer vacation, when they will have a long relief. Not only the schools, but the colleges are in harness again, or, to speak with more accurate figure, the machinery of college life is again humming. Not in all cases, however, as many of the colleges give their students until next Monday. With these institutions the entrance upon the new year means really getting down to the chief work of the year.

Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
42-13t Accident, Md.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

OPERA HOUSE.

OAKLAND, TUESDAY EV Jan. 11

BENEFIT

MountainCity Band

Old Farmer Hopkins

INTRODUCING

FRANK S. DAVIDSON

and a Company of Local Favorites

1000 Square Yards of Magnificent Scenery

PRICES REMAIN AS USUAL:
50c. 35c. 25c.

Reserved Seats on sale at Oakland Pharmacy.

THE BALTIMORE NEWS

Daily and Sunday

¶A live, independent newspaper, published every afternoon (daily and Sunday).

¶Covers thoroughly the news events of the city, State and country.

¶A newspaper for the home—for the family circle.

¶Enjoys the confidence and respect of its readers.

¶One cent everywhere.

Buy it from your local Newsdealer or order by mail.

One month.....$ .30
Six months..... $1.75
One year.....3.50

The Baltimore News
BALTIMORE, MD.

China Plate for Coal Scuttle

IN his Irish Sketch Book, Thackeray relates an incident, in part, as follows:

"One word more regarding Widow Fagan's home. When Peggy brought in the coals for the drawing-room fire, she carried them—in what do you think?"

" 'In a coal scuttle, to be sure,' says the English reader, down on you as sharp as a needle.

"No, you clever Englishman, it wasn't a coal scuttle.

" 'Then it was the fire shovel,' says the brightest of wits, guessing again.

"No, it wasn't the fire shovel,——

" 'Oh, I have you now; it was the bucket where the potatoes were,' says Snooks.

"Wrong again! Peggy brought up the coals—in a CHINA PLATE."

Users of natural gas will see one bright and shining moral in the tale, standing out from the many that can be deducted. It is the fact that Peggy had to go after the fuel and take something with her in which to bring it, consuming time and labor, not to mention the danger to the CHINA PLATE, nor the chance of breaking her neck going down and coming up the stairs.

There are no such difficulties for users of natural gas to overcome. All they have to do to get a fire is to turn on the stopcock, and the fire is there, low, medium or full force. There are other reasons, however, why the use of natural gas appeals strongly to patrons of The Northern Natural Gas Co.

"Prior to the installation of natural gas, I paid $108 a year for electric light and artificial gas, and $25 for coal, a total of $133. During the year 1908, I paid for natural gas for light and heat $33, thus giving me A NET SAVING OF $100 OVER PREVIOUS YEARS. The cost of installing the equipment to get these results was $33.

——O——

A second letters reads:

"Before natural gas was installed in my store, I paid $107.60 for electric light annually and $60 a year for coal. For the year 1908 the total of my natural gas bills was $55 for both heat and light. MY NET SAVING, CONSEQUENTLY, OVER PREVIOUS YEARS WAS $112.60. The cost of equipping my store, everything included, for natural gas was $100.

——O——

The first letter published above if from a Frostburg, Maryland, merchant tailor, and the second letter is from a store keeper of the same place. But for business reasons the signers do not care to have their names published.

The Northern Natural Gas Co.

CLEARANCE SALE

We will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JAN. 15th, at 10 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING:

Two pairs Bob Sleds, 2 Portland Sleighs, 1 Road Wagon, 1 Delivery Wagon, 1 bay Mare, 1 Cow giving milk, also a

Lot of Merchandise

Consisting of Rubber Goods, Shoes, Boys Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shirts, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash or produce for all sums under $5, and for sums of $5 or more a note for four months, with approved security, will be accepted.

CUPPETT, LEIGHTON & CO.

OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,
Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

DIRT ROAD PROBLEM

Good Results Can be Obtained Through Drainage System.

STAGNANT WATER AN ENEMY.

It Is One of the Chief Evils of Highways of Earth—Good Road Work of an Illinois Institution—Bad Drainage Expensive.

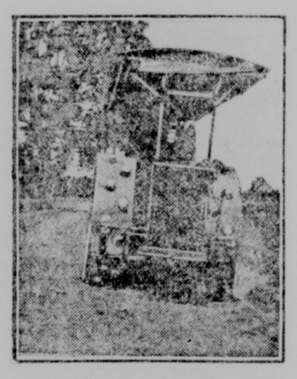
In the movement for good roads to have practical results it is well to recognize the fact that over large sections of the country rock or gravel roads are, for local and economic reasons, unattainable and even unnecessary. Dirt roads will prevail in the more strictly rural districts for many years to come, possibly until aeroplanes and dirigible balloons take the place of the good old farm wagon.

Therefore it will be well to look around and try to learn from the experience of others how such roads have been made in other countries sufficient for all the needs of rural life, what has been found to be the chief enemy to overcome and how the conquest has been effected.

The one great enemy of dirt roads is stagnant water, which, after heavy rains, and especially in clay soils, is unable to get away. Realizing the solvent properties of water, it is easy to understand how destructive its continued presence is to the solidity of a dirt road and therefore how necessary is its removal.

It is not only the surface water of heavy rains or melting snow that has to be got rid of. The action of what science knows as "capillarity," the constant rising of water from great depths toward the surface, has also to be contended with. That this natural process is always going on is well understood, though its causes and methods of action still form matter for debate. To catch and control this water coming thus and to establish what is known as a water plane some three or four feet below the surface of the ground, where it can do the most good to vegetation, and, as a sort of side issue, the least harm to the roads, has been sought for and found in the modern scientific system of land drainage.

Some time ago the use of brush filled drains was very effective in a section of Illinois where the soil is much of the nature of the Kansas gumbo. An institution which owned a farm of 400



ROLLER WITH "SPUDS" TO COMPACT EARTH ROAD.

[From Good Roads Magazine, New York.]

acres, along one side of which ran a road much used for general traffic and which that institution had agreed to keep in order in lieu of paying the road rates, found that a considerable amount of the time of the farm teams was taken up in hauling wagons and buggies of bemired travelers out of the slough which constituted about a quarter of a mile of this road where it ran through a ravine with high old osage orange hedges on each side, which had not been trimmed for twenty years. It had been the custom to administer doses of gravel and of refuse from a coal mine every now and then, but the road incontinently swallowed them up and asked for more. Old country experience suggested drains, and as no pipe or tile was to be obtained the old hedges were cut down to a height of three feet, and ditches eighteen inches wide and from three to four feet deep were dug on each side the road and filled with the brush, well stamped in and topped up with a good depth of soil. The roadbed was nicely rounded up, and in a very short time the ancient morass gained the reputation of being one of the best bits of roads in the neighborhood.

The tiles and pipes used for this drainage work are made of a porous clay, unglazed, the water entering them not alone and only, but percolating through their whole length. This can be easily proved by sealing up both ends of one of them and burying it three or four feet in any damp place. In a week or two when dug up it will be found full of water. Of course when a proper and fairly even fall (about two inches to a hundred feet) is given to a drain made of these pipes it will carry the water to any distance desired. The bottom of a drain must be kept level and the pipes laid so carefully together that no earth can get in between any two of them.

Since the general desire seems to be for good roads without prejudice as to what means or materials are used to produce them it would be well for some of our farmer readers to try the effect of a few of these drainpipes where they can be produced, brush where no pipes are to be had, on their own private roads where water is too abundant.

BUILDING A HOME.

How to Secure the Best Effects at a Small Cost.

Persons of limited means who are building houses in the country will find that better effects may be secured with soft wood stained with a thin varnish than with inexpensive and badly finished hard woods. For example, a cheap quality of oak treated in the highly glazed fashion one often sees has nothing to recommend it, while soft woods hold most exquisite shades; also the work of applying the surface finish may be done by an inexperienced woman after a few trials on odd pieces that give one an idea about putting on the liquid evenly. Soft woods, well seasoned, will not warp, and white ones take color best. If a water stain is applied with a wide brush it permits the grain to show through. This may be differently treated when dry if one likes variety. If this finish is carefully rubbed with a dry cloth while wet the wood shows a different color effect than if left to dry without rubbing.

Another tone is secured by rubbing the polish after it is dry and then applying a small quantity of thin furniture oil. A shellac or sizing that may be fixed by the local painter will also bring another tone into the effect.

Green and brown lend themselves to this treatment better than any other shade, and really astonishingly pretty tints may be developed from either when the wood is treated in this manner. The surfaces should be smooth, so that no fancy corners will appear in doors or windows. This is no loss to a person who possesses good taste, for the so called ornaments that are turned out by thousands every day do not add to the room's attractiveness.

In a small and inexpensive house, where the ceilings are low, wooden door handles are prettier than glass or metals. They are more in keeping with a cottage or bungalow plan and are also inexpensive.

Very good raftered ceilings may be made at comparatively small expense if thin beams of rough whitewood are used. These are laid on edge and stained to match the rest of the woodwork. The ceiling that rests on them is narrow boards dovetailed together.

Diamond panes add tremendously to the artistic appearance of a small house in the country and do not greatly increase the cost of building. The lower sash should contain one big pane, not to detract from the effect of the many small ones above.

How to Make Bran Baths.

One of the latest things for the nervous woman who is trying to reduce her fractious nerves is the bran bath just before retiring at night. This not only has a soothing effect, but incidentally softens and whitens the skin. To make the bath buy ordinary bran at a feed store and keep it in a tin box away from mice. Make a bag of cheesecloth from twelve to eighteen inches square and stuff it with bran until about as full as a pine pillow. This bag is put in a bathtub half filled with warm water and squeezed until the water is brown and bubbly. It is not well to remain in the water longer than five or six minutes, and if possible the bather should rest ten minutes and then be massaged. If there is no one to do the massaging one can rub the body thoroughly with a rough towel or knead it with the hands.

How to Make a Novel Photo Holder.

An odd background for photographs is an animal skin such as may be found in the art departments of the large stores.

They cost about a dollar each and come in a variety of colorings. Crosses are cut on the skins with a sharp knife, one cross for each picture. Then the corners are taken back, and there is a blank space in the size of the photograph which is glued to the back of the skin. When all are in place it is hung upon the wall.

How to Relieve Inflamed Eyes.

Every one suffers at some time or other from a slight inflammation or irritation of the eye caused by straining it in some way or by some foreign substance getting into it. In such cases the skin of an egg will afford relief. Take the thin inner skin out of the egg and put it on the top of the lid and place a bandage over it. The inflammation will soon go down, and the pain will leave the eye.

How to Decorate a Fancy Cake.

If you have a large iced cake that you wish to decorate for a fete or a table of a bazaar the quickest and easiest way to fasten the decorations of vines and flowers is to pin them securely with the smallest size invisible hairpins—new ones naturally. These pins hold the trimmings securely in place and if carefully put in do not make unsightly marks on the cake.

How to Stiffen Candles.

As every one knows, warm weather plays havoc with candles, causing them when used on the dinner table or about the room for illumination to take on a decided droop. This can be completely obviated by keeping the candles for several hours before they are to be used in the icebox, where they harden sufficiently to last through an evening.

How to Adjust an Extension Table.

A table that is just the right size for the number of guests to be entertained is much better than one that is too large. Often the addition of a leaf makes the table out of proportion. One ingenious housekeeper has simplified this problem by having one of her leaves split in half for occasions when only slightly more elbow room is desirable.

AT THE JUNCTION.

The Situation That Grew Out of a Long Wait.

By DONALD ALLEN.

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Miss Carrie Mayberry had made a journey of seventy miles up the state to pay a month's visit to her aunt. She had had to change cars at a junction en route, but the conductor had been so courteous and there had been so many passengers changing with her that she had not minded the ten minute wait. In returning after her visit was up things were different. The conductor was a crossgrained old chap who had no good looking daughter of his own, and then the only other passenger to get off and take the G. and B. road was a young man, who proceeded to saunter up and down the platform without giving Miss Carrie a second look.

As if these three or four things were not bad enough, she learned that the train she had to wait for was three hours behind time. She did not learn this from the young man—oh, no! He found out for himself and then kept the information to himself, though he must have known what a hurry she was in to get back home and see pa and ma. He just didn't care whether she got home that day or the week after.

Miss Carrie learned about the lateness of the train from the red headed depot agent. It was a country junction. The depot and his house were the only two buildings there. The only landscape for three miles around was made up of a spotted cow, a swamp, a haystack and a water tank. It took the red headed man just one hour to get ready to come out on the platform and say:

"Your train was three hours late an hour ago; now it's only two hours."

"What—my train late!" was the exclamation. "Why didn't you tell me so when I got off?"

"No good. You'd have had to stay just the same."

The young man saw her look of chagrin, disappointment and anger from the flour barrel on which he was sitting, but did not come forward and take the red headed man by the neck

HE GUESSED IT WAS GOING TO RAIN.

or speak words of consolation to her. She looked at him and mentally called him names—real hard names.

The agent had a home, a wife and two children. The home was quite near, and the right thing would have been to invite Miss Carrie to tarry there. He didn't do the right thing. He didn't care whether she walked the platform or roosted on the haystack.

And that young man—a nice specimen he was! Of course Miss Carrie had made up her mind when she first got off that if he tried to scrape acquaintance she would promptly freeze him out, but that was on the understanding that the G. and S. train was on time. Now it was hours late, and that made all the difference in the world. He ought to know that it did.

Just after the red headed man had told Miss Carrie that she still had two hours to wait she looked at her watch and found that it had stopped. There was no clock in the depot. The young man had a watch, which he frequently consulted in a somewhat ostentatious way, but would the girl humble herself to ask him what time it was? Never in this world! There were some yellow flowers growing alongside the tracks twenty rods away, and he could have jumped down and culled her a bouquet.

The two hours were about up when the red headed man went out to Miss Carrie to say:

"Your train is another two hours late, making five hours in all. Mebbe it will be six, but I'll say five to you."

"And I—I've got to wait two or three hours more?" she almost screeched.

"Unless you want to walk."

The young man was at the far end of the platform inspecting a patent washing machine that had arrived by freight, and yet he must have heard the message and known her feelings. If not, why did he grin? For a minute Miss Carrie looked around for dynamite to blow him off the face of the earth, but then it began to rain, and she had to seek shelter. The young man also sought shelter.

The sitting room was about twelve feet square. It contained a rusty stove and a single bench. Its windows had not been washed since the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and the only picture on the walls was that of a young lady with long hair and holding in her hand a bottle of the stuff that did the trick. Miss Carrie took one end of the bench and the young man the other. For twenty minutes she gazed at her toes and he at his. Then they gazed at the rusty stove. Then they raised their eyes as high as the long haired girl and kept them there a long time. She could have grown another foot of hair while they looked.

Then the red headed man came in and said he guessed it was going to rain and went out again. As it had been pouring for half an hour his observation struck home. The young man wished to himself that he had such a father-in-law, and Miss Carrie wished to herself that he would come to the Boston weather bureau and run the weather for awhile.

Then the young man consulted his watch. The girl wished it would stop with a bang, and she walked over to one of the windows to see if the cow still stood out on the marsh. He walked over to the other to see if the haystack still stood upright or had a Pisa tower lean to it. Silence for twenty minutes. The two could almost hear more rust gathering on the stove. Then, all of a sudden, Miss Carrie gave way. She had been wanting to cry about something for three weeks past. The something had come. There were tears and sobs.

"What's—what's the matter?" asked the young man.

"You are!" she answered fiercely.

"How am I—I"—

"You know. Here I've been for a whole week, and you haven't—haven't even spoken to me! No, you haven't, and I'm ready to tell you what I think of you!"

"But, you know—you know"— he faltered.

"Of course I know! Was it my business to come up and speak to you first? You knew I was impatient. You knew I was lonesome. You knew I had nowhere to go. And—and you just walked and walked and walked, and you wouldn't even look at me. Where are your manners, sir? Are you a stick of wood or a young man?"

"But I flirted with a girl once, and she froze me," lamely protested the young man.

"But am I that girl? Are all girls alike? Did that girl have to wait five or six weeks at an old junction? I—I don't want to flirt. I want to talk—just talk. I want to know when that old train is coming, when it's going to stop raining, what time it is, if the curl has come out of my hair in this dampness and lots and lots more. Why, if you hadn't been a chump—I mean if you had been a talker—we might have had a real long visit, and I could have told you all about my Aunt Sarah."

It wasn't too late to make amends. The young man hitched nearer and began to talk, and half an hour later, when the red headed man came in to say that the train had concluded to be two additional hours late, the couple gave him no attention, and he went to the house and said to his wife:

"Well, they've took to each other at last, and I just heard him ask her if she would correspond. If it ain't a marriage within a year, then I'll dye my hair and grow chin whiskers."

Reached the Limit.

An old sailor noticed something suspicious about a sack of meal that was being swung by a crane at Port Nolloth on to his hip. The sailor told the captain there seemed to be something moving in that particular sack, and the captain said:

"Aha, a stowaway, I guess! Keep it till the last. Then sling it to the yard and let it hang there."

The sailor kept the sack till the last. Then he swung it up over the hold, and as the winchman was going to lower it he shouted:

"No, no! Don't lower down! Let her hang!"

And there the sack hung in midair. The ship put out to sea. The sack swung this way and that with the rolling of the waves. Now it spun like a top. Now it bumped against the mast. And for nearly three hours this swaying and banging, this bumping and spinning, went on, but never a sound came from the sack.

Finally the captain winked and shouted:

"That sack's damp. Drop it overboard."

There was a muffled aerial shriek, and the sailor lowered the sack with a great splash into the sea; then he hauled it up again at once.

"Lemme out! Lemme out!" spluttered a terrified voice, and the sack was opened, and out rolled a gigantic Kaffir, his superb endurance at last broken.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Liberty Versus Greens.

A colored man from Georgia had lived in Washington but a few days when he was arrested for some slight violation of the city ordinances. Upon hearing that the negro was in jail the secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A. secured the services of a minister to go with him and sign the prisoner's bail bond. They reached the jail shortly before noon and told the negro the object of their visit. In response to the proffered kindness he said:

"Mistah Johnsing, I sho is glad you all is gwine tah git me out, but I wants you all to fix it so I can't git out tell late dis ebenin'."

Of course the two Samaritans were somewhat taken aback by the unusual request. But a moment later they lost their breath when in answer to the secretary's question the Georgia negro replied in a whisper:

"Well, sah, dey's a-gittin' dinnah ready, an' dey's cookin' greens, an' I sho would like to git some o' dem greens befo' I leabes dis place!"—Lippincott's.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson II.—First Quarter, For Jan. 9, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. iii, 13, to iv, 11—Memory Verses, iv, 10, 11—Golden Text, Heb. ii, 18—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

While the people were in expectation or suspense and men were reasoning in their hearts as to whether John was the Christ or not, Jesus, being about thirty years of age, came to John to Jordan to be baptized of him (Luke iii, 15, 23). The Jews had sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to John to ask him if he was the Christ or Elijah or that prophet, but John replied that he was neither the one nor the other, but only the voice of one crying in the wilderness, "Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Isaiah" (John i, 19, 23). Then after His baptism John pointed Him out as the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world and whom men are to follow, and men hearing John followed Jesus. We are not good witnesses unless those who see and hear us follow Jesus because of us. According to our lesson, John at first refused to baptize Jesus, feeling his own unworthiness, but Jesus said, "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness" (verse 15). Remembering the first recorded utterance of Jesus, "I must be about my Father's business" (Luke ii, 49), how suggestive is this second utterance, "Suffer it to be so now." As believers in Him and therefore His representatives here we should always be about His business, and in reference to all that He appoints us, however unnecessary and uncalled for many things may seem to us, we should remember His words, "Suffer it to be so now." Whatever God appoints is right and best, and we manifest His high righteousness by cheerful submission to all that is right in His sight. Thus we shall be approved of Him in some sense as Jesus was. When Jesus began thus publicly to identify Himself with sinners, for those whom John baptized confessed their sins (verse 6), but Jesus had no sins to confess, the heavens were opened and the Father testified to His delight in His Son, and the Spirit came as a dove and abode upon Him. Thus we see the Father, Son and Holy Spirit in this great event. It seems to me that this testimony from the Father covers all the previous life at Nazareth, while the testimony at the transfiguration (xvii, 5) covers all His public life. He could truly say of Himself in relation to His Father, "I do always those things that please Him" (John viii, 29). We can never be satisfied with ourselves while we stay in these mortal bodies, but we can walk with God in fellowship if we are always well pleased with His Son Jesus Christ. In the seven chapters in which we find the phrase "Heaven opened" (Ezek i; Matt. iii; John i, Acts vii and x, Rev. iv and xix) we have in each a vision of Christ. He is always the center of adoration by the hosts in heaven and the redeemed on the earth. If Jesus, who must have been, like John, filled with the Spirit from His birth (Luke i, 15), needed a special filling or anointing for His public ministry is it any wonder that so few have any public ministry unto Him when so few seem to know or care anything about a special anointing of the Spirit? His desire is for many to stand before Him, to serve Him, to minister unto Him (II Chron. xxix, 11), but He has to say to the many: "I would, but ye would not;" "Ye will not come unto me." The same devil who blinded and led astray Adam and Eve is still blinding the minds of the lost to the light of the glorious gospel and the minds of the saved ones to the light of the glory of God and His kingdom. To submit to God means to resist the devil (Jas. iv, 7; I Pet. v, 8, 9), and until we have learned something of his devices and how to resist and overcome him we are not qualified for service as witnesses unto Christ. God did all He could for the comfort and happiness of Adam and Eve, but the devil told them that he would do better for them and make them like God. The devil's lie won and has been winning the crowd ever since by his suggestions on the same three lines. Something for the body, something for the mind and the power to lord it over others seem to cover the most of his devices—good for food, pleasant to the eyes, a tree to be desired to make one wise (Gen. iii, 6). Bread for the body, the esteem of men, the world and its glory. The first may include all gratifications of the body, the second all that might give us praise from men and the third every phase of dominion over others. Whatever you desire get it; do or be something wonderful in the eyes of man; get power over men by gold or politics or in any way the devil may suggest. How does our Lord reply? Things for the body are not important in comparison with the life and health of the soul, the food of which is the word of God. To desire greatness in the eyes of others is called tempting the Lord our God. To bow down to the devil for the sake of worldly advantage is forbidden by "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God and Him only shalt thou serve." Would we live in fellowship with God and in the comfort of the ministry of the angels it must be by rejoicing in the Lord our righteousness and in a hunger for a greater manifestation of it in us; by seeking to magnify His name, not ours.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

THE coward is a man who when he gets scared acts just like the rest of us would do if we dared.

One way to keep books is not to lend them. It is just the opposite with money.

To flatter an elderly man stock him up with things designed for the youth.

How is a man to recognize opportunity when it doesn't bark?

If a secret is a corker it should be kept bottled up.

When getting a job is the best a man can do he accepts the situation.

If you want to enrage your enemies to the uttermost try graciously forgiving them.

It is hard for the average child to realize that its schoolteacher is really made of the same kind of stuff as other people.

The world owes a living to the man who collects it.

A golden haired girl looks dainty and bewitching and fairylike, but it takes the income of a millionaire to keep her looking that way.

Truth crushed to earth by a steam roller in a paving contract finds it hard to rise again.

Necessity, the mother of invention is the father of lies.

The reason why some of our esteemed fellow citizens are so absurdly rich is because they have to be or else go to jail.

A Favorite.

The fellow with a smiling face
Finds friends at every turn.
He doesn't have to search the streets
Nor for companions yearn.
For people like to shake his hand
And look into his eye
And catch the twinkle lurking there
For every passerby.

The good right hand of fellowship
Extended is to him
Or be it in the market place
Or in the social swim.
For in the radiance of the face
Of this same smiling one
The people like to sit and bask
As flies bask in the sun.

The children greet him on the street,
For he is just their style.
They stop their play when he comes round
And throw back smile for smile,
And even babies in their cabs
Look up and say, "Ah, goo!"
And he looks down at them and smiles
And says, "The same to you."

He harvests pleasures as he goes,
His friends his praises sing,
And as for foes—well, on the square,
He hasn't such a thing.
The world looks very bright to him,
In joy the day is spent
And best of all, as you'll observe,
It doesn't cost a cent.

Couldn't Overdo It.

"Don't you think he talks too much?"

"Oh, no!"

"But he pours forth a perfect volume of sound continuously."

"Do you know what his contract calls for?"

"Ten cents for every word."

It's an Ill Wind.

"You are remarkably ready with expedients, Mr. Millionaire."

"Expedients?"

"Yes; always see some way out of trouble."

"Well, I was awfully short of cash the early part of my life."

An Eye to Values.

"You are always changing your mind, Jennie."

"I know it."

"Why do you do it?"

"Lots of times I find that the mind I have isn't becoming to me, and then I change it immediately."

He Had To.

The man who wrote the dictionary
Had patience that's possessed by few,
For who of us, I'd like to know,
Has taken time to read it through?

When we have tried about three pages
We close the volume with a frown,
And if we have not grown too sleepy
We get our old Nick Carter down.

Unpleasant Reminder.

"He used to spend so much time looking at the stars."

"He has quit it since the state went prohibition."

"What difference does that make?"

"Such an aggravation to look at the big dipper."

Stood In His Own Light.

"There is a man who won't take a joke."

"Who is he?"

"Editor of a funny paper."

Makes It Attractive.

"What's in a name?"

"Very often a chance at a bank account."

MATRIMONIAL CHAIR IN THE EDITOR'S OFFICE

Seven Assistant Editors Have Fallen Victims to Cupid's Wiles.

At Winsted, Conn., Lydia Todd s married. Everybody knew she vould be, as soon as she got a job s assistant editor on the Thomas- on Weekly Express, Frank Eth- ridge, editor and publisher.

There are only three chairs in he sanctum of the Weekly Ex- ss—the editor's chair, the chair hat guests sit in when they come n to ask the editor if he would ot rather have cabbage instead of eal money for last year's sub- criptions, and the magic matri- nonial chair.

Etheridge cannot keep an as- istant editor because of the spell hat chair throws over them. even occupants of it have married within three years. It is an arm- hair with arms that fit close round the waist and has a nice ack cushion with a picture of a an handing flowers over a wall a girl.

The editor-in-chief did not sus- ect the chair at first. He thought hat his troubles were due to the ct that the assistant editor al- ays had to read the spring poetry nd the verses about love that ere contributed by Thomaston oets.

But one week the editor broke is own chair by falling on the ack of it suddenly when an old ubscriber came in to pay for three ears in advance. As there was vacancy in the assistant editor- hip due to a recent marriage, theridge took the vacant chair hile his own was being re- aired. He had not sat in it three ays until he went and got mar- ed himself. Then he knew hat the trouble was and wrote a iece for his own paper about the hair.

Ever since the story of the hair became known many maids Thomaston have been standing line waiting for the next va- ancy.

Miss Todd, the latest assistant ditor, went to New York on hristmas Day and was married n the "Little Church Around the Corner" to William B. St. John, a foreman in the cloak factory in Thomaston.

What Is a Home.

What is home for? Peace.
What do many of us make it?
A place for relating trials.
A place for displaying tempers.
A place for being disagreeable.
A place for dispute.
A place for haste.
A place for fault-finding.
A place for fretting and worrying.
A place for tears.
A place for snarls.
A place for growling.
A place for swearing.
A place for meanness, such as one but a home companion would rgive; for ugliness such as none ould inflict upon a stranger.
Place opposite this: Home, a ace for rest, for cheer, for warmth, r comfort, forforbearance; a place r peace, repose; a place where e soul may extend toward a bler, better life; Home!
The word itself comes from the nskrit "ksena," meaning abode, ace of rest, security.
Sometimes blessings come to us sguised as misfortunes.
Patience is a gift of experience.
Sarcasm is a sword without a andle. He who wields it must ave a care that he himself be not it.

Saw Mill for Sale.

Ve have for sale at Jennings, Md., a o. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill. ble feed; twenty-four feet carriage; ty-five feet ways; three headblocks; lid tooth saw.
erms will be made to suit purchasers. WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
)m.pd, Jennings, Md.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Blighting Infleence of Monoply.

In an address in New York on Tuesday last Mr. Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United States, discussed a new and striking aspect of the problem of conserving the natural resources of the nation. The American people, he said, have made up their minds that these resources must be conserved. The question of vital importance is, to whose benefit shall the conservation of the coal lands, the forests and the water conduce—to the welfare of the nation or to the advantage and profit of monopolists? The issue, in Mr. Pinchot's view, is sharply drawn between special and privileged and self-seeking interests on one side and the rights of the masses on the other, "between government by men for human welfare and government by money for profit."

Mr. Pinchot maintains that monopoly leads inevitable to a lowering of moral standards, and that the ultimate result is to increase the number of "corner loafers" and to promote the traffic of the "white slave" traders. This is putting the case with almost startling candor. Yet the argument of the Chief Forester is, on the whole, sound and worthy of thoughtful consideration. When, as he says, monopolies obtain control of the sources of production, opportunities for employment are restricted and vast numbers of men and women find it increasingly difficult to make a fair living. Desperation is followed by demoralization and ultimately by degradation in the case of many unfortunate persons. It is undeniable that the country has made phenominal progress in a material way, but despite and not on account of the growth of monopolies; and it has had to pay the price—a terrible one—in the undermining of morals and in the wreck of character which can be traced directly to the results of monopoly.

Mr. Pinchot's warning is an impressive one. It concerns an evil which is the prolific source of evils. It does not make the situation less intolerable to reflect that some of the monopolists who have acquired immense riches through special privilege are in their private lives, model citizens, and in their personal transactions conform to the accepted code of morals. But if such men, in the exercise of the advantages which they possess through monopolies, are absolutely indifferent to the welfare of the masses, if they extort undue profits from the poor, if they perpetuate their special privileges through political corruption and by debauching legislative bodies, they are, however blameless in private life, public enemies. These men might be shocked to hear that they are responsible in any way or to any degree for the moral degradation of the victims of monopoly. But this, in effect, is Mr. Pinchot's indictment.

In the social and moral, as well as in the economic sense, monopoly of the sources of production and of the necessaries of life has inflicted grievous injury upon the people of the United States. The people. Mr. I than of p with nothi limit lies. ed ou natu tion. throu com is ri expl. polic peop Unit by n grati as w aven enlar olisti put t to th force ous r Balti

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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TWO AND A GUIDEBOOK.

The Combination Worked Wonders In Two Days.

By M. MACLEAN HELLIWELL.

How it did rain! Barbara pressed her woebegone face against the windowpane and strained her eyes in a vain endeavor to catch a glimpse of the gleaming white of the distant monument. She had been in the beautiful capital of her country nearly twenty hours, and she had seen nothing—absolutely nothing—of it. Nearly twenty hours of a few precious days of her visit gone in impotent, heartbreaking waiting for Jupiter Pluvius to exhaust himself and retire in favor of old Sol.

As a fresh gust of wind drove a volley of raindrops in a yet fiercer onslaught against the glass and dashed them in scurrying streams down the dripping asphalt the girl's head drooped despairingly, and she sighed.

The young man who for some time had been watching her sympathetically over his book now threw it aside and stepped to the other window.

"What a day!" he said as the ivy, clinging desperately to the wall, was tossed hither and thither by the boisterous wind.

The girl's face brightened, and she turned to him impetuously.

"Oh, thank goodness you have spoken at last! I was going to start the conversational ball myself. I simply couldn't stand the silence any longer. Do you know I have not uttered one word this morning since I ordered my breakfast. It's an unprecedented record, but the strain has been awful." She dimpled roguishly, and a faint flush rose in her cheek. He might think her very bold, this handsome young stranger, but she really could not help it. The limit of her silent endurance had been reached. She must speak or—perish.

But the idea of boldness never entered the young man's head. He was thinking how very pretty she was, how soft and curly her hair, how piquant her dimpled smile and how becoming the little tinge of pink in her round cheek. He laughed in comprehending sympathy.

"Why, I wanted to speak to you long ago, but didn't like to venture. Isn't it the very dickens of a day? Who could go sightseeing in this?" as a fresh fury rattled the windows.

The girl's face fell again.

"Who, indeed?" she echoed disconsolately. "Think of coaxing all winter for just three days of Washington and having the whole of one of them like this!"

"It is rather rough," said the young man. "I'm in precisely the same box myself—that is, for coaxing read managing. But it only increases one's agony to look at it. Won't you sit down?"

He turned a rocking chair with its back to the window, and as Barbara dropped into it he threw himself into the sofa corner opposite.

"Is this your first visit to Washington?" he asked.

"My very first. Father comes here on business every spring, but he hates to be bothered, and I could never persuade him to bring me before. He poked his head into my room before I was up this morning to say that he would probably not see me again today as he had oceans of business to do and an official dinner tonight, and he enjoined me most emphatically not to think of going out as long as it rained. I have written letters to every one I can think of, and if it doesn't clear after luncheon I'll go to bed."

The young man laughed and looked at his watch.

"Why, it's a quarter to 2," he said. "Suppose we have luncheon now, if you will honor me, and perhaps the outlook will be brighter by the time we have finished."

The girl rose with alacrity.

"I'm ravenous," she declared, "but I simply could not face that great dining room again all by myself. I positively cannot swallow unless I have some one to talk to while I'm eating. My breakfast this morning was martyrdom."

That luncheon was the jolliest meal Barbara had ever eaten and, she maintains, the most delicious. When it was over and they adjourned to the stately drawing room her companion left her for a minute. When he returned he brought with him a couple of books and a huge bunch of violets.

"These," he explained when Barbara had arranged the flowers upon her person to her satisfaction, "are guidebooks—one to Washington in general, the other to the Congressional library in particular. As the rain god is still in command of affairs, suppose we just 'do' the capital and library right here where we are. It's really, when you think of it, much the more satisfactory way. If we went to the actual buildings we'd have to walk our feet off on the hard floors. We'd have to lose our breath climbing innumerable stairs or else have our brains addled by being jerked up and down in elevators. We'd dislocate our necks tilting our heads back to see the pictures on the ceilings. And at the end of the day we'd probably come back to the hotel cross, tired and dissatisfied, having doubtless forgotten to look at the one thing above all others we particularly wanted to see. Now, with these valuable little books we can defy the elements and study at our ease every detail of the buildings—exteriorly and interiorly—but we can absorb priceless knowledge about them that all the gazing at the originals could never tell us. What do you say, shall we begin with the library?"

Barbara's eyes sparkled. "It's the inspiration of a genius!" she cried ecstatically. "Yes, let us begin with the library by all means, and you may read its history aloud before we look at the pictures."

By dinner time they knew more about the capitol and the wonderful Congressional library than many a native Washingtonian, and they had also learned the height of Washington's monument and all the details in connection with its construction.

After they had dined they repaired to the palm room, where, to the accompaniment of sweet music, each unfolded to the other various chapters of personal history, which, strange to say, they found even more interesting than the history of their country.

Barbara's sympathetic attention and undisguised interest encouraged her companion to discourse at length upon his occupation, prospects, hopes and ambitions, a compliment she returned in full, being inspired to confidence by the delightful discovery that her new acquaintance was actually the Arthur Howard of whom "Cousin Tom" was always talking, who had been his Fidus Achates at Yale and his comrade in arms in Cuba.

The precious hours flew only too quickly now. When at last Barbara felt compelled to say good night she tripped blithely to bed, happy in the knowledge that she had another whole day in Washington and that, no matter how busy her father might be, she would not have to spend it alone.

Not even the undeniable fact that it was still raining when Barbara pulled up her window blinds the next morning could dampen her buoyant spirits.

By a strange chance Mr. Howard reached the dining room door just as Barbara and her father appeared, and papa having cordially greeted "the Mr. Howard who nursed Cousin Tom through that dreadful fever in Cuba," the three went in to breakfast together.

"I'm sorry, little girl, to have your visit turn out so dull," said Barbara's father as they were leaving the dining room, "but there's a meeting of directors this morning, and I'll have to be with Bryce up to train time this afternoon, so I'm afraid I can't show you around today any more than I did yesterday."

"If you and Miss Warren will permit me," cried Howard eagerly, "I shall be only too delighted to be her cicerone. Mine is purely a sightseeing visit."

"Capital!" answered Mr. Warren. "I have a great respect for Tom's judgment, and I leave my daughter in your care with perfect confidence. Only don't take her out if it rains hard." And, accepting a hasty kiss from Barbara, the busy man hurried away.

"Suppose," suggested Howard as they wandered into the drawing room, "that we read up the Smithsonian institution and the Corcoran Art gallery this morning. Then if it clears we can go out right after luncheon and drive around the city. By that means we can at least see the outside of all the places of interest, which will be better than vainly attempting to see the inside of only one."

Mr. Warren reached the door of his hotel that evening in a heavy downpour just as a closed carriage drove up, from which he was amazed to see his daughter and her escort emerge.

In spite of the rain and the thick, gloomy fog that enveloped everything Barbara's cheeks were flushed with happiness, her eyes gloriously bright.

"You've never been sightseeing in this weather!" cried Mr. Warren as they followed him in. "Are you both crazy? Where have you been?"

The young man stepped forward eagerly, but Barbara forestalled him. Laying her hand on her father's arm, she said coaxingly:

"No, dear, we're not crazy; just engaged, and we've seen the outside of everything, and"—

"And next year, sir, with your permission," broke in Howard, "we'll come back together, Barbara and I, and see the inside of them all."

"Engaged! Seen everything!" gasped the astonished old gentleman. "All inside of twenty-four hours!"

Barbara laughed.

"Two people and a guidebook can do a good deal in two days—if they understand how to study the guidebook!" she declared. And her father was forced to believe that they could.

Suicide's Favorite Days.

Curious official statistics are published in Berlin indicating the favorite seasons for committing suicide in Prussia. May, June and July are the "popular" months. Men prefer July, while women favor May. The fewest suicides take place in February. Thirty per cent of the male and 28 per cent of the female suicides occur in the springtime and the next most in the summer, autumn and winter in the order named.

Berlin registers an average of twenty suicides weekly in June. Youthful persons prefer the nighttime for suicide, while adults oftener choose the morning or afternoon. The fewest suicides occur immediately after sunset. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday are the "favorite" days. The fact that most suicides occur on Monday and Tuesday is attributed to the reaction after too joyful Sundays. Friday shows the fewest suicides, because people on the brink of despair often recover their courage in anticipation of the payment of weekly wages next day. The smallest number of suicides take place on Saturday (pay day) and Sunday, although the number of women who take their own lives on the Sabbath is relatively high. This is attributed to the fact that women who live alone feel their loneliness especially on Sundays. —Boston Transcript.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

GRANGE BUSINESS.

Fire Insurance an Important Consideraton.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Farm Property Insured In Grange Mutual Companies at Small Cost—Some Interesting Facts.

The reports from the various counties at the state grange meeting show that many granges in New York are doing considerable in a business way for the benefit of their members, particularly in insurance. We glean the following facts from the reports of the delegates which appear in the published proceedings recently issued:

The Westchester-Putnam Fire Relief association carries over $450,000 in insurance.

Cortland County Fire Relief association has 1,257 policies in force, carrying $2,734,275.

The Patrons' Fire Insurance company of Cayuga county carries nearly $3,000,000 insurance.

Clinton and Essex Patrons' Insurance company reports over 1,600 policies, carrying $3,075,000 in insurance.

The Patrons' Fire Relief association of Tompkins county carries nearly $3,000,000 and is working to the satisfaction of its patrons.

The Patrons' Fire Insurance company of Otsego county carries $410,000 in risks at about half the cost of the old line companies.

St. Lawrence county has a membership of over 5,500 in thirty-five granges. Their fire relief association carries $10,000,000 of insurance.

Genesee County Patrons' Relief association is carrying over 1,700 policies, representing $3,900,000. The assessment last year was $1 on the thousand.

Broome county has two grange stores, doing a business of $15,000 to $20,000 a year. Binghamton grange, in that county, did a $15,000 business in coal, feed and grass seed last year.

In Clinton county the Patrons' Fire Insurance company carries risks of over $3,000,000, and the cost of insurance is about $2.75 per thousand, of which only 50 cents per thousand was for expenses.

In Columbia county one grange (Germantown) did a purchasing business of over $15,000 last year. The Columbia and Dutchess Insurance company had 2,700 policies in force Jan. 1, carrying $6,705,750 of insurance.

Out of the thirty-three granges in Steuben county ten own their own grange halls. The Patrons' Fire Insurance company, including also Livingston, carries $3,800,000, and the rate last year was $1.81 per thousand.

The Wayne County Fire Relief association is a strong feature of the Order in that county. The company now carries $8,253,437 in insurance in that county. The Pomona grange of Wayne has 800 members. Palmyra grange of that county has a $16,000 grange building.

The largest fire insurance association in the state is that of Jefferson county, which also does a business in Lewis county. On Jan. 1 it reported risks amounting to $14,108,992, of which over $10,000,000 is in Jefferson county. The assessment is only about $1 per thousand per year.

Monroe county, with a membership of 844 in its Pomona and 4,840 members in the county in subordinate granges, reports insurance business amounting to $7,908,316 on 3,325 policies. The losses last year were very large, being $16,248. The greatest trouble was the small boy with the match.

In Orange county the Ulster and Orange County Fire Relief association carries $4,000,000 insurance. In the seven years of its existence only one assessment of $1 per thousand has been necessary. The subordinate granges in Orange county own real estate assessed at $34,000 and did a commercial business of over $300,000 the past year.

Co-operation For Rural Improvement.

A personal letter to the writer from J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic association, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa., conveys the information that this association will be glad to co-operate with the grange on matters pertaining to rural improvement. The association has a section on rural improvement, headed by Dean Davenport of the University of Illinois. Mr. McFarland says, "There are many ways in which suggestions going through the grange would be effective, and the association will be glad to co-operate with you heartily and in detailed effort."

Grange Trophy Cup.

At the last session of the Ohio state grange a resolution was adopted instructing the executive committee to offer a trophy cup to the grange making the best exhibit of corn at the annual meeting of the Ohio Corn Improvement association, the award to be made according to rules of the association.

State Master Laylin of Ohio had several broken ribs and many bruises from a runaway accident a few weeks ago.

Mayfield (O.) grange has connected its grange hall with the homes of most of its 237 members.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

The Foundered Horse.

One attack of laminitis always predisposes to a subsequent attack, and with horses that have been foundered great care should be taken that they are not overdriven or subjected to inordinate concussion. No matter how slight the attack, a horse that has suffered from laminitis is always to be considered unsound.

In acute laminitis there are certain systematic symptoms of a febrile character which assist materially to a diagnosis. The respiration is quickened, the pulse is full, strong and frequent, and there is often profuse perspiration. The feet are hot, and there may be a slight depression or sinking above the coronet. In a few hours the coronets become full, the puffiness often extending as high as the fetlock, and the arteries of the pastern throb in a manner easily felt on handling. When the fore feet only are affected the animal stands with them well in front of him, and, resting upon the heels, the hind feet are placed very much forward so as to take as much weight off the fore ones as possible. It is a difficult matter to get the horse to allow one foot to be lifted because of the great pain caused when increased weight is put on the opposite foot. He is very much disinclined to move, and when he is made to he goes stiffly and on the heels. The weight is never brought forward over the toes on account of the great pain due to the compression of the inflamed laminae and sensitive structures at the front part of the hoof. The action is always cramped, and the want of freedom of movement gives rise to the impression among inexperienced observers that the muscles of the shoulder and chest are implicated, and this, along with the distressed breathing, promotes the idea that the animal is suffering from inflammation or congestion of the lungs; hence the term "chest founder," a purely conjectural term, the condition which it is supposed to describe having no existence in fact.—S. S. Cameron in American Cultivator.

Care of Breeding Hogs.

In raising hogs to be used as breeders the object is strength rather than fat. They are not to go to market at six to ten months of age, but to grow on to maturity. They should be pushed for rapid growth, but must be fed for a growth of frame and bone—not fattened on corn, but expanded by a feed rich in protein. At six, eight or ten months of age they should show more length of body and more scale than the market hogs and be smooth and well covered, but not so fat as for market.

This can be very easily done by feeding a mixed grain ration with 10 per cent of tankage or 10 per cent of oil-meal. Use corn, barley and oats ground together, mixed thickly with water and fed at once while sweet. It is much better to mix three pounds of milk to one of grain. If one has no milk the next best feed is 10 per cent of tankage. If one has the corn and does not want to buy the mill feeds he can use 80 per cent of corn and 20 per cent of tankage and have a well balanced ration.—A. J. Lovejoy Before Illinois Farmers' Institute.

Keeping the Teeth Right.

A bulletin of the Colorado experiment station says: Remember that the horse's food is not cooked, and therefore his teeth must be in good condition to properly masticate his food. It will well pay every farmer to examine the teeth of all his horses at least twice a year.

It is worse than throwing feed away to give it to horses that can neither masticate nor digest it. Poor feed and bad teeth are responsible for three-fourths of all the colics and other digestive disorders of the horse. Horses are worth money. It pays to keep these things in mind.

The Disk Plow.

The disk plow is adapted to soil which becomes at times very hard, or what is known as baking land. This soil breaks up in large lumps and interferes with the operation of the moldboard plow. It is found quite generally throughout the south and west. Another soil which may be plowed to good advantage with the disk plow is the sticky gumbo soils, in which a moldboard plow will outscore. In this case the scrapers may be set so as to keep the disks clean. The disk plow will not work at all in tough soil. It is only adapted to stubble plowing.—Country Gentleman.

Lice on Horses.

A horse will soon get rid of lice if turned on grass and kept away from the infested stable, says the Rural New Yorker. When that has been done cleanse the stable, fumigate, disinfect and whitewash it and afterward keep it clean, light and perfectly ventilated. The horse may be aided in getting rid of his pests by clipping him and washing him twice a week with a 1-50 solution of coal tar dip to which flowers of sulphur have been freely added.

Dust Baths For Hens.

Have boxes of fine earth in the feed room for the hens to dust in. One quart of sifted ashes from hard wood mixed in the earth is excellent. Lay in a supply of fine, dry earth to last throughout the winter. The earth should be kept dry.

Hens in good health having access to the dust bath will usually keep free from lice. The house should be swept clean every morning.

THE PEPPER TREE.

More Adaptable Than Any Other For Street and Roadside.

Each successive year that we experiment with street and roadside trees brings a growing and well merited appreciation of the pepper tree. For all situations, all soils, general conditions and variety of treatment there is none to compare with this our finest of trees. Outside of the polelike eucalypts we have none that make a finer or more shapely growth. In fact, its shapely growth is not equaled in our long list of street or garden trees, and the pleasing green is of the brightest shade. We may have trees that surpass in some points, but when all are considered it will be found that the pepper averages higher than any other.

In its general adaptability it occupies a similar position to the maples of the Mississippi valley, the elms of New England and the oaks of the "sunny south." One who has visited these sections will have noted how these sorts predominate in the different great natural divisions of our country. In some cities, notably Washington, may be found the trees of all sections save southern California, and could they grow the pepper tree it is safe to say it would be found on more than one-half the streets of our national capital. It has now been grown in all parts of the west where the climate will allow.

One is always sure of the pepper, for few ever die at any stage, and of all our trees it is the most drought resistant. If sown from seeds nearly every seed will grow, and the resultant seedlings are no more care than they are later in life. They may be successfully transplanted at any age or at any time of the year. Like all other sorts, it will best develop with some care for the first few years, and for at least three years it should be carefully pruned, irrigated and the soil kept loosened about the trunk. When planting the holes should be dug both wide and deep, and no raised sidewalks or broken curbs will result. Properly planted, pruned and cared for, every pepper tree will become a thing of beauty. It is not natural for the pepper to be gnarly and ill shaped.

This tree, like our native live oak, should be allowed to head low for the first few years and the branches shortened in until the stem grows sufficiently stout to support a higher head, when the lower ones should be removed and in this way cleared below annually until the desired height above the ground has been reached. If trees be planted fifty feet apart and the treatment given for the first few years as herein outlined no fear need be entertained for the ultimate growth, as seldom does one demand care with years of age except lower hanging limbs removed to clear the way for driver and pedestrian. The amount of care and the attendant expense are no greater than for other trees, and some require more treatment. It is usual to plant peppers in the crudest manner possible and leave them to shift for themselves. In spite of this neglect, coupled with some abuse, the pepper usually develops into a fine tree. With intelligent care it easily takes first rank for every purpose where perpetual shade with a maximum of beauty is desired.—Los Angeles Times.

No Standing Still.

Aggressive merchants everywhere are alive to the fact that no store can grow in favor if instead of constantly seeking progress it stands still and relies upon the reputation it has acquired.

Some merchants, however, seem to be of the opinion that being so well known, having so good a standing in the community, people are practically obliged to come to them. Others appear to think that if every now and then they offer "stupendous values" and give the public sensational bargains they can create so great and lasting an impression that people will overlook their shortcomings, such as inattentive or discourteous service, unreliable merchandise, etc., and notwithstanding that such shortcomings seem to be increasing instead of decreasing will give them the bulk of their trade. Such merchants evidently forget the well known axiom that most people have short memories for favors extended to them.

Every merchant if he wishes his business to continue growing must constantly make whatever improvements and innovations are needed for the comfort and convenience of his customers and must from time to time introduce such features as are calculated to make his store more attractive. He will not be wrong if he regards such methods as a form of insurance just as necessary to his peace of mind and progress as other means of protection which long ago came to be regarded as essential.

Health and Cleanliness.

If every individual in a town appreciated the fact that he is to some extent responsible for the condition of the public health and in order to keep his conscience clear would keep his own back yard, cellar, alley and street in good condition, the reports of the commissioner of health would show the result of the multiplied effort in a still greater decrease in the death rate. Disregard of the laws of health arises not so much from antagonistic views in relation to proper sanitary measures as from the tendency to undervalue the homely little facts and little opportunities of everyday life.

Prizes For Artistic Dwellings.

To encourage the beautifying of the city the municipality of Paris awards three gold medals annually to the designers of the most artistic dwellings. The owners of these homes are relieved of half their annual taxes.

FAMOUS HAGERSTOWN ALMANAC

Has Been Textbook for Farmers for Over a Century.

At this time of the year every farmer in Fayette county is getting an almanac for his home for reference all through the coming year and this gives rise to a few thoughts on the Hagerstown Almanac, which has enjoyed such an immense popularity in this part of the country for upwards of a century.

Many a grandfather of today can remember when as a boy he sat by the old Yule log and read the Hagerstown Almanac as one of the important volumes of his home. For 113 years it has been read in Pennsylvania, its weather predictions studied and its advice carefully considered. One Uniontown man says his great-grandfather bought this almanac and the three succeeding generations have always bought and the copies of years ago have been handed down in the family.

In the early days when books were scarce many families used the Hagerstown Almanac as a text book to teach the children to read. Even Poor Richard's Almanac, published by Benjamin Franklin, did not attain the popularity in this section that was enjoyed by the Hagerstown Almanac, which is now in appearance very much the same that it was as far back as the oldest inhabitant can remember.

Every farmer still wants an almanac, but it is not the household text book now that it was 15 years ago. But the Hagerstown Almanac still has a wonderful hold upon the people and it is on sale at all the country cross roads stores in the agricultural districts of Pennsylvania as well as in larger towns and cities.

Despite the fact that other almanacs are given away the Hagerstown Almanac is still in demand and maintains its standard price of 10c. Druggist Frank Huston has been selling this book for 42 years and has a number of customers who have been buying this almanac from him for upwards of a quarter of a century. He now orders five gross, or 720, each year for his Uniontown and Connellsville stores.

In the winter season when the farmers are kept in the house many of them study the almanacs carefully. The housewives use the almanac as a diary and record in it when they set their hen, when the calf is born, when they plant the early vegetables, and keep in it a general record of doings about the farm.

The country people by the use of their almanacs doubtless become better informed than their city cousins on astronomical data and weather conditions. These books give conjectures on the weather, aspects of the planets, chronological cycles, movable festivals, household recipes and a conjecture of useful and entertaining matters, anecdotes, etc., and many farmers swear by their almanacs and follow the signs given in them.

Each day in the year is governed by some sign. The sign of the twins is a good time to plant cucumbers or other vegetables, as it indicates there will be plenty of them.

The sign of the flower girl is a good time to plant posies, because there will be plenty of bloom. However if corn or grain is planted in this sign it will go into bloom rather than into fruition and ripening.

The sign of the quarter moon with the semi-circle down indicates that the canoe is floating and that it is wet weather. Then when the semi-circle rest on the top it is dry weather.

The sign of Leo, the Lion, is a good time to set out trees or plant anything you desire to grow into strength and thriftiness.

The sign of the crab is a good time to put grass seed, potatoes or vegetables in the ground, or anything which is intended to be rooted in the ground. The sign of the crab is not so often used, however, because it points to the heart.

During the last few decades medical almanacs have been improving and some are considered sound in their advice. The Hagerstown Almanac is not a medical almanac. It gives conjectures and prognostications of the weather, recipes for the farmer and his wife, pertinent advice, entertaining information, bright sayings and a few advertisements. Its cover page and subject matters are gotten up in the same style as in the past. On the back is a large multiplication table which old residents say they have never seen produced anywhere else.

In the book itself we find the following wording and spelling: "Hagers-Town Town and Country Almanack. Published by John Gruber. Carefully calculated for the horizon of Maryland, but will serve for the adjacent states without material variation. German almanacks are also to be had."—Connellsville Standard.

Subscribe for the Republican.

At You Service—The People's Red House Store.

We are now ready with a general stock of merchandise to serve you. Accept our thanks in advance for your trade. Bring us your produce—everything in this line and receive the highest market prices for it.

Yours to serve,
A. C. FIKE, Proprietor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, passed in the cause wherein William S. Yoder, et al. are plaintiffs, and Norman Schrock, et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1603 Equity, the undersigned Trustee, will on

FRIDAY,

the 28th Day of January, 1910.

at the hour of 10:30 o'clock, A. M., in front of the National Hotel in Grantsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale the following described property, towit:

First. All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in Garrett County, State of Maryland, beginning at a post on the line between the lands formerly owned by Daniel Harshberger and Joel Beachy, and running with said line South eighty-two degrees West, one hundred and thirty-four perches to a post, then North one and a half degrees East, forty-eight perches to a post, thence by the residue North eighty-two degrees East, one hundred and thirty-four perches to the beginning, containing

40 1-4 Acres

of land strict measure.

Second. Also all that other piece or parcel of land situated in the said Garrett county, and adjoining the land hereinbefore described and beginning for the same at the northwest corner of a tract of land formerly owned by John P. Miller, which was also purchased from Joel Beachy and wife, and running thence South eighty-two degrees West, seventy-two perches to a stake and stone pile, thence East sixty-eight perches by a straight line to the said line of John P. Miller's land, intersecting the same six perches north of the southwest corner of the said Miller land, thence with the line of the said Miller land, North ten degree East, eighteen perches to the place of beginning, containing

3 3-4 Acres and 30 Rods

of land, more or less.

The aforesaid two parcels of land being the same which were conveyed by Rudolph Yoder and wife to Joel D. Brenneman and Lydia Brenneman by deed dated the third day of April, 1897, and recorded Liber E. Z. T., No. 34 folio 321, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county.

This land is improved by a Dwelling House, Barn and all necessary outbuildings and is a most excellent farm.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers; the credit portions to bear interest and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

WM. S. YODER, Trustee.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements for Public Schools for the Year Ending July 31, 1909.

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand July 31, 1908	$ 7,337 57
State school tax	19,598 23
State free school fund	1,207 27
State donations	4,000 00
Amount of levy	20,000 00
Sales of books	3 93
Licenses	213 75
Manual training	1,500,00
Free book fund	2,961 73
Academic fund	1,200 00
Commercial school fund	1,000 00
Old buildings sold	40 00
Receipts from lecture	45 00
Received from John L. Footer	25 44
Total	$59,132 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent	$ 179 57
Fuel	1,495 69
Repairs	1,486 53
Apparatus and furniture	89 16
Teachers' salaries	42,111 09
New buildings	1,156 81
Commercial school	1,000 00
Incidentals and sanitary	809 21
Kindergarten and manual training	1,350 58
Office expenses	240.02
Salary of secretary, treasurer and county superintendent	1,400 00
Salary of assistant	399 96
Salary of school commissioners	300 00
Tuition fees paid to adjoining counties	25 00
Commencement exercises	5 00
Discounts and interest	198 00
Cost of books disbursed to schools	2,711 32
Printing	50 20
Summer school	493 75
Freight	75 24
Books on hand	752 79
Expenses of State and County Association	157 00
School libraries	120 00
Attorney's fees	25 00
School supplies	304 00
Balance cash on hand July 31, 1909	2,197 00
Total	$59,132 92

E. A. BROWNING, Treasurer.

The Maryland Agricultural College

College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept 14-15 for Examinations,

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvemedts. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $90 per quarter, payable in advance.

Senitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application neccessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Order of Publication.

Alice Campbell and Robert Campbell, her husband, and Effie Guard, infant, who sues by her next friend, Dorsey Guard, vs. William Guard, Catharine Hatfield and George T. Hatfield, her husband, and Annie Humberson and Frank Humberson, her husband.

No. 1637 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, belonging to the parties to this cause.

The bill states that on the 19th day of January, 1895, Jeremiah Guard and wife executed and delivered to Delilah Guard, Annie Humberson and Frank Humberson, her husband, Alice Campbell and Robert Campbell, her husband, Effie Guard, and William Guard and Catharine Guard, his wife, a deed for one hundred acres of land, situate in Garrett county, which deed recited and set forth the contribution of each of said grantees to the purchase money for said farm, as appears by reference to said deed, a certified copy of which, recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 125, etc., is filed with the bill as a part thereof; that Newton Guard, mentioned in said deed, was the father of the said Alice Campbell, Annie Humberson, William Guard and Effie Guard, and had departed this life intestate prior to the execution of said deed, and that the said Delilah Guard was the widow of the said Newton Guard, and the mother of said grantees of Jeremiah Guard, and has since departed this life intestate leaving the said Alice Campbell, Annie Humberson, William Guard and Effie Guard as her only children and heirs at law; that the said Alice Campbell, Robert Campbell, Annie Humberson, Frank Humberson, and Effie Guard, who sues by her next friend, Dorsey Guard, are all residents of Garrett county, Maryland; that after the execution and delivery of the aforesaid deed, William Guard and Catharine Guard, his wife, were divorced, *a vinculo matrimonii*, in the State of Pennsylvania, where they were then residing, and thereafter, the said Catharine Guard intermarried with the said George T. Hatfield, who now resides in the State of Illinois, the said William Guard being a resident of the State of Pennsylvania; that said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interest therein, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary to sell said real estate and divide the proceeds thereof amongst the parties according to their several interests; the bill then prays for a decree directing a sale of said real estate, and that the proceeds be divided among the parties to this cause, according to their respective rights and interests, and for general relief.

It is thereupon, this 28th day of December, 1909, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 26th day of January, 1910, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 15th day of February next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 3rd day of January, 1910, in a cause depending in said Court as No. 1629 Equity, wherein David M. Beechly and others are complainants, and Sarah S. Spelcher and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustees, appointed therein, hereby give notice, that on

FRIDAY,

the 28th Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the National Hotel in the town of Grantsville, Garrett county, Maryland, they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that valuable farm, situate on Keyser's Ridge, Garrett county, Maryland, on the National Pike, about six miles west of Grantsville, and two miles east of Strawn, known as the

"Catharine Oester Place,"

containing 123 acres, 3 roods and 28 perches of land, more or less, and being the same property of which the said Catharine Oester, lately died, seized and possessed, and being also the same farm which was conveyed to her by Edward H. Sincell, trustee, by deed bearing date the 2nd day of April, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 24, folio 155, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

About 75 to 80 acres are cleared and under cultivation and in grass. The improvements consist of a log house with frame addition; on excellent bank barn, 40x60 feet; a good stone milk house with a splendid spring of pure water, and other necessary outbuildings, also a fine orchard of apple trees. This is one of the best farms in the Keyser's Ridge section.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale; one-third in nine months, and the balance in eighteen months, from the day of sale; the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
Trustees.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1899, and passed in a cause standing as No. 975 Equity in said Court, wherein David W. Sloan and others are plaintiffs, and Elijah Friend and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustees, appointed by said decree, hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd Day of January,

1910 at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., in front of the First National Bank, Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all the remainder of the tract of land called

"Canrobert,"

situate, lying and being in Sang Run District Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the beginning of Military Lot No. 1461, it being the original beginning of said whole tract, and running thence South, 174 perches West, 45 perches, South, 198 perches to the 4th line of a tract called "The Diadem," and with it, South 83 degrees West, 14½ perches, to the line called the "Old Line," between Maryland and West Virginia, and with it, North, 1206 perches, thence South 77 degrees East, 40 perches, to the 7th line of the whole tract, and thence South 2 degrees West, 650 perches, thence South, 174 perches to the end of the 3rd line of said Military Lot No. 1461, and with the same, East, 53 perches to the beginning of said tract called "Canrobert," containing

263¼ Acres, More or Less.

This land is underlaid with coal and commands a large acreage lying immediately behind it.

Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree—One-third cash, one-third in nine months, and the balance in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the purchaser with security satisfactory to the trustees, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
FRED. A. THAYER,
Trustees.

Stockholders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Co., will be held at Hoyes, Md., on the

17th Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and any other business that may come up at that time.

C. V. GUARD, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular annual meeting if the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Kitzmillerville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910.

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business that may lawfully be done.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1617 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Amanda Cook vs. James O'Laughlin et al.

Ordered, this 7th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and nine, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by D. J. Blackiston, Attorney named in mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 7th day of January, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 31st day of December, 1909.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,000 00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the dissolution of the Maryland Lumber Company, of Garrett county, Maryland. No. 1624 Equity. Ex Parte.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said Maryland Lumber Co., of Garrett county, to file their claims properly authenticated with E. Z. Tower, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, on or before the third day of February, A. D. 1910.

GEO. W. LEGGE, JR.
Receiver for the Maryland Lumber Co. of Garrett Co.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1910. NUMBER 46

YOUNG MAN KILLED AT SWANTON SATURDAY NIGHT

Mahlon McIlvaine Sweitzer Hurled to Death By Train No. 12.

Mahlon McIlvaine Sweitzer, a son of Mr. John J. Sweitzer of Swanton, was killed on the railroad at Swanton about 9:30 o'clock Saturday evening, January 8th, 1910. Speculation is rife as to the manner of the actual occurrence, and opinions widely differ.

It appears after nine o'clock in the night young Sweitzer arrived with a buggy and horse in the rear of the store on the South side of the railroad. After talking a brief while with two young men he drove in the direction of his home; this was the last time he was seen alive. From the rear of the station building he followed a narrow way down the south margin of the railroad, a distance of about two hundred yards to a close proximity of a crossing over the railroad track. Here the curves in both directions are acute, permitting very short views either up or down, and no doubt, he discovered a freight train rounding the curve going west on the opposite track, because it can be seen in the snow that he backed the horse and buggy as far from the track as the near bank would allow. The noise of that train kept him from hearing an approaching train on the closer rails going east. As the engine of the westbound freight left the way clear he drove down a few yards turned sharply to the left on the crossing just in time to be caught by No. 12 running east. The buggy was demolish, only fragments left along the track. Sweitzer, an agile young man, less than twenty year of age, either sprung forward or was dashed forward by the suddenness of the impact, landed in a central position between the bars of the north bound track. In the fall upon a crossie the neck apparently was dislocated with embrasure and perforation about he head and face as the only mutilations. The horse, most strange to say, escaped injury without a scar.

What Mr. Murray Says.

Mr. Oscar G. Murray, president of the B. & O. R. R. Co., has published a very able and strong defense of the affairs of the company from 1896, the date the receivers took charge, until the present time. The article was written in reply to the recent criticisms of the Baltimore Sun, and it must be conceded that Mr. Murray makes a strong case, so far as his personal direction and management is concerned, but it does not dispose of the allegation that the Pennsylvania road is not the dominating power in its control.

Subscribe for The Republican.

ELECTION DAY IN THE BANKS.

Few Changes Made in Boards of Directors of County Institutions.

In compliance with the legal requirements the stockholders of the various National Banks located in Garrett county met Tuesday and elected directing boards for the ensuing year. There were few changes made; in fact, the majority reelected the boards without any changes whatever. In no instance was there a contest, which speaks well for the management of the financial institutions of the county.

The result of the elections is as follows:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND—All directors re-elected: F. A. Thayer, N. U. Bond, M. N. Wilson, A. G. Sturgiss, E. E. Sollars, W. A. Smith, R. A. Ravenscroft, Owen Treacy, C. E Ellithorp, C. E. Hilleary, E. H. Sincell and D. M. Dixon.

GARRETT NATIONAL OF OAKLAND—All directors re-elected: Daniel E. Offutt, Gilmor S. Hamill, John M. Davis, George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, William R. Stull and Scott T. Jones.

FIRST NATIONAL OF FRIENDSVILLE—All directors re-elected: Leslie E. Friend, John W. McCullough, Walter W. Savage, Davis S. Custer, Harry M. Rumbaugh, William H. H. Friend, Horace R. DeWitt, Robert C. McCandlish and John T. Geary.

FIRST NATIONAL OF GRANTSVILLE—All directors re-elected: Cortez H. Jennings, Uriah M. Stanton, Eli Stanton, G. C. Keller, W. A. Hitchens, Frank Watts and John O. Getty.

FIRST NATIONAL OF KITZMILLER—A change was made in this board, those elected being as follows: R. A. Ravenscroft, C. E. Hilleary, R. A. Smith, F. A. Thayer, J. T. Bishop, S. S. Bender, A. C. Smith, Dr. H. P. Copeland, C. M. Wilson, Dr. W. G. Drinkwater, Wade Sapp, L. C. Bray, L. C. Hamill, B. F. Feichtner and E. J. Hamill.

No Kick Against Checks Under $1.

Ordinary checks used to pay debts do not come under the United States statute to be retained in the new criminal code now being drawn prohibiting the writing of a check for less than $1. The statute applies, attorneys says, only to the shinplaster and promissary notes in vogue during the Civil war.

"The statue has been obsolete these many years," it is authoritively stated. "The statue refers to notes 'intended to circulate as money.' Writing a check in payment of a bill and designed to figure in a single transaction would not be considered 'money.' The law was necessary in the days of shinplasters following the Civil war and is all right to have on the statute books yet, but it has no practical bearing on conditions today."

Subscribe for The Republican.

DIXON & KELSO

Have the following Winter Stock which they offer at about one-half regular price in order to make room for an unusually large Spring Stock:

2 doz. Flannelette Nightgowns, $1 kind, 69c
3 doz. Flannelette Skirts, 75c. kind, 39c
25 Children's and Misses Coats, worth $3 to $6, for $1.50 to $3.00
6 Ladies' Suits, worth $18, for 9.99
25 Men's Overcoats, worth $5 to $10 each, for $3.00 to $6.00
3 doz. Boys and Men's Winter Caps, 35c and 50c kind, for 20c
4 doz. Men's Working Coats worth $1.25, 89c
50 Men's and Youths' Winter Suits, worth $8 to $12, for $4.00 to $7.00

We have a Big Stock of **Fertilizer** and advise Farmers to haul their supply NOW while roads are solid. Will sell on same terms as if bought in the Spring.

Want 200 Tons HAY and STRAW at market price.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

HOUSE GIVES DIRECT SLAP TO GOVERNOR

Power Taken From Speaker By Majority—Committee Retains Right To Appoint.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 11.—All Annapolis is agog today over the direct slap given Governor Crothers in the action taken by the House of Delegates last night in putting through the report of the Committee on Organization over the head of Speaker Peeples. Carville D. Benson led the fight, mustering 67 votes, while the opposition, which included all but a few of the Republicans, could count only 24. Benson made his fight as a declaration of the ability of the House to attend to its own business.

Resentment has been strong on the part of the older members at the part Governor Crothers took in organizing the House by selecting the Speaker. It was the first opportunity formally to resent this interference. In order to accomplish the end he had in view it was necessary for Benson to muster two-thirds of the members present. The move on his part was, therefore, a bold one. Its very boldness seems to have been a factor in carrying it through despite the fact that an effort was made by Delegate Pairo, the Republican floor leader, to beat the movement. Pairo could not hold his forces in line.

Linked with the slap at the Governor is the declaration on the part of the House that it does not propose to stand for too much economy in the conduct of the Legislature. Strict economy is one of the pet hobbies of the Governor.

That the Governor was beaten so badly in the skirmish was due in great measure to the fact that Speaker Peeples had so managed his part in the play as to indicate that while economy was an excellent thing it was not intended to apply to him and to Cecil county. In the report of the Committee on Organization that was read out in the House last night provision was made for the selection of 51 employees. Three of them came from Cecil and one was Adam M. Peeples, the son of the Speaker. The Speaker as the chairman of the Committee had previously approved this report.

As soon as it made its appearance in the House he moved that it be referred to the Committee on Rules that he had just announced. His reference was not an inconsistent one, as the report also provided that such additional employees as should be named should come before the House with the recommendation of the Committee on Organization, whereas the rules require that all appointments shall be made by the Speaker. This move was construed as an effort on the part of the Governor to have the report sidetracked with the 51 employees provided for.

It was then that Benson came boldly to the front with his declaration that no one had profitted more in the matter or employees than the Speakers himself, that he had signed the report, that the House could consider its affairs without outside influences. He moved to suspend the rules in order that the report of the Committee should be immediately adopted.

T. Leigh Marriott has with the Committee on Rules a resolution designed to accompiish economy. He also has a grievance with the Governor for the part he took in selecting the Speaker. He forgot his grievance, however, in the interest of his resolution and of economy by supporting the Speaker with the hope that when both resolutions were in the hands of the Committee he could secure an amendment to the report of the Organization committee fixing the number of people who could be employed. He said he could give bond to run the House with fewer men than the report named. He asked that the report be allowed to go to the Committee so that some adjustment could be made. Henderson of Montgomery urged the House to stand with the Speaker because adverse action would be accepted as a direct slap at Governor Crothers.

Benson had spoken of "outside influences" and "Big Si" Cummings of Montgomery had urged the members to assert their independence of such influences, but the rules do not permit the mention of a name on the floor. This slip on Henderson's part gave Benson an opportunity to have him called to order under the rules. This, however, was only an indication of the determination of the Baltimore county man to lose no point in the fight he was making. His knowledge of parliamentary proceedings saved him a moment later when the vote was announced, for the Speaker first ruled the motion lost, acting under the impression that two-thirds of the whole membership was necessary to cerry it through, whereas it was shown that two-thirds of the members present was the real requirement. Under the first ruling he had lost by a fraction. Under the new he had won out by a nose.

John J. Mahon, Democratic boss of Baltimore city, is here today "on general principles," to use his own explanation. To take the belief of several lobby loiterers, however, John J. came down to Annapolis this morning to take a book over the field of battle, whereon Carville Benson of Baltimore county slaughtered the wishes of Governor Crothers last night in the economy fight.

Speaking of economy, Mr. Mahon declared that it was all right, within limitations less parsimoniously imposed than the ideas of Governor Crothers.

"Economy is all rght," said Mr. Mahon as he left the side of Max Ways, the Senate secretary, "but I don't believe in carrying it to such an extent as to cripple the proceedings of the House and Senate. I can hear all about protests from some of the members of the House concerning the program as suggested by Governor Crothers and others. The people don't want the Legislature to be parsimonious.

"Why, even in the matter of stationery the economy is getting a little too strong for some of the members, and I understand that some of you newspaper fellows would like 'em to be a little more liberal.

"No, I did't come down to look into the mix-up last night when Mr. Benson is said to have slapped the Governor's ideas. I haven't even seen Mr. Benson nor the Governor since I have been here. Understand, I believe in proper economy, but not in parsimony."

The Garrett members are assigned to the following committees:

Mr. Chappell—Emigration, pensions.
Mr. Bolden—Roads and highways, Section 24, Article 3 of the Constitution and on amendments to the Constitution.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. WILLIAM WILBUR KNOX.

From a Pittsburg paper of last Friday the following notice of the death of Mrs. William Wilbur Knox, of Alliance, Ohio, is taken. For the past ten years Mrs. Knox has spent the summer in Garrett county with Mrs. E. Fundenberg, of Oakland:

"A message yesterday announced the death of Mrs. William Wilbur Knox at Alliance, Ohio. Death resulted from a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Knox, who was Miss Georgiana Josephine Morse, lived near Chicago until her marriage to Mr. Knox, whose father, Rev. Jeremiah Knox, won distinction by successful methods of horticulture on his farm, "Lesmore," on the hills and in the valleys of what is now the borough of Knoxville. The son conducted the farm at Rev. Knox's death. A little over a decade ago and for many years previous, "Lesmore" was the scene of many entertainments and open-hearted hospitality, and the hostess was not only popular for her generosity, but for her appreciative, sympathetic mind, keen wit, sense of humor and loyal friendship. After the death of her husband in Europe several years ago, Mrs. Knox spent much of her time in travel and finally took up her residence in Alliance, Ohio. Two children, Mrs. Joseph Patterson, of Philadelphia, and Charles Knox, who since his marriage has lived in Virginia and Washington, survive."

MISS VAUDA THASHER.

Miss Vauda Thrasher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Thrasher, of Deer Park, died Sunday night at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Faust, near Lexington, Georgia, after a few days' illness of what was thought by her physician to be tonsilitis. Miss Thrasher went south several months ago and was engaged in teaching near Lexington when she was taken ill. She resided with her sister, who was married two years ago to Rev. Faust, when that gentleman was engaged in ministerial work in Garrett county. Immediately upon the receipt of the news of their daughter's death Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher left for Georgia. The latter was taken ill on the train and when it arrived in Cumberland it was deemed inexpedient for her to go any further and she returned home, Mr. Thrasher continuing the journey alone. As yet no word has been received from him and it is not known whether the funeral will occur in Georgia or the remains will be brought home for interment. The deceased young lady was well and favorably known by a large circle of friends and her untimely death will be learned of with deep regret. She was aged twenty-one years and prior to going south taught the Chadderton school for two years.

FRIENDSVILLE HAS ONE CASE OF SMALLPOX

And the Entire Communities Is Very Much Wrought Up Over It.

At Friendsville, twenty-five miles down in the county from Oakland, has a real scare over a case of smallpox which developed there on Saturday last, the sick man being Wallace Shaffer, who is boarding at the home of Arthur Chisholm in that town, and the result is that the schools have been closed as a precautionary measure against the further spread of the disease, all pubilc gatherings, such as church services, have been called off, and business is at a standstill.

Mr. Shaffer arrived at Friendsville a few days prior to developing the disease, from a point near Pittsburg, where he contracted it. He circulated among the people in the town and upon being taken ill the open hearted residents of the town did all they could to alleviate his sufferings by waiting upon him and attending to all his needs. As a result a number were exposed and have a chance of contracting the disease. All such, however, as soon as the case was pronounced smallpox by Dr. Mason, who was called, have been quarantined and vaccinated and there are hopes of no other cases developing.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Walter Sines, of Sines, and Annie A. Meeks, of Friendsville.

Erbie C. Lantz, of Oakland, and Florence Elizabeth DeWitt, of near Deer Park.

John Gail, of Cumberland, and Nellie Johnson, of Ocean Mines, W. Va.

George Russell Sine, of Amos, W. Va., and Margaret Bailah, of Rivesville, W. Va.

William Henry Jubb, Jr., and Cora Mossholder, both of Manheim, W. Va.

Charles Filmore Davis, of Mannington, W. Va., and Helen Taw, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Dallas Edward Shaw and Hazel Hawkins, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Orval Richtine and Carrie Welton Fortney, both of Reedville, W. Va.

John Lycuskens McWhorter and Florence Corben, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Alva R. Casteel, of Hazelton, W. Va., and Margaret Evelyn Baugh, of Garrett county.

Arthur C. Vincent and Florence McBee, both of Grant Town, W. Va.

William David Herbaugh, of Zepp, Va., and Bessie Miller, of Lost River, W. Va.

Cyrus L. Wright, of near Swanton, and Florence V. Shartzer, of near Oakland.

Robert H. Miles and Emily May Miller, both of Oakland.

William Nelson Ashcraft and Bessie Bales, both of Sardis, W. Va.

Elza Ola Bizer, of Eglon, W. Va., and Lillie Florence Mosser, of Red House.

Samuel J. Thomas and Ora Frazee, both of Sang Run.

Percy Van Antel and Nora B. Kennedy, both of Wadestown, W. Va.

Bliss McRobie and Virginia Purnell, both of Oakland.

PROGRAM LOCAL INTSITUTE

To Be Held at Oakland, Saturday, January 22.

The committee having the matter in hand has formulated the following program for a local Teachers' Institute to be held in Oakland on Saturday, Jan. 22, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning:

Opening Address ... W. R. Offutt, Esq.
Response ... H. A. Loraditch
Primary Numbers ... Miss Jennie Miller
Longitude and Time ... J. S. Gregg
Why Invert the Divisor in the Division of Fractions? ... Miss Orley Dunham
School Supervision ... Supt. Stayman, Keyser, W. Va.
Primary Reading ... Miss Olive DeWitt
Discussion ... Needed School Legislation
School Economy ... Prof. Gandy, Terra Alta, W. Va.
English ... Prof. Rathbun, Piedmont
Recitation ... Miss Rebecca Thayer
Teachers' Associations ... Prof. Craig, Barton, Md.
Diagrams and Analysis ... A. W. DeWitt
Geography and History in the Common Schools ... Supt. Browning
Orthography ... U. G. Palmer

At 8 p. m. Col. C. R. Hendershot, "The Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," will give an entertainment. The admission will be 15 and 25 cents.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

THE PHEASANT LAW.

A Correspondent Thinks Its Provisions Are Wise and Should Be Kept Intact.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Well, the political campaign in Garrett has been fought, the last gun has been fired and the trenchant blades of our terrible warriors are hanging harmlessly in the halls of peace.

In the lull of the storm an opportune moment may be employed to consider affairs that have survived the battle.

An old resident of Garrett, flat-footed in manner of speech, was heard to remark: "When a representative in the Legislature begins to make laws for birds I think but little of him" Such is commonly known as "peanut legislation." Since that sage remark there has been such a confusion of enactments and repeals involving all generations of birds that we begin to feel anxious for a Moses to lead us from the wilderness of years of wonderings to the borders of a promised land.

Maryland's assembled wisdom will soon be focused on many problems but, we trust, on none more hurtful than "birds." Seriously, our people might do well in giving a full and clear expression of belief as to a game law desired for Garrett, and in that way trace through the wilderness of many tamperings the path to be followed—so make known the popular will that it may be woven into a popular law.

Paying rather more than an ordinary notice last fall to the public wish in the nature of a pheasant law, I found almost as many opinions as there were expressions regarding a measure desirable for adoption, and little if any concurrence of thought in any section. My conclusion is the law in this particular as it stands today should not be disturbed; and that, if fairly enforced, will as fully preserve the pheasant and respect the reasonable privilege of the resident as any scheme likely to be framed, giving the pheasant eleven months of protected homes and propogation, and the resident one shooting month for either table luxury or sale in the county. The method seems to be sanctioned by sound reason and verified by experience.

The pot-hunting class, desiring an unrestricted capture and barter of the bird as a chattel in the market at an exhorbitant price, would rather sacrifice the whole breed in a single season than miss the high premium from the outside bidders, a premium so excessive as to raise a tireless army of trappers and hunters in a battle of extermination. A better judgment looking to the limited right of the resident and a surer preservation of this incomparable game should prevail.

The pheasant is a superb bird and an aboriginal settler here long in advance of the first clatter of the white man's axe in these mountain wilds. He does not prey upon the seedman's crops and seeks those haunts less visited by the foot-steps of men. No one can behold his strut nor watch his flight and resist the charm his beauty inspires. Let us be generous to him and considerate to ourselves by liberally awarding him that protection the strong can confer upon the weak and not often found in "Peanut Legislation."

Existing laws equal the need and our officials should see that its infractions are followed bp its penalties.

RELLIM.

County Editors Organize.

With a membership of 61 editors of county papers throughout the State, the Maryland Press Association was formed Wednesday at a meeting at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore. The organization has no political significance, but was formed to further the business interests of the county papers. The following officers were elected:

President, Col. W. S. Powell, Ellicott City Times; vice presidents, Messrs. C. O. Melvin, Pocomoke Ledger-Dispatch, and Sterling Gault, Emmitsburg Chronicle; secretary and treasurer, W. S. McCombs, Havre de Grace Republican; executive committee, Messrs. George R. Ash, Cecil Democrat, Elkton; Joseph M. Street, Harford Democrat, Belair; P. B. Englar, Carroll Record, Taneytown, and W. W. Burton, Ellicott City Record.

Must Have Been Bad There.

A Piedmont special to the Wheeling Intelligencer says:

"Gigantic gorges of ice near the Piedmont public school have endangered the lives of the teachers and pupils. The creek is the highest in recent years and school has been dismissed until the gorges break. Never in the history of Piedmont has there been so much ice collected on the streets of the city. All streets are a solid glare of ice, making walking very dangerous. Many people have fallen and badly injured themselves.

BUSINESS AT HOME.

Effective Method of Fighting the Catalogue House.

TWO PROMINENT FEATURES.

Retail Merchants Can Compete by Buying In Bulk, Paying In Cash at Bedrock Prices and Selling Strictly For Cash.

Many retail merchants have found that the most effective method of fighting the catalogue houses is to meet them with their own weapons. There is no question that the two great features of the mail order business are publicity and price. The publicity is gained through the catalogue, the price through buying or manufacturing in large quantities and selling direct. The small retail merchant can compete with the big houses on both lines. By watching opportunities, buying in bulk and paying cash at bedrock prices and, what is still more important, selling for cash he can match the mail order prices or sell under them. As for publicity, he can meet catalogue with catalogue, a method that many merchants have found highly profitable.

I have before me an account of a case in point. It is published in the National Hardware Bulletin and recounts the experience of J. M. Thompson & Sons, a retail hardware firm of Owatonna, Minn. In the spring of 1908 this house issued its first catalogue and recently got out a third one. It has doubled its business in that short time, although it had a thriving trade before. Its first catalogue was a thirty-two page, costing $50 a thousand; the last one, sixty-four pages, costing $85 per thousand. By electrotyping its pages it avoids setting much new matter. The general style of the catalogues follows that of the mail order houses. Distribution is made through the mails, although personal inspection of goods is invited rather than orders by post, and the advantage is pointed out that the customer thus has the advantage of seeing what he gets and is not buying a pig in a poke, as with the big catalogue houses.

In the introduction to their second catalogue the Thompsons make the following announcement:

"We are fully aware that this is a progressive age and a time when nearly every one is well read and posted and knows exactly what he wants or nearly so and wishes to buy and will buy where he can at the best value for his money; also that the time has gone by when one man wishes to pay another's bad debts or to pay big interest on his purchases by having them charged for from three months to three years. For this reason we sell hardware for cash, as it is the only way we can sell at the lowest prices and at the prices at which we are continually selling.

"This store does for you what the catalogue house does not. For your convenience we keep at all times a carefully assorted stock of seasonable hardware. You can come to our store and make your selection from the actual goods and not by pictures. Another advantage in buying from us is that if you buy an article that is not what it should be, in your opinion, you can come to us and talk it over personally, and it is one of our inflexible rules that we satisfy each customer in the fullest sense of the word, both in regard to price and quality. We can show only a small part of our stock in this catalogue. It is enough, however, for you to compare prices with all other competition."

Insistence is made on the cash feature, and to it Mr. Thompson, the senior member of the firm, attributes his success.

There is no reason why retail merchants should not adopt this method in other cities and villages not only in the hardware line, but in all others. It would require work, but what business man expects to succeed in this age without work? It entails expense, but so does any sort of advertising. The only question is, Will it pay for itself? The mail order houses find that it pays and pays big. Such small retail merchants as have tried it have come to the same conclusion. In this light it can be regarded like any other advertising, as an investment that brings in more than the original expenditure.

The advantages of the catalogue are obvious. It is a convenience to the housewife and will for this reason usually be preserved. It creates demand, as does any advertising that is worth while. It can be consulted by the family at the fireside, and as prices are given it simplifies shopping and enables the customer to figure in advance as to his outlay. It brings in trade. It familiarizes the public with the firm's name. It can be mailed to all possible customers in any radius selected. It may even result in mail orders or in orders sent by one farmer with another. It cuts off the orders of the distant houses, for the reason that any purchaser, other things being equal, would rather trade at home than abroad. For one thing, he can inspect goods; for another, deliveries are quicker; for a third, he keeps the money in his own community; for a fourth, he knows with whom he is dealing.

As a method of winning home trade, try the catalogue. If it does not pay for itself it can be abandoned. But I feel certain that once given a fair test it will become a fixture with any up to date merchant. Give your local printer an order, mail it out judiciously and watch your trade grow.

J. A. EDGERTON.

THE LOVE PHILTER OF IKEY SCHOENSTEIN

Wedding Bells Rang, Though the Potion Went Astray.

By O. HENRY.

[Copyright, 1906, by McClure, Phillips & Co.]

The Blue Light drug store is downtown, between the Bowery and First avenue, where the distance between the two streets is the shortest. The Blue Light does not consider that pharmacy is a thing of bric-a-brac, scent and ice cream soda. If you ask it for pain killer it will not give you a bonbon.

The Blue Light scorns the labor saving arts of modern pharmacy. It macerates its opium and percolates its own laudanum and paregoric. To this day pills are made behind its tall prescription desk—pills rolled out on its own pill tile, divided with a spatula, rolled with the finger and thumb, dusted with calcined magnesia and delivered in little round pasteboard pill boxes. The store is on a corner about which coveys of ragged-plumed, hilarious children play and become candidates for the cough drops and soothing sirups that wait for them inside.

Ikey Schoenstein was the night clerk of the Blue Light and the friend of his customers. Thus it is on the east side, where the heart of pharmacy is not glace. There, as it should be, the druggist is a counselor, a confessor, an adviser, an able and willing missionary and mentor whose learning is respected, whose occult wisdom is venerated and whose medicine is often poured, untasted, into the gutter. Therefore Ikey's corniform, bespectacled nose and narrow, knowledege bowed figure was well known in the vicinity of the Blue Light, and his advice and notice were much desired.

Ikey roomed and breakfasted at Mrs Riddle's, two squares away. Mrs. Riddle had a daughter named Rosy. The circumlocution has been in vain—you must have guessed it—Ikey adored Rosy. She tinctured all his thoughts. She was the compound extract of all that was chemically pure and officinal. The dispensatory contained nothing equal to her. But Ikey was timid, and his hopes remained insoluble in the menstruum of his backwardness and fears. Behind his counter he was a superior being, calmly conscious of special knowledge and worth. Outside he was a weakkneed, purblind, motorman cursed rambler, with ill fitting clothes stained with chemicals and smelling of socotrine aloes and valerianate of ammonia.

The fly in Ikey's ointment (thrice welcome, pat tropes) was Chunk McGowan.

Mr. McGowan was also striving to catch the bright smiles tossed about by Rosy. But he was no outfielder, as Ikey was. He picked them off the bat. At the same time he was Ikey's friend and customer and often dropped in at the Blue Light drug store to have a bruise painted with iodine or get a cut rubber plastered after a pleasant evening spent along the Bowery.

One afternoon McGowan drifted in in his silent, easy way and sat, comely, smooth faced, hard, indomitable, good natured, upon a stool.

"Ikey," said he when his friend had fetched his mortar and sat opposite, grinding gum benzoin to a powder, "get busy with your ear. It's drugs for me if you've got the line I need."

Ikey scanned the countenance of Mr. McGowan for the usual evidences of conflict, but found none.

"Take your coat off," he ordered. "I guess already that you have been

"WE'VE BEEN LAYIN' PIPES FOR THE GETAWAY."

stuck in the ribs with a knife. I have many times told you those dagoes would do you up."

Mr. McGowan smiled. "Not them," he said, "not any dagoes. But you've located the diagnosis all right enough. It's under my coat, near the ribs. Say, Ikey, Rosy and me are goin' to run away and get married tonight."

Ikey's left forefinger was doubled over the edge of the mortar, holding it steady. He gave it a wild rap with the pestle, but felt it not. Meanwhile Mr. McGowan's smile faded to a look of perplexed gloom.

"That is," he continued, "if she keeps in the notion until the time comes. We've been layin' pipes for the getaway for two weeks. One day she says she will. The same evenin' she says nixy. We've agreed on tonight, and Rosy's stuck to the affirmative this time for two whole days. But it's five hours yet till the time, and I'm afraid she'll stand me up when it comes to the scratch."

"You said you wanted drugs," remarked Ikey.

Mr. McGowan looked ill at ease and harassed—a condition opposed to his usual line of demeanor. He made a patent medicine almanac into a roll and fitted it with unprofitable carefulness about his finger.

"I wouldn't have this double handicap make a false start tonight for a million," he said. "I've got a little flat up in Harlem all ready, with chrysanthemums on the table and a kettle ready to boil. And I've engaged a parlor pounder to be ready at his house for us at 9:30. It's got to come off. And if Rosy don't change her mind again"— Mr. McGowan ceased, a prey to his doubts.

"I don't see then yet," said Ikey shortly, "what makes it that you talk of drugs or what I can be doing about it."

"Old man Riddle don't like me a little bit," went on the uneasy suitor, bent upon marshaling his arguments. "For a week he hasn't let Rosy step outside the door with me. If it wasn't for losin' a boarder they'd have bounced me long ago. I'm makin' $20 a week, an' she'll never regret flyin' the coop with Chunk McGowan."

"You will excuse me, Chunk," said Ikey. "I must make a prescription that is to be called for soon."

"Say," said McGowan, looking up suddenly—"say, Ikey, ain't there a drug of some kind—some kind of powders—that'll make a girl like you better if you give 'em to her?"

Ikey's lip beneath his nose curled with scorn of superior enlightenment, but before he could answer McGowan continued:

"Tim Lacy told me he got some once from a croaker uptown and fed 'em to his girl in soda water. From the very first dose he was ace high and everybody else looked like 50 cents to her. They was married in less than two weeks."

Strong and simple was Chunk McGowan. A better reader of men than Ikey was could have seen that his tough frame was strung upon fine wires. Like a good general who was about to invade the enemy's territory, he was seeking to guard every point against possible failure.

"I thought," went on Chunk hopefully, "that if I had one of them powders to give Rosy when I see her at supper tonight it might brace her up and keep her from reneging on the proposition to skip. I guess she don't need a mule team to drag her away, but women are better at coaching than they are at running bases. If the stuff 'll work just for a couple of hours it'll do the trick."

"When is this foolishness of running away to be happening?" asked Ikey.

"Nine o'clock," said Mr. McGowan. "Supper 's at 7. At 8 Rosy goes to bed with a headache. At 9 old Parvenzano lets me through to his back yard, where there's a board off Riddle's fence, next door. I go under her window and help her down the fire escape. We've got to make it early on the preacher's account. It's all dead easy if Rosy don't balk when the flag drops. Can you fix me one of them powders, Ikey?"

Ikey Schoenstein rubbed his nose slowly.

"Chunk," said he, "it is of drugs of that nature that pharmaceutists must have much carefulness. To you alone of my acquaintance would I intrust a powder like that. But for you I shall make it, and you shall see how it makes Rosy to think of you."

Ikey went behind the prescription desk. There he crushed to a powder two soluble tablets, each containing a quarter of a grain of morphia. To them he added a little sugar of milk to increase the bulk and folded the mixture neatly in a white paper. Taken by an adult this powder would insure several hours of heavy slumber without danger to the sleeper. This he handed to Chunk McGowan, telling him to administer it in a liquid if possible and received the hearty thanks of the back yard Lochinvar.

The subtlety of Ikey's action becomes apparent upon recital of his subsequent move. He sent a messenger for Mr. Riddle and disclosed the plans of Mr. McGowan for eloping with Rosy. Mr. Riddle was a stout man, brick dusty of complexion and sudden in action.

"Much obliged," he said briefly to Ikey. "The lazy Irish loafer! My own room's just above Rosy's. I'll just go up there myself after supper and load the shotgun and wait. If he comes in my back yard he'll go away in a ambulance instead of a bridal chaise."

With Rosy held in the clutches of Morpheus for many hours deep slumber and the bloodthirsty parent waiting, armed and forewarned, Ikey felt that his rival was close indeed upon discomfiture.

All night in the Blue Light drug store he waited at his duties for chance news of the tragedy, but none came.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the day clerk arrived, and Ikey started hurriedly for Mrs. Riddle's to learn the outcome. And, lo, as he stepped out of the store who but Chunk McGowan sprang from a passing street car and grasped his hand—Chunk McGowan, with a victor's smile and flushed with joy.

"Pulled it off," said Chunk, with elysium in his grin. "Rosy hit the fire escape on time to a second, and we was under the wire at the reverend's at 9:30¼. She's up at the flat—she cooked eggs this mornin' in a blue kimono. Lord, how lucky I am! You must pace up some day, Ikey, and feed with us. I've got a job down near the bridge, and that's where I'm headin' for now."

"The — the — powder?" stammered Ikey.

"Oh, that stuff you gave me!" said Chunk, broadening his grin. "Well, it was this way. I sat down at the supper table last night at Riddle's, and I looked at Rosy, and I says to myself: 'Chunk, if you get the girl get her on the square. Don't try any hocus pocus with a thoroughbred like her.' And I keeps the paper you give me in my

CHUNK M'GOWAN SPRANG FROM A PASSING STREET CAR.

pocket. And then my lamps fall on another party present, who, I says to myself, is failin' in a proper affection toward his comin' son-in-law, so I watches my chance and dumps that powder in old man Riddle's coffee. See?"

Women and Eating.

"Considerable fun has been poked at women for their choice of viands in public eating places," said a trained observer, "but I've noticed that even there they are more sensible than men in some respects. Three large, middle aged women were taking luncheon near my table the other noon. The largest woman, who was dressed in black, called for two portions of broiled fish and bread and butter. There was an abundance for the trio, and when the fish course had been finished the waiter asked them if they would have something else.

"'Nothing more,' said the largest woman, who was paying the check, and she said it in a determined sort of way that brought the repast to an abrupt close. You might have thought that they were never going to have anything more to eat as long as they lived.

"Now, if a man invites friends to take luncheon with him he orders twice as much as anybody wants and then keeps on ordering, through ice cream, coffee, crackers and cheese and cordials, for fear that he'll be set down as scrimpy. The guests of that largest woman couldn't have got another bite if they had sat up and begged for it."—Providence Tribune.

The Doctor's Gift.

Dr. Robert Glynn-Clobery, a delightful old character described in "Reminiscences of Cambridge," was a fellow of King's college, where he resided. During a long illness he attended a poor man, of whose family party a pert, talkative magpie made one, and as the patient observed that Dr. Glynn-Clobery always when paying a visit had some joke with the bird he thought that perhaps the doctor might like to possess it.

Accordingly, when the poor man was well again, with overflowing gratitude, but with no money to pay a bill, he thought he could do no better than make his kind friend a present of the magpie, and so the prisoner in its cage was conveyed to his rooms in King's college.

The bearer met with a kind reception, but was desired to carry the bird back with him.

"I cannot," said the doctor, "take so good care of it as can you, but I shall consider it mine, and I intrust it to you to keep for me, and as long as it lives I will pay you half a crown weekly for its maintenance."

A Hard Working River.

The hardest working river, the one most thoroughly harnessed to the mill wheels of labor in the United States, probably in the world, is the Blackstone. It is not a large river either. Its drainage area is only about 458 square miles, and in its power producing section it is only forty-three miles long, a very Tom Thumb of a river as rivers go in America. Yet the doughty little stream produces 23,000 horsepower, fifty for every square mile of its drainage area. If you will figure out this amount of horsepower in terms of coal you will find that the busy little stream represents a capitalization of about $25,000,000. This is twice the developed horsepower of any other important river.

Almost a hundred mills, catching with their whirling turbines its water almost from the very source in the city of Worcester, Mass., line its banks and grow in size and importance till in Woonsocket and Pawtucket, R. I., you have some of the largest of their kind in the country.—Technical World Magazine.

TRADE AT HOME.

Loyalty to Locality Proves to Be the Best Spirit.

The man who buys his goods of a mail order house and expects his neighbors in Emporia to buy goods of him or, buy labor of him or to buy professional service of him is economically a leech. He is sucking industrial blood out of the town and gives none back. He sends his profits out of town like a Chinaman and has no more right to a standing in a community than a foreigner. We are all neighbors industrially in this town, and the man who sends away for his goods is not one of us. He is another industrial system and deserves no man's support in Emporia.

The fact that this is economically wrong is recognized by the mail order houses themselves. They protect their customers as thieves by offering to keep people from knowing where the mail order goods come from. The mail order houses have no "tags" on their goods. They say in their catalogues that none of their goods are marked and that no one knows where they were bought. If it is proper to hide the place of purchase of an article it is wrong to buy the article at that place. Only the man who steals is ashamed to say he got anything he has. There is such a thing as "tainted" dry goods, "tainted" groceries and "tainted" furniture. All of such that are not bought at home of men who have befriended you, to men whom you owe a living, are "tainted."

It is time to change and get together. It is time to begin to reform ourselves and not our neighbors by buying everything at home whether the neighbors do or not. And now is the time to begin.

The thing to do is for all of us to turn over a new leaf.—William Allen White in Emporia Gazette.

BEAUTIFYING THE TOWN.

Wonderful Results Can Be Realized by Persistent and Skillful Endeavor.

In the past few years the passion for the "town beautiful" has become a national ideal. City councils have taken up the work, philanthropists have contributed fortunes, and civic associations have put their shoulders to the wheel. That every one knows. But what scarcely any one knows is that the movement began in the brain of a quiet, unassuming woman in Springfield, O.

Miss Jessie M. Good was an assistant in the Springfield library and had been for sixteen years. One day in an interval of her work she happened to pick up a magazine and read therein of how the village of Stockbridge, Mass., in order to attract summer tourists had formed a local improvement society to clean the town. That was her inspiration. Clean the town! Why should not all towns be clean? Why were dusty streets, littered sidewalks, disfiguring vacant lots, treeless highways and unsightly back yards necessary? Why should not every town have parks and public gardens?

Miss Good told her plan to the editor of a floriculture magazine published in Springfield and wrote an article about it for him. The idea spread, letters came in shoals, and Miss Good and D. J. Thomas, the editor, calling a convention of those interested, formed the American League of Civic Improvement. That was in July, 1901. A year later at a meeting in Buffalo the American Park and Outdoor Art association merged with the league under the title of the American Civic association, which now embraces every state in the Union.—Hampton's Magazine.

The Billboard Nuisance.

Everybody knows that a billboard is a nuisance and an eyesore and that it damages all property in the neighborhood. We fail to see why there should be such hesitancy upon the part of the courts in plainly saying so. No man or corporation should be permitted to ravage around and injure other persons' property by stables or billboards or other nuisance merely because he owns adjoining property or has a lease upon it.—Telegraph, Colorado Springs.

Public Waterworks and Sewerage.

Where a town gets its supply of water from private wells and the slops from every house are thrown into the back yard typhoid fever is the prevalent disease and the undertaker and marble cutter are the busiest men in town. Public waterworks and sewerage should be seen to above all else.

To Attract Capital.

Keep your streets clean and well graded, paved or graveled where possible if you would attract capital. Have plenty of water. Keep buildings well painted, residences neat and attractive, pay your debts, secure low taxation and encourage factories suitable to location.

Lift Up.

Lift up your life.
Be not a weakling, fearful of defeat;
But, with a spirit equal to the strife,
Surmount each ill you meet.
Dare to believe in your own destiny
And in that faith achieve the victory

Lift up your town.
Imbue it with the spirit of success.
At home give cheer; abroad speak its renown
Through deed and tongue and press;
Make beautiful its ways and prospects; raise
its vision to the goal of better days.

Lift up your land.
Thrill with the tale of her heroic years.
With her great mission let your heart expand.
Be not ashamed of tears
When her flag snaps its music in the breeze,
For man grows more man stirred by things like these.

J. A. EDGERTON.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

THE man with neither home not friends is fixed to have a whaling good time except for one thing—he has no money.

As soon as weddings go out of fashion we won't hear so much about divorce being on the increase.

Sometimes it is hard to be well and keep on good terms with your doctor too.

Some flirtatious girls appear to carry a sort of mental rubber stamp that they endeavor to impress upon the men they meet.

It is hard for us to learn to work, and often the more we learn the harder it becomes.

He laughs the best who gets the highest salary for doing the monkey act.

Even a deadbeat may be a live one at his particular branch of endeavor.

A man may be full of hot air and have advice to burn without being a warm proposition.

The Home Grown Brand.

Life is not all sunshine.
Often there are days
We cannot discover
Any warming rays,
But when storm clouds gather
And obscure the sky
You can make a little
If you'll only try.

With a bit of practice
You can make a grade
That would in its working
Satisfy the trade.
But if you are busy
Make enough, I pray,
Just for home consumption
On a dreary day.

No one, you have noticed,
Ever made a bit
With a grouch that didn't
Know enough to quit,
And a crusty manner
Doesn't put you right
With some worth while people
Who for you will fight.

Try some handmade sunshine.
There is no expense
Needed in the making;
Only common sense.
Test it for a season,
See what you have missed,
And I think you'll have it
Always on the list.

Fulfilled the Contract.

"You said you would love me till the stars grew old," sobbed the young wife after their first quarrel.

"Did I say that?" asked the hard hearted one.

"Those are just your words."

"Well, the stars are old now, ain't they? I see by the papers they have been loafing around in the sky for several thousand years."

Effective.

"You rather got your skirts soiled in that last scandal, didn't you?"

"Yes; wonder how I can efface the spots."

"I'll tell you how."

"Go ahead."

"Give them a gasoline bath"—

"Yes."

"And then set a match to them."

All Others Closed.

"Hello, Jones! Where are you going this time of night?"

"Where should I be going?"

"I don't know."

"Well, I am going home."

"Well, why are you going home?"

"Where else can I go?"

Polite Tribute.

"Have you heard the latest bit o gossip, Mrs. Gadabout?"

"No; What is that?"

"There isn't any."

"How do you know?"

"If there was you would have hear it."

Tampering With Justice.

She was a naughty witness
In all the term implies.
She tampered with the jury
Whene'er she worked her eyes.
The judge looked on with some concern,
But hoped that next 'twould be his turn.

Hard on Him.

"Why do you work?"

"To live."

"I see. But why do you live?"

"Live?"

"Yes."

"Er—er—to work."

Level Headed Man.

"Oh, what's the use in talking?"

"Talking!"

"Yes."

"Why, to keep the opposition fro being heard."

Like Foolish Men.

Why is he called the wise old owl?
I cannot get it quite.
He sits around the livelong day
And whoops 'er up at night.

Realized He Was Leary.

"Are we alone?" asked the t young man.

"Yes, George. It will be safe for to propose There are no witnesse

MANUAL LABOR WILL NOT FIGURE IN THE FUTURE

Edison Says Machinery Will Do the Work, Men Watching It.

Thomas A. Edison, looking into the future, thinks the prospect of the laboring man is a particularly bright one.

"In 200 years, by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with $200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and scientific agriculture will bring about this result." Mr. Edison says, in the current issue of the Independent. "Not individualism but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents watching the machinery to see that it works right.

"The work day, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be work with the brain, something that men will be interested in, and done in wholesome pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine, or as a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows.

"The clothes of the future will be so cheap that every young woman will be able to follow the fashions promptly, and there will be plenty of fashions.

Communication with other worlds has been suggested. I think we had better stick to this world and find out something about it before we call up our neighbors. They might make us ashame of ourselves.

"The monorail does not appeal to me. It was a fundamental mistake that our railroads were built on a 4 foot 9 inch gauge instead of a 6-foot gauge, which we will probably have to come to yet.

"The aeroplane of the future will, I think, have to be on the helicopter principle. A sucessful air machine must be able to defy the winds. If Wright's aeroplane had one-twentieth of its surface, the wind would not effect it. The helicopter principle is the only way to rise above the atmospheric conditions. By increasing the velocity of propeller revolutions the size of the machine can be diminished and thereby be vanquish the wind. A helicopter could have foot-size planes distributed on a 100 to 150 foot circle and controlled from the center by wires.

"Chemical food has been worked out pretty well by Emil Fischer and his students, but it won't be a commercial proposition. You can't beat the farm as a laboratory, commercially speaking. If we should dry up like Mars and couldn't raise vegetables on this earth, we might turn to a chemical diet.

"Society will have to stop this whiskey business, which is like throwing sand into the bearings of a steam engine.

"Among the many problems which await solution in the future one of the most important is to get the full value out of fuel. The wastefulness of our present methods of combustion is tremendous.

"There is not as much power in a ton of 40 per cent dynamite as there is in a ton of coal.

"Everything in nature would burn up if it were not for the fact that nearly everything except coal is already burned up. Iron would burn and make a good fuel—if in a very fine powder—but it has already been consumed in nature's furnace.

"We may discover the germ of getting all the power from fuel tomorrow, and then again it may take a long time to find it.

"To get rid of friction in our machines is one of the future problems. The only machine without friction that we know of the world and it moves in the resistless ether."

WHAT IS BEING DONE AND SAID IN GAY PAREE

New Hospital for Sick American Students—Styles for Next Spring.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—One of the most timely and at the same time practical charities of particular interest to American women who may become ill in Paris, is that which has just been announced in the establishment of a free bed for students in the new American hospital here. Under the patronage of a number of the best known women of the American colony, a fair was held at which various useful articles were sold and refreshments offered, resulting in the receipt of a reasonably large sum with which to endow the bed.

What a blessing this will prove to the American girl or women, comparatively friendless, alone and with but little means, in Paris, cannot be over estimated, for scarcely a week passes that the case of a worthy but helpless American woman is brought to the attentions of members of the American Colony, with the object giving aid to such sufferers.

Queer sights, indeed, are to be seen at the public auction house, which, by the way, is one of the sights of Paris, when the effects of the famous Hotel Drouot are to be sold at public auction.

The law of France provides, that the personal and household effects of a deceased person may be sold at public action, and it was for this reason that the effects of the late Sibyl Sanderson, the well known singer, were disposed of in that way. The wigs she used in various theatrical parts numbered into the hundreds, while the collections of boots, shoes and slippers almost filled a small room.

The leading dressmaking establishments of Paris at present may be not inaptly described as in the chrysalis state. The styles for next spring and summer is being completed, notwithstanding the fact that women of fashion are at this moment wrapping themselves up in fur garments, and about the middle of January will be shown to the compatatively favored few, among whom, I am glad to say, I am numbered. The public at large, however, will not be given an opportunity to see what is to worn until about the latter part of February.

As far as head-gear is concerned—toques, or rather turbans, continue to lead, for the moment. Immense things they are too—fur or velvet being the favorite material used. So huge are they, that they cover not alone the entire head, but the ears as well.

As far as velvet is concerned one may choose whichever color bests suits the fancy, but bright green is very popular. Equally bright red and also purple, in all its variety of these colors are becoming, especially when worn with one of the large mesh black veils, but which must have no dots, a fashion which is infinitely less trying on the eyes and far prettier in effect.

No rose without a thorn. The public of the French metropolis is having its troubles with it subway railroad, or "metro," as it is called here. From far down the Rue de Rivoli and along the Champs Elysees to the Etoile may be heard the underground rumble of the subway trains which, while carrying the public swiftly from one part of the city to the other, is proving to be such a nuisance the people above ground and occupying houses along its route, that many of them are moving away, even from handsome and up-to-date apartment houses and private residences, and taking new quarters away from the racket and disquieting sounds. Many prefer going to the country, with its comparative inaccessibility, rather than to lose sleep and rest as a result of the disturbance.

Near the Pound' Alexandre is a magnificent residence or "hotel," as they are often termed in France, which has been for sale at a sacrifice for many months, but for which no buyer can be found, for the reason that the subway trains to Versailles and its environs run directly beneath the structure, the reverberation being almost unendurable. Attempts have been made to sell the property to some rich American, in the hope that he would either not object to the noise, or possibly would not realize the detriment to the property caused by the subterranean racket, but without success, for the American who is shrewd enough to have gained sufficient money to enable him to purchase such property at the price demanded, is a wise enough business man, not to be inveigled into making such an investment.

Miss Anna Klumpke, an American girl and a talented member of a talented family, who has made Paris her home for some time, and who was the intimate friend and confidante of the late Rosa Bonheur, the famous French woman known the world over, who left her chateaux and estate, including her famous paintings, to Miss Klumpke, has written a book, soon to be published in English in the United States, telling of the life and works of one of the most celebrated women the world has ever known. It is to be illustrated and will be an invaluable addition to the world of letters.

Miss Bonheur's famous work, "The Horse Show," which has been seen and admired by hundreds of thousands of persons, is hung in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

SOME HISTORIC HAPPENINGS OF JANUARY.

The first month in the year has always been a fateful one in English history, but it began most specially to be recognized as such during the reign of Charles I. It was on January 4, 1842, that the attempt was made to arrest the five members. On the tenth of the month, three years later, Archbishop Laud, was beheaded, and January 30, 1649, saw the king's own head laid upon the block.

There is probably no act of parliament which has ever been the cause of such amazing dissentions and discord as that which brought about the union between Great Britain and Ireland. This came into force upon January 1, 1801. It was in the same month that Richard Trevithick, the Cornish inventer, perfected the first steam locomotive which ever moved upon an English road.

The great William Pitt, the most able prime minister who ever controlled the destinies of the kingdom, came into office at Christmas, 1783, and died in January, 1806. His great rival, Charles James Fox, born in January, 1749, only survived Pitt six months.

One of the greatest boons that a nation ever received from its government was conferred upon Great Britain on January 1, 1840—namely, penny postage. Adhesive stamps had been invented by Mr. James Chalmers of Dundee, six years previously, and these superceded Mulready's envelope later in the same year.

January has for a long time past been a very notable month in the history of the British royal family. On January 25, 1858, the Princess Royal was married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The German kaiser was born in January, 1859.

Prince Henry of Battenberg's death occurred on January 20, 1897, and the duke of Teck's life came to an end on the twenty-first of the month, 1900.

One year later, on January 22, 1901, came the end of the most famous reign in English or any other history. Queen Victoria died at 6.30 on the fateful evening.

In northern latitudes no nation fights in winter if it can possibly be avoided, and yet January has seen some of the toughest struggles of modern war. January, 1871, holds the record for fierce fighting. During that month there were no fewer than six terrific battles between the French and the Germans. The latest was Gen. Trochu's grand sortie from Paris, which ended in his defeat and in the extinction of the last hopes of Paris and her citizens.

Jumbled Words.

Here are some sentences that it is fun to repeat quickly:

She sells seashells by the seashore.

Seven selfish shellfish shoved some shrimps sideways.

Prudently peel prime potatoes.

Royal rulers rarely really read riddles.

Faint flames frequently feed fierce fires.

Truly rural.

Echo Answers.

What must be done to conduct a newspaper aright? Write.

What is necessary for a farmer to assist him? System.

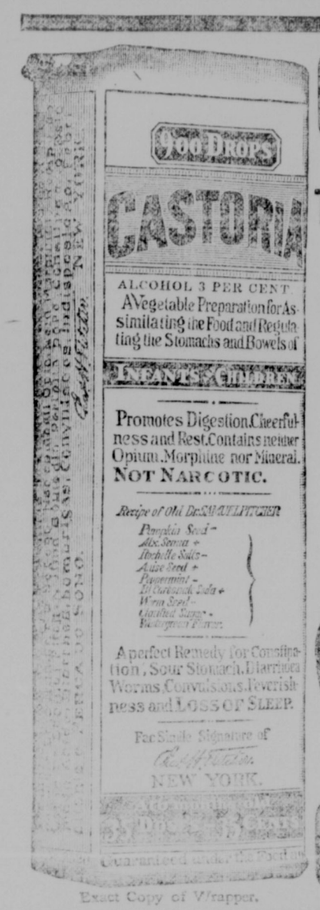
What would give a blind man the greatest delight? Light.

What is the best counsel given by a justice of the peace? Peace.

What cry is the greatest terrifier? Fire.

Humpty Dumpty.

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Yet Humpty Dumpty feared not a fall.
For the king and his men had promised when
He fell they would put him together again.
So there he waited for some one to pass
Till Alice came "through the looking glass"
And said as she saw him sitting there,
"Why, it's Humpty Dumpty, I declare!"
—St. Nicholas.



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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

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Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., §4.40 p. m. Arrive §9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart §9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., §4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart §9.26 a. m.(local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *8.29 p m

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department

Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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You can buy at Reduced Prices

Grain Drills, Harrows & Plows

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Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 13, 1910.

GET ready for a spring real estate boom.

THOSE who expect little from the legislature will not be disappointed.

LET the Governor insist upon economy in the large things as well as in minor items.

THE DEMOCRCTIC bosses are going to have the time of their lives at Annapolis this winter.

MARYLAND Democrats are having troubles enough. With the House arrayed against Boss Crothers and his figure-head, Speaker Peeples, and strained relations existing between the Executive and Mr. Vandiver an open break is expected at any moment.

OUR Democratic Governor is talking about another amendment to our constitution. It is a mighty good thing for the people of this state that the framers of our constitution made the Governor's term only four years. If our present one had a longer term the Lord only knows what would become of us. He can do more talking and less performing than any governor we have had since the creation of the state. He and a lot of other Eastern Shore politicians are endeavoring to fasten their grip upon the whole state. Do the people of Baltimore and Western Maryland, who pay the bulk of the taxes of the state, intend to be still and allow this to go on? We think not.

THE MINORITY AT ANNAPOLIS.

As a result of the ballot trickery that was perpetrated in the eleven Wilson law counties of this state at the last general election the party that is responsible for the placing of the trick-ballot law in the statutes is in control of the legislature which organized last week. The powers that profited by the trick-ballot law are not only in control at Annapolis, but dominate in both branches of the legislative assembly in such a way that any opposition on the part of the minority in eitner branch to the further extension of the ballot-law trickery or other forms of legislation designed to accomplish political unfairness seems well-nigh hopeless. But one man, unafraid and fighting steadfastly for the right, is a power. The people of Maryland will be taking note of what goes on at Annapolis during the session which has just begun. The minority representation, small though it be, is yet in position to perform a most valuable service to the state. For one thing, it can make it certain that nothing at the state capital shall be done under cover. The fight which the minority will have to wage may seem to be a losing one at short range, and yet it may prove to be a winning one at long range.

It is safe to say that never before in Maryland history was there a legislature so completely controlled by outside influences in the matter of organizing its working machinery as this 1910 Assembly. For weeks before the members of the two branches assembled at Annapolis it was known just who was to be president of the Senate, who the speaker of the House and who had been picked to fill the desirable appointive places in both branches. The majority members of the two branches upon assembling at Annapolis last week simply ratified the program that had been prepared for them. This demonstration at the very beginning of the session that there is a power outside of and superior to the legislature possesses a significance which will be generally noted. Already there is talk of newly devised statutory schemes for juggling the electoral system in this state. The apparent assumption of those who are responsible for the forecast that the electoral system is to be further tampered with is that the majority representation in the two branches can be depended upon to push through whatever political legislation the outside and controlling powers may demand. The manner, of course, in which the two branches were organized from outside is, to say the least, unpleasantly suggestive of a legislative procedure that may be directed and controlled from outside.

The Governor's message to the legislature suggests that another attempt will be made to frame a disfranchisement scheme aimed to deprive one particular race of the rights of citizenship granted to other races. Twice the people of this state have rejected the proposition to segregate and discriminate against the negro race by a specially formulated disfranchising scheme. The people will never by majority vote, in any election that fairly records popular opinion, approve any such deformation of ths state's electoral system as was aimed at in either the Poe or the Straus disfranchisement proposition. If a third disfranchising amendment is to be prepared and pushed through the 1910 legislature, it will have no chance before the people unless the electoral machinery is in advance more extensively tampered with than it was in advance of the last election. And the premonitory signs are not lacking which indicate that such tampering is in contemplation. The Brewington scheme is suggestive of an audacious and defiant control of the election machinery in this state for the accomplishment of unscrupulous partisan purposes, as has not been attempted since the Democratic machine was overthrown in the election of 1895.

There is no doubt whatever that the bosses who are completely in control of the machinery of the Democratic party are in the saddle at Annapolis, and all the signs indicate that there is a definitely planned program for juggling and distorting the electoral system of of the state to the intent of perpetuating their own power. The Republican minorities are too small to block the game which the powers in control are determined to play. But these minorities can perform a great service by showing up the game—by disclosing to the common view the sinister motives that are involved. The minorities can wage a persistent fight for decency and fair play and for the restoration o an honest and fair electoral system and such a fight fearlessly and ably waged, though it may not change the program that has been arranged for the 1910 legislature, will not be lost in the greater swing of events that will not be limited to the ninety-day session.

MARYLAND FRUIT.

An imprssion has gained general prevalence in recent years that the best apples in the world are now grown in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States and along the northern section of the Pacific Slope. It therefore come somewhat in the way of a pleasing surprise to Maryland fruitgrowers to be informed that "since December 14, 1908, the Maryland State Horticultural Society has exhibited fruit three times in the West in competition with the foremost apple sections of the Western country, and out of a total of 86 entries has won 70 prizes, 44 of which have been gold medals fand first premiums." At the Rocky Mountain Apple Exposition, held in Denver last week, Maryland apples won 50 per cent. of the first premiums, and the remaining 50 per cent. of first premiums were distributed among 15 states.

Maryland is a great fruit state. Thirty years ago this state produced nearly one-half of all the peaches marketed in the world. California and Georgia in recent years have been growing more peaches than Maryland, but this state probably yet leads in the production of strawberries, and, as the story of the prize winnings at the Western apple exhibitions go to show, can grow apples of as fine quality as can be produced in any other region. But apples are not grown as extensively in Maryland as in some regions of the West or in some of the counties in the northwestern section of New York. There are few orchards in Maryland that cover 100 acres, while in Oregon and the State of Washington 200, 300 and even 1,000 acre orchards are to be found.

Apples should be more extensively grown as a market crop in this state. There are reports from the Western apple sections of growers realizing $200 net per acre from their apple orchards. If this sort of profits can be made out of apples in Colorado or Oregon, equally good results can be realized here in Maryland. This state has the proper climate and the right kind of soil for growing apples, but watchful and intelligent care is necessary here, as everywhere, to the accomplishment of ideal results in applegrowing or in any other branch of fruit culture.

Operated on Dr. Frank Weber.

Dr. Frank Weber, Oakland, Md., is a patient at the University Hospital, suffering from kidney trouble. He was operated on Friday by Dr. St. Clair Spruill, and was reported last night to be doing well.—Baltimore American.

Mr. McCandlish's Responsibilities.

Mr. R. C. McCandlish, the well known cashier of the Inter State Trust Company, of this city, returned to town last night after an absence of several days. It is pleasant to record the recent new responsibilities assumed by Mr. McCandlish by his election to the vice presidency of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Md., and also to the vice presidency of the Bruceton Bank, Bruceton, W. Va.—Cumberland News.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Tuesday morning the Garrett County Orphans' Court was in session with all members of the body in attendance when the following proceedings took place:

The first and final account of C. B. and G. L. Broadwater, executors of the late W. W. Broadwater, was filed and ratified.

The first and final account of Fred. A. Thayer, administrator of the personal estate of the late Michael Maroney, was filed and ratified.

The first and final account of W. E. Georg, executor of Catharine Georg, ratified and confirmed.

Letters testamentary on the personal estate of Erastus Rathbun, late of Mountain Lake Park, were granted C. J. Rathbun.

HONOR ROLL

Of the Oakland Public Schools for December.

The following pupils of the Oakland public schools were neither late nor absent during December.

U. G. PALMER, Prin.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

In the best schools of this and other states today sixty per cent of the pupils, on an average, are neither late nor absent during any given month. The percentage in our schools for December fell below twenty per cent. If the names of your children are not on the following list, they helped to lower that percentage and hurt the efficiency of our schools.

First Grade—Alice Welling, Amelia Lauer, Joseph Hesen, Dorothy Maroney.

Second Grade—Ruth Welling, Harry Glotfelty, Willie Giessman, James Carney, Philip Walter, James Hart.

Third Grade—Ethel Naylor, Ruth Clark, Katie Lauer, Frances Miller, Alva Johnson, Ralph Robinson, Perrin Davis, Webster Griffith, Evelyn Cheuvront, Uriel Cheuvront.

Fourth Grade—Cecilia Hart, Gladys McRobie, Edgar Helbig, Julius Littman, Alex Hesen, Edward Kahl, Clarence Dixon, Ellen Hesen, Florence Carney, Mary Routzhan, Katharine Porter, Rena Davis, Auburn Green, Ada Glotfelty, Louise Harned, Iona Johnson, Bessie Maloney, Winona Wharton.

Fifth Grade—Fred Cogley, Lester Giessman, Felix Robinson, Blanche Clark.

Sixth Grade—Walter Cross, Douglas Sincell, Julia Rowan, Bessie Hendrickson, Edwana Peddicord, Lena Ravenscroft, Virginia Mayer.

Seventh Grade—Bernadette Hart, Harold Conneway, Morris Sincell.

High School—Mary Harsch, Marguerite Hart, Evelyn Helbig, Hilda Weimer, Hosmer Cropp, Harold Harned, Fred Peddicord, Frank Ross, William Scherr, Frederick Thayer, Harry Weimer, Robert White.

Drink of Whiskey Kills Boy.

Ralph Hemphill, aged 8 years, son of John Hemphill, of Downville, Washington county, died as the result of a drink of whiskey taken from a bottle in a banter with his brother, Farber Hemphill, aged 10 years. Wyncoop Shipley, uncle of the boys, took the whiskey home and put it into a cupboard, where the boys found it. Farber swallowed a quantity of the liquor, but it did not stay on his stomach. Ralph drank a quantity and fell over in a spasm. A physician was summoned, but the boy died in a few hours.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Luther League Wednesday 7:30p. m. Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows: Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.; and Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Ferndale—Revival services will begin at 7.30 p. m., and continue through the week.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

New County Surveyor Takes Office.

Mr. Alexander C. Mason, the recently elected County Surveyor, took the oath of office Tuesday and entered upon the discharge of his duties immediately. This morning Mr. Mason, accompanied by Sheriff Shartzer, went to a point near Barton to make a survey of some coal lands in litigation.

Call for Your Letters.

Henry Harsh, Chas. Harman, Susie Pritts (4), Mary Pritts, F. A. Ewing, Amy Wilson, Mrs. J. N. Clay, W. H. Kinowell, Joal Bedndedr, Albert Alexander.

Horses for Sale.

I will offer at public sale, at 1 o'clock, Monday, Jan. 31, at Maroney's livery stable, Oakland, Md., my team of brown mares; perfectly matched; will be 8 and 9 years old this coming spring.

2t. MRS. J. C. TEETS.

Notice to Creditors.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to Wm. H. Edgar, late of McHenry, Garrett county, either by note or book account, are hereby notified to call at the First National Bank of Oakland and make full settlement, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

WM. H. EDGAR, Denton, Md.

At You Service—The People's Red House Store.

We are now ready with a general stock of merchandise to serve you. Accept our thanks in advance for your trade. Bring us your produce—everything in this line and receive the highest market prices for it.

Yours to serve,

A. C. FIKE, Proprietor.

APPLICANTS FOR ENUMERATORS

Should File Their Papers On Or Before January 25.

A call for more applicants for places as census enumerators has been issued by supervisor of census John J. Stump. He urges all persons in his district desiring to serve to obtain their application forms at once and to file them with him before January 25, when he must stop considering new applications in order to prepare for the "test" of the previous applicants on February 5. After this he will examine and rate the papers until about February 22, when he will forward his list of designations as enumerators, with their "test" papers, to Census Director Durand, who will carefully go over and rerate the papers of the successful candidates before giving his consent to the issue of commissions to them by the supervisor. By the middle or latter part of March all the enumerators will have been commissioned and in receipt of detailed instructions concerning their work.

To quiet any qualms relative to the "test" of the qualifications of applicants, to be made February 5, the supervisor has obtained some information from the Census Director concerning the "test" of Twelfth Census enumerators. It has been officially stated that the 1910 "test will be very similar to the one in the preceding census and will consist in requiring applicants to fill sample schedules from printed narratives concerning census facts. As the rural enumerators are to carry both the population and agricultural schedule, they will be "tested" with samples of both, but the city enumerators, who carry the population schedule alone, will be required to prove their ability by filling a sample of that schedule.

The "test" population schedule narrative in 1900 was in part, as follows:

"The enumerator of the forty-fifth enumeration district of the ninth supervisor's district of the State of Pennsylvania, in the village of Port Royal, Londonderry Township, Schuylkill County, begins his enumeration June 1, 1900, at No. 201 Burton street.

"This house is occupied by a single family, consisting of Patrick O'Leary, his wife, Margaret, and his son, James.

"Patrick came to this country from Ireland (where he was born of Irish parents) in May, 1870, when he was just 22 years old. Three years after his arrival he was married to an Irish girl who had come over from his native village a year before. As soon as possible he became naturalized. He can read and write and speak English, and owns a good house, free of incumbrance, which he has bought from his earnings, as a teamster, in which occupation he has had steady work during the past year.

"Margaret, his wife, is also of Irish parentage, and was born in January, and is nearly four years younger than her husband. She has had two children, only one of whom is living. She can read and speak English, but has to make her "mark" for her signature.

"James was born in Harrisburg, February, 1875. He has a good common school education, works at any sort of day labor, and secured nine months' steady work during the past year. He is not married.

"In the next house, 203 Burton street, the enumerator found an English woman by the name of Mrs. Jane Parker, a widow, occupying a rented house with her single daughter, Virginia, and her married daughter, Nellie E., and the husband of the latter, Albert Johnson.

"Mrs. Parker came to this country 34 years ago, has a good education, is a dressmaker by trade, and has constant employment. She was 50 years old last April, and is of Scottish birth on her mother's side. She has had four children, three of whom are living and one of whom has died.

"Virginia is of English parentage, has been through the local schools and has been a saleswoman for eight months of the past year; she was born in Philadelphia in March, 1877.

"Nellie E. was 28 years old last January, and has but recently married. She was born in Baltimore, reads, writes and speaks English.

"Albert Johnson, the husband of Nellie, was born in New York City, of Welsh parents, November, 1865. He is in the grocery business and keeps his own books and accounts."

It seems comparatively simple, according to the supervisor, to draw out of the above statement the required details for the population schedule and to enter them under the proper column divisions relating to location, name, relationship, personal description, nativity, citizenship, occupation, education, etc.

About all such a "test" can do is to evidence the legibility of an applicant's handwriting and his ability to determine where to write in the sample schedule the facts clearly stated in the narrative.

The agricultural schedule narrative for 1909 was very similar, except that the facts stated relate to farms and farming operations.

Before the "test" February 5, the supervisor will send each applicant a list of instructions concerning filling in the "test" schedules, which will still further simplify the subject and insure the passing of the test by those who possess only an ordinary common school education and practical common sense.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. MCCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. MCCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. MCCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. MCCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Cash System Adopted By J. M. Davis & Sons.

OAKLAND, MD., January, 1910.

For several years we have endeavored to show our customers the necessity of buying for cash and on January 1st, 1907, adopted a cash system. The plan was fair to all but for various reasons was not carried out as fully as it should have been. We now find many open accounts on our books, all of which are due and should be paid, the majority of them small, but amounting to several thousand dollars, scattered among several hundred people and in many cases difficult to know just where they live or how to reach them with a statement of their account, and when we do find them our experience has been that less than ten per cent. remit promptly and in many cases the account is lost or expense of collection takes all profit so that those who pay cash have to pay profit enough to overcome such losses or buy the goods where they can get them at cash prices from the merchant who sells for cash.

We are trying in every way possible to sell our class of goods as low as they are sold in our large towns and business centers, but in order to do this must insist on carrying out the cash system, or where time is given, a note that can be used.

Should you owe us a bill we hope you will make arrangements to pay us promptly as we must collect up all old accounts, and where it is impossible to pay cash close the account by note on or before March 1st, as our plan is not to charge any goods on open account after that date and then to place unsettled accounts in the hands of a collector.

We want your trade and have gone to great expense to have an up-to-date hardware and house furnishing store and propose to treat everyone as fair as possible and to sell goods at rock bottom prices to cash buyers or to parties giving their note who are worthy of credit.

The manufacturers, jobbers and merchants in general are all adopting a cash system, especially on steel goods, and it is impossible for merchants to sell goods on the same terms and make the profit of former years. This has been brought about by the methods adopted and selling for cash at a small per cent. to draw trade from our smaller towns and country districts, thus making it necessary for the smaller merchants to adopt similar plans instead of carrying the accounts on their books.

We are making this change for several excellent reasons and only after carefully considering all sides of the question. We believe it will be in every way a distinct gain to our customers even more than to ourselves.

In a cash business all losses on bad accounts, for whatever cause, are avoided; bookkeeping and collection expenses are done away with; there is no possibility of disputes and wrangles over accounts; the merchant always has ready money to buy goods at the lowest spot cash prices and to profit by all discounts.

To make up for these losses and various expenses we have been forced to charge enough for our goods to cover them by the profits. Every store doing business on a credit basis must do this—or quit.

The people of this community want low prices, they want us to meet outside competition, to which they must pay cash. We can do it on a cash basis—in fact can guaraatee you at least a good per cent. saving on your purchases.

This change of policy does not mean a sacrifice of quality or going back on the standards we have set ourselves. In every single item we can and shall give you better goods for the same price or the same article for less where there has not been an advance in prices.

This change, too, implies no question of our reflection on anyone's ability to pay what he honestly owes or his willingness—it simply gives us the means to serve all our customers better.

The generous patronage you have given us we appreciate. We want you to continue it and shall make it richly worth your while by the much closer prices cash business will enable us to quote.

Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt attention, payable on receipt and approval of goods.

Trusting that our plans and service will meet with your approval and that we may have a continued share of your patronage, we remain,

Yours,

J. M. DAVIS & SONS.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL.	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Harland L. Jones spent yesterday in Terra Alta with relatives.

With eggs at thirty-five cents a dozen hens are the real diamonds now.

Better a car shortage than a panic with the sidings standing full of empty cars.

Pri chard's photograph gallery in the Ravenscroft building, is open for business. 2t.

Messrs. D. E. Offutt and Gilmor S. Hamill went to Wheeling Tuesday evening on business.

'Squire David W. Fraker, of near McHenry, was a business visitor to Oakland yesterday.

Mrs. W. L. Thomas and little daughter are on a visit to relatives and friends inPreston county, W. Va.

Mrs. King Delawder, who spent the holidays in Piedmont with her parents, returned to Oakland last Thursday.

Mr. Charles W. Hopkins, of Mountain Lake Park, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Selby in Oakland yesterday.

Mr. J. O. Thomas, superintendent of he Tioga Tanning Company, Ottaway, was in the city yesterday afternoon on business.

Mrs. James O. Cleveland returned to Oakland yesterday afternoon from a isit to her daughter, Mrs. Hinebaugh, t Terra Alta.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bush and Mr. nd Mrs. Fred Reger, all of Grafton, V. Va., visited relatives in Oakland Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Byrd, of near Cumberland, spent Tuesday and yesterdy in Oakland as the guests of Mr. ad Mrs. W. H. Byrd.

r. William A. Smith, of Hoyes, cme up to Oakland yesterday afternon, spent the night here and returned tth s home this morning.

FOR SALE.—125 pairs of Samuel Wnslow's Ball Bearing Steel Roller Shtes fo sale cheap. L. E. Rightmyr, Rowlesburg, W. Va.

Mrs. John A. Grant returned to Oaklan yesterday afternoon after having spet a week or more with relatives at andhear Charlestown, W. Va.

Mr. Levi Echard, of Mountain Lake Park, lipped and fell on the ice last Sunday afternoon while walking to his barn nd received some painful injuries. Thligaments of his leg near the hip joint were torn loose and he has been suffering intensely as a result.

Henry Selders and family moved Monday to Breedlove, West Va., where the former is engaged as stable boss for the Kendall Lumber Company.

Mrs. Lou Thayer-Waters left Oakland yesterday afternoon for Washington, D. C., where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Johnson, for a short time.

The plant of the Grafton Republican, which was seized for debt by the constable at Grafton, has been advertised for sale, the sale to occur on Saturday of this week.

In the Lutheran church Sunday morning new members will be received, preparatory services will be conducted and Communion will be administered by the pastor, Rev. E. Manges.

Senator Harvey J. Speicher and Assemblyman D. E. Bolden, who spent portions of last week at their respective homes in Garrett county, returned to Annapolis Monday morning.

Mr. Robert C. Townshend returned to Oakland Monday afternoon after having spent the holidays at Parsons, West Va., where he was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Charles D. Smith.

Mr. John L. Englehart, who recently returned to Accident from Grantsville, where he was a resident for several months, has been appointed postmaster at Accident, vice R. D. Baker resigned.

Mrs. E. Fundenberg and daughter Miss Teckla have gone to Cumberland where they are guests of relatives. Later both ladies will visit Washington, D. C., and return to Oakland in the course of a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace R. DeWitt have moved to Oakland from near Hoyes and are occupying their residence on Second street. Mr. DeWitt recently sold his farm at Hoyes, hence his removal to Oakland.

Mr. Walter Ravenscroft, of Ridgeway, Pa., left Oakland this morning for his home, being accompanied thence by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft, who will spend the winter as his guests at Ridgeway.

Mr. Stanley Boyer, of Fairmont, W. Va., son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Boyer, formerly of Oakland, was in the city Tuesday on business. Mr. Boyer is engaged in the of mantles, tiles, etc., his place of business being located at Fairmont where he is meeting with much success.

CAPITAL 50.0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

MEMORIAL SERVICE SUNDAY.

The Late David McCarty Remembered By St. Paul's Sunday School.

An interesting and impresssive service was held by St. Paul's M. E. Sunday school at the close of the session Sunday last.

Notice had been received that Mr. David McCarty, of Iowa, had passed away a few days before and as he was a scholar in this school, back in its early days, and was the son of the late Isaac McCarty, the founder, and its first superintendent, it was deemed proper that a memorial service be held and his death be made a matter of record in the school archives.

Many interesting reminders of the old days were brought in and were on exhibition after the service. Among them was the old family bible of the Loar family, bound in calf skin, in use almost a hundred years, and which in all probability was used at the first session of the school, for it was at the old Loar homestead, near Oakland, the school was organized in 1829. The old book was used on this occasion to read the scripture lesson from. Among the other relics was the minutes of the organization of the school and the old class books. On the latter were noticed the names of a few of the scholars of those old days who still survive, but the large majority have gone over to the other side to test the realties of the things they were then taught. Among the names we find William White of Joseph, Nicholas Merrill, Abraham J. Wilson, Mrs. Helen Ashby and possibly one or two more. All of these have now passed their 80th milestone and one is well up in the 90's.

The services were opened by an old but appropriate hymn, after which assistant superintendent, Mr. E. H. Sincell, in a few well chosen remarks, presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Information has come to Saint Paul's Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, that on the 20th day of December last, at his home near Fairfield, Iowa, David McCarty, Esq., one of the pioneer members of this school, passed from earth to Heaven full of years and in the enjoyment of the Christian's hope of eternal life and bliss beyond the grave.

AND WHEREAS, Mr. McCarty was a member of this Sunday school as far back as the year 1834, when his father, the late Col. Isaac McCarty was its Superintendent, whose memory is revered as its founder, more than three-quarters of a century ago.

AND WHEREAS, David McCarty continued as a member of this school until 1854, when he removed to Iowa, where he was identified with the same line of work until called to his heaveniy reward.

AND WHEREAS, From the time of the death of his father, Col. Isaac McCarty, until the year 1904, the early and now priceless records of this school were carefully preserved by David McCarty, at which time he delivered the same to our beloved Superintendent. Rev. John M. Davis; therefore be it

Resolved, By Saint Paul's Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, Oakland, Maryland, that in the death of David McCarty the Church militant has lost one of its most faithful and respected members, but the Church triumphant has been enriched by the ingathering of a soul that will be a prince unto the King; and be it further

Resolved, That for the death of David McCarty, we mourn not as those who have no hope, knowing that he has entered into the rest provided for the children of God; and be it further

Resolved, That we owe a debt of lasting gratitude to David McCarty for faithfully preserving the early records of this school, and delivering them to us to be handed down to posterity as a part of the history of primitive Christian endeavor in this community.

Let us incorporate, as a further memorial to him, some of his last words to this school, open the occasion of the celebration of its Seventy-fifth anniversary, June 1904 1904.

"Go forward, fear not, falter not, be
steadfast, be true;
"Though the way may seemed closed,
t will upon for you,
Your faith may be tried, but the sea
will divide,
And Jesus, the Savior, will pilot you
through."

And be it further resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the school, and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
FRED. A. THAYER.

Oakland, Maryland, January 9, 1910.

Rev. John M. Davis, superintendent emerituis, then addressed the school. His remarks were very appropriate to the occasion, recalling many of the scenes of the old days, and extolling the life of this former scholar, and exhorting the members of the school to follow in his footsteps. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, after which Rev. Williamson, the pastor of the church, offered an impressive and touching prayer and the services closed with another appropriate hymn.

Work Will Be Heavy.

According to the statements made by officials of the B. & O. railroad regarding plans for betterment and maintenance work during the coming summer, expenditures by the maintenance department will exceed those of any previous year. Early in January of each year division officials send reports to general headquarters showing the amount of money required to keep tracks in condition during the year. Some of the divisions are asking for about 50 per cent more money than was expended in 1909 and about 10 per cent more than was appropriated in 1907. It is pointed out that on account of the retrenchment on the line maintenance work since August 1, 1907, has been comparatively light.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

Mr. Julius K. Monroe, of Kingwood, West Va., was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday making a preliminary observation of the water power at Swallow Falls and the grading necesary to build a railway from that point to Oakland and Mountain Lake Park. Mr. Monroe came here at the solicitation of Mr. Hiram P. Tasker, who has for several years devoted his time and energies in getting this property before capitalists and electrical engineers with the view of building and equipping a railway to be operated by electricity to be developed by the waters of Swallow Falls.

Mr. Samuel Lawton and his two sons, Messrs. Arthur and Will, have formed a copartnership and will embark in steam and electrical engineering, gas fitting, etc., in a room yet to be secured, but which will be centrally located. The gentlemen composing the firm are all practical men and work entrusted to them will be satisfactorily executed.

The funeral of ex-conductor John Faherty, son of Mrs. Mary Faherty, who died Monday at Hutton, of a dropsical affection, took place Thursday morning at Oakland, with services in St. Peter's Church, Rev. Connell officiating. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery. Quite a large concourse of relatives and friends attended the funeral, including former associates in the B. and O. railroad service.

Mr. G. A. Fraley went to Baltimore Tuesday afternoon where he will remain until after his wife, who is a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital, is operated upon for the removal of a tumor which has formed upon her brain. Mrs. Fraley's condition, from last reports, were not at all unfavorable for her ultimate recovery but a serious and somewhat dangerous operation will be necessary and which will be performed either today or tomorrow.

"Old Farmer Hopkins," which was presented in the opera house in Oakland Tuesday night and repeated last night, was well attended and a handsome sum was realized by the Mountain City Band, under whose auspices the play was presented by Mr. Frank S. Davidson and a company composed of local talent. Every one taking part in the presentation of this highly entertaining pastoral play acquitted themselves admirably. The music before the play and between the acts was furnished by the band.

These are the days for sausage. There is no use for a person to stick up his nose at sausage, for sausage is good when it is made right. It is the response of the food world to the polar breeze that blows through the morning. It is as sweet as a plate of strawberries on a mild June day. But it must be made right. Good sausage is an art product. It is made up of judgment, taste and skill. It is a combination of ingredients that correlate with one another as the fragrance and the blush of the rose. The butcher doesn't understand this. Generally he throws in some scraps and odds and ends, and especially the odds, dabs on some salt, pepper and sage, grinds it out, and the confiding customer buys it because it is sausage. He doesn't like it very well, but he eats it, and everything goes. The other day we saw a customer in a meat shop direct the making of his own sausage. He selected the meat, simonpure cuts off the best parts, had it ground and took it home to season it there. That man knows how to take care of himself. He knows art from a bull's foot. He appreciates the true sentiment of sausage.

Riches in Small Things

One of the greatest problems of any business is how to keep expenses down and yet maintain the necessary standard required not only to keep the business going but to increase it, if possible, year by year. Minimum of expense and maximum of efficiency are the watchwords of all successful business enterprises.

It is an old story to keen observers of business economies that the largest savings often are to be gained in the seemingly unimportant things, the everyday needs that most people accept as they find them and never think to change. The man who invented the metal top containing erasers for lead pencils made a fortune out of the little contrivance. Stumps of trees left in denuded forests are vertable gold mines, now that lumber is high, discarded automobile tires and other rubber articles are worked over into new goods at immense profits. And so it goes.

For years a well-known business man of Cumberland paid out large sums for coal and electric light. He did so because other business men were doing the same thing. Then he decided to depart from the custom of years, and he installed natural gas. What happened is told in the following letter:

Hotel Anderson, 13 and 14 Front Street.
Cumberland, Md., July 27, 1909.

GENTLEMEN—I used natural gas during the year 1908 in my hotel for cooking and lighting, AND I WOULD NOT USE ANYTHING ELSE, AS I AM BETTER OFF FINANCIALLY BY THE INSTALLATION. For the complete year my gas bills were $133.25. The year before, 1907, I paid for electric light $295; coal, $92.50; a total of $387.50, THUS SAVING ME $254.25 FOR THE YEAR, not to mention the saving in labor and dirt that goes with coal.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. D. ANDERSON.

—o—

Pretty good saving for a year, isn't it? Better, yet, when you stop to think that Mr. Anderson will continue indefinitely putting money into his own pocket this way.

Mr. Anderson, like many others now using natural gas, had to equip his hotel for its use. The cost of installation, including running of lines, two gas ranges, five heating stoves, four inside arc lights, two outside arc lights, water heater and numerous small lights, was $135.

In other words he fitted out his hotel with natural gas and SAVED ENOUGH MONEY out of his first year's savings TO PAY FOR THE WORK AND EQUIPMENT AND STILL HAVE $119.25 LEFT to put in the bank. Think it over!

The Northern Natural Gas Co.

CLEARANCE SALE

We will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JAN. 15th, at 10 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING:

Two pairs Bob Sleds, 2 Portland Sleighs, 1 Road Wagon, 1 Delivery Wagon, 1 bay Mare, 1 Cow giving milk, also a

Lot of Merchandise

Consisting of Rubber Goods, Shoes, Boys Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shirts, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash or produce for all sums under $5, and for sums of $5 or more a note for four months, with approved security, will be accepted.

CUPPETT, LEIGHTON & CO.

Tommy Nelson, of Frostburg, was here yesterdry wearing the same old hat. Mose Bear offered to give Tommy a new hat if he would throw the old one away. Tommy refused to part with his old lid, saying that he had worn it several years and had become attached to it. It had a sentimental value.—Cumberland Times.

Easter Occurs Late in March.

Easter comes exceptionally early this year, in fact, earlier than any other year since 1900. The first full moon after March 22 will appear March 25, therefore, Easter, which is always the first Sunday after this occurence, will be March 27. Easter will not be so early again, except in 1913, when it comes on March 23, until 1921, when it falls on the same date as this year.

It is also observed that in regard to double holidays 1910 will give us one more than 1909, since Lincoln's birthday comes on a Saturday. Memorial day, as well as Independence day, comes on a Monday, while Christmas falls on a Sunday which will, in all probability, be observed the following Monday.

Special Services.

Monday evening a series of meetings conducted by Rev. G. R. Williamson, were begun in St. Paul's M. E. church. The services are being largely attended and an interest being manifested by many.

DRUMMER BOY OF RAPPAHANNOCK

Major Robert H. Hendershot Will Entertain Under the Auspices of the Schools.

Saturday evening, January 22nd, at the opera house, Major Robert Henry Hendershot, the "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," and his son, J. C. Hendershot, will give an entertainment under the auspices and for the benefit of the Oakland public schools

Major Hendershot has made a world tour with his drums and the music he hammers out of them. He will bring with him letters of recommendation from no less than four Presidents, including Abraham Lincoln and General Grant.

It is said that the Major's imitation of a battle and his imitation and explanation of an engine on a railway when going at full speed is worth twice the admission to the entertainment.

Jr. O. U. A. M. Officers.

The following have been elected officers of Garrett Council No. 35, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Oakland:

Jr. P. C., Melvin Calhoun; C., Ernest Townshend; V. C., W. H. McRobie; R. S., George Little; F. S., Lewis Walter; T., A. D. Naylor; C., Harry Hinebaugh; W., W. J. Nair; I. S., G. W. Delawder; O. S., Robert H. Miles; C., Albert Markley; Trustees, Melvin Calhoun, Wm. Kildow and W. J. Nair.

THE GIFT OF THE MAGI.

A Christmas Chronicle of Love and Dual Sacrifice.

By O. HENRY.

[Copyright, 1906, by McClure, Phillips & Co.]

One dollar and eighty-seven cents; that was all. And 60 cents of it was in pennies—pennies saved one and two at a time by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man and the butcher until one's cheeks burned with the silent imputation of parsimony that such close dealing implied. Three times Della counted it. One dollar and eighty-seven cents. And the next day would be Christmas.

There was clearly nothing to do but flop down on the shabby little couch and howl. So Della did it. Which instigates the moral reflection that life is made up of sobs, sniffles and smiles, with sniffles predominating.

While the mistress of the home is gradually subsiding from the first stage to the second, take a look at the home. A furnished flat at $8 per week. It did not exactly beggar description, but it certainly had that word on the lookout for the mendicancy squad.

In the vestibule below was a letter box into which no letter would go and an electric button from which no mortal finger could coax a ring. Also appertaining thereunto was a card bearing the name "Mr. James Dillingham Young."

The "Dillingham" had been flung to the breeze during a former period of prosperity when its possessor was being paid $30 per week. Now, when the income was shrunk to $20, the letters of "Dillingham" looked blurred, as though they were thinking seriously of contracting to a modest and unassuming D. But whenever Mr. James Dillingham Young came home and reached his flat above he was called "Jim" and greatly hugged by Mrs. James Dillingham Young, already introduced to you as Della. Which is all very good.

Della finished her cry and attended to her cheeks with the powder rag. She stood by the window and looked out dully at a gray cat walking a gray fence in a gray back yard. Tomorrow would be Christmas day, and she had only $1.87 with which to buy Jim a present. She had been saving every penny she could for months, with this result. Twenty dollars a week doesn't go far. Expenses had been greater than she had calculated. They always are. Only $1.87 to buy a present for Jim—her Jim! Many a happy hour she had spent planning for something nice for him, something fine and rare and sterling, something just a little bit near to being worthy of the honor of being owned by Jim.

There was a pier glass between the windows of the room. Perhaps you have seen a pier glass in an eight dollar flat. A very thin and very agile person may by observing his reflection in a rapid sequence of longitudinal strips obtain a fairly accurate conception of his looks. Della, being slender, had mastered the art.

Suddenly she whirled from the window and stood before the glass. Her eyes were shining brilliantly, but her face had lost its color within twenty seconds. Rapidly she pulled down her hair and let it fall to its full length.

Now, there were two possessions of the James Dillingham Youngs in

"TWENTY DOLLARS," SAID MADAME.

which they both took a mighty pride. One was Jim's gold watch, which had been his father's and his grandfather's. The other was Della's hair. Had the queen of Sheba lived in the flat across the air shaft Della would have let her hair hang out the window some day to dry just to depreciate her majesty's jewels and gifts. Had King Solomon been the janitor, with all his treasures piled up in the basement, Jim would have pulled out his watch every time he passed just to see him pluck at his beard from envy.

So now Della's beautiful hair fell about her, rippling and shining like a cascade of brown waters. It reached below her knee and made itself almost a garment for her. And then she did it up again nervously and quickly. Once she faltered for a minute and stood still, while a tear or two splashed on the worn red carpet.

On went her old brown jacket; on went her old brown hat. With a whirl of skirts and with the brilliant sparkle still in her eyes she fluttered out the door and down the stairs to the street.

Where she stopped the sign read: "Mme. Sofronie. Hair Goods of All Kinds." One flight up Della ran and collected herself, panting. Madame, large, too white, chilly, hardly looked the "Sofronie."

"Will you buy my hair?" asked Della.

"I buy hair," said madame. "Take yer hat off and let's have a sight at the looks of it."

Down rippled the brown cascade.

"Twenty dollars," said madame, lifting the mass with a practiced hand.

"Give it to me quick," said Della.

Oh, and the next two hours tripped by on rosy wings. Forget the hashed metaphor. She was ransacking the stores for Jim's present.

She found it at last. It surely had been made for Jim and no one else. There was no other like it in any of the stores, and she had turned all of them inside out. It was a platinum fob chain, simple and chaste in design, properly proclaiming its value by substance alone and not by meretricious ornamentation, as all good things should do. It was even worthy of the watch. As soon as she saw it she knew that it must be Jim's. It was like him. Quietness and value—the description applied to both. Twenty-one dollars they took from her for it, and she hurried home with the 87 cents. With that chain on his watch Jim might be properly anxious about the time in any company. Grand as the watch was, he sometimes looked at it on the sly on account of the old leather strap that he used in place of a chain.

When Della reached home her intoxication gave way a little to prudence and reason. She got out her curling irons and lighted the gas and went to work repairing the ravages made by generosity added to love, which is always a tremendous task, dear friends—a mammoth task.

Within forty minutes her head was covered with tiny, close lying curls that made her look wonderfully like a truant schoolboy. She looked at her reflection in the mirror long, carefully and critically.

"If Jim doesn't kill me," she said to herself, "before he takes a second look at me he'll say I look like a Coney Island chorus girl. But what could I do—oh, what could I do with $1.87?"

At 7 o'clock the coffee was made and the frying pan was on the back of the stove, hot and ready to cook the chops.

Jim was never late. Della doubled the fob chain in her hand and sat on the corner of the table near the door that he always entered. Then she heard his step on the stair away down on the first flight, and she turned white for just a moment. She had a habit of saying little silent prayers about the simplest everyday things, and now she whispered, "Please, God, make him think I am still pretty."

The door opened, and Jim stepped in and closed it. He looked thin and very serious. Poor fellow! He was only twenty-two—and to be burdened with a family! He needed a new overcoat, and he was without gloves.

Jim stopped inside the door, as immovable as a setter at the scent of quail. His eyes were fixed upon Della, and there was an expression in them that she could not read, and it terrified her. It was not anger nor surprise nor disapproval nor horror nor any of the sentiments that she had been prepared for. He simply stared at her fixedly with that peculiar expression on his face.

Della wriggled off the table and went for him.

"Jim, darling," she cried, "don't look at me that way! I had my hair cut off and sold it because I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. It'll grow out again. You won't mind, will you? I just had to do it. My hair grows awfully fast. Say 'Merry Christmas,' Jim and let's be happy. You don't know what a nice—what a beautiful, nice gift I've got for you."

"You've cut off your hair?" asked Jim laboriously, as if he had not arrived at that patent fact yet even after the hardest mental labor.

"Cut it off and sold it," said Della. "Don't you like me just as well anyhow? I'm me without my hair, ain't I?"

Jim looked about the room curiously.

"You say your hair is gone?" he said, with an air almost of idiocy.

"You needn't look for it," said Della. "It's sold, I tell you—sold and gone too. It's Christmas eve, boy. Be good to me, for it went for you. Maybe the hairs of my head were numbered," she went on, with a sudden serious sweetness, "but nobody could ever count my love for you. Shall I put the chops on, Jim?"

Out of his trance Jim seemed quickly to wake. He infolded his Della. For ten seconds let us regard with discreet scrutiny some inconsequential object in the other direction. Eight dollars a week or a million a year—what is the difference? A mathematician or a wit would give you the wrong answer. The magi brought valuable gifts, but that was not among them. This dark assertion will be illuminated later on.

Jim drew a package from his overcoat pocket and threw it upon the table.

"Don't make any mistake, Dell," he said, "about me. I don't think there's anything in the way of a hair cut or a shave or a shampoo that could make me like my girl any less. But if you'll unwrap that package you may see why you had me going awhile at first."

White fingers and nimble tore at the string and paper, and then an ecstatic scream of joy, and then alas, a quick feminine change to hysterical tears and wails, necessitating the immediate employment of all the comforting powers of the lord of the flat.

For there lay the combs, the set of combs, side and back, that Della had worshiped for long in a Broadway window—beautiful combs, pure tortoise shell, with jeweled rims, just the shade to wear in the beautiful vanished hair. They were expensive combs, she knew, and her heart had simply craved and yearned over them without the least hope of possession. And now they were hers, but the tresses that should have adorned the coveted adornments were gone.

But she hugged them to her bosom, and at length she was able to look up with dim eyes and a smile and say, "My hair grows so fast, Jim!"

And then Della leaped up like a little singed cat and cried, "Oh, oh!"

Jim had not yet seen his beautiful present. She held it out to him eagerly upon her open palm. The dull precious metal seemed to flash with a reflection of her bright and ardent spirit.

"Isn't it a dandy, Jim? I hunted all over town to find it. You'll have to

"THEY'RE TOO NICE TO USE AT PRESENT."

look at the time a hundred times a day now. Give me your watch. I want to see how it looks on it."

Instead of obeying, Jim tumbled down on the couch and put his hands under the back of his head and smiled.

"Dell," said he, "let's put our Christmas presents away and keep 'em awhile. They're too nice to use just at present. I sold the watch to get the money to buy your combs. And now suppose you put the chops on."

The magi, as you know, were wise men—wonderfully wise men—who carried gifts to the Babe in the manger. They invented the art of giving Christmas presents. Being wise, their gifts were no doubt wise ones, possibly bearing the privilege of exchange in case of duplication. And here I have lamely related to you the uneventful chronicle of two foolish children in a flat who most unwisely sacrificed for each other the greatest treasures of their house. But in a last word to the wise of these days let it be said that of all who give gifts these two were the wisest. Of all who give and receive gifts such as they are wisest. Everywhere they are wisest. They are the magi.

Music as Medicine.

From the days of Saul and David music has no doubt been the means of alleviating, if not of actually curing, many serious cases of mental disease. Modern experience has proved this conclusively, and many instances may be quoted from ancient history.

Pythagoras commended music in the treatment of the insane, and Thales when a pestilence ravaged Sparta found in music his most powerful means of combating it. Henocrates soothed maniacs by it, and Theophrastus held that even the bites of venomous reptiles were rendered less fatal by subjecting the victims to the influence of melody.

When Philip of Spain was in a morbid and desponding condition Farinelli, the vocalist, was sent for by the queen, with a party of musicians, to sing and play in the adjoining room. The effect was a speedy and rapid cure.

Both Buckman and Hafeland relate instances in which music has cured cases of St. Vitus' dance, and Becker and Schneider demonstrated practically its influence in different cases of hysteria.

The Sheridan Wit.

Thomas Sheridan, the Irish clergyman and grandfather of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the dramatist, had a great distaste for metaphysical discussions, whereas his son Tom, the actor, had a great liking for them. Tom one day tried to discuss with his father the doctrine of necessity.

"Pray, father," said he, "did you ever do anything in a state of perfect indifference—without motive, I mean, of some kind of other?"

Sheridan, who saw what was coming, said, "Yes; certainly."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, indeed."

"What, total indifference—total, entire, thorough indifference?"

"Yes, total, entire, thorough indifference."

"My dear father," said Tom, "tell me what it is that you can do with total, entire, thorough indifference?"

"Why, listen to you, Tom," said Sheridan.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—First Quarter, For Jan. 16, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. iv, 12-25. Memory Verse, 23—Golden Text, Matt. iv, 16—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Luke tells us that Jesus, being full of the Holy Ghost, was led by the Spirit into the wilderness, being forty days tempted of the devil, and that after the temptation Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee (Luke iv, 1, 2, 14). If we desire a sequence of the events in His life we may have to consider before His return to Galilee the whole of John i, 19, to iv, 54. But, confining ourselves as far as possible to our lesson portion, we should consider John's brief ministry and the reason of his imprisonment. He was filled with the Holy Spirit from his birth, and Jesus said of him, "Among those that are born of women there is not a greater prophet than John the Baptist" (Luke i, 15; vii, 28). He was a Spirit filled, God sent man, in very truth the Lord's messenger. Yet his ministry was not what men count a success. Just a few months' public ministry, then imprisonment because he dared to rebuke sin in high places (Mark vi, 17-19), and then his martyrdom to please a wicked woman. But he was approved of God from first to last, and some time we'll understand. The devil could not conquer Jesus Christ, but he was permitted to torment and to kill His faithful messenger.

In connection with Jesus leaving Nazareth to make His home in Capernaum we must read Luke iv, 16-31, and note how, after He had in the power of the Spirit read the Scriptures and spoken in the synagogue at Nazareth, His own townsmen thrust Him out of the city and attempted to kill Him. Then He came and dwelt in Capernaum, and great was the privilege of that city; yet see His words concerning it in Matt. xi, 23, 24.

Notice the oft repeated phrase "that it might be fulfilled" (chapters i, 22; ii, 15, 23; iv, 14; viii, 17; xxi, 4; xxvi, 56; xxvii, 35, etc.) and remember His resurrection words in Luke xxiv, 44, "All things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses and in the prophets and in the Psalms concerning Me." The quotation in our lesson from Isa. ix, 1, 2, leads on to verses 6, 7, and the King and the kingdom. So also in Isa. xlii, 6, 7, where He is spoken of as a light of the gentiles, the context says that He shall not fail nor be discouraged till He have set judgment in the earth (verse 4), or, in other words, till His kingdom comes. The darkness is everywhere, and is increasing, and we are right into the apostasy of unbelief and the setting aside of the written word and the living word of which we have in the word been forewarned. "For, behold, the darkness shall cover the earth and gross darkness the people, but the Lord shall arise upon thee (Israel), and His glory shall be seen upon thee, and the nations shall come to thy light and kings to the brightness of thy rising" (Isa. lx, 1-3). Jesus preached, as John had done, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand" (iii, 2; iv, 17), but both John and Jesus were slain and the kingdom was postponed till the risen and ascended Christ shall come again in power and glory preceded by the real Elijah, as foretold by Malachi and confirmed by Jesus (Mal. iv, 5, 6; Matt. xvii, 10-13). Read the last passage most carefully and see how the real Elijah shall be to Christ's second coming what John was to his first coming. Acknowledging that John had come in the spirit and power of Elijah and had been rejected, He says in unmistakable words, "Elijah truly shall first come."

Meanwhile He is calling unto Himself out of the world those who are willing to remain in the world as His witnesses, counting all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Himself and the glory of His kingdom. If we will follow Him it must be by denial or renunciation of self and a willingness to die daily that His life may be seen in us (Matt. xvi, 24, 25; II Cor. iv, 11). But He does not call us to this unworldly life without setting before us the kingdom, the glory and the rewards (Matt. xvi, 27, to xvii, 9). When Peter on one occasion said, "Behold, we have forsaken all and followed Thee—what shall we have, therefore?" Jesus told him of a new earth with the Son of Man in the throne of His glory and the twelve apostles on twelve thrones ruling the twelve tribes of Israel (Matt. xix, 27, 28). But listen to the last of the seven promises to the overcomers in Rev. iii, 21, and think of being with Him on His throne. He told Abram of the city which hath foundations; Moses had respect unto the recompense of the reward; Paul said that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us, but to the majority of believers today there seems to be no future glory worth mentioning, nothing and no one for which or for whom it is worth while to renounce the follies of this ungodly age and the pleasures of sin for a season. As Jesus went about all Galilee accompanied by His few faithful followers He preached the gospel of the kingdom and healed all manner of sickness and disease. He did not tell them to prepare to die, but told them of life eternal which He would freely give them, including the forgiveness of all their sins.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

NEED OF THE HOUR.

A Closer Union in the Work of Grange Lecturers.

The Lecturer of the Michigan State Grange Suggests Specific Methods For Improving Present Conditions. Value of Directed Effort.

[Special Correspondence.]

"What in your opinion would strengthen the grange and grange work today?" you ask.

A closer union among the various lecture departments, national, state, pomona and subordinate. On the basis that the greatest mission of the grange is educational and that the lecturer occupies the position of a teacher, the organization should develop strong constructive plans for exploring and pre-empting the full possibilities of the lecture hour. The system with which its educational work is conducted should be made co-ordinate with that of other similar institutions devoted to agricultural and rural social uplift. As a whole, we will do our best under an aggressive, stimulating and directing force, emanating from the highest and permeating every degree of the order.

Some of the specific methods by which this closer union might be encouraged are:

First.—Through communications and advising by correspondence of the national lecturer with under lecturers.

Second.—Through up to date printed matter relating to grange history, accomplishments, progressive methods and present methods, made available for distribution from the national and state offices.

Third.—Through a few broad topics suggested to form the basis of uniformity in program work and to secure concentration of discussion throughout the order within a given time.

Fourth.—Through lecturers' conferences (a) at national sessions, which state granges should encourage and perhaps assist their lecturers to attend; (b) at state sessions, which pomona and subordinate granges should encourage and sometimes assist their lecturers to attend; (c) at pomona sessions, which subordinate granges should encourage their lecturers to attend.

JENNIE BUELL,
Lecturer Michigan State Grange.

THE GRANGE NEEDED.

It Must Aid In Keeping the Young Men on the Farm.

The drift of young people from rural homes to the city has shifted a heavier burden to the shoulders of those who remain, says a writer in the National Stockman. We no longer have the old methods of entertaining the young people in the country that were common forty years ago, when every schoolhouse had its singing school and literary society. The opera and moving picture shows are only in the towns. The bowling alleys, billiard hall, poolrooms and card tables are there also.

There is no better method of overcoming all these difficulties than to have in every community a good, live grange. It encourages education. It promotes social relations. It aids the backward. It broadens the horizon. It elevates the morals. It teaches thrift and economy. It promulgates new ideas and demonstrates old themes. It develops a progressive farmer who is equal to those in any other calling. It makes of farming a profession, dealing with scientific facts fully established. It dignifies labor and raises the toiling husbandman to a higher plane than he ever before has occupied. It is no new thing. For forty years it has toiled for the benefit of the masses. It is no untried thing. Its demands have been heard by congress and state legislatures. It seeks no mere selfish ends. All its past has been marked by widespread benefits.

Dimit, Not Demit.

In seeking honorable dismission from a grange a member secures a card known as a "dimit." This word is often spelled incorrectly "demit," for which there seems to be no valid reason. A writer in the American Agriculturist gives the correct derivation of the word as from the Latin dimittere, to send away. Webster defines it as to dismiss, let go or release. Demit is derived from the Latin demittere, to send or bring down, to lower. A dimit from an organization does not lower one, and no grange should accept bylaws from its committee with such spelling in the text.

Those senators and congressmen holding down the grange's demand for parcels post, postal savings banks and the grange good roads bill will never have any monuments raised to popular subscription, says the National Stockman.

National Secretary Freeman was one of the speakers upon the agricultural special run over the C. H. and D. lines in Ohio. Other speakers were Coverdale of Harmon and Secretary Snyder of the Ohio state board of agriculture.

Pennsylvania state grange will meet in the auditorium of the State college Dec. 21-24.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

THE CHOICEST SPOT.

BY being busy with his work
Man misses lots of things
That to his gentle better half
Much solid comfort brings.
He cannot waste a single hour
In rushing toward old age,
And so he doesn't take the time
To read the women's page.

And that is why he doesn't know
The latest style in hair,
And what is new in winter hats
Or what a child should wear,
And how a party or a tea
Should be pulled off, and not
Take all the money in the world
To boil one dainty pot.

He doesn't know what Paris has
To offer to the trade
Or what is proper for the house
Or what for a parade.
He thinks a hat is just a hat,
A gown is just a gown.
He knows not should the waist be hig
Or moved three inches down.

He doesn't know the newest way
A salad should be mixed,
And it is not within his ken
How tables should be fixed.
He knows it has no sporting news
When baseball is the rage
And misses half the joy because
He skips the women's page.

Way of Its Kind.

"How do you like the chicken?" asked the smiling host.

"Very fine," replied the polite guests in unison.

"The reason I asked you is because it died a natural death, and I was wondering if it made any difference in the flavor."

"Natural death!" exclaimed one of the others gasped and turned pale.

"Sure. We killed it with an ax. Isn't that a natural death for a chicken to die?"

Respected Them.

"I would like to go out with the boys as I used to more, but circumstances will not permit."

"Be a conquerer and rise superior to circumstances."

"But you never met these circumstances."

"What are they like?"

"One is my wife and the other a rolling pin."

Might Strike It.

"He is the biggest bore I ever met."

"Why don't you utilize him?"

"Utilize him?"

"You bet."

"How?"

"Attach a motor to him and set him to work out in the desert country artesian well, irrigation ditches, control, etc., and there you are."

Killing Two Birds.

"Why don't you shave yourself while you are waiting?"

"What for?"

"To save time."

"Save time nothing. I don't have to read the sporting extra now in order to take an intelligent part in everybody's conversation."

Both Kinds.

"He is a fair weather friend."

"Is he?"

"Yes."

"He always comes to me on a rainy day looking for an umbrella."

Her Reason.

"Why don't you get married?"

"I just hate divorce."

No Rich Fo Day Busine In His.

"Do you l what you v do if you rich?"

"Do I?"

"Yes."

"I should yes."

"Well, w would you "Take in ate steps t der the co a permane

PERT PARAGRAPHS

It takes a lot of money some people rich and stil make others poor.

It is hard on the head of not to be allowed to do the hea act.

The grocer may be a Christian wh lets his horse eat off his customers shrubbery, but he doesn't know wha is good for small trees.

Occasionally a man discovers to late that the money he used to have what is giving the other fellow a goo time.

Even variety as the spice of life i adulterated in these commercial days.

Often it keeps members of the lei sure class busy to find time to ge enough leisure to justify the title.

Every woman likes a fine, beautifu complexion and then a gown to matc it.

How do the people who kill the v pire throughout the livelong summ satisfy their craving for blood du the winter months?

A man can usually admire hi for a long while without hearin one second the motion.

TAFT USES THE AX; PINCHOT'S HEAD DROPS

Chief Forester Summarily Dismissed for Attack on Administration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—ifford Pinchot, chief forester, Dertment of Agriculture, was reved from office tonight by Sectary Wilson on orders from Presnt Taft. Overton Price, assoate forester, and Alexander Shaw sistant law officer in the fo esy service were also fired. This akes a clean sweep of every oosevelt official, who aided L. . Garvis in formulating his harges against Secretary Ballinr. It is said here tonight that ecretary of Agriculture Wilson, Roosevelt holdover, will resign on.

Pinchot's dismissal, it is prected, is likely to cause an open reak between President Taft and r. Roosevelt. The latter it is id, has been advising Pinchot om Africa in his fight against allinger and the politicians toight are predicting that the fur ill fly when Mr. Roosevelt returns in June.

It is felt here that Mr. Pinchot's tion in attacking the administation in a letter to Senator Dolver, made public yesterday, will o Mr. Pinchot more harm than nybody else.

That it was unprecedented for a ordinate to attack his superior the manner adopted by Mr. nchot.

Mr. Pinchot's neck dropped in basket because the President sidered that Mr. Pinchot has mmitted an offence without parel in official life in Washington; cause he has been defiant, inordinate and impertinent, and cause no circumstance connected th the controversy justifies his otinuation in office, since he has icly violated every administeve regulation and the respect in the President of the United tates.

At the White House today the merous callers discussed little se. The President himself had e matter uppermost in his mind. He had no sooner read the facts nected with Mr. Pinchot'c dese of Overton Price, assistant ief forester, and Law Officer aw, in giving to Special Agent avis information upon which to ack the administration, than he at for a number of his cabinet cers and went over with them the facts in his possession.

Today the subject was again n up at the regular cabinet Cting, which lasted two hours, da than the usual time. Mr. an hot's dismissal followed the net meeting, as stated above. ca no to

aw Mill for Sale.

W have for sale at Jennings, Md., a Sk. mye 21/2 **Farquhar Saw Mill.**

M eed; twenty-four feet carriage; land ve feet ways; three headblocks; spen tooth saw. and as will be made to suit purchasers. SELL CHEAP.

Mr. to Park, s MASON BROS., Sunday a Jennings, Md. barn at

The OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

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Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

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Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S MOND BRAND PILLS in RED and metallic boxes, sealed with Blue On TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your gist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S MOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

LD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE WORTH TESTED

THE ELECTRICAL HOUSE OF 1910

New Order of Housekeeping Is Introduced.

For years the dream of the housewife has been a home in which all the domestic work could be done by electricity. That dream promises to be realized during the present year. Electricity is now being applied to half a hundred uses in homes and new uses are rapidly being added to this list. New York leads all cities in this movement. More families in New York now do all their cooking by electricity than in any other city. At least a hundred families in New York now do all their cooking by electricity, and there are twelve homes in which all the work—sewing, washing, ironing, sweeping and cooking—is done just by pushing buttons.

The electric kitchen of 1910 is a table with a row of knobs at the back. These knobs are for wire connections. Each utensil has a heater in the bottom. The cook, to set it going, plugs the short wire attached to the stew pan, or whatever it is, into a socket in the back of the table, just as a telephone girl makes a connection, and the pan beats up at once.

A new electric range has just been developed in New York. This looks like an ordinary range. It has pads on the top that are heated red hot by electricity. The cooking is done in ordinary utensils set on the tops of these pads. The new electric range has an oven, also what is known as a quick oven, for pies and similar things.

Besides its use in washing, ironing and cooking, for sweeping and for running the sewing machine and the pianola, electricity will be applied to many other devices in the electrical house of 1910.

The electric razor is one of the most recent innovations. Several are in use in New York. It is built on the principle of the lawn mower. It has several blades that turn at the rate of several thousand revolutions per minute. You connect it with an electric light globe socket and mow your face.

The electric shaving mug is more familiar. It heats the water in the mug. Of course, it will heat water for a nice hot drink. You can even make a cup of hot chocolate in the shaving mug.

Electric toilet articles are numerous already, and, of course, the electrical house of 1910 is equipped with them. Electric massage jiggers are well known. Almost every barber shop has one. A similar looking machine is now made for women. It contains small fans that revolve rapidly and blow a blast of hot or cold air for drying the hair.

The electric corn popper is another novelty. There is no need with the electric popper to wait for good coals. All you have to do is to put the corn in the popper, turn on the electricity and shake.

Electric heaters, of course, have been in use for a long time, and naturally the electrical house of 1910 is heated as well as illuminated by electricity.

The head of a family residing in an electrical house in New York pushes a button that closes the bedroom window before he gets out of bed in the morning. Then he pushes another button and that turns on the electric heater. Before he is out of his bath the water is hot in his electric shaving mug, and a push of the button sets his electric razor humming.

His breakfast is prepared on the electric range, with the bread toasted on the electric toaster on the table. When he has finished he takes his electric motor or an electric train to his office downtown.

After he has departed and the breakfast is out of the way, the house is swept and cleaned by the electrical devices, the linen is washed and ironed, and all the other work is completed with the aid of electricity. When the head of the family returns for dinner at 7 o'clock the meal has been cooked by electricity and is ready to serve.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything; Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
42-13t Accident, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

[This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.]

A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

It seems that the specialists in the agricultural department at Washington have lately conceived the notion that if the weeds are kept down in a field of corn by hoeing once a week the yield will be as much or more than if tended in the usual way with cultivator. A farmer not far from where the writer lives was asked to give this idea a test, and his report, made a short time ago, is in substance as follows: Six rows twelve rods long were planted in the open field, and during the growing season the only care given the plot was to cut off the weeds once a week with a hoe, while the corn on either side was given the customary treatment with drag and corn plow and also kept clean with hoe. At husking time the four middle rows in the uncultivated plot yielded 301 pounds of corn, while four rows of equal length beside it, cultivated as stated, yielded 261 pounds of corn. According to these figures, the uncultivated corn yielded at the rate of sixty bushels to the acre, while the other yielded but fifty-two bushels. It would seem in view of the enormous loss that is sustained by corn growers of the country annually through lack of proper cultivation of their fields that the above is a mighty risky doctrine for the department at Washington to promulgate. In the first place, so many of the conditions attending the experiment are unknown—namely, the character of the soil, which for the proper circulation of the air and moisture might need little or much cultivation, whether the cultivation given was of the proper kind, how thick the weeds were and how much cultivating the stirring of the soil with a hoe proved to be—that the value of the experiment in proving the idea entertained is largely vitiated. More than all this is the unavoidable fact that even if this hoeing method were preferable the labor situation is such as to make this way of handling any but very limited areas an absolute impossibility. Better would the department devote its energies to proving, as has repeatedly been done, that corn that is cultivated six and seven times during the growing season will yield from eight to twenty bushels more per acre than corn that is cultivated but twice. This is the kind of gospel that needs preaching to the indifferent and careless farmer, who if he were to adopt the hoe method could not be counted on to work the handle as vigorously as would be necessary to give ideal conditions and desired results.

A DEMAND FOR EXPERTS.

One of the boss grafters in a well known western fruit valley gets $5 per day for the time he puts in. This is cited merely to call attention to the fact that any man who will take the pains to equip himself as a practical horticulturist and fruit ranch superintendent can count on getting a generous salary, for there is a lot of money being invested in western orchards, and it is not likely that the wealthy owners will let a matter of $40 or $50 a month stand in the way of their getting the right kind of men to look after their properties. Land that will yield an annual net return of from $300 to $1,500 per acre is going to be well tended both as regards soil and trees, and he is a level headed fellow who fits himself to do this kind of work as it ought to be done.

MORE SUCKERS CAUGHT.

Farmers living near St. Paul who have the past few months shipped eggs, poultry and other stuff to one commission firm under the inducement of high prices offered find themselves bunkoed, the mushroom commission man back of the swindle having made off with about $3,000 of their money and leaving no tracks behind. He hired a store for a month, bought a typewriter and desk on the installment plan and expended enough energy to write and direct a batch of circular letters, resell the stuff shipped him and cash the drafts paid him. This type of swindle is being perpetrated well nigh every month in the year by grafters in large cities who are able to work their game because gullible victims bite at their bait in the shape of an offer of unusually high produce prices.

SMALL TOWN MARKET DAYS.

There are many small towns over the country which have been holding successful market days of late. These have had a social as well as a commercial aspect. People bring stuff of all descriptions which they want to get rid off to town, while just as many are on hand who want some of the articles which are offered for sale. Merchants profit by increase in sales through special price offers. Quite often a sports and amusement program is arranged, which entertains the crowd during the day and ministers to their fun loving instincts. The market day idea is spreading, and it is well that it is so.

The burning of a few strips of zinc in the furnace or cook stove is said to prove effective in removing the soot which has accumulated in the flues and pipes.

There are mighty few men who have the capacity to handle an automobile agency and run a farm or ranch as they ought to be run at the same time. Where this combination is attempted the real estate usually runs downhill.

The man who plants a tree whose shade he may not live to enjoy and of whose fruit he may not partake is a good citizen, for he has faith and is essentially unselfish. The country needs more patriots of this type and among the younger generation as well as the old.

A freak in grafting is reported by two brothers, miners, who have a garden near Delta, Colo. They grafted a scion from a four-year-old apple tree on to a service berry tree body, and in due time the inserted limb blossomed and bore two fine yellow apples. The union is a rather violent one and the results achieved quite unique.

In his book "Swine In America" Secretary Coburn of Kansas cites the case of a Colorado swine raiser who had excellent success with Hubbard squashes as a fattening ration for his pigs, securing a given result in one-half the time that he could with corn. He cut the squashes in pieces and fed them raw, the hogs eating them up clean, shell and all.

The wonderberry war goes merrily on and promises to equal in interest and partisan feeling the Cook-Peary polar scrap. Some folks are found who pronounce the wonderberry a vulgar weed perpetrated on the public at a long price, while as many others are equally warm in singing its praises. It seems to be a case where a fellow must hear the evidence presented and then be his own judge.

Considerably better heating results may be had with the deep fire box of the average steel range if the fire is checked quite a bit shortly after being started, especially if the draft is strong. This causes the flames to rise more directly to the griddles above and not scoot up the chimney unused. The air draft below the fire and the check draft in the pipe may be regulated to secure the above result.

A thought that should be consoling to the large class who have not become seriously inoculated with the money getting microbe is that its possession can add no essential element of content or happiness to lives and homes already provided with the necessities and comforts of life. Happiness is the result of an atmosphere and spirit developed in the heart and home and is not dependent upon the owning of large estates or fat bank accounts.

In selecting a material for the banking of the house it is well to use that which when packed down with a covering of snow will be the nearest air and wind proof. On this account earth from the garden can hardly be excelled. Straw or stable manure is good, but the odor from the latter may bother, while the ammonia gases likely to come from it may discolor the paint on the lower clapboards. A strip of tar paper extending from the ground to above the point where the banking will reach will obviate this latter difficulty.

A butter specialist gives the following suggestions for keeping the taint of silage from the milk of cows which have it as a ration: The silage should be fed only after milking, the floors should be kept clean and no silage allowed to accumulate in the alleys, no more silage should be fed than will be eaten up clean, corn should not be put into the silo too green, and none of it should be fed in a moldy condition, and, lastly, the stable should be kept well ventilated. In view of the well known susceptibility of milk to odors the above suggestions are timely.

A new idea has lately been hit upon by the proprietors of the Cafe Martin of New York city in the serving of their fancy fruits. An order was placed this season with a Hood river fruit grower for a number of boxes of bright red Spitzenburg apples which should have the word "Martin" appear on the red cheek in golden yellow letters. The grower secured this result by pasting the word cut in paper on the cheek of the apples just before the fruit began to turn red. At picking time these stencils or the obverse of stencils were removed and the fruit carefully packed. It is fair to assume that the process was a tedious one and that the grower got a fancy price for the fruit thus treated.

Some experiments which have been carried on at Murrysville, Pa., along the line of a manufacture of paper of different grades from fibers of the cornstalk seem to show quite conclusively that paper can be made therefrom at about one-half the cost of that manufactured from wood pulp. Provided this situation is as stated a large field would seem to be opened up for the utilizing of hundreds of thousands of tons of stalks that annually go to waste in the corn belt states, while one of the large factors in the destruction of our timber supplies would seem to be removed. The attention of a corn belt congressman has been called to these experiments, and he proposes to ask congress for an appropriation at the coming session which shall be used in the erection of a cornstalk paper plant that the matter may be given a thorough and official testing.

Every human being so blessed should be thankful for the physical strength wherewith to earn his daily bread and an appetite and stomach which will enable him to enjoy and digest it properly. These are common blessings, yet a good many people are denied them.

In making preparation for the winter food supply for the poultry it is well to keep in mind that both clover and alfalfa are excellent rations in the supplying of needed protein. The hens will devour all leafy parts of the legumes as eagerly as they will wheat or corn.

Limberneck is an ailment which now and then appears in flocks of poultry and seems to be due to a diseased condition of the neck, induced by poisons contained in partly decayed meat. The cure is to remove diseased fowls from those that are well and the feeding of ground bone and meat scraps that are fresh and untainted.

Carrots, beets and turnips which it may be desired to carry through the winter should be packed in barrels or bins with clean sand or dry earth, enough filler being used to keep the roots separated a bit. The place where such crops are stored should be both cool and dry so as to retard as far as possible the tendency to decay or sprout.

There is no profit and mighty little satisfaction in the end in buying fruit trees of unknown descent and dubious vitality of a foreign house at long prices when the same varieties guaranteed true to name and vigorous can be bought from the nearby nurseryman at more reasonable prices. Before placing orders for future deliveries with the foreign house it would be a good idea to write the nearby house and get prices.

Experiments which have lately been conducted in the bacteriological department of the University of Wisconsin seem to point quite conclusively to the fact that a good many cases of poisoning from the eating of ice cream are traceable to the keeping of the cream from which it is made for some length in cold storage, during which interval poisons are developed by harmful bacteria, whose work is not discernible from either texture or taste.

The apple crop of America—United States and Canada—is placed at 35,000,000 barrels, which is 12,000,000 barrels more than that of 1908. It is generally conceded that the crop produced east of the Mississippi river is larger and poorer than last season, while that west is lighter, but of superior quality. Some forecast of apple prices is inferable from the fact that a fellow is paying $4 or better per barrel for runty Ben Davis in November.

The covering of the strawberry bed, if it needs covering, should be deferred until the ground has frozen solid. Then enough clean straw or cornstalks should be scattered over the bed to shield it from the alternate thawing and freezing of the bright days and cold nights of the winter months. If the ground is frozen, as suggested, before the covering is applied this frozen body holds the plants in complete cold storage, it being easy to retard the growth and blossoming of the plants in the spring by simply leaving the covering on.

A rather unusual suit has been brought by an Iowa farmer against the tenant who has been working his farm the past year or two. The damages asked are $630, and the grounds of the suit are that the renter allowed cockleburs to grow on the place. It is possible that the tenant may bring countersuit for damages against the landlord for having allowed cockleburs to go to seed the year prior to his occupancy of the place. In any event the decision in the case will be viewed with interest, as it opens a very wide field for speculation and action.

In some sections of the west the wayfarer notes an interesting bird habit—a sort of joint food storage arrangement practiced by the yellow hammers and bluejays. As related by a resident of one of these localities, the flicker pecks holes in the bark of the yellow pine large enough to accommodate the acorns which fall from nearby oaks, one in a place. Worms pass from the bark into the acorn, where they fall easy prey to the sharp bill and spiked tongue of the flicker, while the jay, seeking the meat of the acorn, dislodges them, thus making room for those of the next year's crop. During the fall months one may observe acorns by hundreds thus stored.

Fortunate indeed are those folk who in the strenuous struggle of life for material possessions keep as intact as may be the instinctive, God given interest in and love for the beauties of nature scattered in profusion about them—in the soil beneath their feet, the flower and leaf that perfume and brighten the meadow or woodland path, the birds that minister sweet harmony to the ear, the rose tinted and cloud flecked skies of morn and eve, the starlit heaven at night and the speechless messages that all of these speak to him of an open heart and inquiring mind. Such tastes and likes are subtle and spiritual and should be cultivated as earnestly as one may. They give balm and comfort for the hurts of life.

F. E. Trigg

GORMAN.

The good sledding is gone, and plenty of rain and some snow again.

Quite a number of the bank officials were in town attending the bank meeting last week.

Chickenpox is reported in the neighborhood.

The coal excitement is at its highest as 13,000 acres on the Maryland side of the Potomac from Schell to Bayard is said to have been sold to a Pennsylvania company.

P. A. Chisholm spent a day or two last week at Parsons, W. Va.

Time has again put us in a new year. The old year has gone with all of its troubles and pleasures.

Wishing all the readers of THE REPUBLICAN a happy and prosperous New Year. UNOME.

BITTINGER.

Those who ventured out during the past week found it necessary to be rough shod or suffer the discomfort and aggravation of frequent tumbles on the ice covered surface of the earth.

Miss Lizzie Orendorf, who is in charge of the primary department in our village school, was unable to care for her school on last Monday on account of illness.

A number of young folks from this neighborhood attenned the festival held in the Lutheran church at Meadow Mountain last Saturday evening.

Urner Beachy spent last Monday with friends in this hamlet.

Henry Wiley and sister, Mrs. Hettie Doolittle, made a business trip to Oakland last week.

At the regular annual meeting of the Mutual Telephone Company, held at this place on last Saturday, the entire board of officers who served last year were reelected for the ensuing year, with the exception of Peter Opal, vice president, who was succeeded by William Stanton.

Sheriff Andrew Shartzer, of Oakland, made his first official visit to this sec- of the county last week and honored us with a pleasant call.

Madison Durst, of New Germany, was in this neighborhood last week, repairing telephone lines.

Herman, the well known Jew fur dealer of Frostburg, was forced to spend part of last week in this village waiting for snow to furnish sleighing to make the homeward trip.

SANG RUN.

We are having more snow and plenty of ice.

Rev. H. E. Friend preached a very interesting sermon here at the M. E. church Sunday afternoon.

The train from Kendall to Swallow Falls has been cut off for a few days on account of snow and high water. Thursday was its first trip to Sang Run.

Mr. William Frantz is visiting his son Elijah Frantz, who recently moved to Indian Creek. He has a very bad attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. Lowman was through our town Thursday transacting business.

Mr. Elijah Sines is kept busy in his coal mine day and night and then can't supply his customers.

A jolly crowd of our young folks gave Mr. Robert Hoye a surprise party Wednesday night

Rufus DeWitt has been sick, but is convelescant at this writing.

Bad colds are a general complaint with us at Sang Run.

There is quite an excitement over a case of smallpox at Mr. Roy Chisholm's of Friendsville, by the people visiting the sick room not knowing the patient had smallpox. Mr. Chisholm was at Mr. Hamill Casteel's at Hoyes, Saturday.

Mr. Roy Friend was visiting his brother Earl Friday.

Miss Mary Lytle was calling on Miss Gladys Friend Sunday.

Mrs. Susan Lytle was visiting her mother, Mrs. Cuppett, of Elder, Sunday. DIXIE.

FLATWOODS.

Not having seen any items from our corner of the woods for quite a while we will proceed to pen a few.

Miss Minnie Holtschneider, of near Deer Park, was a guest at Mr. Nelson McGettigan's during the holidays.

Rev. Jas. W. Beeghly, who has been visiting friends at Eglon, W. Va., returned home Thursday evening.

A sled load of young people from this place were very pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. Jacob Sutter on last Sunday.

Our school is progressing very nicely under the able management of Francis V. McGettigan.

Mr. Luther Keller was calling on his friend Miss Beitzell on last Sunday evening.

Mr. Jonas Hostetler and family, of North Dakota, are visiting friends and relatives in this section.

Subscribe for the Republican.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

STOYER.

We are having beautiful winter days at this writing.

Mrs. Hester Harvey, of near here, is visiting relatives at Short Run and Kitzmiller.

James and Chas. Harvey, of Wilson, were calling in town one day last week.

Mrs. John McIntyre and nephew were in town one day last week.

Miss Marguerite Campbell, of Gilmore, Md., is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Melvin.

Miss May Farris is visiting her uncle, Mr. Geo. Farris, of this place.

Mrs. Elmer Tice and daughter were visiting in Dodson last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wolfe, of Kitzmiller, were visiting Mrs. Wolfe's mother, of near here, several days last week.

Mr. Bert Wilson, of Wilson, W. Va., was the guest of Capt. White last Sunday.

Mrs. Dowden Boyles was in Piedmont one day last week on business.

Mr. E. A. Alderton, of Gorman, was in town Monday.

Miss Grace Riley was visiting her sister, Mrs. Emma Bowers, at Dodson, a few days last week.

Miss Nora Stoyer spent last Sunday with her sister, Mrs. J. B. Shockey, of Ryan's Glade.

Our school closed last Monday on account of the teacher, Miss Ida Harvey, having been married during the holidays to Mr. John Kirby, of Kitzmiller. We have had a very successful term and regret to give our teacher up very much, yet we wish them a long and happy voyage over the matrimonial seas. They expect to reside in Kitzmiller.

Rev. E. P. Idleman preached one of his most excellent sermons here last Friday evening.

There will be preaching Friday, January 14th, at 7:30 p. m.

Messrs. Garrett Moon and Lloyd Newall, of Kitzmiller, were calling on friends near Stoyer last Sunday.

Mrs. Caroline Wilt, of Dodson, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Elmer Tice.

Uncle Billy Shrout, one of our hustling farmers, was in town one day last week.

Mr. I. N. Shillingburg recently killed one of the largest hogs that has been killed in this section for some time. It weighed 533 pounds.

Mr. John McIntyre was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kirby and Mr. L. A. Harvey were visiting Mrs. Kirby's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Harvey, last Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. W. G. Riley and Joe Wricht were in town last Sunday.

Mr. Waitman Stoyer was calling on Mr. Chas. Kidd last Sunday.

Mr. McHenry had several men employed here last week loading lumber on cars. IOLA.

GRANTSVILLE.

The hearty greetings, "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year," will be heard no more for another year.

Miss Blanche Miller, who is teaching the school at Ottaway, Md., spent the holidays with her mother.

Prof. Perdew and family spent Christmas in Cumberland.

Misses Mary Stanton and Sabina Blocher, who left here some time ago for California, have reached their destination and report a pleasant trip.

Mr. Melvin Broadwater, who is attending the Pittsburg Dental College, spent the holidays here with his mother.

Dr. B. T. Keller, manager of the Truitt Drug Co., Cumberland, spent Christmas with his parents here.

Messrs. Ray and Claude Stanton, who are attending the Maryland Agricultural College, spent the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Stanton.

Mr. John Engle returned to his studies at the Buckhannon High School, after spending the holidays with his parents.

Mr. Olin Broadwater, who is attending the Staunton Military Academy, spent the holidays with his mother.

Miss Marie Conner, who is a pupil at the Keyser High School, spent the Christmas vacation with relatives here.

Mr. William G. Keller returned Monday to Washington College, Chestertown, Md., after spending the holidays with his parents here.

Miss Nellie Bevans, a nurse in the North Wheeling Hospital, Wheeling, W. Va., is home for a few weeks' rest.

A goodly number of Grantsville's young folks took advantage of the fine sleighing during the holidays and spent a very enjoyable evening with Misses Florence and Linnie Miller.

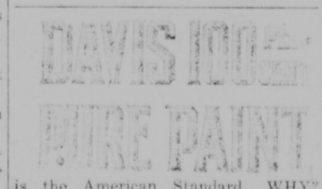
The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher



is the American Standard. WHY? Because it carries guarantee of purity on every can. This would not appear UNLESS IT WERE PURE AND THE VERY BEST PAINT THAT MONEY AND BRAINS CAN PRODUCE.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Marion county, West Va., hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

AMOS N. PRICHARD,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1909.

CHAS. W. PRICHARD,
Administrator.
Mannington, W. Va.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, passed in the cause wherein William S. Yoder, et al. are plaintiffs, and Norman Schrock, et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1663 Equity, the undersigned Trustee, will on

FRIDAY,
the 28th Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 10:30 o'clock, A. M., in front of the National Hotel in Grantsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale the following described property, towit:

First. All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in Garrett County, State of Maryland, beginning at a post on the line between the lands formerly owned by Daniel Harshberger and Joel Beachy, and running with said line South eighty-two degrees West, one hundred and thirty four perches to a post, then North one and a half degrees East, forty-eight perches to a post, thence by the residue North eighty-two degrees East, one hundred and thirty-four perches to the beginning, containing

40 1-4 Acres

of land strict measure.

Second. Also all that other piece or parcel of land situated in the said Garrett county, and adjoining the land hereinbefore described and beginning for the same at the northwest corner of a tract of land formerly owned by John P. Miller, which was also purchased from Joel Beachy and wife, and running thence South eighty-two degrees West, seventy-two perches to a stake and stone pile, thence East sixty-eight perches by a straight line to the said line of John P. Miller's land, intersecting the same six perches north of the southwest corner of the said Miller land, thence with the line of the said Miller land, North ten degree East, eighteen perches to the place of beginning, containing

33-4 Acres and 30 Rods

of land, more or less.

The aforesaid two parcels of land being the same which were conveyed by Randolph Yoder and wife to Joel D. Brenneman and Lydia Brenneman by deed dated the third day of April, 1897, and recorded Liber E. Z. T., No. 34 folio 331, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county.

This land is improved by a Dwelling House, Barn and all necessary outbuildings and is a most excellent farm.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash on the day of sale; one third in six months, and one third in twelve months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers; the credit portions to bear interest and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

WM. S. YODER, Trustee.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements for Public Schools for the Year Ending July 31, 1909.

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand July 31, 1908	$ 7,337 57
State school tax	19,598 23
State free school fund	1,207 27
State donations	4,000 00
Amount of levy	20,009 00
Sales of books	3 93
Licenses	213 75
Manual training	1,500,00
Free book fund	2,961 73
Academic fund	1,200 00
Commercial school fund	1,000 00
Old buildings sold	40 00
Receipts from lecture	45 00
Received from John L. Footer	25 44
Total	$59,132 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent	$ 179 57
Fuel	1,495 69
Repairs	1,486 53
Apparatus and furniture	89 16
Teachers' salaries	42,111 09
New buildings	1,156 81
Commercial school	1,000 00
Incidentals and sanitary	809 21
Kindergarten and manual training	1,350 58
Office expenses	240,02
Salary of secretary, treasurer and county superintendent	1,400 00
Salary of assistant	399 96
Salary of school commissioners	300 00
Tuition fees paid to adjoining counties	25 00
Commencement exercises	5 00
Discounts and interest	198 00
Cost of books disbursed to schools	2,711 32
Printing	50 20
Summer school	493 75
Freight	75 24
Books on hand	752 79
Expenses of State and County Association	157 00
School libraries	120 00
Attorney's fees	25 00
School supplies	304 00
Balance cash on hand July 31, 1909	2,197 00
Total	$59,132 92

E. A. BROWNING, Treasurer.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.
Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept 14-15 for Examinations,

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvemedts. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Order of Publication.

Alice Campbell and Robert Campbell, her husband, and Effie Guard, infant, who sues by her next friend, Dorsey Guard, vs. William Guard, Catharine Hatfield and George T. Hatfield, her husband, and Annie Humberson and Frank Humberson, her husband.

No. 1657 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, belonging to the parties to this cause.

The bill states that on the 15th day of January, 1885, Jeremiah Guard and wife executed and delivered to Delilah Guard, Annie Humberson and Frank Humberson, her husband, Alice Campbell and Robert Campbell, her husband, Effie Guard, and William Guard and Catharine Guard, his wife, a deed for one hundred acres of land, situate in Garrett county, which deed recited and set forth the contribution of each of said grantees to the purchase money for said farm, as appears by reference to said deed, a certified copy of which, recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 135, etc., is filed with the bill as a part thereof; that Newton Guard, mentioned in said deed, was the father of the said Alice Campbell, Annie Humberson, William Guard and Effie Guard, and had departed this life intestate prior to the execution of said deed, and that the said Delilah Guard was the widow of the said Newton Guard, and the mother of said grantees of Jeremiah Guard, and has since departed this life intestate leaving the said Alice Campbell, Annie Humberson, William Guard and Effie Guard as her only children and heirs at law; that the said Alice Campbell, Robert Campbell, Annie Humberson, Frank Humberson, and Effie Guard, who sues by her next friend, Dorsey Guard, are all residents of Garrett county, Maryland; that after the execution and delivery of the aforesaid deed, William Guard and Catharine Guard, his wife, were divorced, *a vinculo matrimonii*, in the State of Pennsylvania, where they were then residing, and thereafter, the said Catharine Guard intermarried with the said George T. Hatfield, who now resides in the State of Illinois, the said William Guard being a resident of the State of Pennsylvania; that said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interest therein, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary to sell said real estate and divide the proceeds thereof amongst the parties according to their several interests; the bill then prays for a decree directing a sale of said real estate, and that the proceeds be divided among the parties to this cause, according to their respective rights and interests, and for general relief.

It is thereupon, this 28th day of December, 1909, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 28th day of January, 1910, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 15th day of February next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 3rd day of January, 1910, in a cause depending in said Court as No. 1629 Equity, wherein David M. Beeghly and others are complainants, and Sarah E. Sheeler and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustees, appointed therein, hereby give notice, that on

FRIDAY,
the 28th Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 2 o'clock A. M., in front of the National Hotel in the town of Grantsville, Garrett county, Maryland, they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that valuable farm, situate on Keyser's Ridge, Garrett county, Maryland, on the National Pike, about six miles west of Grantsville, and two miles east of Strawn, known as the

"Catharine Oester Place,"

containing 123 acres, 3 roods and 28 perches of land, more or less, and being the same property of which the said Catharine Oester, lately died, seized and possessed, and being also the same farm which was conveyed to her by Edward H. Sincell, trustee, by deed bearing date the 2nd day of April, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 24, folio 155, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

About 75 to 80 acres are cleared and under cultivation and in grass. The improvements consist of a log house with frame addition; on excellent bank barn, 40x60 feet; a good stone milk house with a splendid spring of pure water, and other necessary outbuildings, also a fine orchard of apple trees. This is one of the best farms in the Keyser's Ridge section.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale; one-third in nine months, and the balance in eighteen months, from the day of sale; the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
Trustees.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Emily Welch and others, dated the 25th day of July, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 51, folio 121, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, default having occurred under the covenants contained therein, the undersigned Attorney for the mortgagee, named in said mortgage, hereby gives notice that on

TUESDAY,
the 1st Day of February, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the First National Bank, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all that real estate situate, lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, on Deep Creek and Red Run, about one-half mile above the old Davis Water Mill on Deep Creek, and the same property upon which Clifford Welch now resides, containing

49½ Acres, More or Less.

About 15 acres are cleared and under cultivation, and the place is improved by a frame dwelling and stable, and other necessary outbuildings.

Terms of Sale—Cash on day of sale.

Arrangements can be made whereby a portion of the purchase money can be carried upon mortgage for a reasonable time.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1899, and passed in a cause standing as No. 975 Equity in said Court, wherein David W. Sloan and others are plaintiffs, and Elijah Friend and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustees, appointed by said decree, hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 22nd Day of January,

1910 at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., in front of the First National Bank, Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all the remainder of the tract of land called

"Canrobert,"

situate, lying and being in Sang Run District Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the beginning of Military Lot No. 1461, it being the original beginning of said whole tract, and running thence South, 174 perches West, 45 perches, South, 198 perches to the 4th line of a tract called "The Diadem," and with it, South 83 degrees West, 14½ perches, to the line called the "Old Line," between Maryland and West Virginia, and with it, North, 1206 perches, thence South 77 degrees East, 40 perches, to the 7th line of the whole tract, and thence South 2 degrees West, 650 perches, thence South, 174 perches to the end of the 3rd line of said Military Lot No. 1461, and with the same, East, 53 perches to the beginning of said tract called "Canrobert," containing

263¼ Acres, More or Less.

This land is underlaid with coal and commands a large acreage lying immediately behind it.

Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree—One-third cash, one-third in nine months, and the balance in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the purchaser with security satisfactory to the trustees, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
FRED. A. THAYER,
Trustees.

Stockholders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Co., will be held at Hoyes, Md., on the

17th Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and any other business that may come up at that time.

C. V. GUARD, Secretary.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., January 15, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, January 31, 1910,

the same being a continuation of of the January meeting and for the purpose of appointing R. ad Supervisors. Then on February 1st and 2nd corrections and appeals on assessments will be heard.

By order of the Board,
A. G. MOSS, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1619 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Mary Lohr, and others, vs. Peter Lohr, and others.

Ordered this 12th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob J. Bender, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 12th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2225.44.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1521 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Nellie M. Broadwater, et al, vs. Russell Broadwater, et al.

Ordered this 6th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Nellie Broadwater, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 4th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1050.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
OAKLAND, MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1910. NUMBER 47

CUMBERLAND AND NEW HAVEN CONNECTION

Construction Work on New Railroad Is Soon to Start

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—President Benjamin F. Bush of the Western Maryland Railroad today confirmed the statement relative to the arrangement concluded between his company and the New York Central system, by which Baltimore will become the Middle Eastern terminus of the Vanderbilt chain of railroads.

Mr. Bush added that work on the extension from Cumberland, Md., to New Haven, Pa., which will link the Western Maryland with the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, a subsidiary of the New York Central, will begin just as soon as the engineering force can complete its plans and the weather will permit.

The contract between the companies has been signed, and all that remains to make it binding is the ratification by the boards of directors of the systems. Mr. Bush said it would require at least two years to build and equip the new branch, which will be 83 miles long.

The route of the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad, which is owned by the Western Maryland Railroad, will be followed from Cumberland to the Narrows, a distance of about three miles. This will carry the new line around instead of through the mountains. There will be one tunnel 3600 feet long about 20 miles west of Cumberland, near the summit of the Alleghenies.

The new road will be shorter than either the Baltimore and Ohio or the Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, and the managements of the Western Maryland and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie will inaugurate an energetic campaign to locate manufacturing plants in the territory they will serve.

While it is expected that coal will furnish the bulk of the traffic at the start, the roads will not overlook other classes of freight.

Grafton Republican Plant Sold.

The plant of the Republican Publishing Company, publishers of the Grafton Daily Republican, closed by Constable S. A. Shroyer, on account of financial difficulties, was sold Saturday afternoon to Thomas F. Welsh, for $250, under the hammer, the purchaser to assume the liabilities amounting to a sum in the neighborhood of $1,250, in liens and judgments, standing against the plant. No announcement has been made as to what disposition of the plant will be made by Mr. Welsh. Besides the $1,250 there are other claims against the plant, it is understood, which are covered by individual endorsements.

PREPARING FOR NEW ASSESSMENT

Which Will Be Made In the Counties This Year.

Tne Maryland Federation of County Commissioners, formed for the purpose of prepariug legislation pertaining to the counties, and composed of the county commissioners of all the counties of the State, decided upon a reassessment bill to be presented to the present session of the legislature calling for a reassessment of all county property, real, personal and mixed.

It was anticipated that there would be considerable opposition to the bill because it was not intended that it should include a reassessment of property in Baltimore city for State taxation. It was rumored that some of the commissioners considered it unfair, but there was no strong opposition to the bill. An amendment was offered by Mr. Alexander Hagner, of Washington county, which would include Baltimore city but the amendment was voted down by a vote of 14 to 2.

When Mr. Hagner offered his amendment he explained that he did not believe it would be constitutional to provide for a reassessment of property in one part of the state and not in all parts. Attorney General Straus gave an opinion, however, that he believed it would be constitutioual and that he did not believe the Federation had the power to extend its work beyond the purpose for which it is organized. He advised that the amendment be not adopted. Mr. Straus explained that he had not had an opportunity to look the matter up but that he felt that it would not be unconstitutional for the bill to go through as prepared.

The new bill is practically the same as the one now on the statue books, and and under which the assessment of 1896 was made. The law is believed now to be a dead one, in that it was passed for that paticular year. The law provides that the assessment be made this year; that the counties be divided into assessment districts; that the Governor appoint two assessors at large, and the county commissioners one for each district; that they receive compensation of $5 a day for actual service, and that all appeals from assessments by property owners be made to be a board of control and review, composed of the county commissioners, then to the Circuit Court of the county and finally to the Court of Appeals.

The difference in the new bill from the law of 1896 is that Baltimore city is not included in the new assessment; that the districting of the counties is left in hands of the county commissioners; that the Governor has the appointment of assessors at large without restriction to party lines, as was the case in the old bill, and that the pay of the assessors is increased by $1 a day.

Pritchard's photograph gallery in the Ravenscroft building, is open for business. 2t.

DIXON & KELSO

Have the following Winter Stock which they offer at about one-half regular price in order to make room for an unusually large Spring Stock:

2 doz. Flannelette Nightgowns, $1 kind, 69c
3 doz. Flannelette Skirts, 75c. kind, 39c
25 Children's and Misses Coats, worth $3 to $6, for $1.50 to $3.00
6 Ladies' Suits, worth $18, for 9.99
25 Men's Overcoats, worth $5 to $10 each, for $3.00 to $6.00
3 doz. Boys and Men's Winter Caps, 35c and 50c kind, for 20c
4 doz. Men's Working Coats worth $1.25, 89c
50 Men's and Youths' Winter Suits, worth $8 to $12, for $4.00 to $7.00

We have a Big Stock of **Fertilizer** and advise Farmers to haul their supply NOW while roads are solid. Will sell on same terms as if bought in the Spring.

Want 200 Tons HAY and STRAW at market price.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

TRAINS NEED NOT STOP ON SUNDAY

Sabbath Sanctity Preserved at Mountain Lake Park.

At Washington, last Thursday, the Interstate Commerce Commission dismissed the complaint of the Loch Lynn Construction Company, which owns and operates a summer hotel at Mountain Lake Park, filed before the commission against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was complained that although the railroad's passenger trains stopped at Mountain Lake Park on week days, during the 24 hours extending from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday during the summer months they do not stop at Mountain Lake Park, although they do stop on Sundays at Deer Park, which is three and a half miles east of the Park; at Oakland which is two miles west of Mountain Lake Park, and at Terra Alta, which is ten miles west of Oakland. This, it is charged, is an unjust discrimination against Mountain Lake Park, and the failure to stop trains compels the guests at the hotel, who come largely from Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, to drive two miles between Oakland and Mountain Lake Park when they arrive or depart on Sunday. Mr. G. M. Alexander appeared for the hotel company.

Mr. Allen S. Bowie, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, asserted that the reasons for not stopping trains at Mountain Lake Park was an agreement between the company and the Mountain Lake Park Association, by which the railroad obligated itself not to stop its trains at Mountain Lake Park on Sunday in consideration of the deed to the land occupied by the railroad station. The Mountain Lake Park Association, through its counsel, Judge Thomas Ireland Elliott, intervened and assumed the burden of denying that unjust and undue prejudice and disadvantage existed. The Baltimore and Ohio expressed itself as neutral, declaring that it was perfectly willing to stop its trains if directed to do so by the commission.

Judge Elliott, for the intervener, stated that the Mountian Lake Park Association had acquired the land in Garrett county known as Mountain Lake Park, to be set aside as a summer resort for religious and educational purposes. Previous to the formation of this association other summer resorts founded upon similar principles had been interfered with in their maintenance of the sanctity of the Sabbath by the coming in of outside parties and for the purpose of precluding the possibility of such intrusion and avoiding interruptions which would necessarily be incident to the bringing in of Sunday excursion trains, it entered into an agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on November 6, 1883, under which it granted the land for the station to the road, conveying nearly two acres for the station, with the express understanding that the road would not stop any of its passenger trains at or near the station.

In 1901 the Loch Lynn Company purchased its hotel. The hotel property is 1,000 feet south of the Mountain Lake Park station in the incorporated village of Loch Lynn, the railroad tracks being practically the dividing line of the village and the property of the association. It is claimed that but for the association the hotel would not be in existence, nor would there be any station.

The commission ruled that the contract between the railroad and the association could not in any degree justify undue or unreasonable discrimination. A carrier could not justify unreasonable discrimination between localities in refusing to stop its passenger trains at a particular place on certain days by a contract not to do so. But in the performance of its passenger service a carrier, continues the commission, operates in a wide field of reasonable discretion in the adaptation of its service to the infinite variety of circumstances and conditions confronting it. Only such resulting discriminations are due and unreasonable are forbidden. The commission finds that the failure of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to stop its trains at Mountain Lake Park is not an unreasonable discrimination in view of all the facts, circumstances and conditions.

Brakeman Hurt on the Road.

W. J. Danser, a brakeman on the Cumberland division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who resides in Grafton, W. Va., was struck by a helper as he stepped from the front of his engine at Hutton Saturday, and he sustained some severe injuries to his eye in consequence. Otherwise he was uninjured.

PEACE MUST PREVAIL, SAYS SENATOR SMITH

Visits Annapolis And Prevents Open War With Crothers.

United States Senator John Walter Smith was in Annapolis Monday night.

He was there in the interests of harmony.

He advocated peace.

Incidentally, his friends let it be known that he favored more employees.

One week ago, in Washington, after the Benson revolt at Annapolis Ex-Governor Smith said:

"My place is now here. I had absolutely no knowledge of the developments there (in Annapolis), or of what was expected to develop."

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 19.—United States Senator Smith demands peace. He has notified his friends in the House of Delegates that peace must prevail. They have been told to go along with Governor Crothers. All the members of the House knows of Senator Smith's wishes today. He was here last night talking over the situation with friends. He came to restore harmony. Floor Leader Benson had previously been smoothed over. Now that Senator Smith's friends are to have no encouragement for being bad, they must fall in line.

Coupled with Senator Smith's demand for peace was a soothing lotion for the members of the House in the form of additional legislative employees. He is not, his friends say, in favor of taking down the bars. He wants to see the Legislature make a record for economy, but he does not think the economy program should be worked too hard. He feels it will prove to be a counter irritant to the soothing effects of his words. He believes the number of employees should be fixed, but the fixing should be so arranged that each member of the House will have one employee to his credit.

Intimations were flying about the corridor that Governor Crothers was willing to accept the peace, but was unwilling to concede the employees. The one-for-each-man prescription excluded the desk force and the stenographers. With these employes charged up against the counties from which they were named and included in the 71 as the total force to be named for the General Assembly in the House of Delegates, the expense account, so the economist claimed, would not be so bad. They might concede this, but more they would not concede. Here the situation rests as a cloud over the peace program.

Eight engrossing clerks were named for the House. Five of them were at work this morning. One, it was said, had been transferred to the folding room, another is ill in a Baltimore hospital and the third is enveloped in mystery. No one seems to know anything about him.

With Senator Smith at Annapolis last night were Congressman Covington, Col. Buchanan Schley, Ex-State Senator Marion V. Brewington, State Treasurer Murray Vandiver and others identified with politics in Maryland. All of them were for peace. Word had gone out that Governor Crothers was getting to feel more and more like a fight each day. Senator Smith made sure that his wishes for peace should not slip a cog, for he notified one of his close personal friends to come to Annapolis to pass the word down the line in case he should be unable to reach here from Washington, where he is looking after his duties in the Federal Senate. He came, however.

One of his close political advisors even urged him to go to the extreme of putting "Uncle Jim" Dawkins off the Ways and Means Committee of the House, upon which he had been voted a place by the whole House. Mr. Dawkins was to be asked to resign. If he refused, the effort was to be made to remove him. Senator Smith was not willing to go so far. He was, however, strong for peace at any reasonable price.

In the Senate the remnant of the "old guard" that survived the last election wears a happy, contented look; the remnant of the new guard is striving to rub away the wrinkle of disappointment in order to present a brave front, and the Legislative goslings are not yet quite sure how to look and feel, for they have not been able to appreciate just what happened to them last night when President Arthur Pue Gorman of the Senate handed in the committee assignments.

When President Peeples performed this service for the House he was met with a howl of disappointed rage. Nothing so undignified happened in the Senate, for the Senate is a dignified body and the Senators of Maryland would not think of violating the traditions of ages.

Senator Lee, of Montgomery, the head and shoulders of the "new guard," is the chairman of the committee on printing. This committee may perform some very important public duties before the session ends, but no one knows what they will be. In any event Senator Lee is allowed plenty of time to devise ways of getting the best of Senator Price of Wicomico, who has been designated by President Gorman as the Democratic floor leader.

Governor Crothers' nephew, Senator Crothers of Cecil, has been named as the chairman of the Committee on Executive Nominations. This is the committee to which the nominations made by the Governor are referred, and the selection was no doubt intended as a compliment to the Governor. President Gorman is protected pretty well, however, in the men he named to serve with Senator Crothers.

While the House Committee on Temperance looks pretty gloomy for "dry" legislation, the Senate Committee looks much worse. Senator Coady is its chairman. He comes from East Baltimore, which is not supposed to be especially friendly to the Legislative program that William H. Anderson, the agent of the Anti-Saloon League, has outlined. With him is Senator Sproesser of South Baltimore, which is not regarded as "dry" territory, and Senator Wells of Prince George's and Senator Miller of Washington, who fought and won as "wet" candidates, and the remaining member of the committee is Senator Bosley of Dorchester, who may be "wet" or "dry." It really makes no difference. He can't outvote four Senators.

President Gorman looked after his good friend, Senator Biddison, of Baltimore county, making him chairman of the Committee on Judicial Proceedings and also a member of the Committee on Rules.

Senator Campbell, of Baltimore city, received but few assignments of importance. He said that was agreeable to him, as the labor of looking after legislation proposed for Baltimore city occupied so much time that little was left for other work. He had expressed the wish, he said, to be relieved from as much work as possible on general committees.

The Committee on Corporations is regarded as a good one. Senator Moore, the chairman, is known to be very kindly disposed to corporations, and Senator Sproesser, as a City Councilman in Baltimore, often showed a decided disinclination to hurting them, but the other members of the Committee are not believed to be as considerate as either of these Senators.

Senator Speicher, of Garrett, was placed on the following committees: Civil Service and Election Reform, Elections, Public Institutions, Library and Printing.

Provision for good roads in Garrett count is contemplated by a bill to be introduced by Mr. Bolden. By this the County Commissioners are directed to appoint one or more road supervisors for each election district at a per diem rate of not less than $2, each to give bond for faithful performance of his duties. Each supervisor shall set aside 10 per cent. of all money intrusted to him, to be used for emergency repairs to roads or bridges. The County Commissioners may levy a regular road tax, and an extra or special tax may be voted by the residents of any district.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 19.—Governor Crothers has been overridden in his economy program. The House has taken the bit in its teeth as far as Legislative expenses are concerned, fully prepared to back up the action of the Committee on Organization, which reported back to the House today a recommendation for the appointment of 44 additional employes. The report was adopted after a short debate by a vote of 62 to 37.

The original report was for 51. This is supplementary. Only 39 of the number originally authorized were sworn in at once. Uncertainty exists as to whether these 12 are inclusive or exclusive of the 44 recommended, so the whole number of employes so far provided for amounts to either 83 or 95.

As the pay of the employes averages about $500, the expense is about $45,500, which, with the pay provided for the members, amounts to $97,000 for the House alone. The Senate has yet to be heard from. Moreover, this $97,000 is exclusive of the pay for the force needed to clean up the corridors. These men get only $1.50 a day. Authorized in the report are additional employes to be named by the Speaker. Rush of business toward the closing days of the session is generally taken as a justification for these additional men. As the last House of Delegates cost $114,000, and as provision has already been made by the House for the expenditure of $100,000, the hopes of the economists have certainly gone glimmering unless President Gorman comes to the rescue in the Senate.

NO NEW CASES OF SMALL-POX AT FRIENDSVILLE

But One Case Has Developed There and the Patient Is Rapidly Recovering.

The people of Friendsville and indeed the entire county of Garrett, are congratulating themselves upon the fact that the smallpox scare at Friendsville has about subsided, as there has been bnt one case, that of Shaffer, which developed about two weeks ago and who is now well on toward the road to recovery.

As a result of the smallpox in Friendsville business is at a standstill absolutely, nothing whatever being done in mercantile or other lines of trade. Farmers and those who usually do their buying at that town are staying religiously away and the result is the merchants are complaining.

Another result is many residents of the town are ill owing to the vaccination undergone by them. In some cases entire families are confined to their beds and are suffering severely.

THEY WERE MARRIED

After Many Trials and Hardships Couple Wed.

Dallas Shaw, aged 24 years, a well known young man of near Fairmont, W. Va., and Hazel Hawkins, aged 16 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hawkins, of Winfield, Marion county, W. Va., not far from Fairmont, eloped to Oakland last Friday and at the livery barn of J. A. Kelly were married by Rev. W. D. Reed. January 1 they attempted to elope, but the plans were frustrated by the arrest of Shaw at Grafton at the instance of D. H. Hawkins, a brother of the girl, who intercepted the pair. Shaw was dismissed, the girl returned to her home and the incident forgotten. The girl has been attending school and last Thursday morning she started off, but her mother did not know that she had enough lunch to last two persons over a day. While on the road a double team drove up and the girl was helped in the buggy. The girl did not return in the evening and the parents became suspicious. She could not be located and when the incident of the man and the double team was recalled, it dawned on all that the girl had eloped with Shaw. They drove all the way to Oakland in zero weather and were married at the livery barn as above, afraid to go out upon the street before the knot was tied owing to their former experiences with policemen. The progress of the elopers was made very slow by almost impenetrable snowdrifts, their return to their former homes from Oakland requiring all day Saturday and Sunday.

Back to the Farm.

Nine hundred millions dollars' worth of agricultural products were exported from the United States last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Secretary Wilson says that the total value of our farm products for that year was $8,776,000,000, so that a little more than 10 per cent of our farm product are sold abroad and the home consumers had to be content with the remaining nine-tenths.

This is a healthy condition, but doubtless helps to explain the high price of provisions in this country. Secretary Wilson thinks the high prices are due to the fact that there are too few farmers and too many distributors; too many young men rushing to the city, instead of staying at home and tilling the soil. He says:

"What we need is more farming. Too many persons are rushing to town and city and trying to make a living there, and not enough are staying in the country. Too many are trying to to get along without work and not enough of toem are in the business of producing something. One man could do the business of distribution where twenty are now engaged in it. That is the reason why the cost of living is high and people are complaining."

If we are to supply Europe as well as America with food stuffs we must increase the number of farmers with the increase in our population, and if farming is made and continues sufficiently profitable there will be no lack of farmers. The poor rewards of farmers in the past have driven the farmer boys to other pursuits. There will be a cry of "back to the farm" as soon as it is clear that there is money in farming commensurare with the toil which it exacts from those whose livelihood is the cultivation of the soil.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. N. U. Bond was in the city Friday afternoon.

THE DIAMOND HORSESHOE.

A Mother Does Not Lose Faith In Her Son.

By AGNES G. BROGAN.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

She was the last one to enter the train, running breathlessly up the steps and pausing for a moment in the doorway—such a bright and happy picture, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, that the passengers glancing in her direction half smiled sympathetically as she beamed upon them all.

The porter, showing his white teeth, hastened to lead the way to the only vacant seat, and the man behind anticipated her movement toward the window and pressed the spring and let in the fresh October air. The little old woman who had been sitting unnoticed close to the window drew a long breath gratefully. She was a shabby, worn little old woman, with

"THIS IS THE PIN, IS IT NOT?" SHE ASKED.

wrinkled face almost hidden in the depth of an old fashioned Quaker bonnet.

"Is the breeze too strong for you?" asked the girl, smiling down into the bonnet, and then, seeing the great tears which were flowing down the furrows on the tired little face, she added impulsively, "Can I help you in any way?"

"I am afraid no one can do that, my dear," replied the little old woman painfully. "I am going on a sad journey today."

It was evident that her need of human sympathy was very great, but she checked herself suddenly, embarrassed at the realization that she had been on the point of confiding in a stranger.

With an expectant look in her soft eyes the girl waited. "Perhaps," she suggested feelingly, "you would like to tell me all about it."

For a moment longer the woman hesitated, and then, reassured by the kindly interest in the girl's face, began her story.

"It's my son," she quavered. "He is in great trouble, and I'm hurrying to him. It is years since I've been on a train, years since I've been in a city, and it will all be very strange and hard for me. He doesn't know I'm coming, Henry doesn't, but if his mother can help him she is going to be right there. Just yesterday it happened. He was going in on this very train to the city, where he lives. The car was filled, as it is today, my dear, and he sat beside a lady just as we are sitting. She wore one of those dresses, he wrote, that are fastened way up the back, and through the fastening was pinned a diamond horseshoe. She was leaning forward all the time, looking through the window, so he remembers the horseshoe very distinctly as it flashed and glittered in the sun. Well, why they should say he did it—those men—I can't understand, unless they were anxious to blame it on some one when the lady missed it, for it was gone, the diamond horseshoe. There one minute and gone the next, and the men, two of them across the aisle, say that Henry—my Henry, who is as honest as the day—unfastened the pin and slipped it into his pocket. Quick as he was, they declare, they saw him do it. The trainmen were called, there was great commotion, and there he had to stand and bear it all—the prying eyes, the disgrace. Oh, they searched him well, but no pin was found. I could have told them many miles away that they would not find their stolen pin upon my boy. So"—the grief stricken voice choked bitterly—"they locked him up there in the city. He had no money to give a bond, and this morning early they are to swear his honesty away—the men who say they saw him to do it and the lady who lost her diamond horseshoe. But if a mother's prayers can help"—

She could go no further. She saw her boy again as when she had first seen him the day he was born. She saw him as, having kissed her, he toddled away to school. She saw him as he began to grow from boyhood to youth and from youth to manhood and remembered how proud she had been of him. What a fine man he was going to be!

And now where were all these hopes? In a twinkling they had vanished.

With misty eyes, the girl leaned forward gently. The little hand in its dainty glove was laid upon the toil worn hand in its cotton one. "Tell me more about your boy," she urged softly.

Almost eagerly the old woman continued: "He has always been such a good boy, poor, like his father and grandfather before him, but honest always and honorable as they were. His father wanted to paint pictures when he was a lad, but had to stay at home and work on the farm instead. It had been a great disappointment until the day of his death, so when Henry wanted to be a painter I let him go. He has had hard times, I'm afraid—he is looking to poor and white and thin—and when our neighbor called to see him there in the city he found him living in such a crowded place way up near the roof. But that's for the skylight, Henry says. Artists like to be high up, and I'm not to worry."

She paused and regarded the girl questioningly for a moment. The girl nodded understandingly, and the other resumed: "But things were beginning to look so bright. He was to paint a rich man's picture as soon as he could earn enough to buy the necessary materials—canvas, brushes and things. And now to be locked up and branded a thief!"

"I am glad you have told me, and I thank you," said the girl very softly. "If Henry's mother has such faith in him everything is certain to come right. You must let me help you. I know the city very well, for it is my home in the winter time. When we arrive the carriage will be waiting, and we will drive immediately to the courthouse."

If the accused artist had seen them as they entered the courtroom he might have found in their faces—the wan, pitiful countenance of his distracted mother and the glowing features of her young companion—inspiration for a picture to be called "Hope and Despair," but his head was bowed low and his face was buried in his hands as he sat waiting for his case to be called.

Seating the little old woman in a secluded corner, the girl hurried forward and asked a court [illegible] to permit her to speak to the [illegible]. The man conducted her to the bench, and his honor signified his willingness to hear her.

"If the case of Henry Burrows has not yet been called," she pleaded, "will you please have it dismissed? I am Miss Stanfield, the person who lost the diamond horseshoe, and I do not wish to appear against him. You will remember that nothing was found upon him when he was searched. There has been a great mistake, and the horseshoe is now safe in my possession."

So saying, she unclasped a pin from the laces at her throat and laid it upon the desk, a curious golden horseshoe, with the diamond nails flashing brilliantly.

With a puzzled expression the judge scanned closely for a moment her flushed, eager face and then motioned to two men seated together in the room. "The witnesses," he said impressively, "are positive that the man unclasped the pin."

Quickly the girl turned to the men. "This is the pin, is it not?" she asked. "It is a design one would not forget easily. There has been a great mistake." Then, with lowered voice, she added: "If her son should be pronounced guilty it will break his old mother's heart. Think of that, gentlemen, before you act."

Silently and with respectful admiration the men regarded her. "I see," said one of them finally, "that it is all a mistake, as you say."

A few moments later "The case of Henry Burrows dismissed!" rang out through the courtroom, and the old woman turned excitedly to those near by and cried jubilantly: "I knew it! My boy, my boy!"

The girl stood looking up into the white, tense face of the young artist.

"Why did you do it?" he demanded curtly.

Without flinching the girl looked straight into his eyes and answered. "The faith your mother has in her son should never be permitted to grow less."

With a quick sob the man hid his face from her gleaming eyes.

"It never shall be!" he declared. "Do you believe me?"

In answer she held out her hand.

Then he spoke again: "It was the madness of despair. When I saw them coming to search me I threw the pin through an open window. It must have fallen into the marshes or into the water below the bridge. How, then, can you have it today?"

They were standing quite alone, but the girl almost whispered her answer. "There were two," she said—"twin horseshoes. My father gave them to me."

As she was going he rose to his feet and raised his right arm as if he were registering a vow.

"Some day I shall return it to you," he said.

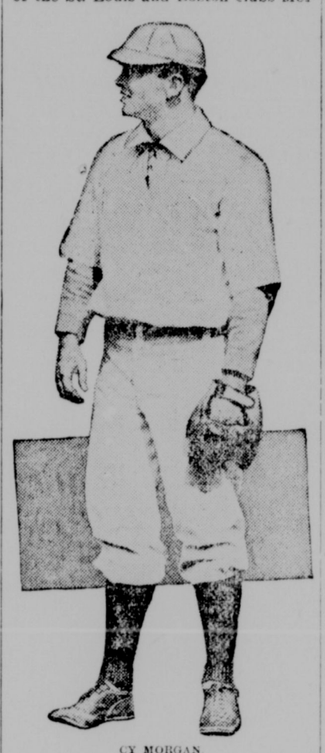
Again the girl put forth her hand. "I believe you," she said simply and went her way. And the memory that she carried out into the sunshine of the morning was the perfect content on the wrinkled face of the old mother as her son led her tenderly from the courtroom.

The young man kept his promise. One day two years later the girl received a little package by post. Opening it, she removed some cotton, and there below lay a diamond horseshoe pin.

THE SPORTING WORLD

Morgan's Big Improvement.

It has often been said that a change of scene will benefit a ball player. Anyway, this seems to be so in the case of Pitcher Cy Morgan of the Philadelphia Americans. While a member of the St. Louis and Boston clubs Morgan was anything but a success as a twirler. Since joining Connie Mack's aggregation Cy has pitched splendid ball and now takes his turn regularly in the box. In the first five games he pitched since donning an Athletic uniform he allowed but five runs and twenty hits.



CY MORGAN

Unique Baseball Record.

James "Lil" Sager, third baseman of the Evansville (Ind.) Central league team, holds a record that no other ball player has probably ever earned since the introduction of the national game. Since joining the Evansville squad he has played in more than 500 consecutive games—to be exact, 506 games. Before joining the Evansville club Sager played in South Bend and was then known as one of the most consistent performers in the league, never being bothered by sickness or accidents.

Sager was traded by South Bend to Evansville in 1906 for Ike Francis, who long ago severed his connection with the local club and is today the oldest man in point of service on the "champs'" lineup. Having never missed a game since becoming a member of the Evansville club, Sager is one of the most interesting players in the league and is known to every fan on the circuit as "Ginger Lil." During the last four seasons he has never spoken harshly to an umpire, has never suffered a bruise or an injury and has never known a sick day.

His grand fielding average for the four seasons is .911. His banner year was in 1908, when he fielded at .937. In hitting Sager is not so fortunate, his average being .222.

Basketball Reform.

The central board of officers of the intercollegiate basketball rules committee has adopted a unique plan for the improvement of basketball officiating. A list of competent game officers will be printed in the basketball rule book, which is published in October. From this list teams from all over the country can select officers to run games. These teams will report on the work of the officers, and in this way the central board of officers will keep in touch with the work of the men on the list.

The board will distribute explanatory literature from time to time during the course of the season, and, in addition, simultaneous meetings of officers will be held in New York, Chicago, Lawrence, Kan.; Portland, Ore., and Houston, Tex., on Dec. 4.

Welsh Wants Fight With Nelson.

Freddie Welsh, who has no contenders for the English lightweight championship since his defeat of Young Josephs, is coming to America to force Battling Nelson into a match for the world's championship. Welsh announces that he will post a $5,000 forfeit to go as a side bet and will agree to make 133 pounds ringside. He will sign articles for a forty-five round battle and is confident that he can beat Nelson.

Record For The Eel.

The famous pacer The Eel, owned by Frank Entricken of Tavistock, broke all records for a half mile track when he paced a mile in 2:05½. The best previous record for the half mile track was 2:07¾, held by Dan Patch. The first quarter was made in :30½, the half in 1:02 and the three-quarters in 1:33½. Conditions were unfavorable, as the weather was cool and a high wind was blowing.

Forbes May Re-enter Ring.

Harry Forbes, former bantam boxer is preparing to re-enter the ring. The former king pin of the little boxers has signified his intention of re-entering the ring. He is anxious to fight Monte Attell for the championship.

COOKING CRANBERRIES.

How to Prepare This Time Honored Turkey Accompaniment.

Many people eat cranberry sauces with turkey more because they are considered the proper condiment than because they especially like them, but they are a very fine condiment for all meats.

One of the most important points in cooking them is to use only porcelain or earthen dishes, never use tin or metal, and they are better the day after they are cooked, but should be kept in glass or earthenware dishes.

The following recipe will be found very toothsome: One quart cranberries, one pound of sugar, a pint of water. Boil the water and sugar together for five minutes, skim, add berries and cook slowly without stirring or burning until the berries are thoroughly cooked and tender. They can also be made into marmalade that can be sliced with a knife. Candied, they can hardly be told from candied cherries.

The cranberry is the Thanksgiving berry par excellence, but there is all the difference in the world in the way it is cooked. One of the most appetizing ways is to jelly them. Now while seeds and skins are tender there is no better way, which is one of the easiest possible to remember. Wash and look over the berries, removing any that are soft or imperfect. Put into a porcelain or granite kettle that has not chipped and sprinkle over them half as much sugar as you have berries. On top of the sugar crust pour gently half a much water as you have used sugar. Thus if you are cooking a quart of cranberries you would need a pint of sugar and a half pint, or one cup, of water. Cook very slowly. When they break into a boil cover just a few moments, but not long, as you do not wish the skins to burst. Then uncover and cook gently until tender. Pour into a mold. When cold the juice will be firm, inclosing the berries, which will be soft, but retain their form.

Candied cranberries are most decorative and can be used in place of the more expensive candied cherries. Cook in the same way and with the same proportions of sugar and water as for the jellied cranberries. When tender, but not at all broken, take a skewer or darning needle, pick out the plump whole berries, spread on an oiled platter and set in the sunshine or warming oven until dry.

How to Treat a Cold.

An old way to keep a cold from getting worse is to go to bed and get into a gentle sweat and take only as little as is consistent with comfort of drink and of watery foods, such as gruels and soups. If any aching or grip symptoms come up it is well to take a hot bath at bedtime, getting covered up at once, and then take a big, stiff drink of hot water and whisky. Do not get up or get uncovered in the night. In the morning take a half minute shower and a hard rub down in a warm room, and the chances are that little signs of cold remain. Do not take every cold cure that Tom, Dick and Harry recommend and understand once for all that most colds in the last twenty years have been mixed up more or less with grip germs, and grip is not cured in a day.

How to Make a Cat Calendar.

Take a sheet of water color paper 10 by 12 inches and some scraps of black fur or velvet (fur is far more effective). A little to the left and above the center of the sheet of paper glue an oval piece of the fur about 3 by 2½ inches. This is for the body of the cat. Add a smaller piece at the top for the head, attaching two tiny triangular pieces for the ears. Then put two small knobs for the feet and a narrow curving strip for the tail. Glue in two green beads for the eyes and a scrap of red cloth or paper for the tongue. Paste your calendar in the lower right hand corner. The same idea can be carried out in a match scratcher.

How to Perfume the Breath.

It is considered bad form to perfume the breath so that it can be noticed easily, but nothing can be said against perfuming it just enough to sweeten it. Buy a piece of orris root and chew just a small piece of this. A clove placed in the mouth, but not chewed, will give an odor of carnations to the breath. If the clove is chewed it must be swallowed right away or the odor will become too strong. It is said a bit of myrrh held in the cheek will give the breath a delicately sweet odor.

How to Make Giblet Gravy.

Clean and wash the giblets and put them up to boil in a small pot, well covered with water, and season them with salt and a little pepper. Let them boil till tender, then drain off the broth, but do not throw it away. Chop up the giblets fine and put back in the broth, make gravy in your usual way, strain, and when ready to serve add your chopped giblets.

How to Make Pumpkin Bread.

Stew a good sized pumpkin as for pies, mash fine and make stiff with flour. Add a teaspoonful of salt. Mix well and turn into a greased bread pan and bake in a slow oven for three hours or more. This may be eaten hot or cold, but is best if, when cold, it is cut into thick slices and fried, then served with jelly or a sweet sauce.

How to Avoid Poison Accidents.

To prevent accidents with bottles containing poison buy a dozen tiny bells and every time a bottle of poison is brought into the house tie a bell to the neck of the bottle. Even in the dark the bell will tinkle its warning.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—First Quarter, For Jan. 23, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. v, 1-16. Memory Verses, 2-9—Golden Text, Matt. v, 8—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This so called "Sermon on the Mount" in which we are to have six consecutive lessons, might be entitled "The Laws of the Kingdom" and is followed in chapters viii and ix by some features of the kingdom in the way of various healings, for when the kingdom comes "the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick" (Isa. xxxiii, 24). The first four chapters of this gospel might be entitled the genealogy of the King, the birth of the King, the herald of the King and the victory of the King over the god of this world. The precepts of these chapters shall be fully lived out in the kingdom when it is set up on this earth and should be manifest now in those who by His precious blood have become joint heirs with the King. Although the multitudes were near Him, it is evident from verses 1 and 2 that He spoke these words to His disciples and not to the multitude. Compare Luke vi, 20, but do not confuse these two sermons. In the one He went up into a mountain and sat down and taught, but in the other He came down from a mountain and stood in the plain. The two discourses are in many respects the same as to the teaching, but they were spoken at different times, under different circumstances, and yet in both cases to His disciples. What folly for an unsaved person to say, "The Sermon on the Mount is my religion; the Golden Rule is my motto." If the Ten Commandments written on tables of stone with the finger of God are a ministration of death (II Cor. iii, 7, 9), what about these same commands as explained by our Lord in this discourse, in which He says that a sinful look is as much the breaking of the command as a sinful act? The law was not given till the people were redeemed by blood from the land of bondage, and God never sets His law before an unsaved person but to condemn him, that as a lost one he may receive Jesus Christ, who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (Rom. x, 4). Such only are the truly "blessed" according to Ps. xxxii, 1, 2; Rom. iv, 6-8. Then we have seven characteristics of these blessed or happy people which correspond with the seven petitions in the prayer of chapter vi, 9-13. The prayer begins "Our Father," and only redeemed people can say truly these words. All others come under the head of John viii, 44. Only the poor in spirit can say from the heart, "Hallowed be Thy name," for others prefer to exalt their own name. We pray, "Thy kingdom come," but we mourn because of the curse which rests on all the earth till the kingdom comes. The meek who desire in no sense their own will can truly long for the time when His will shall be done on earth as in heaven. Then shall the mourners be comforted, as they inherit the earth, which shall then have become the kingdom of heaven. Daily bread is made sure to all who hunger and thirst after righteousness (Matt. vi, 33), and they shall be satisfied with the fatness of His house in all things, both temporal and spiritual. Having been forgiven much, they freely forgive others and have become merciful indeed. Having seen something of God and desiring to see more of Him and to know Him better, they fear all temptation to evil and earnestly desire to be kept pure in heart. Knowing that the evil one is the great peace breaker, they pray to be delivered from him that they may enjoy the peace of God and carry His peace everywhere they go. Rejoicing in the kingdom and power and glory which are His, and theirs, too, as the children of God, they expect to be treated as He was—persecuted, reviled, spoken against falsely, things laid to their charge that they know not, but by His grace they count themselves happy to be privileged to suffer for His sake and rejoice that when His glory shall be revealed they shall be glad with exceeding joy (I Pet. iv, 13).

The church as the salt of the earth preserves it from the judgments which will surely come upon it (when the church has been taken away) to prepare it for the kingdom, but the professing church has well nigh lost its savor and seems like Rev. iii, 16. Who can tell how many cities, towns and families are preserved from calamity for the sake of the godly who are therein? May we be godly enough to make the devil hate us, the truly godly whom the Lord sets apart for Himself (II Tim. iii, 12; Ps. iv, 3). Note that salt had to be offered with every offering (Lev. ii, 13), and see our Lord's words concerning salt in Mark ix, 49, 50. We can only be salt in any sense as Christ dwelleth in us.

Christ is the light of the world (John viii, 12; ix, 5; xii, 46), and we can only be light to any one as we behold Him and reflect His light, and herein the moon, a faithful witness in heaven, is a good illustration. The light must first shine in our hearts, and it is the entrance of the word that giveth light (II Cor. iv, 6; Ps. cxix, 130). Then the light must shine in the house or home, then before men more generally and then into all the world that God may be glorified. The believer who does not shine can only be a painted light, an imitation, to whom the Lord will some day say, "I never knew you." See chapter vii, 21-23.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PROCRASTINATION.

TODAY
Is always
In our mitt,
Yet little use
We make of it.
Tomorrow
Seems a better date
In which
To labor
Early, late,
And grind
Out work enough
To do—
Well, maybe
For a week or two.
Quite placidly
We contemplate
The passing
Of today
And wait
For one
That is
A ringer for
Another that
Has gone before,
But by some magic
We opine
Tomorrow
We will get
In line
And make our brains
And fingers fly
In that large,
Busy
By and by.
If we could grasp
The golden now
And grip
With steady hands
The plow,
What marvels
Might we not perform,
What heights undreamed of
Rise and storm!
All of which has probably occurred to you
About a thousands times.

All Women Are Alike.

"There is one thing I want very much."

"Indeed! What is it?"

"To have an heiress marry me."

"That ought to be easy for you to pull off."

"Ought it?"

"Yes. You see, you are somewhat shopworn."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Just make a noise like a bargain and watch them flock around you."

Getting Ready.

"You are charged with stealing a baseball bat while the clubs were excited over a hit."

"Yes, judge; I stole it, but it was in self defense."

"How do you expect me to believe that?"

"Because it should be plain to any one. I hear a comet is headed this way, and I haven't a single weapon about the place."

Earned a Reward.

"Well, what are you fellows going to give me?"

"Give you?"

"Yes."

"Why should we give you anything?"

"Why, good gracious, man, didn't I keep Brown from telling stories the whole of the evening?"

The Truthful Lad.

"Where is the milkmaid, my little lad?" asked the country boarder of the farmer's chore boy.

"Milk made?"

"Yes."

"Most of it is made right here at the pump," returned the honest youth.

Just a Substitute.

"That was my dog you kicked, sir."

"Suppose it was."

"You might as well have kicked me."

"Well, you weren't handy."

His Belief.

"Do you believe in luck?"

"In bad luck sometimes."

"When?"

"When I have it."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

The finest point in being clever is never to let the general run of people find out that you are clever.

—

When you try to discharge the hired girl and can't there is something doing in the pantry.

When a man asks you if there is anything he can do for you he gets the surprise of his life if you touch him for $10.

—

Being popular sounds good and sometimes feels fine until you have to draw the check for it.

—

Sometimes the warmth of your neighbors' affections for you depends upon the capacity of your coal bin.

—

The man who starts out to lead the simple life may be desirous of solitude, and he may be getting ready to go on the lecture platform and tell about it.

—

Evidently Mexico doesn't have to come north to get pointers on how to run its elections.

—

After the poet has pawned his desk he naturally has to write on an empty stomach.

—

A thing of beauty may be a perpetual joy, but it is often different with a "beaut."

FAVORS ELECTIONS EVERY TWO YEARS

Senator Price's Bill Would Reduce Number of Political Contests.

If Senator Jesse D. Price, of Wicomico county, is able to bring it about more than half the elections now held in Baltimore city and the State at large will be done away with. Senator Price stated yesterday that he is preparing a bill to be introduced in the Senate as soon as he has it completed, which will provide for elections in Maryland every two years, instead of one in every year and two in some years as is now the case.

The ground is taken by Senator Price that the citizens of Maryland have "too much election," that a great many more are held than are necessary and that the saving to the State, counties and the city of Baltimore will amount to several hundred thousands of dollars. He believes that his bill will meet with popular favor among the members of the legislature as well as with the public at large.

For the last year Senator Price has been giving the subject of elections in Maryland and other States the closest investigation, and although he will not go into detail at this time regarding what provisions his bill will contain, he declared himself emphatically on the subject, stating his reasons for wanting a change.

"The whole truth is here in Maryland we are overburdened with elections," he said, "and I believe the State and its citizens will be better off if we reduce the number by more than half. The number of elections we have in Maryland is entirely unnecessary and our method now of holding election every year, and in some years holding two elections, is an absurdity.

"The bill I expect to introduce will provide for elections every two years and at that time such officers as are needed can be elected in every part of the State. Take the case of Baltimore city, for example. There an election is held in the spring for mayor, one in the fall for city councilmen or members of the legislature or maybe it happens to be a gubernatorial election. Why cannot half a dozen of these officials be elected at the same time as they do in other States?

"The people have too much election. Hardly is one over before another is at hand, and in between these come the primary elections. The great number of elections accounts to a very great extent for the lack of interest among the better class of voters. Politicians wonder why they don't go to the polls on election day. It's all very plain to me.

"Then a most important thing to be considered is the great saving to the State, which means a direct saving of the taxpayers' money. I have given the subject a thorough investigation. I have received statistics from other States upon it and I am convinced that the State would be saved at least $200,000 a year if we had biennial elections only.

"Down in my own county of Wicomico we would save about $16,000 a year, which would mean from four to five cents on the tax rate. If it means such a great saving to us, what would it mean to Baltimore city?

"I am now working on the bill and hope to have it in shape in a short time. I have found, upon investigation, that the Constitution will interfere with me to some extent, but I believe that can be overcome. The bill is one which should meet with popular favor if upon no other grounds than that it means a great saving of the taxpayers' money. The expenses of the State and of every county and municipality in the State are steadily increasing each year, so therefore, if we can cut down unnecessary expenses we should do so."

Mr. Price feels sure that his bill will meet with the approval of Governor Crothers, who is trying to excel in an economy administration, and with those members of the House and Senate who are upholding the Governor in his economy plans.—Baltimore Sun.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
42-13t Accident, Md.

Creutzsburg's
MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date
Grocery and Meat Market
in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

1,000 Successful Men.

I have on my desk a list of 1,000 successful men of this Nation. By "successful" I do not mean mere money-makers, but men who have given us new conceptions of steam, electricity, construction work, education, art, etc., These are the men who influence our moral as well as physical lives. They construct for better things.

How these men started in work is interesting. Their first foothold in work is a fine study.

Three hundred started as farmers' sons.

Two hundred started as messenger boys.

Two hundred were newsboys.

One hundred were printers' apprentices.

One hundred were apprenticed in manufactories.

Fifty began at the bottom of railway work.

Fifty—only 50—had wealthy parents to give them a start—Exchange.

PROGRAM LOCAL INTSITUTE

To Be Held at Oakland, Saturday, January 22.

The committee having the matter in hand has formulated the following program for a local Teachers' Institute to be held in Oakland on Saturday, Jan. 22, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning:

Opening Address ... W. R. Offutt, Esq.
Response ..... H. A. Loraditch
Primary Numbers ... Miss Jennie Miller
Longitude and Time ..... J. S. Gnegy
Why Invert the Divisor in the Division of Fractions? .... Miss Orley Dunham
School Supervision ..... Supt. Stayman, Keyser, W. Va.
Primary Reading .... Miss Olive DeWitt
Discussion ... Needed School Legislation
School Economy ..... Prof. Gandy, Terra Alta, W. Va.
English ..... Prof. Rathbun, Piedmont
Recitation ..... Miss Rebecca Thayer
Teachers' Associations ..... Prof. Craig, Barton, Md.
Diagrams and Analysis .. A. W. DeWitt
Geography and History in the Common Schools ..... Supt. Browning
Orthography ..... U. G. Palmer

At 8 p. m. Col. C. R. Hendershot, "The Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," will give an entertainment. The admission will be 15 and 25 cents.

Subscribe for the Republican.

is the American Standard. WHY? Because it carries guarantee of purity on every can. This would not appear UNLESS IT WERE PURE AND THE VERY BEST PAINT THAT MONEY AND BRAINS CAN PRODUCE.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.
WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

OPERA HOUSE
School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,
Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

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DIAMOND BRAND

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE
TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

WINTER LANDSCAPES

Varied Bright Berried Shrubs For the Home Grounds.

BEAUTY AND CHEERFULNESS.

They Are Inexpensive and Decorate a Season When Other Plants Are Bare—Shrubs With Brilliant Bark Are Also Available.

"There is no reason why our home grounds should be desolate looking five-twelfths of each year," a nurseryman whose specialty is landscape gardening told a reporter. "Berried shrubs that cost less than half a dollar apiece and will give a fair show the second year after planting are all that is needed.

"There are twenty-three or twenty-four kinds of shrubs with bright colored bark or berries which if planted in the home grounds would transform the average garden in the north from dreariness and monotony into ever changing scenes of beauty and cheerfulness. None of them is slow growing, costly or short lived in this climate.

"We go south in the winter and exclaim over the fact that we see green things in the home grounds. We seldom consider long enough to realize that they are evergreens, and, although most of the broad leaved varieties are not to be had in the climate of the northern states, there are many other shrubs just as beautiful that we might have if we took the trouble to plant them. From now until the ground freezes this planting can be done with success, though it is best to get them in so that the earth will have a little time to settle about the roots before real winter begins.

"About the best known of these berried shrubs is the snowberry, and it is about the least attractive of them all. It is grown exclusively for its white glistening berries, because its flowers are insignificant and its foliage uninteresting. The berries, though beautiful and usually abundant, often lose their freshness and become an unsightly brown in February and March.

"The four next best known berried shrubs are, in my opinion, the best for planting in the home grounds for the sake of beautifying them during the cold months. They are the Japanese barberry, the common or American barberry, the high bush cranberry and the Rosa multiflora. Of the four the Japanese barberry is my favorite.

"Don't let any one persuade you to plant Rosa rugosa for its winter berries. It is quite true that its fruit is as bright colored as that of the multiflora, but the berries are coarse in comparison and become unsightly soon after the first severe spell of cold weather. I never expect mine to look well after Christmas.

"The multiflora berries are not so large as those of the high bush cranberry, but considerably larger than either variety of the barberry. They grow in large clusters, a brilliant red and extremely beautiful in the winter, especially with a snow background or amid glistening sleet. The plant is a strong grower and is commonly rated as a climber. Its single white blossoms come in June and are produced in large clusters.

"It is not troubled with garden insects nearly so much as other varieties of garden roses and is long lived and well adapted to the climate of the northern states. It is one of the parents of the crimson rambler, and to me its berries look as beautiful in the winter as the blossoms of the rambler do in the spring and summer. I consider it next in importance to the barberries for cheering up the home grounds in the winter. The plants are slightly more expensive than those of the common barberry, though cheap enough to be within the reach of any owner of a home.

"The high bush cranberry has the largest winter red berry among the ornamental shrubs that are to be had for a small amount of money. The shrub usually grows as tall as a man, though under good conditions I have seen it attain more than ten feet.

"It is the single flowered form of the old fashioned snowball and bears its fruit in pendent bunches of from four to about one dozen berries each. The fruit shrivels to some extent during the winter, but even at that it will measure three-eighths of an inch in March. It is a good shrub for winter ornamentation, and both the blossoms and the leaves make it worth while in even a small garden during the spring and summer.

"Among the small trees that give us red berries during the winter the mountain ash is perhaps the best, because, besides the beauty of its fruit, which grows in large clusters, it has ornamental foliage and is entirely hardy in the northern climate. Cockspur ranks next to the mountain ash and is worthy of all the praise usually given it in nurserymen's catalogues for brightening our winter landscapes.

"Besides bright berried shrubs, there are those which have brilliantly colored bark during the cold months. The Cornus alba has a brilliant scarlet bark that will light up a dark corner of your grounds. The stolonifera's bark is blood red; amomum, purple; Salix vitellina, yellow and orange, while the Forsythia viridissima is a brilliant green. Any of them can be planted from now until the ground freezes, and good specimens of the most expensive will not cost more than half a dollar, while the majority can be had for half as much."

EUROPEAN TOWN PLANNING.

There Is an Increasing Distribution of Parks and Playgrounds.

It has taken so much space to give any idea of the scope of town planning in Europe that very little can be said about its physical results. In the newer quarters there is to been seen, first, a reasonably good provision of main thoroughfares well planned and well equipped. The tendency appears to be to plan these to fit more closely to the topography and the traffic requirements and less with a view to producing any particular preconceived type of architectural effect than formerly. An instance of the better regard for traffic requirements is the avoidance, so far as possible, of concentrating several lines of traffic upon a single point of intersection, as in the ronds points characteristic of the earlier French plans and in the informal "knots" of streets often found in cities of accidental growth.

Second, there is an increasingly liberal and equitable distribution of small parks and playgrounds as well as numerous small intersecting squares and minor enlargements of the streets so arranged as not to interfere with the free movement of traffic. These are replacing the familiar but highly inconvenient and illogical circle or square so placed at the intersection of two or more important avenues as to block them and require a sharp detour. Washington is full of the latter, and some of them are charming to look upon, but the art of town planning has reached a point where it demands in new plans a better adjustment of the type of beauty to practical function.

I wish to point out that, although we have an immense amount to learn from Europe and especially from Germany in regard to town planning, it would be very foolish for us to copy blindly what has been done there. Apart from the differences in climatic, economic, social and political conditions between European countries and America, there is need for some caution lest we copy the mistakes.

The Germans recognized fifteen years ago that they had made mistakes in town planning. They have made other mistakes since. They are probably making mistakes now, but they are watching the results, and when they recognize a mistake they try to correct it. Here in America we seem to go on complacently perpetuating our old mistakes long after we have recognized them, preparing over again in our suburbs without material variation the same conditions that have given rise to results we deplore in the older parts of our towns.

How to change this helpless fatalism in our attitude toward the more fundamental factors of town growth is what we most need to learn.—F. L. Olmsted in Survey.

Dressing the Window.

Delicatessen goods lend themselves with greater facility to window display than do groceries, as a rule. They tempt the appetite. Compare the appetizing appearances of a bag of coffee and a bowl of salad, of a chest of tea and a fine piece of smoked salmon, of a can of tomatoes and a dish of smoked sausages, of a pyramid of breakfast cereals in cartons and a bowl of small meat pies, and our meaning becomes clear. The closer the grocer comes to the delicatessen window by the display of pickles and preserves in glass, dried fruit in dishes and smoked fish in baskets or plates the closer he will come to the solution of the problem of how to make his windows appeal to the appetite. Crackers should be more often seen in grocery windows, and coffee and tea in bulk should be less often seen there. It does not pay to trust too much to the public's imagination, as is done when a geometrical design is worked out in tin cans or cardboard cartons. Similarly a series of tapering pyramids of starch packages, even though of the edible kind, is putting strain upon the consumer's imagination which his interest in the display will not warrant unless a specially low price ticket is attached. There is not that intimate appeal to the appetite that is found in the appearance of the food itself in a condition ready for the table. Every man and woman responds in some measure to the appeal to the appetite, for in every man and woman there is, though not always in the same degree, the capacity of appreciation of appetizing food. To put it briefly, there is a gourmet hidden in every consumer.—Merchants' Review.

Surroundings Are Everything.

A farmer may not keep his own fences and buildings in good repair, but he is quick to notice signs of dilapidation about a village. He would rather drive three miles farther to a bright, tidy town than to do his trading where the surroundings remind him of neglect and bankruptcy. Merchants should understand this feeling and cater to it. A store made bright and cheerful by paint on the outside and a tasty arrangement of goods in the show windows will capture many a dollar that might go elsewhere. We like to deal with successful men, and we judge of a man's success by his surroundings. Plenty of soap and paint should be used if you would boom.

Why Some Towns Do Not Grow.

An insurance company has found that many towns and villages in a southern state are paying double rates for insurance because they are without adequate equipment for fighting fire. The extra cost in almost every instance would purchase the needed outfit and far more. It is no wonder that some towns stand still and its merchants fall asleep on their counters

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

GRANGE INCORPORATION.

Extract From a Special Act Passed by the New York Legislature In 1874.

There is considerable inquiry among members of the Order as to the effect of incorporating a grange and how to proceed in the matter. The following extract from the law governing this incorporation of granges will be of assistance only to such granges as are located within New York state, since it is a special act of the New York state legislature.

Any number of persons, not less than thirteen or more than forty, eligible to membership under the provisions of the constitution, bylaws, rules and usages of the said Order of Patrons of Husbandry, as indorsed and promulgated by said New York state grange, may organize a subordinate grange in accordance with said constitution, bylaws and usages, and on receiving a charter issued by said New York state grange or countersigned by its secretary any subordinate grange so organized may file articles of incorporation with the town clerk of the town where it is located, duly signed and acknowledged by its members or a majority of them, stating the name and number of the grange, the names of its officers and executive committee and signifying a desire to obtain the benefits of this act. And on filing such articles of incorporation every such subordinate grange shall become a legal corporation, subordinate to the said New York state grange, and shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties of corporations under the general laws of this state and under the constitution, bylaws and rules of said New York state grange, and may take, hold, sell and convey property, real and personal, and shall have and use a seal and may alter and renew the same at pleasure. But the total net income from the real estate held by any such grange shall not exceed $500 in any one year.

Any number of subordinate granges may unite in the formation of county or district granges under the constitution, bylaws and rules of the said Order as adopted and promulgated by said state grange, and after receiving a charter from the state grange the members or a majority of the members of such county or district grange or councils may make and execute articles of incorporation in the manner provided for subordinate granges and file them in the office or offices of the clerk or clerks of the county or counties embraced within their jurisdiction and shall thereupon be and become a corporation with authority to sue and be sued and shall have and use a seal and may alter or renew the same at pleasure and shall have and exercise all powers not in conflict with the provisions of this act or any other of the laws of the state of New York or the constitution, bylaws, rules or usages established or promulgated by the said New York state grange and which shall be necessary for the purpose of facilitating the transactions of business, buying, selling and shipping or such other purposes as may seem for the good of the Order. They shall be governed and the membership regulated by such laws as the council or grange may from time to time make not in conflict with the constitution of the national or state granges. They may elect a business agent to act in concert with the executive committee, and it will be their duty to inform the master of any irregularities practiced by deputies within their jurisdiction and shall be an intermediate organization between the state and subordinate granges.

THE WEAK SPOT.

The Lecturer's Program Is the Important Thing.

[Special Correspondence.]

The weak spot in the grange and grange work today, if there be one, is the lack of appreciation among its members and by the general public of its great achievements and its greater possibilities.

So great, so prominent and so entirely satisfying are its fraternal and social features that the members often look upon it as a pleasure enterprise and are content in knowing that they are enrolled in one of the greatest if not the greatest fraternal organizations of the present time and accept the pleasures of membership without sufficient thought as to what that membership means, and thus also the public looks upon it from the same viewpoint. This feeling is often intensified by the lecturer sent out by the state grange, who in his desire to be entertaining spends his effort in a pleasing or witty address, which, pleasant to hear, does not fill the minds of his hearers with a knowledge of or a desire to advance the great moral, intellectual and patriotic principles for which the grange really stands; hence the greatest weakness of the grange is in the program either of the local lecturer or the state officer or representative that it does not contain enough solid matter, enough of uplift, enough of what makes the farmer a greater student, a better neighbor, a more patriotic citizen.

Grange members should realize and the public should know that no organization has so written itself into the best history of our country as the grange. This should not be satisfying, but an incentive to greater accomplishments which lie within the present and future opportunities of our order.

W. N. GILES,
Secretary New York State Grange.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 20, 1910.

HARMONY IS LACKING.

All is not quiet on the Potomac, judging from the dispatches. Both the executive and legislative departments of the government appear to be stirred up a good deal and through them the country at large will be stirred up. Some of the government officials appear ready for acrimonious dispute, if not for a fight.

The action of the House in taking to itself the appointment of the committee to investigate the Ballinger-Pinchot affair, instead of permitting Speaker Cannon to make the appointments, shows that the insurgents are ready to go any length to thwart the Speaker, and the votes of those who joined the Democrats in opposing the regulars show that the feeling against "Uncle Joe" is wide spread and increasing. A little while ago the insurgents were confined to the west, but the vote against the Speaker at Friday's session, shows several from the east. No serious harm was done in depriving the Speaker of a little authority, but it must be apparent to those who started out to subdue the insurgents that their plan is not working well. They will have to do something else beside trying to shut them out in the cold politically. The Republican party of the country is very large and when its members are united and harmonious it can do things, but if it should be divided about the middle, it would not be very formidable. Harmony among the Republican lawmakers can hardly be spelled with a capital letter just now.

The President had but one course open to him in regard to Forester Pinchot. He was forced to dismiss him from the service and that will be a matter of regret to many as it is to the President. The Chief Forester has special qualifications for the position which he held and has rendered notable service to the country. That he was indiscreet in the letter which caused his dismissal will be admitted freely. He knows that, and evidence is not lacking that he deliberately invited dismissal. Whether he or Secretary Ballinger is right in their controversy, or whether each is right in part and wrong in part, will probably develop in the congressional investigation, but it is an unfortunate condition which confronts the administration. It is possible that the easiest and best way out of the muddle would be found in Secretary Ballinger's resignation. If the report of the congressional committee vindicates him, he would be in as strong a position out of the office as in it. In the meantime, while the belligerents are pausing and looking over the battlefield, counting the dead and wounded, they may think of a way to get together and work harmoniously in the service of their country.

WHAT A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD BE.

The concern among members of the Legislature over the appointment of employees and the rebellion which threatens if the Governor pushes economy to such an extent as to prevent each member from having at least one job to hand to a constituent indicates that the rank and file is not yet ready to follow any such idealistic program. "The boys" are still casting sheep's eyes at the loaves and fishes.

A few days ago at a meeting of scientists and scholars Governor Hughes of New York delivered an address upon the relation of the scholar to the administrator, in the course of which he thus portrayed the sort of man who ought to be legislating for the people:

"We need in our lawmaking bodies study. The legislator should be a student of the legislation of the past; of the laws of other countries and of other States; a practical man because he is dealing with the application of theory to actual affairs, but a student with practical duties. And I rejoice that we are drawing more and more to legislative service men who have had special training in our schools, and men who look at the problems of the day in the light of the experience of the past; men who can take the long view as well as the short view."

Up to this writing we have not observed any special reason at Annapolis for believing that the ideals portrayed by Governor Hughes are crowding us. Perhaps when the important question is decided of how much money the members of the Legislature can yank out of the State Treasury for the faithful, we shall be able to perceive the improvement to which the Governor refers.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

A New York householder writes a plaint to his newspaper which may shed a side light on the cost of living. He and his family recently cherished an appetite for buckwheat cakes. To satisfy this innocent longing he first searched the stores for the genuine article of buckwheat flour, and found it only after much delay. But when he got the necessary raw material it was discovered that no one in the family knew how to mix and cook that one-time staple viand of our Nation. He asks for instruction, complaining that all the cook-book recipes "are doped up with corn meal or potato water or some other extraneous matter."

Are we so far away from the traditional standards of our Nation that in the metropolis of the Nation a natural and even patriotic longing for the genuine thing in the line of buckwheat cakes must go unsatisfied for lack of knowledge as to how to make them? Next to the pumpkin pie of our grandmothers the buckwheat cakes were the peculiarly American staple for winter breakfasts. They were frugal, filling and toothsome. True, they might, after persistent indulgence, be followed by a tendency to irritation of the cuticle. But that slight drawback was only an attendant of their signal and indigenous virtues.

When we learn that a buckwheat cake longing is unslacked because a family is destitute not of materials but of knowledge of the traditional American cookery we are led to inquire how much of the high cost of living is to be charged to the failure of housewives to learn the cookery of their mothers and grandmothers. People in that strait should seek the instruction of the old-fashioned cook books. Certainly, the modern heretics who dope up buckwheat cakes with corn meal or potato water commit a culinary offense surpassed only by those that make pumpkin pies with an unsatisfying and fraudulent substitution of Hubbard squashes for the pumpkin.

A WOMAN WHO TAKES REFORM SERIOUSLY.

In these days when talk of woman suffrage, next to the cost of living, is most frequently ringing in one's ears, it may be of interest to note that a woman is now standing as firmly as Horatio at the bridge against a raid on the State Treasury. It all comes about through the apparent inability of members of the Legislature to distinguish clearly between the words "and" and "or." There is much virtue in an "if"; likewise there is much virtue in an "or" when there is a woman with a mind of her own back of it.

The Code of Public General Laws of this State permits a member of the Legislature to corral money of the realm to the extent of $25 in lieu of stationery. The law reads quite clearly that the member can take the money "or" its equivalent in stationery. Presumably it is nothing more than misreading of the Code which has led to the custom of members requesting the Librarian to fork over both the money and the stationery.

This year, in accordance with time-honored precedent, members waited on the smiling but intrepid Librarian for the usual honorarium. It was an awful blow when the question which they preferred—money or pens, ink and writing paper—was plumped right at them. But they countered promptly by answering "both." That is where the Librarian put her foot down, and that is where the first ripple of trouble rose over the program of economy which it is proposed to carry out at Annapolis. Having got it firmly fixed in mind that or means "or" and not "and," the Librarian is standing pat.

Hence there brood over Annapolis rumors of war to the knife. Many a valiant champion of reform and economy is represented to have blanched at the prospect of having the pruning knife come between himself and perquisites long enjoyed. If there were a man holding down the job of Librarian, possibly a compromise might be reached. Blandishment and threats might avail. Graft and a "divvy" might settle the disputed point. But as matters stand there is "nothing doing."

The heartless procedure of the lady in the case may suggest that with more of them on guard there would be more economy and less gush about it.

SPEAKER PEEPLES is probably too new at Annapolis to understand that the chaplain never begins to pray for 'em this early unless they are in a pretty bad way.—Baltimore News.

LAKE FORD.

As robin red breast has been paying us a visit during the stormy days of January, I will try to give a few items from this section of Garrett.

The young people have been making the best use of the fine sleighing snow.

Mr. Asa Lewis has returned to the West Virginia Wesleyan University at Buckhannon.

Mr. Jesse Wolfe was prevented from returning to college by the illness of his father, who, we are glad to learn, is improving under the care of Dr. A. B. Rinehart, of Terra Alta, and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff, a trained nurse of Fairmont, W. Va.

Mr. Ora Teets is helping Mr. M. H. Frankhouser manufacture props.

Miss Blanch Chance has been ill for some time but is now improving.

A number of people from this section attended quarterly meeting at Cranesville, W. Va., at which time Rev. Reed, the district superintendent, preached.

Mrs. Alvin Friend, of Sang Run, was visiting here recently.

ENUMERATORS RATES OF PAY

Census Director Durand Establishes a Classification of the Compensation of Census Takers.

The varying wage scales in different parts of the country and the differences in the nature and extent of the local difficulties confronting the enumerators in the larger geographical divisions of the United States have influenced and guided United States Census Director Durand in the adoption of a classification of enumerators' rates of compensation, within the limits prescribed by the United States Census law enacted by Congress.

The different classes of rates will be so applied that in general the average enumerator will earn substantially the same actual amount in one district as in another, even though the population may be much sparser in one than in the other, with other conditions also different. Regard is paid to the fact that prevailing wages and salaries are higher in some parts of the country than in others, but, aside from this, the Director's aim is to adjust the rates so as to make the earnings of enumerators substantially uniform. Where per capita rates would not give sufficient pay, the per diem rates are prescribed. The rates in general will be so adjusted as to give a slightly higher average amount to the enumerators than they received in 1900.

Per diem rates of pay will be paid to the census enumerators in the sparsely settled rural districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Texas, Utah, Wyoming and Washington.

The rate will range from $5 to $6 per day for the enumeration of the rural areas outside of cities and towns. Six dollars is the highest rate authorized by law.

The Director realizes that in many districts of the far West it will be impossible to secure competent men to act as enumerators at a rate of compensation less than that being paid for ordinary classes of work in the same area. Were enumerators in such districts paid only on the per capita basis, their compensation would be unreasonably low.

The enumerators in the thinly inhabited country sections of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas also will be compensated on a per diem basis. Certain difficult or sparsely settled enumeration districts in other states will be included among those to which the per diem rates will apply, as the conditions of the enumerator could not make fair earnings at any of the per capita rates established.

This announcement was made by Census Director Durand in order to counteract the deterrent effect upon applications for enumerators' places in the far West and Southwest states of the widely circulated and erroneous statement that per capita rates of pay were to be given in the sparsely populated regions named.

In this connection the Director has issued to the census supervisors a detailed statement of the classification of rates adopted for the compensation of enumerators in the Thirteenth Census, commencing April 15 next.

There are three general rates—the per capita, the mixed and the per diem.

The first and second general rates have five subdivisions each.

The per diem rates range from $3 to $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50 and $6, and are to be paid for a day of eight hours' work.

For enumerators on the per capita basis, which will be that most widely used, the pay for each inhabitant is: Class A, 2 cents; class B, 2½ cents; class C, 3 cents; class D, 3½ cents, and class E, 4 cents. Such enumerators will also be paid for each farm as follows: Class A, 20 cents; class B, 22½ cents; class C, 25 cents; class D, 27½ cents, and class E, 30 cents. These rates are in each case 5 cents or more higher than those paid in 1900, when the range was from 15 to 20 cents. For each establishment of productive industry the rate for each class is 30 cents. For each barn and inclosure containing live stock, not on farms, the pay is 10 cents for each class.

Under the mixed rate, which is a combination of the per capita and the per diem, there are five subclasses alphabetically arranged, and the rate per diem is: Class F, $1; G, $1.25; H, $1.50; I, $1.75, and J, $2. For each inhabitant the pay is: Class F, 2 cents; G, 2½ cents; H, 2½ cents; I, 2½ cents, and J, 3 cents. For each farm: Class F, 15 cents; G, 17½ cents, H, 17½ cents; I and J, 20 cents each. For each establishment of productive industry the rate is 20 cents for each class.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Horses for Sale.

I will offer at public sale, at 1 o'clock, Monday, Jan. 31, at Maroney's livery stable, Oakland, Md., my team of brown mares; perfectly matched; will be 8 and 9 years old this coming spring.

2t. MRS. J. C. TEETS.

HEALTH MAN IS REMOVED

Dr. H. W. McDomas, of Garrett County, Out of Registrar's Office.

The state board of health met Thursday in Baltimore and decided to remove from the office of Register of Vital Statistics of Garrett county Dr. Henry W. McComas, county health officer, who occupied the position ex-officio. A successor to Dr. McComas has not yet been named.

The reason, it is said, was due to the unsatisfactory records which he has been supplying the state board. Records of births and deaths, it was said, were delayed months at a time, and frequently incomplete. A satisfactory performance of the duties of the office, it was also said, has never been obtained in Garrett county.

Under the law of the state the board will operate the office for three months, and if it is shown that the number of births, deaths and cases of disease exceeds by 10 per cent the number reported in the same months of last year, the county will be required to pay the expenses of the office instead of the state paying the fees.

The office of register of vital statistics is not a salaried position, a fee of 20 cents for each birth or death reported being paid instead. Reporting cases of disease is regarded as incidental, and no fee is paid for them. In Garrett county in the course of the last year, however, there were enough births and deaths to total $71 in fees.

The state board also indorsed the recommendation of the Hygiene Commission appointed by Governor Crothers. One of the recommendations of the commission is that an increase appropriation be made to the board to help the fight against tuberculosis. Another provides for a yearly appropriation of $1,000 to publish health bulletins.

The commission has also recomemded the reorganization of the state health department into five bureaus, providing for subdepartments of communicable disease, bacteriology, chemistry, vital statistics and sanitary engineering. It is also recommended that a sanitary engineer be appointed to preside over the bureau, the duty of which will be to inspect and regulate water supplies, sewerage and ventilation of public buildings.—Baltimore Sun.

The above action by the State Board has been in contemplation for some months. Other counties of the state have been lax in their reports as well as Garrett. This county, almost surrounded by other states, is the hardest in which to gather statistics, hence the reports made by the health officer have at times been delayed, owing to his inability to obtain from the physicians reports of births and deaths and other data.

SANG RUN.

Our little town was quite a business place during the good sledding.

Miss Mary Browning was sick last week, but was able to take her place at the church organ Sunday evening.

Mr. Elza Wolfe, of near here, has pneumonia.

Mrs. Thomas Bishoff and Miss Edna Friend, of Hoyes, were visiting Mrs. Delia Friend Sunday.

Mr. William Browning has moved back to his old home farm.

Mr. Roy Friend has moved to the Lemuel Savage farm, near Sang Run.

Mr. Marshal Frankhouser was thrown from a horse several days ago and had his leg broken.

Mrs. J. Alvin Friend visited friends at Cranesville Sunday.

Mr. Robert Hoye has moved to Fork Run where he has taken a tract of timber and will keep camp for Mr. Milton Lytle.

Mrs. Earl Friend was the guest of friends and relatives at Cranesville last week.

Mr. Elijah Hove took a flying trip to Friendsville a few days ago.

AVILTON.

Miss Annie Lohr, who has been visiting at the home of O. S. Fike, has returned to her home at Deer Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Michael are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter.

The following party of young people spent a pleasant evening at Mr. D. M. Merrill's last week: Misses Ethel and Maggie Anderson, Minnie Pope, Emma Croft, Annie and Martha Broadwater, and Messrs. Raymond Anderson, Harry Croft, Philip Beeman and Wm. Broadwater.

Mr. Cecil Coleman, who has had a severe attack of pneumonia, is convalescent.

Jesse Merrill, who has been visiting his parents here, has returned to Alexander, W. Va.

Local Option Situation.

It is said an effort will be made to repeal the local option law for Washington county, now on the statute books, at the present session of the Legislature. Any such effort, it is said, will be vigorously resisted by the temperance people of the county. The delegation in the Legislature from the county is said to be divided on the question of the repeal of the law.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Cash System Adopted By J. M. Davis & Sons.

OAKLAND, MD., January, 1910.

For several years we have endeavored to show our customers the necessity of buying for cash and on January 1st, 1907, adopted a cash system. The plan was fair to all but for various reasons was not carried out as fully as it should have been. We now find many open accounts on our books, all of which are due and should be paid, the majority of them small, but amounting to several thousand dollars, scattered among several hundred people and in many cases difficult to know just where they live or how to reach them with a statement of their account, and when we do find them our experience has been that less than ten per cent. remit promptly and in many cases the account is lost or expense of collection takes all profit so that those who pay cash have to pay profit enough to overcome such losses or buy the goods where they can get them at cash prices from the merchant who sells for cash.

We are trying in every way possible to sell our class of goods as low as they are sold in our large towns and business centers, but in order to do this must insist on carrying out the cash system, or where time is given, a note that can be used.

Should you owe us a bill we hope you will make arrangements to pay us promptly as we must collect up all old accounts, and where it is impossible to pay cash close the account by note on or before March 1st, as our plan is not to charge any goods on open account after that date and then to place unsettled accounts in the hands of a collector.

We want your trade and have gone to great expense to have an up-to-date hardware and house furnishing store and propose to treat everyone as fair as possible and to sell goods at rock bottom prices to cash buyers or to parties giving their note who are worthy of credit.

The manufacturers, jobbers and merchants in general are all adopting a cash system, especially on steel goods, and it is impossible for merchants to sell goods on the same terms and make the profit of former years. This has been brought about by the methods adopted and selling for cash at a small per cent. to draw trade from our smaller towns and country districts, thus making it necessary for the smaller merchants to adopt similar plans instead of carrying the accounts on their books.

We are making this change for several excellent reasons and only after carefully considering all sides of the question. We believe it will be in every way a distinct gain to our customers even more than to ourselves.

In a cash business all losses on bad accounts, for whatever cause, are avoided; bookkeeping and collection expenses are done away with; there is no possibility of disputes and wrangles over accounts; the merchant always has ready money to buy goods at the lowest spot cash prices and to profit by all discounts.

To make up for these losses and various expenses we have been forced to charge enough for our goods to cover them by the profits. Every store doing business on a credit basis must do this—or quit.

The people of this community want low prices, they want us to meet outside competition, to which they must pay cash. We can do it on a cash basis—in fact can guaraatee you at least a good per cent. saving on your purchases.

This change of policy does not mean a sacrifice of quality or going back on the standards we have set ourselves. In every single item we can and shall give you better goods for the same price or the same article for less where there has not been an advance in prices.

This change, too, implies no question of our reflection on anyone's ability to pay what he honestly owes or his willingness—it simply gives us the means to serve all our customers better.

The generous patronage you have given us we appreciate. We want you to continue it and shall make it richly worth your while by the much closer prices cash business will enable us to quote.

Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt attention, payable on receipt and approval of goods.

Trusting that our plans and service will meet with your approval and that we may have a continued share of your patronage, we remain,

Yours,

J. M. DAVIS & SONS.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Frank Watts, of Baltimore, spent Tuesday evening in Oakland.

Mr. J. B. Cheuvront returned to Oakland Tuesday night from a business trip to Ohio.

Miss Corinne Manges went to York, Pa., Saturday last to visit relatives and friends for a short time.

Mrs. B. H. Sincell is spending the present week with relatives in Lonaconing and Cumberland.

Miss Marguerite Davis, who spent several weeks at her home in Frostburg, returned to Oakland Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hammond will leave Oakland Monday for Florida where they expect to remain during the balance of the winter.

Mrs. C. E. Offutt, accompanied by Miss Bess Offutt, left Oakland last Thursday night for a visit to Mrs. Offutt's parents in Chicago.

Thomas J. Peddicord, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Oakland, Md., was in attendance upon the circuit court here yesterday.—Cumberland News.

Mr. J. D. Northrup, general manager of the Northern Natural Gas Company, was in Oakland Tuesday afternoon for two or three hours on business.

Mr. Burbridge Fraley, of Terra Alta, who was here for a few days on a visit to the family of Mr. G. A. Fraley, went to Baltimore Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. William R. Offutt and two children returned to their home in Oakland yesterday from a visit of several weeks to Cumberland relatives and friends.

Mr. Leonard Lochner, of this office, has gone to Pittsburg, Pa., where he will be in charge of a job printing office. He is an excellent workman and will make good in the Smoky City.

Mr. George D. Browning, of Swallow Falls, was registered at the Frantz Hotel last Friday evening, going from here Saturday morning to a point near Beverly, West Va., on business.

Mr. D. C. Feather, formerly of Mountain Lake Park, now a prominent and very prosperous business man of Pitcairn, Pa., was elected a director of the First National Bank at that place last Tuesday.

Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of near Gorman, was in Oakland and vicinity last Monday and Tuesday buying cattle for spring delivery. He purchased three or four droves of feeders which he will put in condition for market next fall.

Mr. J. H. Moore, superintendent of the White Rock Sand Company, returned to Oakland from Clarion, Pa., last Saturday morning and resumed his position, which during his absence, was filled by Mr. C. F. Hammond, of Oakland.

Mr. Henry W. McComas returned from Baltimore yesterday morning, he having gone to that city Sunday afternoon to be present at the operation performed upon Mrs. G. A. Fraley at the Johns Hopkins Hospital Monday morning.

Mrs. Ella P. Miller underwent a very severe surgical operation at the Home Sanitorium in Oakland last Thursday afternoon for the removal of a cancerous growth. The operation was performed by Drs. Hawkins, of Cumberland, and Hinebaugh, of Oakland. The patient is doing exceeding well and her many friends in Oakland hope for her speedy recovery.

Mr. G. A. Fraley returned from Baltimore last night. He had been in that city for a number of days with Mrs. Fraley who was operated upon Monday for the removal of a tumor which had formed upon her brain and which operation was successful to some extent. Mrs. Fraley rallied from the operation very nicely and when Mr. Fraley left there yesterday afternoon she was in excellent spirits.

Senator Speicher, accompanied by his cousin, Joseph Beeghley, of Accident, also by Mr. and Mrs. John L. Englehart, Mrs. William Englehart and her son, drove up to Oakland from Accident Sunday morning. Senator Speicher and Mr. Beeghley went to Baltimore the same afternoon where the latter will enter a hospital for treatment. The rest of the party remained in Oakland where they were the guests for several days of Prof. and Mrs. J. S. Gnegy.

It is awfully hard to beat the high-price game. We thought the limit had been reached in the matter of excuses for further boosting, but now comes along the shoe man and says he must raise the price of shoes because meat has got so high that people are not eating it, and in consequence the packers are not killing so many cattle and hides are scarce, therefore the price of leather has advanced. That is to say, if we don't eat high-priced beef we have got to pay out a good part of what we save in the higher price for shoes. Can you think of any way to get ahead of the game?

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

OVERCOME BY GAS

Miss Mollie McCall Had a Narrow Escape Last Thursday Afternoon.

Miss Mollie McCall, daughter of Mr. Bert McCall, who resides in the A. C. Whetsell house on Oak street, narrowly escaped death last Thursday afternoon caused by fumes of gas escaping from a stove in a room occupied by the young lady.

Miss McCall had lighted the gas in the stove and then fell to sleep on a lounge in the room. The odor of escaping gas was detected by other members of the family, and upon investigation the young lady was found in a semi-conscious condition. She was aroused and taken out in the open air where she at once lapsed into insensibility and it was only through the efforts of Dr. Legge, who was called in to see her, that she was restored to consciousness. For several days the effect of the gas was felt by Miss McCall.

By advertisement published elsewhere in this paper today Sheriff Andrew Shartzer gives notice of the sale of three valuable building lots in Friendsville, the property of George R. Long and wife. The sale will be made on the premises Saturday, February 12th, at 11 o'clock.

The suddenness with which the snow left Tuesday raised the waters of Wilson creek, flowing through town, and flooded a number of cellars. For a short time Tuesday afternoon property owners were somewhat alarmed over the prospect of the water entering the lower floors of the buildings located along the stream, but a drop in the temperature along towards evening allayed their fears. Yesterday morning the stream was slightly above its normal condition.

Brakeman House on train No. 1 Saturday night had a remarkable escape from very serious injury or possible death. He had occasion, when the train was near Bloomington, to open the vestibule doors between two of the coaches when he slipped on the ice covering the steps and was precipitated to the track, the train at the time going at a high rate of speed. Someone who was a passenger witnessed the accident and as soon as the train could be stopped several men went back expecting to find Mr. House either badly hurt or dead. They were very much surprised, however, to meet the brakeman walking toward them, very little the worse for his sudden tumole, his only injury consisting of a lacerated eye, which was dressed by Dr. McComas who was a passenger on the train on his way home from Friendsville, where he had spent two days looking after sanitation there.

Accidentally Shot Herself.

Shortly after the curtain went up for the first act in the comedy-drama, "Sunset Ranch," produced last night at the Oakland opera house, Miss Dixie Cameron, the leading lady in the cast, accidentally shot herself in the hand. Fortunately the revolver was loaded with a stage shell, otherwise the accident would have resulted seriously. After a delay of a few minutes the play was resumed with the injured woman taking her part.

Local Inspectors' Course Begins January 31st, 1910.

The two weeks course in Entomology, Pathology and Horticulture given to the local inspectors of orchards will commence January 31st, 1910, at the Maryland Agricultural College. This short course is given the inspectors from year to year to better fit them to conduct their work in the inspection of orchards, especially for the control of the San Jose scale and peach yellows in the counties of the State. Special instruction is given in the identification and control of the more important insect pests and plant diseases and in the making and applying of insecticides and fungicides. In addition, the lectures in horticulture treat of practical orchard culture, cover crops, pruning, etc.

During the past two years there have been, in addition to the local inspectors, other persons in the State who have taken this short course for their own benefit. The course is free to all who would desire to take it, the expenses simply being those of traveling and board during the course.

All persons desiring to take the course should at once communicate with the State Horticultural Department, College Park, Md.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Ernest Forest Sell, of Thomas, W. Va., and Ozella Susannah Gauer, of Houser.

Lewis Jerome Lilly and Jessie Yates, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Harry Washington Porter, of Seymoursville, W. Va., and Carrie Virginia Hutton, of Petersburg, W. Va.

Goff McDonald and Mattie Pearl Harr, both of Taylor county, W. Va.

Bailey Ezek and Annie Boggess, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Charles Martin Blair and Pearl Hess, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

Bert Cline Shaffer, of Horseshoe Run, W. Va., and Cora Fike, of Garrett county.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

Telephone Company Election.

Pursuant to the notice to stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company, published in these columns last week, a meeting was held at Hoyes Monday for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of business.

At the meeting Monday a majority of the stock was represented when the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: William A. Smith, Meshack Mattingly, Joseph H. McRobie, Clarence V. Guard, J. M. Durst and William Miller. The directors organized by the election of Mr. Smith as president and general manager of the company; D. S. Custer, of Friendsville, vice president; C. V. Guard, secretary, and J. A. DeWitt, treasurer.

A statement is in course of preparation which will be forwarded to the stockholders within a short time showing the exact financial status of the company. While no dividend has been declared for the past year the financial condition of the company is in an encouraging state, the debts are being slowly cleared up and within the next year or less it will be clear of difficulties and there is do doubt dividend declaring will become a habit.

HOYES.

The stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company held their annual meeting at this place Monday when officers for the ensuing year were elected—that is, the same officers were reelected—and some other important business transacted.

Mrs. S. P. Specht, of Deer Park, was the geust of Mrs. Willie Mattingly last Monday. Mrs. Specht was accompanied by her husband, whoattended the Telephone meeting.

Mr. Meshack Mattingly has been suffering very severely for several weeks with an immense carbuncle on the back of his neek.

Miss Freda DeWitt is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Bud Friend at Elder.

Mr. and Mrs. Otho Fike, of Avilton, spent Monday in Hoyes.

Quite a number of persons from this place, both young and old, were taking advantage of the good sleighing Sunday afternoon.

The young people of McHenry and this community gave a surprise party at the home of James Wilburn last Friday night. Judge from the time all returned to their homes all had a pleasant time.

B. B. Savage and sister Miss Della, who have been visiting relatives in the east for two years past, left Hoyes Monday for the far west. They will go over the southern route by way of Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico, spending a short time on the way. They will then join their two sisters at Santa Monica Beach, Cal.

No doubt the friends of Mrs. C. E. Hoye will be pleased to know through this paper that she landed safely in the States and is pleasantly situated at Santa Monica, and her health is improving with the change of climate. She will be joined by her husband in the early spring.

Mrs. Snopps and Mrs. Shaffer are visiting Mrs. Allen Glover at the present time.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Was It Worth While?

Some time ago one of the most prominent clothiers of Keyser, West Virginia, thought that he was paying too much money for heating and lighting his store and he had the idea that he could get the same results if he used natural gas for this purpose in place of the heating and lighting facilities he then was using.

After consulting with his plumber, he decided to put in five arcs, each containing four lights, and one heating stove. The arc lights cost him $9.50 each, total $47.50. The stove cost him $13.50, and the cost of the necessary piping was $70.50.

In a letter he had this to say concerning his investment:

"Before installing natural gas in my store on Main Street, the cost of heating and lighting the store room was approximately $110 a year. I now use natural gas for both heating and lighting purposes, and this cost me $24.50 for the year 1908.

"BY PLACING NATURAL GAS IN MY STORE, THE AMOUNT SAVED TO ME IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR WAS $85.50, AND MY STORE IS BETTER HEATED AND BETTER LIGHTED THAN WHEN I WAS USING COAL AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS."

A copy of the above letter is on file in our office over the signature of the merchant who sent it to us.

The investment, of course, was worth while. He had his store equipped for the best heating and lighting facilities obtainable, and after paying all expenses for this equipment, he was still $15 to the good as compared to what his former expenses were. In brief, HE PAID ALL HIS EXPENSES AND STILL HAD MORE THAN HALF ENOUGH LEFT TOWARDS HIS NEXT YEAR'S HEATING AND LIGHTING BILLS.

The Northern Natural Gas Co.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

BITTINGER.

At a congregational meeting in the Lutheran church in this village, one evening last week, Messrs. C. E. Ellithorp and Peter G. Stark were reelected members of the Board of church council, and Messrs. Josephus Glotfelty and George Yommer were elected new members of that body.

Miss Myrtle Wiley, of Cumberland, is spending this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wiley, at this place.

Columbus Brenneman spent three days last week in Cumberland and Meyersdale.

County Commissioner O. C. Fike and wife, of Avilton, passed through this village last Sunday afternoon.

Many camp owners in this neighborhood are actively employed in getting their outfits ready for the approaching maple sugar season.

Chaddie Hager, of Negro Mountain, was a business caller in this village last Monday morning.

Merchant C. E. Ellithorp, of this village, made a business to Oakland last week.

Mrs. T. B. Wiley and daughter Miss Myrtle, were visiting friends at Jennings last Saturday and Sunday.

After a few days of ideal winter weather, this week began with a decided rise in the temperature and several hours of rain fall.

Call for Your Letters.

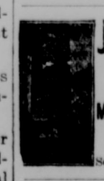
Carmelo Ligote, Miss Edna Carr, Bert McCoy, Oscar Jolius, Bertha Green, The Good heirs, Mollie Browning.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.



J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Subscribe for The Republican.

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS

How One Kansas Community Learned a Lesson.

THE EXPERIMENT A SUCCESS.

Government Expert Showed What a Composition of Sand and Gumbo Would Do When Properly Handled. Many Benefits Realized.

Until recently the farmers south of Dodge City, Kan., were put to all sorts of inconvenience getting to town with their crops for market. In that section of Ford county is as good wheat land probably as can be found in the state. The owners of these lands are for the most part Germans, and their success in raising large crops was proverbial. But they had one particular legitimate complaint. That was the condition of the road between their farms and Dodge City.

For about two and one-half miles the main county thoroughfare passed through the sand hills. This sand hill road was about the worst to be found in that section. There were places in which the wheels sank into the sand halfway to the hubs, while the remainder of the distance was most difficult of passage. In the places where the sand was deepest an empty wagon drawn by two horses had hard work getting through. There was only one time when this road was in a fairly good condition, and that was directly after a hard rain. It would then pack itself hard. But this good condition would last only a day or two, and as rains are not overfrequent in this part of the state the sand hills road was bad nearly the year around. The citizens of Dodge City realized that they were confronting a serious problem, for many of the farmers were threatening to move away.

They appealed to Representative Edward H. Madison, who became interested. He went to the good roads bureau of the department of agriculture in Washington and asked that a roads expert be sent to Ford county. The request was immediately granted. W. L. Spoon was sent to Dodge City. After looking over the sand hills he made this reassuring statement:

"Your people can have as good roads as anywhere in the country and with as little expense as anywhere. I'll show you how to build 100 yards of good road through the worst sand, and with that lesson you can continue it."

In the low places in the sand hills Mr. Spoon found close to the proposed road a gumbo-like soil which he mixed with 75 per cent of sand. With this mixture he constructed a road that after a hard winter and almost constant travel is still like a race track.

The proposed road was first lined—center stakes and side stakes set at the required distances. The roadbed surface was plowed, disorganizing every part of it. The harrow was then used, separating turf and grass from the sand. The grading and leveling followed, making easy grades where required. The road plow was again used, this time outside the stakes. Three furrows were thrown to the stakes, making a brace to hold the clay in the roadbed. On top of the clay bottom in the road trench were spread sand and gumbo, care being taken that no grass or roots were left in it. The mixture of sand and gumbo was slanted so as to shed the water. Time hardens the gumbo land mixture.

This 100 yards of experiment waked up the farmers and the city folk of Dodge. Immediately two and one-half miles additional road were constructed. For nine months the road has stood the test, and the farmers in other parts of the county are building similar roads.

"What benefit has been derived from this road improvement?" was asked W. J. Fitzgerald, lieutenant governor, a large merchant in Dodge City.

"That's hard to answer," he said, "because the benefits have been so many and varied. The town people have had an increase in business, and the farmers have made more on their produce because of the ease in which they get their stuff to market. But, above all, the farms south of town, whose owners had to depend upon the old road, have increased in value 25 per cent. This is not an estimate, but founded upon the transfers actually made since the new road was built. Our people, who a year ago were despondent and saw no remedy for the bad road conditions, are now enthusiastic good roads builders."

How to Avoid Making Ruts.

Serious damage soon results from the common practice of driving in the track made by preceding vehicles, especially with heavy loads on narrow tires. Ruts would scarcely, if ever, appear on a well constructed road if drivers would vary their track even only a few inches. It would be noticed that, no matter how deep the rut, it will disappear when a sharp turn occurs as the horses vary their course around a corner and traffic spreads out over the full width of the road. This is one of the principal causes of deterioration of a macadam road and could easily be remedied with a little care on the part of the drivers.

Bad Highway Building.

A road engineer puts it this way: "There ought to be a law to stop fools building highways. This idea that the outer edge of a highway—sod, dirt and stone, all—should be thrown into the center of the road ought to entitle the people who do it to ninety days in jail."

AN UNCANNY BREEZE.

It Blows From a Scar In the Forehead of a Famous Medium.

"No one who has seen the effects of a seance upon the Italian medium Eusapia Palladino could doubt its genuine character, as far as the medium is concerned," says a writer in McClure's. "At the conclusion of a seance she is faint, dizzy, nauseated, extremely weak and remembers little that has occurred during the seance, while her face becomes deeply lined, greenish yellow in color and appears to be shrunk almost to half its natural size.

"Moreover, many abnormal occurrences take place, quite apart from the phenomena themselves. Thus during one seance Professor Morselli of Genoa, normally right handed, became left handed, while Eusapia herself, normally left handed, became right handed.

"Another remarkable phenomenon frequently seen is this: There is a scar on Eusapia's forehead on the left side about an inch long, from which issues during and after a seance a mysterious cold breeze, clearly perceptible to the hands. When tested by a thermometer it has caused a fall of 3 or 4 degrees.

"Immediately over this scar there is one white lock of hair. The rest of her hair is grayish brown in color. After one seance I examined this famous scar, touching it with my fingers, and distinctly felt the cold breeze, which was perceptible to all of us.

"We covered the medium's mouth and nose with our hands to prevent her from blowing and held our own breath. The breeze was still perceptible.

"Finally, in order to test the hypothesis of hallucination, we held to her forehead a small tissue paper flag about two or three inches square, having covered her mouth and nose as before and being careful not to breathe upon it ourselves. The result was that the flag was blown out from her head several times strongly and finally so forcibly that it wrapped itself completely around the flagstaff supporting it. Thus the objective nature of this cold breeze was satisfactorily demonstrated."

Clothes of English Workmen.

I saw great numbers of workingmen among the mills and elsewhere in England, but outside of railroad quarters in London I did not see a single man wearing overalls. England is a cold country, and they want warm clothes. I did see quantities of good woolen breeches made from three-quarter cloth weighing from ten to twelve ounces selling at retail from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a garment, less than the price at which an eight ounce cotton cloth in overalls would cost a workingman in America, and I was told that woolen clothes were worn universally by the workingmen in England. In traveling through the country the great flocks of sheep indicated the source of this very cheap supply, and, while the cost of cotton garments for both men and women appears to be about the same as in America, the cost of the woolen garments appeared to be about one-half.—Textile Manufacturers' Journal.

Burglar Proof Plate Glass.

Consul William Bardell has reported from Rheims that a French inventor has come out with a new burglar proof plate glass, absolutely transparent at a thickness of one inch and yet which will resist a machinist's hammer long enough for a sleepy copper a block away to run up and interfere. Jacketed revolver bullets may be fired against the plate without breaking through. In one test a heavy piece of cast iron was hurled against the glass, breaking through to the extent of only two or three square inches. Ordinary plate glass used in America may have three or four square feet smashed through with a common brick carried in a hand bag or wrapped up as a paper parcel. Practically the seven-eighths inch to one inch glass is burglar proof until such time as the enterprising felon discovers some effective substitute for the brick.

Moving Pictures.

The tiresome vibratory effect so often seen when bioscope or kinetograph pictures are thrown on the screen is not due to the passage of the film itself across the front of the lantern, but to the shutter, which cuts off the light at rapidly repeated intervals during the motion of the film. By simply increasing the frequency of interposition of this shutter from fourteen to fifty-six times a second—that is, by using a motor working at four times the usual speed—this painful vibratory sensation is completely suppressed.

Rodin's Statue of Hugo.

Rodin's statue of Victor Hugo, which was the subject of much criticism when it was exhibited at the Paris salon, has been erected in the garden of the Palais Royal. The poet is shown resting against a massive rock in a ruminating attitude. "In conception the work is as daring," writes an artist from Paris to a Brussels paper, "as the Balzac by Rodin; but, while the latter represents the poet wrapped in a gown so completely that only the head is visible, Hugo's form is devoid of clothing of any kind."

Erin's Attractions.

The people of England still have a vague idea that Ireland is inhabited by strange, black visaged people who lie behind hedges and shoot at strangers. But one may prophesy that within ten years Ireland will be one of the most popular summer resorts in the world. It has the scenery, the romance and the atmosphere.—London Town and Country.

ROAD DRAGGING EXPERIENCES

Pennsylvania Supervisor Tells of Value of Using the Drag.

Supervisor Albert Groff of East Hempfield township, Lancaster county, Pa., writes about the drag as follows:

"First of all, road dragging smooths the roads. We have found that out since we have been using the drag. The second thing is that road dragging makes the roadbed firmer and enables it to shed water quicker than a road which has been undragged and neglected. This is another of our experiences. The third thing we have shown has been that a little dragging done at the right time is worth a lot more than dragging done in the thick dust. This latter dusty condition of the road is not the time to work on the road with a drag, but any other time will do, though the best time of all is right after a rain. When we first began to drag the township roads the neighbors, many of them, were skeptical. So were we. But as things went on the proof was demonstrated, and now we are beginning to wonder why we did not adopt it years ago.

"The principle of working up the soft, sticky mud of a clay or loam character means that it will grow hard when left to the rays of the sun, and it is this idea of working up a soft roadbed after every rain, of smearing over the entire road surface a thin layer of soft, pliable mud which will become dry and hard, that I now realize is giving us our solid roadbeds where the drag is working. Our supervisor board pays the farmers who drag the roads by their farms 35 cents per hour for their labor. We are planning to put more drags on our township roads very soon. We have forty-four miles of dirt roads in East Hempfield township, our assessed valuation is $3,000,000, and our road tax is 2 mills."

BOWLDER FOUNDATION.

One of New England's Most Substantially Built Highways.

If you were to try to find the most substantially built road in New England it would not in all probability be necessary to go farther than Acton Center, Mass., to locate the one which would take first premium for solidity.

Just beyond the town was a considerable hill, but there is not as much of a climb there now as formerly, for it has been cut down very perceptibly.

The old condition was far from pleasing to Augustus Conant, who lives but a short distance from the foot of the hill. He informed the town that if the hill could be cut down and slightly relocated he would put in the necessary foundation for a first class road, the town to put on the finishing touches, and his proposition was readily accepted by the voters.

For the new basis of the new highway Mr. Conant had carted to the spot many loads of field stones and innumerable bowlders, large and small. Some of them weighed several tons, and it is asserted that there is not in all probability another road in the United States which can boast of such a foundation as the one which was constructed to the liking of the town's benefactor. In some parts of the road it has a solid stone foundation of several feet.

TAFT ON NEED OF ROADS.

The Movement Is General and of Great Value, Says the President.

President Taft has indicated his interest in good roads, the latest expression being elicited in connection with a movement for better highways in Virginia, this taking shape in an immediate plan for a road from the national capital to Richmond. In a letter on the subject the President says:

"I regard this as part of the general good roads movement in the country, and I have pleasure in saying that there is no movement that I know of that will have a more direct effect to alleviate the difficulties and burdens of the farmer's life, will stimulate the traffic and add to the general happiness of the people more than the establishment of good roads.

"I do not think that because this may have been stimulated by people using automobiles it is to be frowned upon, for, while persons using automobiles are by no means the most important in the community, the fact that their sharp interest has focused the attention of the public on the movement entitles them to credit.

"I have no doubt that within the authority which is his the secretary of agriculture will be glad to assist by recommendation and practical advice the methods to be pursued in good road building in Virginia."

Scheme to Improve Roads.

Under a new arrangement to systematically improve the roads of Atchison county, Kan., each trustee will be required to have his township of road dragged after every hard rain. It is estimated that a mile of road can be dragged once at a cost of 50 cents and that the cost of keeping each mile in good condition during a year will be $5. The new law calls for a special tax levy to create a road fund.

Drag, Brother, Drag!

If your road is soft or rough,
  Drag, brother, drag.
Once or twice will be enough.
  Drag, brother, drag.
Wheels won't sink into a rut
Every time you strike a cut.
Teams won't worry if you'll but
  Drag, brother, drag.

'Twon't take long to fix your road.
  Drag, brother, drag.
If you'd pull a bigger load,
  Drag, brother, drag.
It means dollars in the end,
Saved on teams, my friend,
So to this your best ear lend—
  Drag, brother, drag

—Pawpaw (Mich.) Bazoo.

TANGLED ROMANCE.

A Letter, a Man and the Two Margaret Burtons.

By FRANCIS A. COREY.

[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

There were two Margaret Burtons in Roxboro. Of course John Graham's letter went to the wrong one, and of course it was one of those letters that only one pair of eyes—the ones for whose delectation it had been written—should have looked upon.

"Dear old friend," it said, "I have come back from the west after twenty years. For a long time I have felt strongly the drawing of the old ties—so strongly I could no longer resist. I shall give myself the pleasure of calling upon you this afternoon at 4.

"JOHN GRAHAM."

Margaret sighed involuntarily as she refolded the letter—sighed because it had not been intended for herself. It was easy to read between the lines. Why was not she the happy woman to whom an old sweetheart had come back?

She was comparatively a newcomer in Roxboro and had never heard of John Graham. His straightforward letter pleased and interested her. She felt sure he was just the sort of person she would have liked for a friend.

"I'll take it to the Margaret Burton to whom it belongs," she said, swallowing hard. "How surprised she will be! I wonder—if she—cared! Perhaps that is why she never married."

Margaret took down her hat and wrap, then suddenly stood still. It was half past 3, and Miss Burton lived at the other end of the village. Why take the long walk in the afternoon heat? The fact that the letter had gone astray was no sign that the writer would do the same. Miss Burton would simply be taken unawares.

A minute later Margaret was in her bedroom, hurriedly donning a blue and white sprigged muslin, her most becoming gown. Afterward she went

MARGARET SAT SPEECHLESS.

out on the front porch and seated herself in the low rocker that was her favorite retreat.

Presently the gate clanged. Peering excitedly through the vines, she saw a middle aged man with ruddy cheeks coming up the path.

John Graham, of course! And all at once she knew she had been secretly hoping he would come.

Pausing at the steps, he asked courteously, with uplifted hat:

"Does Margaret Burton live here?"

"That is my name," she replied and, flushing, held out his letter. "This came a little while ago. There has been a mistake. It is intended for the Margaret Burton who lives in the big white house on the Dixville road. Our letters often get mixed. I'm—I'm—sorry."

The man looked at her squarely for the first time, a twinkle in his fine gray eyes. He even laughed a little.

"I thought strange of it when the hotel porter sent me here. There was but one Margaret Burton in my day. One would hardly expect to find two of a name in the same village."

"This place was left to me five years ago by my uncle, Silas Spear."

"I remember him well. I used to steal apples from that tree in the corner of the fence." His smiling eyes held hers for a moment. "May I sit down, please? I've had a hot, dusty walk."

Margaret set forward a chair and brought a glass of water from the spring. She liked his manner. It had an ease and cordiality foreign to New England. Soon, greatly to her surprise, she found herself talking to him with the freedom of an old acquaintance.

"Not a word was said about another Miss Burton," he presently remarked.

A cloud suddenly darkened the blue of Margaret's sky. "I am so sorry—about the mistake," she faltered.

His mellow laugh rang out. He was evidently enjoying the situation.

"Are you? Well, I've noticed that things usually happen just about right." A queer expression crossed his face. "Do you believe in fate?" he asked abruptly.

"Oh, I don't know." Her face flamed again at the strange question. She felt guilty and ashamed, as if she had done something wrong. But she did not resent his searching look. There was something so sincere, so likable, about the man. Why had he come into her life since he was to go so quickly out of it? She owed it to her namesake and to herself to speed him on his way.

"Your Miss Burton's house is in plain sight from the gate," she said, rising hastily. "If you are rested you may wish to go at once."

For a moment John Graham hesitated. The porch was cool and inviting. He followed her down the fragrant path, so deep in thought he hardly heard her simple directions or noted the house she pointed out.

A sharp exclamation as a smart carriage turned the street corner suddenly recalled him to himself.

"There's Miss Burton now!" Margaret caught her breath. "You were asking if I believed in fate. I know now! Yes, I do believe in it."

He shot her a quizzical glance as he slipped through the gate. The carriage was now very near. Miss Burton's sudden appearance on the scene was not so surprising as one might be led to think. A flying rumor of her old lover's return to his native village had come to her ears. She had set out for the sole purpose of falling in with him. Emotions smoldered in her heart that could easily be fanned into flame.

"John Graham! Is it possible?" she exclaimed in well acted astonishment, and the carriage came to an abrupt halt.

Crumpling into his pocket the letter which was never to reach its rightful destination, John strode forward with extended hand.

"So you have not forgotten me, Margaret?"

"Forgotten you?" she echoed reproachfully. "Of course not. This is a delightful surprise. Won't you get in with me?" sweeping back the billows of her shimmering gown to make room at her side. "I want to hear all about you."

He climbed to the vacant place, and the carriage rolled down the street. Miss Burton's only recognition of Margaret had been a slight arching of her haughty brows. She had been troubled and puzzled at finding John Graham in the latter's company. Rumor said he had come back a rich man.

Margaret watched them out of sight with a dull ache at her heart. It was as if something cheering and hopeful had gone forever out of her life. She crept back to the porch, feeling suddenly broken and old.

The sun dropped slowly behind the purple hills. By and by a vesper sparrow began its evening song in the cool dusk of the overhanging elm. Margaret had hardly stirred for hours. She was seeing a long vista of lonely years. Never had she felt so sorely the need of human companionship, a strong arm to lean upon.

Suddenly the gate clicked. She lifted her head with a startled air. A stalwart figure loomed big in the dusk and stillness, coming up the path. As it resolutely climbed the steps she swept a shaking hand across her eyes.

"You see, I have come back," John Graham said, looking earnestly down at her.

Margaret sat speechless; it seemed so unreal, so like a dream.

"Don't be shocked by the impetuousness of my wooing," he went on, a thrilling tenderness in his deep voice. "We never loiter over things in the hustling land where I have made my home. I came back to Roxboro to marry the other Margaret Burton. But it's you I want. Do you think you could ever love me?"

It was as if a new note had come into the sparrow's song, and the leafy boughs, tossing in the wind, seemed to laugh for very happiness.

"I know I could," Margaret answered softly.

Concerning Nice Things to Eat.

Odd that the things we like are always bad for us. Why, for instance, should old bread be more wholesome than new? The latter's reputation is simply shocking, and the excellence of the stale loaf is preached in every household. Yet does bread fresh from the oven actually possess injurious qualities which it loses in a day or two, or is it only our fancy? asks Rosaline in Black and White. Hard boiled eggs when hot and not included in pie or curry are dangerous to tackle, but when cold and savory titbits on toast one may eat them with impunity. Of course plum pudding, salmon, all nice eatables, have a bad character, and sometimes one speculates if it may not be due to their very niceness and had its origin in bygone puritanism.

No doubt good people once believed it chastened the spirit to deny the flesh the delicacies it desired. Their sense of personal virtue waxed stronger after a meal of crusts and lentils than after one of turtle and fat capon, and it is not impossible that in the course of time we have confused physical with moral well being.

Safe Security.

The great banker looked keenly at the young man. "So you are temporarily embarrassed, eh?" he asked kindly.

"I am sorry to say I am," said the young man, emboldened by his manner.

"How much do you want?"

"A hundred pounds would tide me over."

"And what security can you offer?"

"I can offer you," said the young man impressively, "my own personal security."

The old man arose with a slow smile and raised the lid of an iron-bound chest which stood in the corner. "Will you get in here, please?" he said.

"In there? Why?"

"Because," was the reply, "this is the place in which I always keep my securities."—Pearson's Weekly.

A Little Improvement.

Doctor—So your insomnia is not quite so bad, eh?

Patient—Not quite, sir; sometimes my foot goes to sleep now.—Boston Transcript.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

An easy mark is one who is so sorry for the other fellow that he takes long chances on getting in the boat with him.

It is hard to keep on good terms with an exacting person and never pays for the outlay of diplomacy.

Expect no gratitude from one you have favored unless you have still greater favors to bestow.

There is nothing like a good solid dose of hard work, with no visible means of escaping, to stimulate philosophy.

Sometimes we are courageous because we are too busy to stop to think how afraid we are.

Being careful is not all. The average burglar is a careful man.

Be good and you will be happy. Make good and you will be happier still.

The legal minded gentleman is not necessarily lawfully minded.

Many a man who thinks he is it finds on collecting all of the evidence that he is nit.

When you like to do a thing it is preposterous for people to think there is harm in it.

Explained.

He couldn't read a single line,
  He couldn't spell a word,
And yet he was the smartest chap
  Of whom the world had heard.
How could he be so wonderful?
  You'll know when you've been told.
We got it from his mother straight—
  He was just three days old.

Left Her Mark.

"I have designs on your son," said the frank and rather attractive young woman.

"Well," gasped the startled parent, "isn't this rather sudden? How about it? Are you a new woman coming to ask my consent?"

"Not exactly. I am a tattoo artist, and he hasn't paid me for the elaborate designs I worked on his arm."

This Queer World.

"I wonder why that couple look so happy?"

"They were just married."

"Oh, I see! And this other pair coming so blithely along here—they were just married, too, I presume?"

"Oh, no; not at all!"

"Weren't they?"

"No; they were just unmarried."

Right to Order.

"What is your defense?" asked the lawyer.

"What would you suggest?" demanded the accused.

"Have you an alibi?"

"No, but I can get one. My wife is mighty handy about making those things."

Bill Was Boss.

"You own this automobile, I believe?"

"I pay taxes on it."

"That constitutes ownership, doesn't it?"

"You couldn't make my hired man see it that way."

Saving Trouble.

"Jimmie, you ought to learn to spell now when you are young."

"Huh! What's the use?"

"So you will know how when you grow up."

"Say, I'm engaged to a stenographer."

Two of a Kind.

"I say, old chap, loan me a five, will you?"

"Sure. Delighted—if you will first do me a favor."

"I am your man. What is it?"

"Loan me a ten."

Zoological Note.

"You have traveled in China?"

"Yes."

"See anything of the yellow peril?"

"No. There were some animals in a cage at one place, but I didn't go round."

Must Be.

"That man is a hypnotist."

"Is he?"

"Yes; I have absolute proof of it."

"What's your proof?"

"His wife believes everything he says."

Would Queer Him.

"Can you pick the winner?"

"Sure."

"Why don't you?"

"He wouldn't win then."

Of Course.

"Molly, will you marry me?"
  Plaintively he pleaded.
"Harry, how you harry me!"
  Sighed the girl, but she did.

Unkind.

"I hate making a nuisance of myself."

"How wretched your life must be!"

ROMANCE OF A ROYAL PAIR'S ENGAGEMENT

Leopold's Opposition Forced Prince and Princess to Keep Love a Secret.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The next royal marriage will surely be that of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clementine, youngest daughter of the late King Leopold, of Belgium. Prince Victor is the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, and brother of Napoleon the Great. He is the son of that Bonaparte prince familiarly known as "plon-plon," who flourished during the reign of Napoleon the Third. Prince Victor's mother was a sister of King Victor Emmanual of Italy. He is the standard-bearer of the Bonapartists and their claimant to the throne of France. His marriage with the Princess Clementine, great-granddaughter of Louis-Philippe, adds strength to the Imperialistic cause.

The secret of the engagement of the Royal couple has been kept dark, owing to the fierce opposition of Leopold. They have been sweethearts for fifteen years and in spite of the vigilance of the autocratic Leopold have managed to meet in France. The old King had been known to mount, guard whip in hand in front of the Princess' apartments in the palace of Lzoken to prevent her receiving her royal lover.

Once driven to desperation, the unhappy girl openly defied him. It was at Cape Martin on the Riviera. The King dared to force his morganatic wife on the Princess. Clementine—all her royal blood fired with the indignity—fled toBrussels, where she planned an elopement and marriage with Prince Victor. But wiser counsels prevailed. It was pointed out they would be exiled from Belgium, and the prince is already an exile from France. But the death of the King has happily removed the last obstacle, and there is now no real reason why this union should not take place. King Leopold opposed the marriage lest Republican France should take offence—especially while England was casting a covetous eye on the Congo.

Every Bonaparte is spending a merry Christmas in consequence of this probable marriage. Even the aged Eugenie looks young again. The Cassaignacs are openly celebrating. Everyone wishes the faithful lovers a speedy union and a happy life. They have both suffered cruelly. The courtship has lasted fifteen years. Respect for the dead King will defer the official announcement, but we may certainly look forward to it in the near future.

While Prince Victor is looked upon as the claimant of the French throne (should the Republic fall) a still nearer claimant exists in that Charles Jerome Bonaparte of Washington, who was the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, through his first wife, Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore.

Prince Victor is the grandson of the second wife, the Princess Katherine. He was forty-seven years of age his last birthday. The Princess Clementine is thirty-seven.

King Leopold's two children by the Barroness de Vanghan, have added a new Coont and a new Duke to European nobility. This conferring of titles upon his two illegitimate sons puts Leopcld in the rank of many other Kings, especially those of England and France.

For instance the present Duc D'Orleans is descended from that Duc D'Orleans, who was regent during the minority of Louis XV, and from the beautiful daughter of Madame de Monespan. The Baroness is quite as pretty and fascinating as Nell Gwynn, from whom the Duke of Saint Albans is descended.

A French King sent the fascinating Louis de Louereuille to spy upon the "Merry Monarch" and as a result England rejoices in the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

The noble Duke of Grafton boasts an irregular descent from a royal house marked by a bar-sinster on his escutcheon. It was, however, bad taste on the part of King Leopold to call his eldest son Duke de Fervueren, for this is the name of the palace where his ill-starred sister, Empress Carlotta, lived after she had lost her reason in consequence of the death of her husband, who was shot in Mexico.

I have seen King Leopold, the Baroness de Vaughan and their two children at the Chateau de Lormos, which they rented from our Franco-American hostess, Madame Henri-Say. And never did a bourgeois family frolic more merrily than the aged King, the young Duke and Count and the lively Baroness. They made right merry in the beautiful chateau of Madame Henri-Say. Leopold used to compare himself to Louis XIV, who married his children's governess, Madame de Maintenon. And truly there may be some comparison. They were both great Kings. Louis built Versailles; Leopold built Laeken. Louis said, "I am the state," and when speaking of the Congo, Leopold said pretty much the same thing and meant it too.

Thanks to the humane influence of a number of American ladies, Lucion Millevoye, Deputy for Paris, is making a crusade in favor of our dumb animals, especially that animal most of all abused—the horse. M. Millevoye is very eloquent, and practice has made him a good orator. Like Saint Francis of Assysi, he looks upon beasts and birds as our fellow brothers. The exact phrase he employes is our "inferior brethern." Monsieur Millevoye, the modern Saint Francis, whom up to date no one ever accused of being a saint, believes all animals have souls. In support of his theory he quotes the late Cardinal Newman and Madame Lucie Gavon, the daughter of the late Felix Faure.

M. Millevoye is preaching a crusade against vivisection. He objects to J. D. Rockefeller's Institute for that reason. He goes further and takes a fling at the Americans for broiling their lobsters alive. His eloquence has completely won over the Chamber of Deputies, and in the future the school-books of Paris are to contain more precepts about gentleness to animals.

M. Lepine, the Perfect of Police, has issued an order forbidding cab drivers to use whips with knots or throngs. Better still he instructed the police to prosecute employers who make children carry weights too heavy for their years. And all this help for the helpless is due to the leaven of the humane American women residing in Paris.

Installing More Block Signals.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has authorized the installation of automatic block signals from Connellsville to Pittsburg, Pa., and from Laughlin Junction to New Castle, Pa., a distance of 112.6 miles. Six miles of the protection between Bessemer and Wheeling Junction, Pa., will be for four tracks, the remainder being double track. The signals three-position upper quadrant, and the lamps will be electrically lighted. The work will be commenced at once by the company's forces, under the direction of P. F. Patonall, signal engineer.

The Smiths.

As to the Smiths, a correspondent points out that while there are now about 350,000 members of the great family in England alone, in Old Testament times according to the First Book of Samuel, "there was no Smith throughout the land of Isreal." This verse the late Bishop Wilburforce spotted as the hardest one in the Bible to quote without smiling.—London Chronicle.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

HAGNER AND NOYES FOR CONGRESS

Will Be Candidates for Sixth District Republican Nomination.

The Baltimore American last Friday says:

"Mr. Alexander Hagner, of Washington county, who was in Baltimore yesterday, said that it was his intention to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress this year in the Sixth district. Mr. Hagner has long had an ambition to represent his district in the House of Representatives. In 1906 he missed the nomination by only one vote, Captain McDonald, of Montgomery, carrying off the honor. Two years later he was largely instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Colonel Pearre.

"If Colonel Pearre is not appointed to the federal bench it is understood that he will be a candidate to succeed himself.

"It is also understood that Mr. Thomas C. Noyes, of Montgomery, will be in the field.

"Thus far no candidate has come to the front in Frederick and Garrett, the other two counties of the district.

"It is generally accepted that Colonel Pearre will have the support of Allegany and Garrett counties on the first ballot.

Mr. Hagner will probably be backed by the delegation from his own county, though he may have opposition in the primaries. It is said that Mr. Joseph Roullette, a wealthy manufacturer, of Hagerstown, has congressional inspirations and is backed by one element of the Republican party in the county. Mr. Hagner has long been prominent in Republican politics in his county and in the state. He is now chairman of the state central committee for his county. Last year he was a candidate for the nomination for chief judge of his circuit to succeed Judge A. Hunter Boyd, but the honor went to Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, of Allegany county."

BEAUTIFUL STAR IN THE WEST

Simple Explanation of the Movement of the Planet Venus.

Out in the southwest these evening shines the most beautiful star, or to be more correct, the most beautiful planet in the sky. Astronomers, on account of its lustrous beauty, have named it Venus. In answer to a query concerning how Venus can be both evening and morning star, since it is nearer than the earth to the sun, the Springfield Republican says:

"There should be no difficulty in solving this problem by drawing a rough sketch, with the sun at the center of two concentric circles, one with any convenient radius, for the path of Venus, the other with a radius increased by half, for the earth's orbit. From this it will appear that at times Venus will be between us and the sun; when it exactly crosses the sun's disk a transit of of Venus occurs. Obviously when it is in line with the sun it can be above the horizon only in the day time, a condition which recurs when it is at the furtherest point of its orbit. But when its course along the zodiac carries it out of the direct line between the earth and the sun, it will lie either a little east of the sun, in which case it will lag behind the sunset and be the evening star, or to the west of the sun, in which case it will precede the sun in rising and be the the morning star. Even a crude diagram will make this plain. It was not understood by the ancient who gave the morning and the evening star separate names.

Notice to Creditors.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to Wm. H. Edgar, late of McHenry, Garrett county, either by note or book account, are hereby notified to call at the First National Bank of Oakland and make full settlement, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

WM. H. EDGAR, Denton, Md.

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Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
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DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work

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Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
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Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *8.29 p m

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait. but come and see
THE Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
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DIRECTORS.
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G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
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You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

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Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

BEAUTIFYING A CITY.

Marked Improvement In Civic Conditions Throughout Country.

WHAT CLEVELAND HAS DONE.

The Ohio City Spent $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 to Tear Down Solidly Built Blocks of Structures to Create Open Mall For Public Buildigs, Etc.

The most important evidence of the new spirit of progress abroad in the land is manifest in what is called city planning. The impetus to civic beauty inaugurated by Daniel Burnham in the white wonder of the Columbian exposition awakened the world as never before to the possibilities in the new art of applying expert, comprehensive plans for handling congestion of population, manifold business requirements, tremendous traffic, hygienic and sanitary problems, with the highest possibilities of architectural and landscape beauty.

As a result one city after another has first investigated, then studied and later applied some systematic planning in a comprehensive way to recast or recreate the ugliness of the average American city into something at once more beautiful and healthful as a home center and of easier access commercially and industrially.

While a decade ago only four American cities claimed to have been built after any definite plan, today more than seventy American cities are following elaborate plans usually worked out by national experts and over 1,200 cities are following plans more or less comprehensive for the betterment of surrounding conditions. As a nation the tendency is for population to crowd into urban centers rather than to build up increased number of small villages and towns. Population by immigration alone is nearly 1,000,000 annually, which with increase from national sources will give us 100,000,000 more people in the United States in the next fifty years.

These people will largely live in cities. Many of them will drift to the middle west, the great food producing belt of the nation; hence the cities of the present cannot serve the requirements of such a future. The narrow streets and solidly built up areas cannot meet the demands of the increased traffic nor healthfully care for human interests confined in such congested districts. Recognizing all this, wise leaders are "taking time by the forelock" and providing for what is surely to come.

Cleveland, O., has turned out many blocks of solidly built up business structures to make an open civic center, a magnificent mall, about which are grouped the public buildings and the great railway terminals, at an expense of $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Conservative old Boston is cutting streets and boulevards through her business centers as ruthlessly and as wisely as ever Hausmann did when his magnificent avenues replaced the squalid byways of the slums of Paris. Boston is not only building splendid public structures, but building islands in old Charles river on which to place them.

The Harrisburg successes have made Pennsylvania's capital famous. Denver and St. Paul are each following expert plans calling for the opening of a civic center many blocks in extent leading up to their respective capitols.

Kansas City has developed a boulevard system second to none, while Los Angeles has begun a wonderful reorganization of her resources from plans prepared by Charles Mulford Robinson, that masterly civic art expert, whose published works on civic improvement are the text books of the profession.

New York city and Chicago have begun gigantic schemes whose magnitude both financially and for results to be accomplished stagger the conservative minds of students just beginning to see the trend of all this movement.

An Advance In Building Laws.

Incident to the campaign toward the "city beautiful," which is engaging considerable attention in Washington at the present time, it is interesting to note that the city of Berlin is taking effective measures to insure the success of a program of city beautification. In accordance with an ordinance approved by the municipal authorities, permits for new buildings in many portions of Berlin may be refused hereafter on purely aesthetic grounds, even where the requirements regarding fire protection and sanitation are satisfactorily filled. Under the Berlin regulations, which are the subject of lively discussion, plans for new buildings and proposed alterations of any kind can be approved only in case they correspond with the general style and character of the surroundings. New structures must "not impair the characteristic aspect of the street view of which they form a part." The neighborhoods of certain historic churches are especially designated as localities where particular care must be taken as to the impression created upon the eye by the entire perspective.

Nurseries Grow Plants For City.

The city nurseries of Manila are raising thousands of plants which are destined at some future time to adorn the city parks and military posts throughout the islands. The different hothouses are now filled with Philippine plants of all hues and degrees of beauty and age, which are taken out as occasion requires and transplanted in uninviting spots all over the city, making them restful to the eye and a welcome addition to those little oases which tend to make the city attractive.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

Various Scientific Opinions as to How It Will Come.

The terrible catastrophe in Italy which caused the inhabitants of the ill fated city of Messina to believe that the end of the world had come is only a foretaste on a small scale of what many eminent scientists believe will be the end of the world. That eternal problem of how the world will end is, in the opinion of many, a matter for scientific investigation, and it is curious that the majority believe that the earth will open up and fly to pieces in the most gigantic earthquake ever known—an earthquake that will wipe all life from the globe before the actual destruction of the earth is complete.

The late Grant Allen firmly believed that the world would end by the crust of the earth eventually giving way beneath the colossal weight above it, and Abbe Dupin, one of the greatest scientists of France, believes that doomsday will begin with a war that will envelop the greatest nations in Europe, this being followed by a plague the like of which has never been known, culminating with an earthquake that will practically shake the world to pieces.

H. G. Wells, whose scientific prophecies are well known, is, however, of a different opinion. The world will end, he declares, by its becoming entirely frozen over. It is a well known fact that every year more ice accumulates around the poles. In short, many millions of tons of ice in excess of that of the year previous settle about the earth's extremities each year, and in Mr. Wells' opinion this will gradually extend until the whole world is frozen over and every living thing is thus destroyed.

Several scientists, remarks a writer in Cassel's Sunday Journal, are of opinion that we shall perish by fire and this old world of ours with us. Nikola Tesla is convinced that the atmosphere of the world being so fully charged with electricity, the result will be a gigantic explosion by spontaneous combustion, when the world will be entirely encircled with flame, which in the space of a few seconds will destroy all life.

Two of the world's greatest scientists firmly aver that the end of the world will be brought about by astronomical conditions. Take Professor Marienberg, the noted Austrian student. In his opinion the earth will fly from its orbit and come in contact with one of the other planets that may chance to be in a direct line. The earth, being comparatively small, will, of course, get the worst of it and split into fragments at the collision. But, of course, directly the earth swerved from the orbit all living things would die and such an earthquake take place as would completely put the Italian catastrophe in the shade.

Just as interesting is the prognostication of M. Camille Flammarion, one of the greatest living scientists. After many years of study he has arrived at the conclusion that the world will in the twenty-fifth century come across the path of the comet Bella, which crossed our line a few years ago. On this occasion, however, a collision will take place, and, Bella being infinitely greater than the earth, a shock may be expected which, he calculates, will be 805 times greater than the shock caused by the collision between two trains each traveling at sixty-five miles an hour.

The Tip Situation In Berlin.

Things have come to such a pass in Berlin that it is suggested the police be called upon to regulate the gratuities one shall give in a restaurant. The Berlin Waiters' association is considering a proposal to fix a scale that shall set 12 per cent as the tips for orders under 75 cents and 10 per cent on orders for more than that amount. The newspapers are in a fever of discussion, with the prevailing opinion that the public must be reconciled to present conditions. Incidents are related in which restaurant patrons who have given small tips have had the money flung in their faces or have been made the object of abusive language from the voracious waiters. The proprietors are accused of fostering the tip hungryness and of collecting a percentage of the waiters' tip receipts.

New British Island.

Off the northwest coast of Australia there is an island which till recently belonged to no one. It is not a very large island—in fact, it measures only 385 yards by 30 yards. It has, however, a good anchorage, and for that reason its possession may at some time be valuable. The British government has therefore annexed the island, and an official notification of the fact recently reached the commonwealth minister for external affairs. The new British possession is known as Cartier island and is almost surrounded by coral reefs.—Westminster Gazette.

Stair Climbing Horse.

In a famous Berlin street the other day a huge crowd collected in order to witness the unusual spectacle of a horse in a window on the fourth story of a house bowing and smiling at the people below. It was the result of a wager between an English sportsman and the owner of a musical horse. The animal climbed the stairs two at a time, reached the top in less than two minutes, but took three to descend. Some dozen photographers immortalized the horse's laughs.

The Sultan's Waistcoats.

Abdul Hamid's 2,000 waistcoats and the hundreds of boxes of shirts and vests found in Yildiz kiosk recall the posthumous sale of King George IV.'s wardrobe, which realized £15,000.—London Chronicle.

PLEA FOR GOOD ROADS.

Pennsylvania Congressman Strongly Urges Betterment of Our Highways.

In a speech made during the celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis Congressman J. Hampton Moore pleaded strongly for the betterment of roads throughout the country. He said: With good roads and improved waterways in the United States the Revolutionary war could not have lasted eight years. General Washington, he said, had insisted that free and easy commercial intercourse between the Atlantic seaboard and "the amazing territory to the westward of us" was "the best if not the only cement" that could bind the colonial states upon a permanent basis.

Washington and his compatriots, he pointed out, counted upon international trade to assist in building up the colonies and to populate and develop the vast country over which the grasp of England had been released.

"Commerce and labor, capital and industry demand that the waterways of the United States, its harbors and approaches be developed now, even as Washington and his compeers hoped for their development," he said.

"It is not that the railroad is failing to give the best it can afford. It is not that marvelous benefits, uniting states and sections, oceans, lakes and gulfs, have not ensued since the iron horse began its civilization of the wilderness. It is simply that the population of the country has grown more rapidly in proportion than has the ability of the railroad to comply with the requirements of modern transportation."

Naming the Rural Highways.

The Garden City Telegram is advocating a fine project in urging that the country roads in Kansas should be given appropriate and distinctive names.

This road naming suggestion came, the Telegram believes, originally from these columns, though it is by no means new outside of Kansas. The east, foreign countries, California and other regions have all gone into this excellent course of action in the past.

There is every reason for naming roads. The convenience to travelers, the definiteness of location when directing persons, the pride in having country homes designated as city homes are with respect to locality and the general good sense of the movement, should appeal to every one.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Lying and Being in the Town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett County and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of George R. Long and Freda Long, his wife, at the suit of The Lichtenstein Company, the same being No. 7 Judicials to the March Term, 1910, of said Court, I have seized and taken into execution, and will on

SATURDAY,

the 12th Day of February,

A. D., 1910, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises of the First Lot herein described known as The Hotel Lot, at Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale for cash to satisfy said execution and costs the following property:

All those three certain pieces, parcels or lots of ground situate, lying and being in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows, to wit:

First Piece or Lot—Beginning at a point on the South side of alley, and South 73 degrees East, 12 feet to a stone standing in County Road, and running thence South 73 degrees East, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 125 feet to North side of Maple Street, thence with North side of Maple Street, North 73 degrees West, 50 feet to a stone, thence North 17 degrees East, 70 feet to line of County road, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing 6,000 square feet, more or less.

Second Lot—Beginning at a point on a line drawn North 73 degrees West, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 50 feet from C. V. Guard's northwest corner on Maple Street, and running thence South 17 degrees West, 100 feet, thence North 73 degrees West, about 108 feet to the the 4th line of "Look Sharp" in the River, thence with said line, down the river, North 15 degrees East, 100 feet, then South 72 degrees West, to the place of beginning.

Third Piece—Being Lot No. 16 in Block A., except 20 feet off of the rear end of said lot. This lot hereby conveyed has a frontage of 25 feet on Maple Street, and a depth of 130 feet.

Being the same lots, pieces or parcels of ground which were conveyed to the said George R. Long by Calvin L. Dean and wife by deed dated October, 12th, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 68, &c., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The first lot described above is a very desirable one for a hotel, and is improved by outbuildings, though there are no improvements on the third lot. The improvements on the Second lot consist of an ice house and a large stable suitable for livery purposes.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Marion county, West Va., hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

AMOS N. PRICHARD,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1909.

CHAS. W. PRICHARD,
Administrator,
Mannington, W. Va.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, passed in the cause wherein William S. Yoder, et al. are plaintiffs, and Norman Schrock, et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1666 Equity, the undersigned Trustee, will on

FRIDAY.

the 28th Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 1030 o'clock, A. M., in front of the National Hotel in Grantsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale the following described property, towit:

First. All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in Garrett county, State of Maryland, beginning at a post on the line between the lands formerly owned by Daniel Harshberger and Joel Beachy, and running with said line South eighty-two degrees West, one hundred and thirty four perches to a post, then North one and a half degrees East, forty-eight perches to a post, thence by the residue North eighty-two degrees East, one hundred and thirty-four perches to the beginning, containing

40 1-4 Acres

of land strict measure.

Second. Also all that other piece or parcel of land situated in the said Garrett county, and adjoining the land hereinbefore described and beginning for the same at the northwest corner of a tract of land formerly owned by John P. Miller, which was also purchased from Joel Beachy and wife, and running thence South eighty-two degrees West, seventy two perches to a stake and stone pile, then East sixty eight perches by a straight line to the said line of John P. Miller's land, intersecting the same six perches north of the southwest corner of the said Miller land, thence with the line of the said Miller land, North ten degree East, eighteen perches to the place of beginning, containing

3 3-4 Acres and 30 Rods

of land, more or less.

The aforesaid two parcels of land being the same which were conveyed by Rudolph Yoder and wife to Joel D. Brenneman and Lydia Brenneman by deed dated the 3rd day of April, 1895, and recorded Liber E. Z. T., No. 34 folio 321, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county.

This land is improved by a Dwelling House, Barn and all necessary outbuildings and is a most excellent farm.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash on the day of sale; one third in six months, and one third in twelve months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers; the credit portions to bear interest and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

WM. S. YODER, Trustee.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements for Public Schools for the Year Ending July 31, 1909.

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand July 31, 1908	$ 7,337 57
State school tax	19,598 23
State free school fund	1,207 27
State donations	4,000 00
Amount of levy	20,000 00
Sales of books	3 93
Licenses	213 75
Manual training	1,500,00
Free book fund	2,961 73
Academic fund	1,200 00
Commercial school fund	1,000 00
Old buildings sold	40 00
Receipts from lecture	45 00
Received from John L. Footer	25 44
Total	$59,132 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent	$ 179 57
Fuel	1 495 69
Repairs	1,486 53
Apparatus and furniture	89 16
Teachers' salaries	42,111 09
New buildings	1,156 81
Commercial school	1,000 00
Incidentals and sanitary	809 21
Kindergarten and manual training	1,350 58
Office expenses	240,02
Salary of secretary, treasurer and county superintendent	1,400 00
Salary of assistant	399 96
Salary of school commissioners	300 00
Tuition fees paid to adjoining counties	25 00
Commencement exercises	5 00
Discounts and interest	198 00
Cost of books disbursed to schools	2,711 32
Printing	50 20
Summer school	493 75
Freight	75 24
Books on hand	752 79
Expenses of State and County Association	157 00
School libraries	120 00
Attorney's fees	25 00
School supplies	304 00
Balance cash on hand July 31, 1909	2,197 00
Total	$59,132 92

E. A. BROWNING, Treasurer.

The Maryland Agricultural College

College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $80 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application neccessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Order of Publication.

Alice Campbell and Robert Campbell, her husband, and Effie Guard, infant, who sues by her next friend, Dorsey Guard, vs. William Guard, Catharine Hatfield and George T. Hatfield, her husband, and Annie Humberson and Frank Humberson, her husband.

No. 1637 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, belonging to the parties to this cause.

The bill states that on the 19th day of January, 1895, Jeremiah Guard and wife executed and delivered to Delilah Guard, Annie Humberson and Frank Humberson, her husband, Alice Campbell and Robert Campbell, her husband, Effie Guard, and William Guard and Catharine Guard, his wife, a deed for one hundred acres of land, situate in Garrett county, which deed recited and set forth the contribution of each of said grantees to the purchase money for said farm, as appears by reference to said deed, a certified copy of which, recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 125, etc., is filed with the bill as a part thereof; that Newton Guard, mentioned in said deed, was the father of the said Alice Campbell, Annie Humberson, William Guard and Effie Guard, and had departed this life intestate prior to the execution of said deed, and that the said Delilah Guard was the widow of the said Newton Guard, and the mother of said grantees of Jeremiah Guard, and has since departed this life intestate leaving the said Alice Campbell, Annie Humberson, William Guard and Effie Guard as her only children and heirs at law; that the said Alice Campbell, Robert Campbell, Annie Humberson, Frank Humberson, and Effie Guard, who sues by her next friend, Dorsey Guard, are all residents of Garrett county, Maryland; that after the execution and delivery of the aforesaid deed, William Guard and Catharine Guard, his wife, were divorced, *a vinculo matrimonii*, in the State of Pennsylvania, where they were then residing, and thereafter, the said Catharine Guard intermarried with the said George T. Hatfield, who now resides in the State of Illinois, the said William Guard being a resident of the State of Pennsylvania; that said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interest therein, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary to sell said real estate and divide the proceeds thereof amongst the parties according to their several interests; the bill then prays for a decree directing a sale of said real estate, and that the proceeds be divided among the parties to this cause, according to their respective rights and interests, and for general relief.

It is thereupon this 28th day of December, 1909, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once in each of four successive weeks before the 26th day of January, 1910, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 15th day of February next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 3rd day of January, 1910, in a cause depending in said Court as No. 1629 Equity, wherein David M. Beeghly and others are complainants, and Sarah E. Sprecher and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustees, appointed therein, hereby give notice, that on

FRIDAY,

the 28th Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the National Hotel in the town of Grantsville Garrett county, Maryland, they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that valuable farm, situate on Keyser's Ridge, Garrett county, Maryland, on the National Pike, about six miles west of Grantsville, and two miles east of Strawn, known as the

"Catharine Oester Place,"

containing 123 acres, 3 roods and 28 perches of land, more or less, and being the same property of which the said Catharine Oester, lately died, seized and possessed, and being also the same farm which was conveyed to her by Edward H. Sincell, trustee, by deed bearing date the 2nd day of April, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 24, folio 155, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

About 75 to 80 acres are cleared and under cultivation and in grass. The improvements consist of a log house with frame addition; on excellent bank barn, 40x60 feet; a good stone milk house with a splendid spring of pure water, and other necessary outbuildings, also a fine orchard of apple trees. This is one of the best farms in the Keyser's Ridge section.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale; one-third in nine months, and the balance in eighteen months, from the day of sale; the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
Trustees.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Emily Welch and others, dated the 25th day of July, 1905, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 51 folio 121, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, default having occurred under the covenants contained therein, the undersigned Attorney for the mortgagee, named in said morigage, hereby gives notice that on

TUESDAY,

the 1st Day of February, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the First National Bank, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all that real estate situate, lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, on Deep Creek and Red Run, about one-half mile above the old Davis Water Mill on Deep Creek, and the same property upon which Clifford Welch now resides, containing

49¼ Acres, More or Less.

About 15 acres are cleared and under cultivation, and the place is improved by a frame dwelling and stable, and other necessary outbuildings.

Terms of Sale—Cash on day of sale.

Arrangements can be made whereby a portion of the purchase money can be carried upon mortgage for a reasonable time.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1899, and passed in a cause standing as No. 975 Equity in said Court, wherein David W. Sloan and others are plaintiffs, and Elijah Friend and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustees, appointed by said decree, hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd Day of January,

1910 at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., in front of the First National Bank, Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all the remainder of the tract of land called

"Canrobert,"

situate, lying and being in Sang Run District Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the beginning of Military Lot No. 1461, it being the original beginning of said whole tract, and running thence South, 174 perches West, 45 perches, South, 198 perches to the 4th line of a tract called "The Diadem," and with it, South 83 degrees West, 14½ perches, to the line called the "Old Line," between Maryland and West Virginia, and with it, North, 1206 perches, thence South 77 degrees East, 40 perches, to the 7th line of the whole tract, and thence South 2 degrees West, 650 perches, thence South, 174 perches to the end of the 3rd line of said Military Lot No. 1461, and with the same, East, 53 perches to the beginning of said tract called "Canrobert," containing

263¼ Acres, More or Less.

This land is underlaid with coal and commands a large acreage lying immediately behind it.

Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree One-third cash, one-third in nine months, and the balance in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the purchaser with security satisfactory to the trustees, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
FRED. A. THAYER,
Trustees.

Stockholders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Co., will be held at Hoyes, Md., on the

17th Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 1030 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and any other business that may come up at that time.

C. V. GUARD, Secretary.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., January 15, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, January 31, 1910,

the same being a continuation of of the January meeting and for the purpose of appointing Road Supervisors. Then on February 1st and 2nd corrections and appeals on assessments will be heard.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1619 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Mary Lohr, and others, vs. Peter Lohr, and others.

Ordered this 12th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob J. Bender, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 12th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2725.44.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1621 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Nellie M. Broadwater, et al. vs. Russell Broadwater, et al.

Ordered this 6th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Nellie Broadwater, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 4th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4050.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1910. NUMBER 48

MILITIA MAY CAMP IN THIS COUNTY NEXT SUMMER

Garrett County Hills and Rolling Land of Southern Section Suggested.

If the plans arranged by the War Department are followed out the maneuver camp next summer, at which the Maryland National Guard will undergo a course of instruction, will be held within a convenient distance of the State, if not within Maryland itself.

Communications have been sent to the Adjutant-Generals of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey asking them to suggest suitable neighborhoods within the boundaries of their States for a camp of instruction. The troops of the States named, it is planned, will be camped with troops of the regular army next summer, and it is desired to have the encampment within easy distance of the home stations of the militia troops selected for this part of the country.

Major-General Warfield, Adjutant-General of Maryland, before submitting his suggestions to the division of militia affairs of the War Department, has requested the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads to furnish him data in regard to places along their lines which might be suitable for such an encampment.

As it is planned to have 2,000 troops of the United States Army camped throughout the period of instruction with the State troops in camp alternately, considerable space would be required. Southern Maryland, which is broad and rolling, with large spaces of uncultivated ground, has often been mentioned as a possible maneuver site, while in Western Maryland, particularly in Garrett county, there is much hilly country, with not enough cultivation to impede military maneuvers.

Besides space for the encampment of the troops, it would also be necessary to have permission to maneuver over about 10,000 acres. There is little doubt that this permission would be granted almost any neighborhood in Maryland, but the War Department, always paying for damage to crops resulting from the movement of troops in maneuvers, wants some place where there is not likely to be much damage inflicted.

The plan of the War Department to hold maneuvers in the vicinity of the six States makes it unlikely that any of the Maryland regiments will be ordered to Pine Camp for instruction. The Government has purchased the tract of barren, sandy land in Jefferson county, N. Y., where the Fourth Regiment underwent instruction in 1908, and at first it was thought that either the First or Fifth Regiment would be sent there the coming summer.

Whether the Maryland National Guard will be able to participate in the proposed maneuvers depends largely on the appropriation the legislature will grant for the maintenance of the State militia. At the last session an appropriation of $100,000 a year was recommended, but this was cut down to $70,000. This year the Board of State Aid and Charities, which recommends the militia appropriation, asked that $75,000 a year be set aside.

Although the recommendation for the appropriation is less than that of two years ago. Adjutant-General Warfield said yesterday that since only $5,000 more is recommended than the appropriation of last two years he feels sure that the amount will be granted.

SMALLPOX SCARE OVER AT FRIENDSVILLE

No New Cases Have Developed and Business Conditions Are Improved.

Business conditions at Friendsville, this county, where one case of smallpox developed some weeks ago, are assuming normal conditions, the scare having abated and as no additional cases of the disease have developed there is hardly any possibility of an outbreak owing to the lapse which has occurred since the initial case was discovered.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

William Tecumseh Burgy and Annie Leota Church, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Elmer Roy Hager, of Amos, W. Va., and Mary Margaret Kelley, of Garrett county.

Charles Eli Spring, of Hiram, W. Va., and Vell Osie Harvey, of Thornton, W. Va.

Willey Jackson Liston and Oda Venitia Liston, both of Valley Point, W. Va.

Jesse Oliver Runner and Rosa Mary Shaffer, both of Aurora, W. Va.

James Ephrain Sutton and Ossa Gail Hamilton, both of Amos, W. Va.

Henry Werner, of Bellington, W. Va., and Lulu Jane Maxton, of Reger, W. Va.

Luther Johnson, of Austin, W. Va., and Ada Grim, of Newburg, W. Va.

Floyd Washington Johnson, of Austin, W. Va., and Orpha Bolinger, of Fairmont, W. Va.

Lawrence Edward Thompson, of Watson, W. Va., and Mabel Grace Wilson, of Monongah, W. Va.

Fire at Deer Park.

A small stable, located on the outskirts of Deer Park, belonging to Dr. James W. Laughlin, was set on fire Tuesday night and was entirely consumed along with a runabout and some small farming implements. The loss is about $300 with no insurance.

DIXON & KELSO

HIGH PRICES FOR CROSSTIES

Will pay 65c. for No. 1 Oak; 50c. for No. 2's; 45c. for No. 1 Chestnut; 30c. for No. 2's, part cash if desired.

Fencing Wire

We have in stock 5000 Rods American Fence in all heights; 20 Tons Barb in both Cattle and Hog. This fencing was bought on a much lower market than the present. We will give our customers the benefit of our lucky purchase.

Plenty of all Kinds of Fertilizer in stock

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

GARRETT HAS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

Boom Launched Mr. Frederick A. Thayer of Oakland.

A special from Annapolis Jan 25 says: Opposition to the further political aspirations of Congressman George A. Pearre has been set up in an unexpected quarter through the well defined and growing Congressional boom of Mr. Frederick A. Thayer of Garrett county, who has concluded to shy his castor into the ring and take a try at the nomination for representative of the Sixth Maryland district with the avowed intention of landing the coveted prize.

Delegate D. E. Bolden of the Garrett delegation openly espouses the cause of Mr. Thayer and Delegate J. E. Chappell seconds all his colleague affirms. Senator Speicher, it is further understood, looks with favor on Mr. Thayer's candidacy. Mr. Thayer is a prominent and able member of the Garrett county bar, a former State's Attorney of Garrett, and the president of the First National Bank of Oakland. His friends throughout the county are a legion and that they will rally beneath his political banner is a foregone conclusion.

Delegate Bolden in pressing the claims of Mr. Thayer and Garrett county for the Congressional nomination cites facts that cannot be controverted, viz., that Garrett county Republicans have heretofore been determining factors in recent Congressional elections, notably securing for Congressman Pearre his last election, and therefore Garrett is entitled to more substantial recognition than she has heretofore received.

With Mr. Thayer of Garrett, Mr. Hagner of Washington, and the present incumbent of Allegany in the field, Noyes of Montgomery a tentative candidate and Frederick likely to have an aspirant, there is promise of a lively session at the next Republican Congressional convention in the Sixth Matyland District.

THE NEW COMET.

Prof. Ross the Local Discoverer of the Heavenly Body.

By virtue of being the first local man to observe the new and unnamed comet, which was seen for the first time in the sky here Sunday night, Mr. A. G. Ross has been dubbed "Professor" by his friends and the comet named after him.

The new heavenly body appeared a week ago and was first noticed at Johannesburg, South Africa. Where it came from and whence it is going scientists do not agree. It came unheralded and has been set down as an entirely new body. It was first visible here Sunday night but remained undiscovered until the "Professor" got busy and brought it to the attention of the people of Oakland.

Tuesday evening it was discernable about twenty minutes past six o'clock and remained above the horizon until 7:15. Looking to the westward, the spectator from a high point cannot fail to see it. Venus, the evening star, is to the left and above the comet at about an angle of forty-five degrees. The distance from the horizon to the comet is less than one-third the distance from the comet to Venus. The tail radiates upward from the body of the comet and is about ten degrees in length. It does not compare in brilliancy with Venus, being only about one-fifth as bright.

New Freight Engines.

B. & O. engine No. 2710, the first of a new class of freight engines, has been put in service on the First Division of the B. & O. between Baltimore and Brunswick. This mammoth engine is attracting much attention among the engineers and firemen and railroad men in general, on account of its symmetrical proportions and immense size. It is heavier than the 2500 and 2600 type of freight engines. The hand gearing is all on the outside. The weight of No. 2710 is 208,500, and the new class up to 2726 will still be of a heavier type. This class of freight engines that the B. & O. is having built by the Baldwin Locomotive works of Philadelphia, and the Richmond works, Richmond, Va., will add greatly to and be of very material benefit to the B. & O. engineers. The delivery is expected to be continued right along now and in a short time all will be in the service on the road.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Daniel Turney, Ethel Hohing, Minnie Shank (2), Mrs. W. R. Hareny, Mrs. A. E. Nine, Miss H. Cumings, Miss Blanche Cale, Willam Bell, Wess Breckenudge.

THE DOLLAR IS AWAY ABOVE THE FRANCHISE

Inconsistency of Democrats Posing As Reformers.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 25.—The road bill introduced by Senator Speicher of Garrett relating to the management, maintenance and construction of Garrett county highways passed in the Senate, it being the first measure to receive the sanction of the upper House this session. The bill comes under the chaperonage of the Garrett delegation in the House and Delegate Frank Lee Carl by whom it will be urged for passage and is likely to become a law this week.

Dr. C. W. Baldwin and Dr. W. W. Davis, the former the president and the latter the secretary of the Mountain Lake Park Association, are here in the interest of legislation, as are also State Supt. M. Bates Stephens, Mr. Arch C. Willison, Prof. Howard Hill and Prof. John T. White in the interest of legislation for the public schools.

Delegat Bolden, of Oakland, presented a bill which requires a magistrate in Garrett county to have his office in the district for which he is appointed. The bill was referred to the Garrett delegation and Mr. Carl of Allegany.

Delegate Chappell of Garrett county offered a bill today amending the two weeks' pay law in Garrett county that it might become operative. He said the law was ignored and abused. In many instances if a miner asked for his pay semi-monthly, he received it all right, but with it was a summary discharge. The bill was referred to the committee on corporations

Described by him as a "labor bill," Mr. Wittig will soon introduce in the House a measure to make the office of mine inspector of Allegany and Garrett counties an elective instead of an appointive position. The salary is to remain unchanged at $1,200 a year. According to Mr. Wittig, the bill has the endorsement of the 10,000 miners in the George's Creek section, who are said to feel that an elected inspector would be more in sympathy with the miners—without prejudice to the operators—than an appointee, and that they should have a voice in the selection.

At every recurring session of the General Assembly a great outcry is heard against extravagance on the part of legislators who spend the taxpayer's money in paying political debts. The charge is made that the payrolls at Annapolis are padded, many more being appointed to serve the lawmakers than there are places to be filled. That this practice is reprehensible goes without saying, but it is always condoned by the people themselves when at a succeeding election the party responsible is returned to power. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the practice is continued.

During the last campaign the Republicans made it one of the issues, and pledged themselves if elected to correct this evil to which attention was directed, but their pleas fell on deaf ears. The Democrats were again intrusted with the reins of government and the protestants have no one to blame but themselves when the dose is repeated.

The most remarkable feature of the whole business is that the leaders in the movement to reform conditions have not only themselves been beneficiaries when the pie was handed around, but they made it impossible for the people who would have chosen differently to give expression to their will at the polls. Even now while criticising the course of their colleagues, some of those who advocate more economical methods do not fail to profit from the state's generosity. They are not slow in taking their share of the spoils, as the roster of employes will bear witness.

The journals will show that when Governor Crothers was a member of the legislature he was always present when the goods were delivered, and the names of not a few who are now railing at the practices for which there are time-honored precedents made no outcry when given their allotment of the spoils. Now they are reformers—reformers within the party—which they by aiding in the enactment of outrageous election laws enable to continue in power.

Had the Governor heeded the protests made against the arbitrary actions of the supervisors he appointed, made it possible for the Republicans and Independents to get a square deal, the election would not have been one-sided and enough men elected to the General Assembly to enable him to carry out the policies he so vociferously advocated. Instead of protecting those voters, however, he gave aid and comfort to the manipulators and permitted them to disregard the rights of franchise. There would have been a different story to tell had the counties on the Eastern Shore and in Southern Maryland been given an opportunity to give expression to their sentiments. When the Governor, however, practically countenanced fake candidates and trick ballots he disfranchised white as well as colored voters and dug his own political grave.

It seemed to have been the policy of this administration as well as those who favored the amendment, to place the dollar above the right of franchise. It was all wrong to deprive the State of money, but it's all right to to take from a citizen an inalienable right guaranteed him by the constitution. It is the proper thing to yell "stop thief" and froth at the mouth when some member of the other party makes a raid on the treasury and grabs a few thousand dollars, but not a bit improper to violate the organic law of the State and of the country in order to retain power and control. Governor Warfield made a mistake in making economy, or more properly speaking money, the paramount issue, and his successor should have profited by his experience. Well might both exclaim, with apologies to Wolsey, "Had I served my people with half the zeal I served the treasury, they would not in my last days have left me at the mercy of mine enemies."

Nor is the Governor alone in his misery. Senator John Frank Harper is reaping the whirlwind. Like the great majority of Democrats he placed his party above the State and his failure to impress his colleagues with the necessity for reform is due to this fact. Two years ago Senator Harper, at the behest of the bosses of Queen Anne's, introduced and had passed a bill extending the Wilson ballot law to his county. This change made it possible to impose fake candidates and a rank ballot on the voters of Queen Anne and took from hundreds of whites the right of franchise. Granting that the senator had no intention of depriving members of his own race of their votes, the fact remains that he made it possible to do so. And even if only colored men had been affected the onject of the law being to deny them their rights, then Senator Harper knowingly helped to violate the Fifteenth Amendment, which is part of the federal organic law.

Under the circumstances it seemed rather inconsistent on his part to advocate from principle the adoption of his order which took from the President of the Senate the appointment of employes because he believed such a delegation of authority on the part of the Senate a technical violation of the State Constitution. There is surely as much of a principle involved in one proposition as in the other. Indeed, the direct attack upon the rights of a people is far more reprehensible, it being a palpable and an unquestioned violation of both the State and Federal Constitutions. The delegation of power objected to is at best a technical interference, if one at all. From Mr. Harper's standpoint, therefore, it would appear to be justifiable, when political expediency demands, to disregard the mandate of the organic law, but not otherwise.

There is probably no member of the Senate who is held in higher esteem than the Senator from Queen Anne, whose honesty, integrity and ability are acknowledged by the representatives of both parties, and the comparisons cited are simply presented to demonstrate that commendable as may be the course of such a man in trying to protect the finances of the state, he can be politically so biased and bigoted as to override the law of the land to benefit his party.

The Republicans have still another crow to pick with Senator Harper. They hold him responsible for the failure of the Senate to confirm the Republican supervisors who was nominated to succeed the relative of the county boss. The minority in Queen Annes has not now a representative on the board who is recognized by the party organization. The Governor nominated Mr. Mallalieu, but as the Senator from Queen Annes failed to insist upon a report, the nomination died in the Committee on Executive Nominations, and the incumbent, who is repudiated by the party, held over.

When it comes to adopting reforms in the Senate and House the Republicans will always be found on the side of right and justice. Their course in the House of Delegates on the report of the Committee on Organization, which recommended a number of additional and unnecessary appointments, proved this. They voted against this steal and repudiated an arrangement by which two appointments were to be allotted to them as their share.

The failure of the Republicans in the Senate to support the Harper proposition was due to the failure of his plan in the House. Here the appointments were taken from the Speaker, and the Democratic members themselves proceeded to apportion to themselves as many as they desired. A majority of the Republican Senators disagreed with the constitutional objection as to the right of the Senate to delegate its authority and preferred to place the responsibility on the presiding officer.

The party leaders are very much pleased with the manner in which the Republicans are pulling together. The management and the representatives at Annapolis are in perfect accord, and the harmony existing contrasts strongly with the disaffection of the Democratic side. There isn't a party leader in the state at odds with the management, and all have absolute confidence in the judgment of Chairman Hanna. The latter will again go to Annapolis this week to aid in directing the Republican forces.

When the House meets again this week Mr. Pairo, the Republican floor leader, whose important committee assignments and the fact that he must attend the meetings of the city delegation, render it impossible for him to give the necessary attention to all, will request the Speaker to relieve him from service on the judiciary committee and appoint one of his associates in his stead.

FLATWOODS.

The farmers of this place are making good use of the sledding hauling lime stone and coal.

Mr. Wm. Bowman has recently purchased a chop mill which he will operate at the farm of Benj. Keller.

Fresh & Kahl are again running their shingle mill full speed.

Mr. Frank Callis and wife were visiting at B. F. Keller's Sunday.

Miss Bertha Beeghly has gone to Oakland, where she will be employed by Dr. Hinebaugh.

The scarlet fever scare is about over at this place. No new cases reported.

Wm. Bowman is out with his hay baler. Hay is scarce but Mr. Bowman seems to be getting quite a bit of work.

Our old friend Henry Spoerline, of North Dakota, is again in this community.

Mrs. M. L. Fresh is reported as being on the sick list.

Chas. F. Bowman has sold his farm to his father, J. W. Bowman. We understand he is to farm for Truman Pysell this summer.

Wildcats seem to be getting pretty numerous. One was tracked as far up as Bowman's sugar camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Richter, of Hiawatha, Kan., are here on a visit.

Some of the farmers at this place appear to be getting the western fever.

With best wishes for THE REPUBLICAN.

STOYER.

Our little town was quite a business place during the good sledding.

Mr. John Riley, of Elkins, was in town last week on business.

Mr. McHenry still has several men employed here loading lumber.

Mr. Henry Boger and his granddaughter, Miss Mae Lewis, of Uniontown, Pa., were the guests of Mrs. J. T. Steyer last week.

Mr. Frank Vansickle, of Lemont, Pa., was visiting relatives here the first of this week.

A crowd of young people from this place spent a very pleasant evening at the homes of Mr. William Steyer and Mr. C. E. Hilleary last week.

Mrs. J. B. Shockey and family are visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilson and family were calling in town the first of the week.

Mr. James Idleman was seen on our streets Sunday.

Miss Bessie Steyer returned to her home here Tuesday from a visit of several days to her sister, Mrs. J. B. Shockey, and other friends.

Mr. Thos. Melvin returned home from Harrisburg, Pa., Sunday.

Mrs. Layman Harvey, Mrs. Oscar Wolfe and Mrs. Wm. Moore, of Kitzmiller, were in town last week.

Mrs. Wm. Calcher, of Weternport, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Neville and two children were calling at J. T. Steyer's Sunday.

Capt. W. White was a business caller in town last week.

Mr. P. A. Chisholm Very Ill.

Reports this morning from the sick room of Mr. P. A. Chisholm are to the effect that he is extremely ill with but slight hopes for his recovery. He was taken ill last Saturday and has been steadily growing weaker.

BESIEGED IN A CAVE.

A Girl the Principal Actor In a Defense Against Indians.

By MARTHA L. TWEED.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

"Well," said Charlie Elson as he leaned back against the side of the cave and laid down his rifle, almost for the first time in ten days, "I suppose we can consider the siege raised. The Indians would hardly collect their ponies and ride off across the plain with an idea of circumventing us.

"We have an unobstructed view for at least five miles in front, and they could never climb over the mountains behind. It is fortunate for us that Gertie remembered the cave and thought of it as a refuge."

"It is fortunate for us in everything that we have Gertie," returned his sister Kate, smiling affectionately at the seventeen-year-old girl who was crouching near the entrance of the cave, with one arm in a sling.

Of all the party she was the only one wounded, and of all the party it was she who had best acted the part of a man. She smiled back slightly, but without turning her head.

There was something in her whole appearance—her figure, her face, especially her mouth and eyes—that expressed firmness. Muscularly there was in her the same strength. She wore a skirt reaching but a short distance below her knees, a man's gaiters, a jacket buttoning close about her throat and a man's ordinary felt hat, without even a tiny feather in the band.

"When we first saw the Indians," Kate Elson went on, "it was Gertie who whirled the horses round, riding on her pony at their heads and urging them forward, and it was she who insisted on forcing the wagon almost to the very mouth of the lower cave and

SHE COULD SEE THOSE INDIANS HURRYING TOWARD THE CAVE.

on bringing as much of the provisions and supplies up here as we could.

"If it had not been for them and the keg of water she brought up herself when the Indians were almost upon her we could not have held out so long."

"That's so," admitted Charlie Elson candidly. "I do not suppose I would have thought of the provisions myself or even of climbing to this upper cave instead of stopping in the one below. And it's the same about the marksmanship. I have been popping off the gun like a boy does his Fourth of July crackers, for the noise, though maybe that did keep them off a little. But if Gertie's telling shots had not re-enforced my ineffectual ones the Indians would soon have caught on and scrambled up the rocks."

Charlie Elson's voice had been strained and depressed for the past ten days. Now, with the Indians moving across the plain, his tones became care free, almost jubilant. It was his mercurial temperament, and his sister looked across at him indulgently, but lovingly.

Whatever else he might be, careless, incapable, visionary, he was always lovable, always oblivious of himself. It was the careless, visionary nature that had started him west when his little property was lost and the obliviousness to self that had caused him to share his scanty means with the weak, emaciated creature they found wandering on the plain—all that was left of a frontier massacre.

He never thought of taking her to a trading post or transferring the burden to some one with means and a settled home. His only thought was that henceforth they would be three instead of two. Later she had developed into a beautiful, strong, lovable girl, to the wonder and satisfaction of himself and Kate.

Now, only three months from the rescue, she was returning the bread upon the waters a thousandfold. As she turned her face toward them for an instant there was something of the same expression in her eyes that appeared in Kate's, though with a difference.

No one could be in the tender hearted, irresponsible man's company long without loving him and wanting to care for him as she would for an affectionate, helpless child.

And in Gertie's life, even before the massacre of the harsh voiced father and stepmother, there had been little of love and caring for.

"Not many men could have held out so well as you have, Charlie," she said, using the last word hesitatingly, as though not quite accustomed to it. "You have scarcely slept at all since we've been in the cave, and you have kept us laughing most of the time with your funny talk."

"Done fairly well as a rank and file man," he interrupted gayly. "Of course I don't think I lack nerve or endurance. It's only that I need a leader with drawn sword. Now what shall we do? I"—

He was moving toward the entrance as he spoke, and with the last word there came a dull thud, followed by a sharp report. A bullet had flattened against the rock near his head. Gertie caught his arm and drew him back.

"Here," she cried, snatching his hat swiftly and replacing it upon the muzzle of his rifle. "They will not suspect the old trick, as they have just seen you moving. Now"—

She pushed the muzzle of his rifle toward the entrance, so the hat could be seen from below.

Almost instantly there were two more thuds and reports, and this time the bullets passed through the hat and then flattened against the rock.

"That empties their guns," the girl cried. "I know they have no rifles from the way they have been firing. Wait! Let me shoot. I have had more practice than you."

She slipped by him to the cave opening, where she dropped at full length in order to use the rifle with her uninjured arm.

Below she could see three Indians hurrying toward the cave. Evidently they had remained behind, hiding in some crevice in hope of the besieged coming forth when the main body rode away.

Believing their bullets had pierced the head they thought inside the hat and thus deprived the cave of one of its few defenders, they were rushing forward to complete the work before following the main body.

Gertie recognized with a sudden feeling of exultation that the middle Indian was the one she had seen giving directions all through the siege, evidently the chief. With him gone the danger would very likely be over.

There were a quick flash and a report, and then she slipped back into the cave.

"I shot him through the hip," she explained in answer to their inquiring looks. "I—I don't like to really kill any one, but he won't fight again. He was the chief, so they could not leave him. They are carrying him to their ponies now, which they have concealed somewhere. I don't think they will trouble us any more."

But she was mistaken. Maddened by the loss of one of their number, the two other Indians, after taking him to cover, were seen looking up at the cave and talking to each other, evidently deliberating upon a new plan of attack. They were aware that the party was not strong, but they had no heart for making an attack upon them, intrenched as they were in so strong a position. They wished to circumvent them. Presently by their pantomime the besieged discovered that they had arrived at a conclusion. Then they were seen gathering wood.

"Great heavens!" exclaimed Charlie. "They're going to try to burn or smoke us out!"

"I don't think they will succeed," said Gertie calmly.

"Why?" asked Rob.

"They must get above us and drop the firebrands down before the mouth of the cave. There is only one path by which they can climb, and down there to the left we can see a dozen feet of it. They must pass that point to get above us, and unless we miss them we can shoot them."

"They may make a quick dash," said Kate, who was fast losing her equanimity.

"I can do one of them," said Charlie, "and I know Gertie can do the other."

It was half an hour before the Indians had gathered wood sufficient to make the attempt. Then they disappeared. The besieged got ready to drop them as they passed the open space where they could be seen. Gertrude and Charlie each took a rifle, leveled it on a rest with the muzzle pointed to the space, knowing that they would have but a few moments in which to fire. Presently an Indian, covering his side with the wood, shot out into the open. Gertrude's rifle cracked, and he limped back. She had shot him in the foot.

They waited some time for the other man, but the next they saw of him he was helping his companion away.

"Now what shall we do?" asked Charlie Elson, some of the old depression returning to his voice. "Our wagon is burned, and all the horses are carried off except the two which got away and ran across the plain. I think maybe they will come back to us when their fright wears off. But how can we go on without a wagon?"

Gertie's face looked thoughtful.

"Suppose we don't go on," she suggested. "The land is beautiful around here and the soil rich, and we would always have this cave to protect us should there be any more danger. And then there is a fine spring of water, and"—

There was a look in her eyes which brought Charlie Elson to her side with eager questioning in his own.

"You—you don't mean, Gertie, that—that—why, I'm fifteen years older and an incompetent, and—you do?" as the look in her eyes slipped down into a tender tremulousness about her lips.

"Then we'll stay," a sudden vibrant ring of strength coming into his voice. "We could hardly find a prettier country. We will make a home on the edge of the plain down there."

[This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.]

SOME TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

Probably no state in the Union has made a more determined or more successful warfare on bovine tuberculosis than Wisconsin, and some figures which have been lately published relative to this campaign are interesting and should also be profitable to dairymen in other sections. The educational campaign has been conducted by means of addresses, printed bulletins and postmortem demonstrations given in co-operation with the state live stock sanitary board. Since the tuberculin test was first applied, in 1892, 72,638 animals have been tested, over 66,000 of this number coming within the past three years. The state has paid the owners two-thirds of the appraised value of reacting animals, receiving in return whatever was paid for the carcasses of those animals passed by the federal inspectors. There has been a decrease in the per cent of reacting animals from 17.7 per cent in 1906 to 5.6 per cent in 1908. In 1906 almost half the herds which were tested were found infected, while in 1908 less than one-fourth had the disease. In 1906 12 per cent of the animals tested were found to be infected, and in 1908 less than 4 per cent. The data which the station officials have gathered shows that the most common method of herd infection is through the purchase of diseased animals, 263 out of 363 herds found infected in 1908 being infected through purchase. A law requiring a clean bill of health with each animal sold is strongly urged, as is also legislation requiring the pasteurization of factory byproducts.

THE FOLLY OF TEMPORIZING.

Pity it is that there are not more farm papers of the type of a few which might be named which have looked the situation touching bovine tuberculosis through to the end and have uncompromisingly in season and out of season advocated a thorough testing of affected herds and the eradication of all animals found diseased. One of these papers is Hoard's Dairyman, printed at Fort Atkinson, Wis., and the service which it has performed for the dairy interests of that and adjoining states can hardly be estimated. Those papers which have followed a temporizing policy—opposed the testing of dairy herds because the immediate loss to the owners seemed heavy—have caused dairymen who have followed this advice tremendous loss in the long run, as laws which prevent the sale of milk from diseased cows have been passed in many states, while the job of ridding a herd of diseased animals and building it up again on a new basis is one that requires much time and attention. The rest of the agricultural papers should move over to the other side of the house in this vital matter.

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION.

A number of farmers living near Rogers, in Hennepin county, Minn., have, according to a farm paper published at the Twin Cities, put into practice this year a most commendable type of co-operation. It has consisted simply in getting their heads together and agreeing to plant a single variety of potatoes for their field crop, with the thought in view that with a large quantity of potatoes raised buyers would come and offer a good price for the crop. They exercised a good deal of pains in the growing and care of their spud crop, and their hopes have been fully realized. The tubers yielded on the average 175 bushels per acre, were of one variety and of uniform size and quality. The buyers came and paid the growers 46 cents per bushel at the cars, nearly 10 cents more than growers in many other sections received. This idea of co-operation in vegetable and fruit production is very practical and profitable, and its benefits can hardly be too strongly urged.

THE ROUTINE PALLS.

Many a lad leaves the farm for city occupation because of the dull monotonous routine of its work, in the doing of which little effort is made by the farm owner to adopt new or up to date methods which recognize the place of intelligence as well as sheer muscular effort as an important factor in getting work out of the way. There is absolutely no field of endeavor where the application of brains will yield a larger net return than in agriculture, and it's about time a whole lot of fellows who have been content to make a clodhopper occupation of it were rubbing their eyes and awaking to the fact. It can only be viewed as a tribute to agriculture as an occupation that so many who have been engaged in it have been able to make a living and something besides, following as they have such slovenly and indifferent methods and applying so small an amount of gray matter to the work they had in hand.

The Russian moujik, or peasant laborer, receives 34 cents a day for his spring work and 41 cents a day during haying and harvest and boards himself.

The man who is looking for a new location agriculturally can hardly go astray if he picks out a piece of land in a section where either clover or alfalfa will grow, and this holds whether the district is under ditch or has its moisture supplied in the shape of snow and rain.

It is about a standoff as between the dweller in the warmer southwestern climes, who has to put up with fleas and dust, and the resident in the northern states east of the Rockies, who has his pancake batter freeze under the hard coal stove on crisp midwinter nights.

The value of alfalfa as a forage and hay crop is well attested by the plump and sleek appearance of horses, cattle and hogs which have access to it and are not furnished with any grain ration. All kinds of stock are fond of the legume and seem to know instinctively that it is good for them.

The railroads seem to have survived the anti-railroad agitation and legislation of the past three or four years to the tune of an increase in net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1909, of $90,718,357 over the earnings of the preceding year. The total gross earnings of the last fiscal year were $2,437,385,841. These figures would seem to indicate that transportation companies have been more scared than hurt.

A section of northern Vermont has established a reputation with the agricultural department at Washington of producing a type of seed potato which is virtually free from disease and largely blight resistant. For this reason the seed is in great demand in the southern states, where the blight due to excessive moisture during the growing season is both prevalent and very destructive to the potato crop.

The Mongolian pheasant brought from China to this country several years ago and turned loose in the chaparral covered sections of Oregon and Washington seems to have found its new home a congenial one and is said to be multiplying rapidly under the complete protection which is being given it under the laws recently passed. Ranch owners frequently see the beautiful birds in their orchards but a few rods from the house.

Judging from the recent election results in New York state affecting the primary, it appears that the grangers of the Empire State are interested intelligently in new political methods as well as the latest improvements in agriculture and dairying. They have looked into this system of direct primary nominations and have given it their approval, notwithstanding the adverse report of the legislative committee which was selected to give it a black eye.

A lesson that many a corn grower seems slow to learn is that it is the freezing of corn while the kernels contain moisture which is fatal to the germ. Dried thoroughly, seed corn will stand almost any low temperatures. On this account every effort should be put forth to dry the ears before a freeze strikes them and to store them for the winter where they will not gather moisture. As a rule, seed corn is done for and worthless by February.

With the condition of the fellow who is more or less dependent upon his employer's whim and economic circumstance for the holding of his job becoming more and more uncertain an ever increasing number of level headed people, including both men and women, are quietly investing their surplus earning in parcels of land which will not only appreciate in value, but will give them a living and a competence in later years. The person who owns fertile land that is capable of producing the foodstuffs that the earth's ever increasing millions will want is going to be independent in the years to come.

The proper time for the transplanting of shrubs, fruit or shade trees depends largely upon the time of the rainy season. In the large territory east of longitude 100 degrees, where abundant moisture may be counted on from March to July, the early part of this period is the best season for transplanting, depending a bit upon the latitude. On the Pacific slope and south of central Oregon from November till the latter part of February is considered the best time for this work, as the ground does not freeze to prevent plowing, while the interval named is the wet season, which insures the transplanted things sufficient moisture for their proper growth.

Dentists who keep abreast of the times incline to the view that in these days of prepared—premasticated and predigested—foods folks do not have chewing enough to do to give their teeth the necessary exercise, it being their contention that foods of a rougher and harder type should form a larger part of the bill of fare. Pressure on the teeth in the process of mastication causes a circulation of blood in the little ducts near the roots, this making possible a ready nourishment of the nerve and dental tissues. This argument would seem to have common sense at the bottom of it and ought to be kept in mind. It is likely due to this very fact, the mastication of rough and coarse foods, that the remarkable durability of the teeth of wild and domestic animals is due.

If corn fodder properly secured is worth 60 per cent of good hay, ton for ton, it is well nigh impossible to estimate the annual loss that American farmers sustain by allowing it to bleach and blow to tatters in the field.

It is pretty rough on the rats, but a farmer who has tried it recommends putting concentrated lye in the holes and runways of rats. They first get it on their feet, which begin to burn. They try to lick it off their feet, get it in their mouths, and this does the business.

We read of a farmer the other day who was bewailing the fact that his fine quack grass pasture was showing signs of debility and was likely to die out. We know of other fellows who would be mighty glad to have this fellow come and dig up carefully the scattering roots on their places.

The best season in which to do pruning work in the orchard is that just prior to the time when the trees will make the most rapid growth and thus heal over the scars made in cutting. It is for this reason that fall pruning should be discouraged beyond that involved in the removal of dead or diseased portions of the trees.

If it is hard to get the horse in good flesh and much of the grain fed passes through the animal whole it is fair to assume that the teeth are not doing their work properly, due to the fact that some of them project so far as to prevent proper mastication. This defect can be remedied by having the teeth filed off by some competent veterinarian. In case the teeth are in bad shape in other respects the feed should be ground.

A rather odd appeal has been made to the French colonial office by the province of Uganda. It is that the lions be protected from hunters, as they alone are able to rid the country of the herbivorous animals that destroy their crops, including elephants, rhinoceroses and deer. Much the same situation has existed in some portions of the west, where the killing of the coyotes has been followed by an alarming increase in the number of rabbit pests.

That American corn is rapidly getting a foothold in foreign countries is nicely shown in the marked increase in the recent exports of the cereal. Corn exports for the week ending Oct. 28 were 516,448 bushels against 395,592 for the week preceding and 196,514 bushels in 1908. For the seventeen weeks prior to Oct. 28, 1909, the exports of corn amounted to 2,700,685 bushels, while for the corresponding period last year they were but 1,186,118 bushels.

Through the liberality and enterprise of the publisher of a well known Iowa dairy paper the dairymen of Wisconsin will be given an opportunity to take part in a contest in which prizes ranging from $50 to $500 will be offered the owners of single cows and herds of ten which make the best showing in butter fat production during a stated period. Any dairyman of the state wishing to participate in the contest may secure full particulars by addressing Professor F. W. Woll, Madison, Wis.

A first hand inspection of a good many newly set fruit ranches in several famous valleys of the west leads the writer to believe that a whole lot of fellows do not seem to have got on to the fact that to sell an orchard tract to the best advantage just as scrupulous care should be given it in the matter of pruning and cultivation as if the owner were going to keep it for himself. We have seen tracts that were not managed with this thought in mind whose prospects for future productiveness were not worth a continental per acre.

The sugar crop of the world for the year just closing is placed by statisticians at 14,710,000 tons, which is an increase over that of 1908 of 244,596 tons, or 1.7 per cent. The figures show that there has been an increase in the world's cane sugar crop of 4.9 per cent, or 370,000 tons. A few years ago the cane sugar output was less than that from beets, but last year the cane product exceeded the beet by 663,000 tons, while this year it will surpass it by 1,160,000 tons. There was a decrease in the European beet sugar output of 2.7 per cent as between last year and this, while the output of beet sugar in America shows an increase of 13.2 per cent for the same period.

In sections where rodents—rabbits and mice—abound and are likely to damage the young fruit trees by gnawing during the winter months it is none too early to be safeguarding them against such attacks. This may be done cheaply by wrapping the young trees at least two feet up from the ground with several ply of old newspapers. Tar paper and strips of wood veneer are used, but the newspaper properly fastened will answer the purpose nicely. In localities where the snow is likely to be deep and drift into the branches such wrapping as described will not furnish protection except to portions of the trunk covered; hence an effective warfare by means of shotgun, ferret, traps and poison should be waged continuously against these orchard enemies. To discourage the mice, shocks of corn and other litter in which they may nest should be removed from the orchard.

F. E. Trigg

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

THE man whose conscience never gives him trouble may be upright and honest, and then again he may be a dope fiend.

Second thoughts are best if the thinker has a good follow-up system.

Time flies, but the Wright kind of aviating machine is after it on the wing, with odds on the wing.

When a man invites you home to dinner you can't tell from his manner until he gets almost home whether it is a surprise to his wife or not.

Some men contend that any kind of a lie is justifiable if it has the coin behind it, but there is where most kinds fail.

A pretty girl knows a lot more than she lets on. That's why she strikes people as being pretty.

The man who insists on doing as he pleases wants to call the police when others try to do the same.

Crowning Feast.

Oh, the watermelon,
Hidden in a pool
Where the running water
Makes it fresh and cool,
Gathered in the moonlight,
Didn't cost a cent!
What a feast of riches
For a colored gent!

Right across the open
Lies a tempting patch
That for size and sweetness
Hasn't got a match,
And the sleepy owner
Doesn't keep a gun,
'Sides, he has so many,
Wouldn't miss just one.

Rich and ripe and luscious,
Mellow to the core,
And so good you eat it
Till you'll hold no more.
Just as sweet as honey,
And a stolen kiss
That a fellow gathers
Has no edge on this.

Oh, the watermelon,
Large and red and ripe,
Not the kind you purchase,
But the kind you swipe!
Doesn't seem so wicked
When you test the treat,
'Cause the watermelons
They were made to eat.

Knew the Sound.

Ting-a-ling went the doorbell.

Inside a heart fluttered in unison with the tintinnabulations and a pair of small feet pattered toward the door.

"Ethel must know that ring," said a caller who suspected something.

"Sure. It is her engagement ring," replied the irrepressible small brother, who wasn't supposed to know what was going on.

Much to Learn.

"Did you find a good doctor?"

"Say, he is a wonder. He cured me in two days."

"He must be mighty young and inexperienced."

"He didn't act like it."

"Didn't act like it! Well, when he gets a little older in the business he will know enough to cure you in two weeks."

Earmark.

"What does your son think of doing?"

"Well, he has the artistic temperament, and he will be whatever that suggests."

"How do you distinguish it?"

"He doesn't like to work."

Explained.

"Pa!"

"Well, my son?"

"What's a green grocer?"

"A green grocer?"

"Yes."

"One who doesn't know the financial standing of his customers."

Taking Care.

"I wish you would get into the habit of working."

"I would only for one thing."

"What is that?"

"I fear I should then get the habit of being tired, and that is so depleting to the system."

No Regular Trade.

"Jenks never looks at the girls."

"He is a married man."

"But I see him out everywhere with the boys."

"Oh, it is just a side line with him."

Keen Scent.

"So Mary Ann didn't catch Bill."

"No; she overdid it, and he smelled a rat."

"Maybe it was the one in her hair."

Called Him to Earth.

"Come, fly with me," the lover said.
She did not call his bluff.
But said: "I cannot do it, sir.
You are not fly enough."

Why He Went to Sea.

"He was cut out for a sailor."

"Who cut him out?"

"The iceman. You see, they were both going with the same girl."

OUR SOUTHERN LETTER.

The Van Lindley Orchard and the Work Mr. Van Lindley Has Done for the Fruit Growers.

Talking about peaches, for instance, what would you think of a peach crop that brings in forty thousand dollars?

That is what the Van Lindley orchard did the past summer. It was a good season and the crop well, but in addition to selling well it was a good crop.

The orchard, which is about three miles from Southern Pines, has thirty thousand peach trees in it. Some years these trees do not bear so well as they did this year. Some years the market is not so good. Yet those two conditions are not discouraging, for it does not take many crops at forty thousand dollars each to pay a pretty good interest rate on a plantation of two or three hundred acres.

Not far from the Van Lindley orchard lives O. M. Palmer. He is from Michigan. There is a difference between Michigan and Missouri. Missouri folks have to be shown. Michigan people are willing to show.

Palmer came down this way from the country where the apple tree is looked on with a friendly regard, and the first thing the Palmer folks did was to set out a few apple trees, and to listen while certain wise men told them how useless it would be to try to raise apples in the Sand Hill country.

It is not the first time the wise man found his mistake. Palmer set out four or five hundred apple trees, and this year the wise men are telling around how that shrewd Yankee got a prize up at the Raleigh State Fair for his fine fruit and how some of his apples at Spokane, Washington, clear on the other side of the continent, also pulled down one of the prizes for fine fruit, out in that country where they are so proud of their good apples that they wrap the fruit in paper and sent it back east in boxes for fancy trade.

And Palmer, he smiles and plants a few more apple trees, and the wise men encourage him by saying they knew all along he would show somebody what his country is good for.

Palmer showed them all right. He made such a hit with his prizes at the fruit show that the Van Lindley orchard has concluded to set out a thousand apple trees this fall. When a fruit concern that markets forty thousand dollars worth of peaches in one crop begins to plant apple trees in their orchard it is apparent that the apple crop also gives promise, for a thing to tempt a man to take anything new into an orchard that does as well as the Van Lindley peaches have done must be good.

The Van Lindley folks are not new hands with fruit. The head of the big fruit farm has been for many years a nursery man in this State, and the orchard at Southern Pines was planted because of the special advantages this section of the United States offers to fruit growers. When it was planted the country went wild over fruit plantations, and much money was spent in establishing orchards and vineyards. Some of the planters have won such success as the Van Lindley people. Many others have nothing to show for their work and expenditure but deserted orchards and vineyards and wasted money charged up on the wrong side of the profit and loss account. For about the time the fruit boom hit this section the insect pest, known as the San Jose scale, came into the eastern part of the United States and the orchards around Southern Pines were among the first to suffer.

Nobody knew what to do with the scale pests then. The Federal and the State governments had their fruit men at work trying to hatch up some scheme to stop the ravages of the formidable nuisance but it was years before anything was discovered. Now a couple of applications of lime and sulphur do the business, and the fruit man is not much disturbed by the fruit tree insects. Fortunately, although the scale is common now in all the States, the other States learned how to deal with it before it reached them, so the fruit grower in other places did not suffer like the man of this section did.

Here orchards were dug out and many were abandoned. For several years fruit men were disgusted with anything that sounded like fruit. Then the remedy was found after trying an infinite number of things, and those who held on reached a profitable reward.

The Van Lindley orchard was hit severely by the scale, but it dug out injured trees and planted new ones, and finally it landed on the safe side of the fight, and since then the returns have been reasonably certain and plenty big enough.

The peach industry has been given a renewed impetus, and it is quite certain now that the acreage of peaches planted each year will increase again, and that the crop will be a considerable one, with ample returns to the man who cares for his orchard.

The San Jose scale is the worst insect pest that that has ever come to plague the fruit grower, but singular as it may seem, its arrival has been of a wonderful benefit. Prior to the arrival of the scale the practice of the planter was to let his trees take their chance with nature. If they had a crop it was good. It they failed he set it down as the usual order of things, and he put his trust in the next year. Now that he has to spray his trees to keep off the scale the fruit grower finds that he is also keeping off many other destructive agents, and he is making better fruit and more of it than he ever did under the old methods. Spraying is not an expensive operation, and the increased yield of fruit and the improved quality leads good fruit men to spray their trees whether they have scale to contend with or not.

There is another illustration of the advantages that come from the intensive system of farming. The farmer who is producing the best crop these days is the man who takes out of Nature's hands every thing that he can take into his own hands. He no longer waits for things to do what they can. He is continually forcing the issue. No other line of industry is progressing faster now than farming, which is becoming a specialized business. General farming is going out of fashion. The man who succeeds best as a corn farmer is one who raises only seed corn. The man who does best with cotton is as particular about the variety and pedigree of his cows and pigs.

And over at the Van Lindley Orchard they are just as particular about the varities of peaches they plant, too.

BION H. BUTLER.

Southern Pines, N. C.

Tomorrow The Graveyard of Deferred Intentions.

Tomorrow is the graveyard of many of our hopes and ambitions. Tomorrow is the mirage on the horizon of time, the lure of negligence and delay. We hope and pray and yearn for this wonderful tomorrow, always building and expecting toward that end, and wake up in the morning to find it is "today." If the hope is not realized we once again follow the mirage.

Content in the realization of the today we are too often prone to defer, and dream of the expectations of the tomorrow. The tomorrow of most of our ambitions and hopes is but the following of the line of least resistance. Tomorrow is the altar upon which man loves to heap his hopes and sacrifices. Time waits for no man, but man loves to wait for tomorrow. In deferring until tomorrow that which should be done today, every postponer imagines himself a special protege of Providence, attended by fortune and the hosts of good luck.

Probably it is the elements of chance, of gambling with fate, that attracts the average man to place his stake on "that great tomorrow." In the obscure, mysterious future lies the ever fertile hope of greater probabilities, of a way out of a dilemma, of an easy path to success. The fortune wheel of time whirls and stops; some win, many lose. It is the same old story over again for the man who takes the long end of the game, the hundred to one shot—it will get him in the end! Between today and tomorrow lies a bottomless gulf, called fate, clogged with the skeletons of deferred hope, of ambitions, of intentions. It must be a truism of time that "fact teaches less than does fiction" in some instances. Rather than do today's duty today we love to wait until tomorrow, with the sharp knowledge that the thing left undone must eventually be done, come tomorrow's rainbow and its pot of gold, or not. "Duty calls" is an old saying, but its "taps" are heard as often as its "reveille." Habit, no less than love, makes this old world go round. Do a thing when the doing of it is ripe and the fruits are yours.

History's devious trails are strewn with the skeletons of deferred action, postponed ambition, delayed intentions—those fatal tomorrows. The fall of an empire, the repulse of a battle fleet, the hope of fame, the happiness of a home, the love of a wife—all, somewhere, sometimes, have been lost in the mirage of a tomorrow. Admiral Cervera, during the Spanish war, was lying in the Santiago harbor waiting for a tomorrow to crush the Americans. Admiral Schley, seeing his chance, steamed through the night to the neck of the harbor. The rest of the story is history of which we are proud. Cervera's fleet was blown to pieces. His tomorrow lies in that bottomless gulf—fate. And again at Manila Bay, Admiral Montijo's fleet was lying in the harbor on the eve of the famous battle. The Spanish were waiting for the morning, little thinking that Dewey would risk running the torpedo mines at night. But Dewey steamed into the harbor and by daybreak was on top of the Spanish. He even drew off for a few hours to eat breakfast, and then leisurely smashed the Spanish fleet. A tomorrow came, but not for the one who was looking for it. Dewey did his duty when the doing was ripe.

Remember: Today we have with us always, but tomorrow—ah, only He can tell!—S. E. S.

SEGREGATION OF CONSUMPTIVES

State Tuberculosis Association Declares Itself in Favor of State Care for Advanced Cases.

One of the farthest reaching items in the legislative program of the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis for this year places this association on record in favor of the segregation in a state institution of those people who are suffering from tuberculosis in such an advanced state as to make them a danger if allowed to remain at large in the community. Such persons are known to physicians and health officials as "pus distributors." As a rule they are not careful to see that all of their sputum is destroyed, so they pass tuberculosis along to other people. Each consumptive who dies, unless he has been very careful in his habits, may usually be charged with at least three cases contracted from him during the period of his illness, when he was a "pus distributor."

The legislature of Maryland, which for the last eight years has been inclined to seek and accept the best advice in matters relating to tuberculosis, will be urged to make some provision for the isolation of advanced consumptives. The State Association will ask it friends and supporters throughout the state to discuss the matter with their local delegates and senators with a view to urging the establishment of care for advanced cases to supplement the splendid work now being done for incipients at the State Sanatorium at Sabillas and at Eudowood, near Towson.

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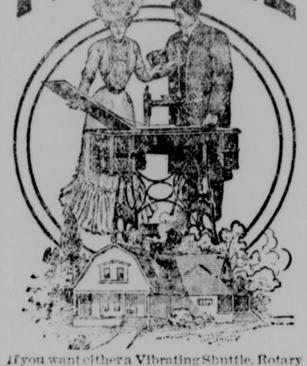

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Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p. m.. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m.(local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

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2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

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THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

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Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

OUR SOUTHERN LETTER.

The Van Lindley Orchard and the Work Mr. Van Lindley Has Done for the Fruit Growers.

Talking about peaches, for instance, what would you think of a peach crop that brings in forty thousand dollars?

That is what the Van Lindley orchard did the past summer. It was a good season and the crop well, but in addition to selling well it was a good crop.

The orchard, which is about three miles from Southern Pines, has thirty thousand peach trees in it. Some years these trees do not bear so well as they did this year. Some years the market is not so good. Yet those two conditions are not discouraging, for it does not take many crops at forty thousand dollars each to pay a pretty good interest rate on a plantation of two or three hundred acres.

Not far from the Van Lindley orchard lives O. M. Palmer. He is from Michigan. There is a difference between Michigan and Missouri. Missouri folks have to be shown. Michigan people are willing to show.

Palmer came down this way from the country where the apple tree is looked on with a friendly regard, and the first thing the Palmer folks did was to set out a few apple trees, and to listen while certain wise men told them how useless it would be to try to raise apples in the Sand Hill country.

It is not the first time the wise man found his mistake. Palmer set out four or five hundred apple trees, and this year the wise men are telling around how that shrewd Yankee got a prize up at the Raleigh State Fair for his fine fruit and how some of his apples at Spokane, Washington, clear on the other side of the continent, also pulled down one of the prizes for fine fruit, out in that country where they are so proud of their good apples that they wrap the fruit in paper and sent it back east in boxes for fancy trade.

And Palmer, he smiles and plants a few more apple trees, and the wise men encourage him by saying they knew all along he would show somebody what his country is good for.

Palmer showed them all right. He made such a hit with his prizes at the fruit show that the Van Lindley orchard has concluded to set out a thousand apple trees this fall. When a fruit concern that markets forty thousand dollars worth of peaches in one crop begins to plant apple trees in their orchard it is apparent that the apple crop also gives promise, for a thing to tempt a man to take anything new into an orchard that does as well as the Van Lindley peaches have done must be good.

The Van Lindley folks are not new hands with fruit. The head of the big fruit farm has been for many years a nursery man in this State, and the orchard at Southern Pines was planted because of the special advantages this section of the United States offers to fruit growers. When it was planted the country went wild over fruit plantations, and much money was spent in establishing orchards and vineyards. Some of the planters have won such success as the Van Lindley people. Many others have nothing to show for their work and expenditure but deserted orchards and vineyards and wasted money charged up on the wrong side of the profit and loss account. For about the time the fruit boom hit this section the insect pest, known as the San Jose scale, came into the eastern part of the United States and the orchards around Southern Pines were among the first to suffer.

Nobody knew what to do with the scale pests then. The Federal and the State governments had their fruit men at work trying to hatch up some scheme to stop the ravages of the formidable nuisance but it was years before anything was discovered. Now a couple of applications of lime and sulphur do the business, and the fruit man is not much disturbed by the fruit tree insects. Fortunately, although the scale is common now in all the States, the other States learned how to deal with it before it reached them, so the fruit grower in other places did not suffer like the man of this section did.

Here orchards were dug out and many were abandoned. For several years fruit men were disgusted with anything that sounded like fruit. Then the remedy was found after trying an infinite number of things, and those who held on reached a profitable reward.

The Van Lindley orchard was hit severely by the scale, but it dug out injured trees and planted new ones, and finally it landed on the safe side of the fight, and since then the returns have been reasonably certain and plenty big enough.

The peach industry has been given a renewed impetus, and it is quite certain now that the acreage of peaches planted each year will increase again, and that the crop will be a considerable one, with ample returns to the man who cares for his orchard.

The San Jose scale is the worst insect pest that that has ever come to plague the fruit grower, but singular as it may seem, its arrival has been of a wonderful benefit. Prior to the arrival of the scale the practice of the planter was to let his trees take their chance with nature. If they had a crop it was good. It they failed he set it down as the usual order of things, and he put his trust in the next year. Now that he has to spray his trees to keep off the scale the fruit grower finds that he is also keeping off many other destructive agents, and he is making better fruit and more of it than he ever did under the old methods. Spraying is not an expensive operation, and the increased yield of fruit and the improved quality leads good fruit men to spray their trees whether they have scale to contend with or not.

There is another illustration of the advantages that come from the intensive system of farming. The farmer who is producing the best crop these days is the man who takes out of Nature's hands every thing that he can take into his own hands. He no longer waits for things to do what they can. He is continually forcing the issue. No other line of industry is progressing faster now than farming, which is becoming a specialized business. General farming is going out of fashion. The man who succeeds best as a corn farmer is one who raises only seed corn. The man who does best with cotton is as particular about the variety and pedigree of his cows and pigs.

And over at the Van Lindley Orchard they are just as particular about the varities of peaches they plant, too.

BION H. BUTLER.

Southern Pines, N. C.

Tomorrow The Graveyard of Deferred Intentions.

Tomorrow is the graveyard of many of our hopes and ambitions. Tomorrow is the mirage on the horizon of time, the lure of negligence and delay. We hope and pray and yearn for this wonderful tomorrow, always building and expecting toward that end, and wake up in the morning to find it is "today." If the hope is not realized we once again follow the mirage.

Content in the realization of the today we are too often prone to defer, and dream of the expectations of the tomorrow. The tomorrow of most of our ambitions and hopes is but the following of the line of least resistance. Tomorrow is the altar upon which man loves to heap his hopes and sacrifices. Time waits for no man, but man loves to wait for tomorrow. In deferring until tomorrow that which should be done today, every postponer imagines himself a special protege of Providence, attended by fortune and the hosts of good luck.

Probably it is the elements of chance, of gambling with fate, that attracts the average man to place his stake on "that great tomorrow." In the obscure, mysterious future lies the ever fertile hope of greater probabilities, of a way out of a dilemma, of an easy path to success. The fortune wheel of time whirls and stops; some win, many lose. It is the same old story over again for the man who takes the long end of the game, the hundred to one shot—it will get him in the end! Between today and tomorrow lies a bottomless gulf, called fate, clogged with the skeletons of deferred hope, of ambitions, of intentions. It must be a truism of time that "fact teaches less than does fiction" in some instances. Rather than do today's duty today we love to wait until tomorrow, with the sharp knowledge that the thing left undone must eventually be done, come tomorrow's rainbow and its pot of gold, or not. "Duty calls" is an old saying, but its "taps" are heard as often as its "reveille." Habit, no less than love, makes this old world go round. Do a thing when the doing of it is ripe and the fruits are yours.

History's devious trails are strewn with the skeletons of deferred action, postponed ambition, delayed intentions—those fatal tomorrows. The fall of an empire, the repulse of a battle fleet, the hope of fame, the happiness of a home, the love of a wife—all, somewhere, sometimes, have been lost in the mirage of a tomorrow. Admiral Cervera, during the Spanish war, was lying in the Santiago harbor waiting for a tomorrow to crush the Americans. Admiral Schley, seeing his chance, steamed through the night to the neck of the harbor. The rest of the story is history of which we are proud. Cervera's fleet was blown to pieces. His tomorrow lies in that bottomless gulf—fate. And again at Manila Bay, Admiral Montijo's fleet was lying in the harbor on the eve of the famous battle. The Spanish were waiting for the morning, little thinking that Dewey would risk running the torpedo mines at night. But Dewey steamed into the harbor and by daybreak was on top of the Spanish. He even drew off for a few hours to eat breakfast, and then leisurely smashed the Spanish fleet. A tomorrow came, but not for the one who was looking for it. Dewey did his duty when the doing was ripe.

Remember: Today we have with us always, but tomorrow—ah, only He can tell!—S. E. S.

SEGREGATION OF CONSUMPTIVES

State Tuberculosis Association Declares Itself in Favor of State Care for Advanced Cases.

One of the farthest reaching items in the legislative program of the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis for this year places this association on record in favor of the segregation in a state institution of those people who are suffering from tuberculosis in such an advanced state as to make them a danger if allowed to remain at large in the community. Such persons are known to physicians and health officials as "pus distributors." As a rule they are not careful to see that all of their sputum is destroyed, so they pass tuberculosis along to other people. Each consumptive who dies, unless he has been very careful in his habits, may usually be charged with at least three cases contracted from him during the period of his illness, when he was a "pus distributor."

The legislature of Maryland, which for the last eight years has been inclined to seek and accept the best advice in matters relating to tuberculosis, will be urged to make some provision for the isolation of advanced consumptives. The State Association will ask it friends and supporters throughout the state to discuss the matter with their local delegates and senators with a view to urging the establishment of care for advanced cases to supplement the splendid work now being done for incipients at the State Sanatorium at Sabillas and at Eudowood, near Towson.

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DAVIS LIQUID PURE PAINT

is the American Standard. WHY? Because it carries guarantee of purity on every can. This would not appear UNLESS IT WERE PURE AND THE VERY BEST PAINT THAT MONEY AND BRAINS CAN PRODUCE.

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cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers. WILL SELL CHEAP.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 27, 1910.

THE grab-game at Annapoiis is still on!

WITH a deficit in the State Treasury which may amount to a million the ringsters and others with political debts to pay continue their raid at Annapolis.

WHAT A SHAME IT IS!

The Sun paper of Baltimore reads the following lecture to the Democratic members of Maryland's Legislature:

What a shame it is that a majority of the Democratic Delegates at Annapolis—and a large majority, too—are lending themselves to the paddling of the State's payroll! What a shame it is that men who in their private business practice the strictest economy will so recklessly spend the money of the citizens of Maryland to pay political debts! What a shame it is to Maryland and what a shame it is to the Democratic party!

Think of it, you Democrats who by the sweat of your brow are earning your daily bread, that 68 of the candidates you elected to the Legislature voted on last Wedne-day to increase your burden of taxation by adding without justification to the salary list of the State! How can these men ever face you and say that all the employes were actually needed and that was why they voted for them? If they were actually needed, why were the two clerkships offered to the Republicans later taken away from them, and why, as reported, a Delegate's remark, "The baby didn't want the candy?"

Do the Delegates at Annapolis look upon the Treasury of Maryland as candy to be served up to their friends and followers, regardless of who is footing the bill? You Democrats who put these Delegates into office should watch their records. You know what they promised to do if elected. Now is the time to hold them to their words.

THE GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE LEGISLATURE

Governor Crothers, referring to the bad beginning made by the Legislature in defiantly repudiating the party pledges to conduct the session as economically as could be done, says:

Throughout the last campaign I went from one end of the State to the other telling the people of the pledges in the Democratic platform and advising them to vote for the Democratic ticket in order that these pledges might be redeemed. If these promises are not kept, no one shall be able to say that I failed in my duty, for I have already urged them to the best of my ability, and I shall continue to urge them as long as the General Assembly is in session.

We heard the promises, Governor, and occasionally took leave to question whether they would ever amount to more than promises. We are in no sense vain of our powers of divination, however. Nothing would please us less than to turn out to have been a true prophet. But in the same interview the Governor says: "Still, it would be untrue to say that I have any quarrel with the General Assembly." Now, it is quite doubtful in our mind whether the Governor will not find many of his reforms thrown aside as carelesesly as was his program of an economical session of the Legislature unless he shows that he can and will have a quarrel with the people responsible for his inability to make good his pledges.

We do not believe in the chief executive of either the city or the State going about with a chip on his shoulder and seeking trouble; but we are sincerely convinced that an outburst of righteous anger is sometimes needed.

Soft words butter no parsnips. If the action of the legislature on the question of employees is an indication of how it intends to regard the pledges of the platform, we believe the people of the State will expect the Governor to have a very serious quarrel with that body and with the members of it who are chiefly answerable for its actions.

The people understand that the Democratic party in Maryland is a close corporation. If the leaders wish to control the Legislature, they can do it. They had their forces so well in hand that after weeks of canvassing and gossip over the Speakership of the House and the Presidency of the Senate they were able to break all slates and appoint the officers of these chambers. It won't do to say that they can't pass the laws they promised to pass, for the simple reason that the very men who made the promises are the men who now control and dominate at Annapolis.

THE ONE CHIEF TEST

The Republican party through the country, and in this we include both the rank and file numbering 8,000,000 voters and the Republican leaders in both states and communities, large and small, desires nothing more than the enactment of the measures proposed by President Taft. These are demanded by the country, and if the Republican majority in congress does not pass them the voters of the United States will turn to some party that will.

No factional delay and no congression-quarrels should be allowed to interfere with the enactment of these reforms. No personal claim or ambitions ought to stand in the way of the prompt passage of the group of measures proposed by the Taft administration. This is the one test. The Republican vote in Congress should close up on this issue and reach early action and a prompt enactment.

The party organization of the senate and house exists to carry out the policies of the Republican platform and the Republican party, as expressed by the party's chosen leader, nominated at Chicago, elected president for this purpose. This is the first duty of all who direct party action in senate or house. Party organization in each chamber of the national legislature is not intended and never was intended to settle questions of party loyalty or party fealty.

This is not the tribunal to decide these questions and issues. It is for the National Republican Committee and National Republican Convention and for state Republican committees and conventions to decide who is and who is not a good Republican. Their decisions in the nation and in each state are final on policies and persons. They decide who are Republicans and what is Republicanism.

The decision has been made. A Republican majority in the Senate and house was chosen to execute the decision and policy of national, state and local conventions. Those elected on this policy should carry it out in legislation. If differences come let them be settled within the party. As long as men vote for Republican policies of the Republican platform no lesser issue and no smaller difference out to shut men out of the party It is a mistake to raise these lesser issues and differences when the recognized policies of the Republican party calls for every vote that can be secured.—Philadelphia Press.

CAN'T WORK WITHOUT FIRST LOOTING THE TREASUUY.

Speaking of the appointment of a number of men who are not needed for the work to positions at Annapolis, Mr. Benson, leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Delegates, says:

"For years now the counties and Baltimore city have been accustomed to get a certain number of employees. It has been a system. If the members do not get these places for friends, they are disgruntled and dissatisfied. That dissatisfaction extends throughout the entire session, greatly hampering their inclination to pull with their associates for measures that will, if adopted, prove beneficial to the State."

This frank admission that appointments are made for political reasons. Of course, no one who has watched events at Annapolis believed anything else. As we have said before, the most serious side of the case is not that we have at the State Capitol elected representatives who loot the State Treasury of $50,000 or $60,000 in order to pay their political obligations, but that the judgment of a body of men that stoops to such petty and disreputable business must be accepted as final on all the important matters which are up for consideration. With what confidence can the people of the State look for honest and intelligent handling of the big problems which are before the Legislature with this illustration of its capacity, its honesty, its enlightenment and its respect for public opinion!

BITTINGER.

After a long talk about the benefits arising from the invention of the steel pen the professor asked a boy in the class to explain the conditions existing before the day of the steel pen. The boy was not proverbially bright, but he had orginal ideas, and he promptly replied: "Before the steel pen was juvented, they used the pinions of one goose to express the opinions of another goose."

Amos H. Reckner and Squire Lloyd McRobie, of North Glade, were pleasant callers among us last Monday morning.

Jonas Bittinger and wife, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Charles Sechler and her two children, were visiting relatives at Beckman last Monday.

Columbus Brenneman and Charles Wiley made a business trip to Grantsville on Monday of this week.

A slight collapse in an unused portion of F. M. Bittinger's coal mine, last week, occasioned some excitement among the miners, but all escaped unhurt.

Fred. Miller, of M. J. Miller's Sons distillery, at Accident, was on a business trip to this neighborhood last Saturday.

Joel Orendorf was marketing in Grantsville on Monday of this week.

A pet cat, the property and especial pride of Miss Cora Bittinger, of this village, is said to have become jealous because her mistress was bestowing her affections too lavishly in other quarters, and as a result the despondent cat committed suicide by swallowing a heart tablet, death followed speedily and Miss Cora is quite grief-stricken over the affair.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LOOKS SUICIDAL TO THE BALTIMORE SUN

State Organ Speaks of Democracy's Disregard of Ordinary Decency.

The Baltimore Sun, Democratic, on Saturday published the following editorial:

Prudent and loyal members of the Democatic party who have any influence with the General Assembly should carefully consider the probable effect of their conduct at this session upon next year's elections. Those elections are the most decisive that are held in the State and city. In May of next year the election of Mayor and City Council of Baltimore will take place, and in the fall the general election will be held. The Governor, the members of the General Assembly, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Orphans' Courts, Sheriffs, State's Attorneys, many County Commissioders and other local officials will be elected. Upon the political complexion of the Legislature, the Governor and Comptroller will depend the Board of Public Works, which has a large patronage, including the Tax Commissioner's office and the Oyster Navy. The election of a Republican Governor and Legislature will mean that the public schools, the State Road Commission and the entire election machinery of the State would go into Republican control along with the police, the liquor license and other State boards in the city and counties. The first act of the Republican government, it may be assumed, would be the repeal of the Wilson Election law and, possibly, the restoration of party emblems on the official ballots for the guidance of the negro voters. All this would be done with the intent of making it as difficult as possible for the Democratic party to regain control.

It is perfectly plain that the condition of affairs at the City Hall is not such as to insure party success or to allay disquietude. Every politician knows that if the Republican party gets the City Hall in May it will help them to carry the State in November. Everyone who has the smallest conception of politics knows that up to the present time the General Assembly has done all within its power to afford aid and comfort to the Republican party and has already provided the ammunition which will be used later on against the Democrats.

Some thoughtless persons argue that because the Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic after the extravagant session of 1908, this will happen again. If this is their reliance, they are walking in a vain shadow. At the session of 1908 the Legislature, after its extravagance, did much to redeem itself by the enactment of some excellent laws. Notwithstanding this, there can be but little doubt that the present Legislature would have been Republican on joint ballot but for the franchise amendment.

We have shown what is depending upon next year's elections. And yet the Democrats in the Legislature seem willing to risk it all just to get a lot of retainers in the State House. Is that a safe and sane business risk? Is the game worth the candle? Are there no Democratic leaders of sense and prudence who have some influence with the thoughtless and reckless men in the Legislature would seem to have absolutely no concern about the welfare of the State or the success of the Democratic party? Because the people have been long-suffering, that is no assurance that their patience will last always. These thoughtless men may be assured that when the public retribution strikes them and their party it will strike with an iron hand.

Does the Democratic party in Maryland wish to commit suicide? From its absolute disregard of ordinary decency and its shameless defiance of public sentiment, as displayed by its leaders in the General Assembly in connection with legislative appointments it would seem bent on cutting its own throat. It seems a pity the fortunes of the Democratic party in Maryland should be in the hands of men who are apparently still living in the dark ages of political Bourbonism, and who fail to realize that the State has moved on since the days when official plunder was the favorite political motto and when the public treasury was regarded as the party spoils.

Keyser Skunk Farm.

Stewart Arnold, of Keyser, W. Va., is starting an entirely new industry in West Virginia, the raising of skunks for their pelts. Several acres of land in Wildcat Hollow, just east of Keyser, will be fenced in and stocked with stunks for breeding purposes. He plans to start the farm with one hundred pure black female. These odoriferous animals yield a valuable fur which sells at a good price. He will also devote a tract of land in the same vicinity to growing ginseng, which has already proven very profitable in parts of West Virginia.

Miss Elizabeth West has gone to Baltimore to visit Miss Crawford.

Subscribe for The Republican.

NO LENIENCY TO BE SHOWN TO BAD TRUSTS

Unlawful Combinations In Restraint of Trade Must Cease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Taft, it is authoritively known, has planned an extensive onslaught on bad trusts for an early date. Through Attorney General Wickersham and Wade Ellis, assistant attorney general and trust expert of the Department of Justice, he has practically got the machinery in motion for his campaign. All he is waiting for is the decisions of the United State Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco trust cases. He is confident these decisions will give the government wide powers of proceeding against trusts that are destroying competition and fixing prices ruinous to smaller and independent concerns.

The anti-trust campaign will, it is now believed, include the gigantic steel trust, which trust will experience for the first time the heavy hand of the government. The President, to the few people he has talked with on the the subject, will not specify definitely that the steel trust is to be investigated and probably proceeded against. He avoided any definite answer as to this particular combination, but he is known to feel that it might be just as well for the government to be fully acquainted with the processes of this gigantic combination.

Recently the American Federation of Labor filed specific charges against the trust, claiming it to be violating, in the most flagrant manner, the Sherman anti-trust laws. This complaint was forwarded to the Department of Justice in the usual way, and has been given no unusual attention. The steel trust has escaped proceedings in the courts up to this time, the Department of Justice under former administrations having some doubts as to whether it would be wise to tackle the combination If President Taft's confidence as to the decisions of the Supreme Court is correct there is little doubt that the big combination will be among the first to be tackled.

President Taft promised the people of the country, in his campaign speeches that he would enforce the Sherman anti-trust law. The Republican national convention made the same promises. The President does not consider it necessary to get up on the housetops every morning and declare his intention to carry out his campaign pledges. He proposes to act and let the talking go.

The President is greatly pleased with the effectiveness of the government organization for the handling of the trusts. He is more than gratified with the activity and earnestness of Attorney General Wickersham and the steady and untiring investigation of Mr. Ellis. He proposes to strengthen the trust bureau of the Department of Justice by the addition of the best talent available, when he proceeds with his campaign of taking into the courts those concerns that appear to be more or less inclined to view the laws of the government as inapplicable to some combinations. The Department of Justice has a large sum of money available for this purpose and the President proposes to ask the appropriation committee of the House to keep the supply well up.

It is evident from the information available today that some of the trusts that have been heretofore ranked among the "good" ones must make it pretty plain that they are in that class. They will have to show the administration that they are all right. The steel trust has always put forth the claim that any attack upon it would seriously endanger great enterprises and lessen confidence generally. President Taft feels that no combination is too big to escape thorough investigation, and so soon as he gives the word the searchlight will be thrown on big and little and the courts invoked, if determined necessary. That they will be invoked in a number of instances is now the plan.

There is no possible chance, from inside information, that the suit against the Union and Southern Pacific merger will be dropped by the administration. Out of courtesy to the officials of those roads the administration has permitted the filing of a memorandum setting forth the contention of the officials that the government has no case and should drop its efforts. The President is so far inclined to the opinion that the best place to test the question of a good or bad case is in the courts.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. SARAH SPEICHER.

Mrs. Sarah Speicher, widow of the late Joseph Speicher, died at her home in Loch Lynn Heights Monday morning after an illness due to extreme age, extending over a period of several weeks. Mrs. Speicher was aged nearly eighty-four years and leaves a large number of friends and relatives to mourn her death among them being State Senator Harvey J. Speicher, a grandson. The fuheral took place from the Baptist church at Loch Lynn yesterday morning, with interment at the Wonderly farm.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Cash System Adopted By J. M. Davis & Sons.

OAKLAND, MD., January, 1910.

For several years we have endeavored to show our customers the necessity of buying for cash and on January 1st, 1907, adopted a cash system. The plan was fair to all but for various reasons was not carried out as fully as it should have been. We now find many open accounts on our books, all of which are due and should be paid, the majority of them small, but amounting to several thousand dollars, scattered among several hundred people and in many cases difficult to know just where they live or how to reach them with a statement of their account, and when we do find them our experience has been that less than ten per cent. remit promptly and in many cases the account is lost or expense of collection takes all profit so that those who pay cash have to pay profit enough to overcome such losses or buy the goods where they can get them at cash prices from the merchant who sells for cash.

We are trying in every way possible to sell our class of goods as low as they are sold in our large towns and business centers, but in order to do this must insist on carrying out the cash system, or where time is given, a note that can be used.

Should you owe us a bill we hope you will make arrangements to pay us promptly as we must collect up all old accounts, and where it is impossible to pay cash close the account by note on or before March 1st, as our plan is not to charge any goods on open account after that date and then to place unsettled accounts in the hands of a collector.

We want your trade and have gone to great expense to have an up-to-date hardware and house furnishing store and propose to treat everyone as fair as possible and to sell goods at rock bottom prices to cash buyers or to parties giving their note who are worthy of credit.

The manufacturers, jobbers and merchants in general are all adopting a cash system, especially on steel goods, and it is impossible for merchants to sell goods on the same terms and make the profit of former years. This has been brought about by the methods adopted and selling for cash at a small per cent. to draw trade from our smaller towns and country districts, thus making it necessary for the smaller merchants to adopt similar plans instead of carrying the accounts on their books.

We are making this change for several excellent reasons and only after carefully considering all sides of the question. We believe it will be in every way a distinct gain to our customers even more than to ourselves.

In a cash business all losses on bad accounts, for whatever cause, are avoided; bookkeeping and collection expenses are done away with; there is no possibility of disputes and wrangles over accounts; the merchant always has ready money to buy goods at the lowest spot cash prices and to profit by all discounts.

To make up for these losses and various expenses we have been forced to charge enough for our goods to cover them by the profits. Every store doing business on a credit basis must do this—or quit.

The people of this community want low prices, they want us to meet outside competition, to which they must pay cash. We can do it on a cash basis—in fact can guaraatee you at least a good per cent. saving on your purchases.

This change of policy does not mean a sacrifice of quality or going back on the standards we have set ourselves. In every single item we can and shall give you better goods for the same price or the same article for less where there has not been an advance in prices.

This change, too, implies no question of our reflection on anyone's ability to pay what he honestly owes or his willingness—it simply gives us the means to serve all our customers better.

The generous patronage you have given us we appreciate. We want you to continue it and shall make it richly worth your while by the much closer prices cash business will enable us to quote.

Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt attention, payable on receipt and approval of goods.

Trusting that our plans and service will meet with your approval and that we may have a continued share of your patronage, we remain,

Yours,

J. M. DAVIS & SONS.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones	

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Capt. J. W. White, of near Stoyer, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Garrett, of Deer Park, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill was in Cumberland last Friday on professional business.

Mr. Vic Fairall, B. & O. agent at Swanton, spent Sunday in Oakland with relatives.

Mr. George W. Loar, of Grafton, spent a few days in Oakland last and this week.

Mrs. James Willison entertertainedd a few of her friends last night at her residence in Oakland.

Constable W. A. Maffett made a business trip to the vicinity of Lonaconing last Saturday morning.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger and son Robert spent Saturday and Sunday with Piedmont and Lonaconing relatives.

Mrs. Leah F. Sincell, who recently spent several weeks in Oakland, went to Keyser, W. Va., Monday afternoon.

Mrs. W. A. Sturgiss returned to her home in Oakland Monday after a visit of several weeks to her parents at Meyersdale.

Messrs. Amos Bowser, Eli Brown and August Georg, all of Accident and vicinity, were in Oakland Saturday on business.

Mr. William R. Offutt recently underwent a severe attack of grip which kept him confined to his bed for a number of days.

Mrs. W. H. Thomas aud little daughter returned to Oakland Thursday afternoon after a week spent with relatives near Tunnelton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hammond left Oakland Monday morning for DeLand, Florida, where they expect to remain two months or more.

Mr. J. Whit Moon, formerly of near Swanton, now a resident of Warfordsburg, Pa., has been in Garrett county for several days past on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mrs. S. M. Scott and Mrs. Parley Debeery, of Terra Alta, and Miss Sallie Fairfax, of Kingwood, were the guests last Tuesday of Miss Ellen Connell at her residence on Second street.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell our guaranteed Oils and Paints. Experience unneccessary. Extremely profitable offer to right party. The EMPIRE OIL Company, Cleveland, Ohio. 1t-pd

Mr. Joun A. Delawder suffered a stroke of paralysis last Friday which affected his tongue and throat to some degree. Mr. Delawder is past eighty-two and is remarkably well preserved.

The tailoring establishment of John Hibbs was closed last Friday under a distraint for rent and on Monday the goods, tools, etc., contained therein were sold by Sheriff Shartzer to satisfy the creditors.

Dr. W. W. Davis, after spending the greater portion of the past month at Mountain Lake Park, where he was superintending the cutting and loading of ice, returned to Baltimore Monday afternoon, the ice harvest for the present having ended.

Mr. Horace Coddington, after spending a few weeks in Oakland with relatives, left for Bramwell, W. Va., last Thursday night to resume work for the firm with which he has been engaged for several years past in construction work on coal washers, and other building operations.

The reorganization of the Sunday school attached to St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland occurred Sunday afternoon at the regular session of the school when the officers and teachers who served during the past year were re-elected for another term of twelve months.

Assemblyman Bolden and Senator Speicher returned to their respective homes last Thursday night after the adjournment of the Legislature early that evening. The sessions were resumed Tuesday and adjournment at the week end will occur again on Friday evening of this week.

Miss Margaret Ross, who went to visit her sister at Piqua, Ohio, several weeks ago, was taken very ill last Friday with pneumonia. She was taken to a hospital in that city and the latest reports received here by her brother, Mr. A. G. Ross, indicate that the crisis has been passed and that the patient is slowly recovering.

Mr. F. E. Rathbun, of Piedmont, and Prof. J. W. Stayman, of Keyser, were among the out-of-State teachers who took part in the local teachers' institute held in Oakland last Saturday. The addresses delivered by both gentlemen were excellent, that of Prof. Stayman being spoken of in the highest terms by those who were privileged to hear him.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50.0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

FOR DISTURBING THE PEACE.

Several Young Men at Hutton Arrested and Fined Friday Afternoon.

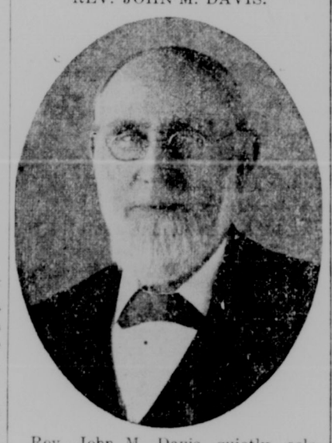
Upon the complaint and under a warrant issued by Justice West, sworn out by Leonard Henkel, Baltimore and Ohio foreman at Hntton, a number of young men and boys were arrested at that place last Friday by Sheriff Andrew Shattzer and brought to Oakland for trial that afternoon.

The information made by the prosecuting witness was to the effect that the men implicated in the affair were disorderly in that they created unseemly noise at and near the railroad station at Hutton and on the public highway leading from that town to Oakland by applying a nick-name to the witness which was not at all to his liking and in disturbing his peace of mind and the peace and dignity of the State.

Accompanying the Sheriff and his prisoners from Hutton were a number of residents of that place who came as witnesses to testify in the matter, the crowd being in the neighborhood of thirty or more.

After hearing the matter Justice West imposed a light fine and costs upon the offenders who were E. H. Pendergast, Wilbert Adams, A. J. Kisner, J. J. Baker, Norval Glover and Levi Comp.

REV. JOHN M. DAVIS.



Rev. John M. Davis quietly celebrated his seventy-fifth anniversary at his home in Oakland yesterday. Mr. Davis has been prominently identified with Oakland and Garrett county since the year 1858, when he removed to this section from Somerset county, Pa., where he was born. He was the recipient yesterday of the congratulations of a host of friends.

Monday evening Messrs. James Winters and Frank Farner took the Misses Lichliter and a few of their lady friends to Grantsville for supper at the Casselman House. Regardless of the rain the party report a delightful evening and are enthusiastic over the genuine hospitality of the Misses Dorsey, who served one of their excellent suppers for which their hotel has become justly noted, among the Salisbury people.—Salisbury Star.

The entertainment given last Saturday night in the opera house by Major Hendershot and his son, Mr. J. C. Henshot, assisted by local people, was very generously patronized. The entertainment having been given under the auspices of the public schools the scholars interested themselves in the sale of tickets, hence the splendid audience. The local people who participated were Mrs. Arthur Lawton, Misses Rebecca Thayer and Sue Littman, Dr. John G. Robinson, Mr. A. D. Naylor and Dwight Townshend.

The Oakland friends of Rev. J. B. Workman and family will regret to learn of the very serious illness of Mrs. Workman and her little daughter Inez, both of whom are suffering intensely with inflammatory rheumatism. Sunday afternoon the little girl was not expected to live and a telegram was received here by Mrs. Grover Stemple summoning her to Wheeling. Mrs. Workman was ill at the same time. A telephone message received here last night stated that both Mrs. Workman and her daughter were slightly improved.

Prosecuting Attorney Hughes and ex-Sheriff Schaeffer, both of Kingwood, West Va., were in Oakland last Thursday afternoon and evening on business. Both gentlemen inspected the Garrett county court house and were impressed very favorably with its architectural beauty and its roominess for the various officers. The gentlemen, being from Kingwood, are very much interested in a new court house—to be built at Kingwood, however, and not Terra Alta—for when the Supreme Court renders its decision in the boundary line case some of the environs of Terra Alta will become Maryland territory and then Terra Alta will be so near the state line that she may petition to become a part of Maryland, thereby eliminating the need and consequent expense of erecting a new court house at that place, for the one at Oakland, already built and equipped, will be located near Terra Alta as the one at Kingwood and is on the Main Line as well. Come over into Maryland, Terra Alta; your citizens are wide awake and ambitious, moreover they are splendid people, and we shall welcome you with outstretched hands.

Subscribe for the Republican.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

SLAUGHTER HOUSE BURNED

Property of W. D. Dixon and Loss Is $500 Above Insurance.

The slaughter house of W. D. Dixon, of Oakland, which was located on the T. W. Casteel farm, half a mile east of Oakland, was burned to the ground last Thursday night between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, entailing a loss of about $1300, with an insurance in force amounting to $800, the net loss to Mr. Dixon being in the neighborhood of $500.

How the fire occurred is somewhat of a mystery as no one in the employ of Mr. Dixon had been on the premises for a day or two previous. In the building were a great many tools, rendering pots, etc., and adjoining it was located a cold storage house and ice house combined.

Some folks who want to puzzle their correspondents, instead of dating their letters 1910, write on them "MCMX." Not a few arguments have been started by the apparently cabalistic letters. They really represent the simplest manner in which the present year of the Christian era can be indicated by Roman numerals. The M represents 1,000, the next M preceded by C represents 1,000 less the 100, or 900, and the two thus indidate 1900, while the X of course is for 10. It might, of course, be written also MDCCCCX, but that would be a waste of ink and paper, and we are supposed to be entering upon an era of economy.

Dr. Frank Weber, son of Mrs. Weber and of the late Henry Weber, of near Oakland, was brought to his home yesterday morning from Baltimore where he underwent a severe surgical operation a few weeks ago when his left kidney was removed by Dr. St. Clair Spruill at the University Hospital. Dr. Weber was accompanied to Oakland by Drs. Ricketts and West and a trained nurse, all of the hospital staff. The physicians who accompanied the patient home returned yesterday afternoon, the nurse remaining here. Dr. Weber's condition is extremely grave and his friends have but slight hopes for his recovery.

Back from Eastern Sho'.

Messrs. N. S. Ringer, C. and H. Speicher, of Garrett county, Md., who we mentioned recently as going to the Eastern Sho', returned Monday. They are loud in their praise of the kind treatment they received from the hospitable people they met there and the fine country they saw. No mosquitoes there in summer, but the red bug or jigger is a torment to the flesh in which he burrows and dies. From Cape Charles they sailed to Norfolk, Va., where they received the same kind of treatment. No snow either but lots of green fields. One man alone shipped 447 barrels of spinach while they were there. They will go back next summer to see the land.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Enumerators' Examination.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Please publish the following in your next issue:

The examination for Enumerators of Census for Garrett county will be held in Oakland Saturday, February 5th. A card of admission will be sent each applicant, and admission will be by card only.

JOHN J. STUMP,
Supervisor.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 21, 1910.

Was It Worth While?

Some time ago one of the most prominent clothiers of Keyser, West Virginia, thought that he was paying too much money for heating and lighting his store and he had the idea that he could get the same results if he used natural gas for this purpose in place of the heating and lighting facilities he then was using.

After consulting with his plumber, he decided to put in five arcs, each containing four lights, and one heating stove. The arc lights cost him $9.50 each, total $47.50. The stove cost him $13.50, and the cost of the necessary piping was $70.50.

In a letter he had this to say concerning his investment:

"Before installing natural gas in my store on Main Street, the cost of heating and lighting the store room was approximately $110 a year. I now use natural gas for both heating and lighting purposes, and this cost me $24.50 for the year 1908.

"BY PLACING NATURAL GAS IN MY STORE, THE AMOUNT SAVED TO ME IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR WAS $85.50, AND MY STORE IS BETTER HEATED AND BETTER LIGHTED THAN WHEN I WAS USING COAL AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS."

A copy of the above letter is on file in our office over the signature of the merchant who sent it to us.

The investment, of course, was worth while. He had his store equipped for the best lighting and heating facilities obtainable, and after paying all expenses for this equipment, he was still $15 to the good as compared to what his former expenses were. In brief, HE PAID ALL HIS EXPENSES AND STILL HAD MORE THAN HALF ENOUGH LEFT TOWARDS HIS NEXT YEAR'S HEATING AND LIGHTING BILLS.

The Northern Natural Gas Co.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

With Judges Bernard, Kamp and Moon on the bench the semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court convened Tuesday morning and adjourned at noon after having transacted the following business:

Letters of administration were granted Mrs. Mary Flaherty upon the estate of her son, John J. Flaherty, of Hutton.

Letters of administration granted Herbert L. Price on the personal estate of his father, William Price, of Kitzmiller.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Communion at 10:30 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

Mr. Roy H. Hamill, of Fairmont, representing the Fairmont Mining Machinery Company, was in the city today in the interest of his firm, and while here called at the Sentinel office and renewed old acquaintances. Mr. Hamill has been with the machinery company for some months past and he is making a success as a salesman.—Grafton Sentinel.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., January 15, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, January 31, 1910,

the same being a continuation of of the January meeting and for the purpose of appointing Road Supervisors. Then on February 1st and 2nd corrections and appeals on assessments will be heard.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Capt. J. W. White, of near Stoyer, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Garrett, of Deer Park, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill was in Cumberland last Friday on professional business.

Mr. Vic Fairall, B. & O. agent at Swanton, spent Sunday in Oakland with relatives.

Mr. George W. Loar, of Grafton, spent a few days in Oakland last and this week.

Mrs. James Willison entertertained a few of her friends last night at her residence in Oakland.

Constable W. A. Maffett made a business trip to the vicinity of Lonaconing last Saturday morning.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger and son Robert spent Saturday and Sunday with Piedmont and Lonaconing relatives.

Mrs. Leah F. Sincell, who recently spent several weeks in Oakland, went to Keyser, W. Va., Monday afternoon.

Mrs. W. A. Sturgiss returned to her home in Oakland Monday after a visit of several weeks to her parents at Meyersdale.

Messrs. Amos Bowser, Eli Brown and August Georg, all of Accident and vicinity, were in Oakland Saturday on business.

Mr. William R. Offutt recently underwent a severe attack of grip which kept him confined to his bed for a number of days.

Mrs. W. H. Thomas aud little daughter returned to Oakland Thursday afternoon after a week spent with relatives near Tunnelton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hammond left Oakland Monday morning for DeLand, Florida, where they expect to remain two months or more.

Mr. J. Whit Moon, formerly of near Swanton, now a resident of Warfordsburg, Pa., has been in Garrett county for several days past on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mrs. S. M. Scott and Mrs. Parley Debeery, of Terra Alta, and Miss Sallie Fairfax, of Kingwood, were the guests last Tuesday of Miss Ellen Connell at her residence on Second street.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell our guaranteed Oils and Paints. Experience unneccessary. Extremely profitable offer to right party. The EMPIRE OIL Company, Cleveland, Ohio. 1t-pd

Mr. Joun A. Delawder suffered a stroke of paralysis last Friday which affected his tongue and throat to some degree. Mr. Delawder is past eighty-two and is remarkably well preserved.

The tailoring establishment of John Hibbs was closed last Friday under a distraint for rent and on Monday the goods, tools, etc., contained therein were sold by Sheriff Shartzer to satisfy the creditors.

Dr. W. W. Davis, after spending the greater portion of the past month at Mountain Lake Park, where he was superintending the cutting and loading of ice, returned to Baltimore Monday afternoon, the ice harvest for the present having ended.

Mr. Horace Coddington, after spending a few weeks in Oakland with relatives, left for Bramwell, W. Va., last Thursday night to resume work for the firm with which he has been engaged for several years past in construction work on coal washers, and other building operations.

The reorganization of the Sunday school attached to St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland occurred Sunday afternoon at the regular session of the school when the officers and teachers who served during the past year were re-elected for another term of twelve months.

Assemblyman Bolden and Senator Speicher returned to their respective homes last Thursday night after the adjournment of the Legislature early that evening. The sessions were resumed Tuesday and adjournment at the week end will occur again on Friday evening of this week.

Miss Margaret Ross, who went to visit her sister at Piqua, Ohio, several weeks ago, was taken very ill last Friday with pneumonia. She was taken to a hospital in that city and the latest reports received here by her brother, Mr. A. G. Ross, indicate that the crisis has been passed and that the patient is slowly recovering.

Mr. F. E. Rathbun, of Piedmont, and Prof. J. W. Stayman, of Keyser, were among the out-of-State teachers who took part in the local teachers' institute held in Oakland last Saturday. The addresses delivered by both gentlemen were excellent, that of Prof. Stayman being spoken of in the highest terms by those who were privileged to hear him.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50.0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

FOR DISTURBING THE PEACE.

Several Young Men at Hutton Arrested and Fined Friday Afternoon.

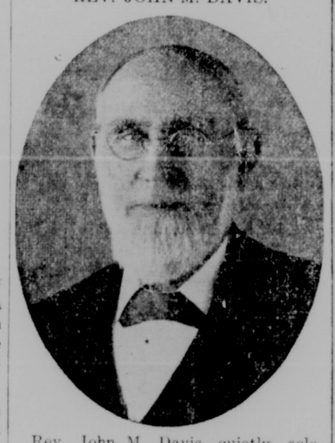
Upon the complaint and under a warrant issued by Justice West, sworn out by Leonard Henkel, Baltimore and Ohio foreman at Hntton, a number of young men and boys were arrested at that place last Friday by Sheriff Andrew Shattzer and brought to Oakland for trial that afternoon.

The information made by the prosecuting witness was to the effect that the men implicated in the affair were disorderly in that they created unseemly noise at and near the railroad station at Hutton and on the public highway leading from that town to Oakland by applying a nick-name to the witness which was not at all to his liking and in disturbing his peace of mind and the peace and dignity of the State.

Accompanying the Sheriff and his prisoners from Hutton were a number of residents of that place who came as witnesses to testify in the matter, the crowd being in the neighborhood of thirty or more.

After hearing the matter Justice West imposed a light fine and costs upon the offenders who were E. H. Pendergast, Wilbert Adams, A. J. Kisner, J. J. Baker, Norval Glover and Levi Comp.

REV. JOHN M. DAVIS.



Rev. John M. Davis quietly celebrated his seventy-fifth anniversary at his home in Oakland yesterday. Mr. Davis has been prominently identified with Oakland and Garrett county since the year 1858, when he removed to this section from Somerset county, Pa., where he was born. He was the recipient yesterday of the congratulations of a host of friends.

Monday evening Messrs. James Winters and Frank Farner took the Misses Lichliter and a few of their lady friends to Grantsville for supper at the Casselman House. Regardless of the rain the party report a delightful evening and are enthusiastic over the genuine hospitality of the Misses Dorsey, who served one of their excellent suppers for which their hotel has become justly noted among the Salisbury people.—Salisbury Star.

The entertainment given last Saturday night in the opera house by Major Hendershot and his son, Mr. J. C. Henshot, assisted by local people, was very generously patronized. The entertainment having been given under the auspices of the public schools the scholars interested themselves in the sale of tickets, hence the splendid audience. The local people who participated were Mrs. Arthur Lawton, Misses Rebecca Thayer and Sue Littman, Dr. John G. Robinson, Mr. A. D. Naylor and Dwight Townshend.

The Oakland friends of Rev. J. B. Workman and family will regret to learn of the very serious illness of Mrs. Workman and her little daughter Inez, both of whom are suffering intensely with inflammatory rheumatism. Sunday afternoon the little girl was not expected to live and a telegram was received here by Mrs. Grover Stemple summoning her to Wheeling. Mrs. Workman was ill at the same time. A telephone message received here last night stated that both Mrs. Workman and her daughter were slightly improved.

Prosecuting Attorney Hughes and ex-Sheriff Schaeffer, both of Kingwood, West Va., were in Oakland last Thursday afternoon and evening on business. Both gentlemen inspected the Garrett county court house and were impressed very favorably with its architectural beauty and its roominess for the various officers. The gentlemen, being from Kingwood, are very much interested in a new court house—to be built at Kingwood, however, and not Terra Alta—for when the Supreme Court renders its decision in the boundary line case some of the environs of Terra Alta will become Maryland territory and then Terra Alta will be so near the state line that she may petition to become a part of Maryland, thereby eliminating the need and consequent expense of erecting a new court house at that place, for the one at Oakland, already built and equipped, will be located near Terra Alta as the one at Kingwood and is on the Main Line as well. Come over into Maryland, Terra Alta; your citizens are wide awake and ambitious, moreover they are splendid people, and we shall welcome you with outstretched hands.

Subscribe for the Republican.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

SLAUGHTER HOUSE BURNED

Property of W. D. Dixon and Loss Is $500 Above Insurance.

The slaughter house of W. D. Dixon, of Oakland, which was located on the T. W. Casteel farm, half a mile east of Oakland, was burned to the ground last Thursday night between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, entailing a loss of about $1300, with an insurance in force amounting to $800, the net loss to Mr. Dixon being in the neighborhood of $500.

How the fire occurred is somewhat of a mystery as no one in the employ of Mr. Dixon had been on the premises for a day or two previous. In the building were a great many tools, rendering pots, etc., and adjoining it was located a cold storage house and ice house combined.

Some folks who want to puzzle their correspondents, instead of dating their letters 1910, write on them "MCMX." Not a few arguments have been started by the apparently cabalistic letters. They really represent the simplest manner in which the present year of the Christian era can be indicated by Roman numerals. The M represents 1,000, the next M preceded by C represents 1,000 less the 100, or 900, and the two thus indidate 1900, while the X of course is for 10. It might, of course, be written also MDCCCCX, but that would be a waste of ink and paper, and we are supposed to be entering upon an era of economy.

Dr. Frank Weber, son of Mrs. Weber and of the late Henry Weber, of near Oakland, was brought to his home yesterday morning from Baltimore where he underwent a severe surgical operation a few weeks ago when his left kidney was removed by Dr. St. Clair Spruill at the University Hospital. Dr. Weber was accompanied to Oakland by Drs. Ricketts and West and a trained nurse, all of the hospital staff. The physicians who accompanied the patient home returned yesterday afternoon, the nurse remaining here. Dr. Weber's condition is extremely grave and his friends have but slight hopes for his recovery.

Back from Eastern Sho'.

Messrs. N. S. Ringer, C. and H. Speicher, of Garrett county, Md., who we mentioned recently as going to the Eastern Sho', returned Monday. They are loud in their praise of the kind treatment they received from the hospitable people they met there and the fine country they saw. No mosquitoes there in summer, but the red bug or jigger is a torment to the flesh in which he burrows and dies. From Cape Charles they sailed to Norfolk, Va., where they received the same kind of treatment. No snow either but lots of green fields. One man alone shipped 417 barrels of spinach while they were there. They will go back next summer to see the land.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Enumerators' Examination.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Please publish the following in your next issue:

The examination for Enumerators of Census for Garrett county will be held in Oakland Saturday, February 5th. A card of admission will be sent each applicant, and admission will be by card only.

JOHN J. STUMP,
Supervisor.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 21, 1910.

Was It Worth While?

Some time ago one of the most prominent clothiers of Keyser, West Virginia, thought that he was paying too much money for heating and lighting his store and he had the idea that he could get the same results if he used natural gas for this purpose in place of the heating and lighting facilities he then was using.

After consulting with his plumber, he decided to put in five arcs, each containing four lights, and one heating stove. The arc lights cost him $9.50 each, total $47.50. The stove cost him $13.50, and the cost of the necessary piping was $70.50.

In a letter he had this to say concerning his investment:

"Before installing natural gas in my store on Main Street, the cost of heating and lighting the store room was approximately $110 a year. I now use natural gas for both heating and lighting purposes, and this cost me $24.50 for the year 1908.

"BY PLACING NATURAL GAS IN MY STORE, THE AMOUNT SAVED TO ME IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR WAS $85.50, AND MY STORE IS BETTER HEATED AND BETTER LIGHTED THAN WHEN I WAS USING COAL AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS."

A copy of the above letter is on file in our office over the signature of the merchant who sent it to us.

The investment, of course, was worth while. He had his store equipped for the best lighting and heating facilities obtainable, and after paying all expenses for this equipment, he was still $15 to the good as compared to what his former expenses were. In brief, HE PAID ALL HIS EXPENSES AND STILL HAD MORE THAN HALF ENOUGH LEFT TOWARDS HIS NEXT YEAR'S HEATING AND LIGHTING BILLS.

The Northern Natural Gas Co.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

With Judges Bernard, Kamp and Moon on the bench the semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court convened Tuesday morning and adjourned at noon after having transacted the following business:

Letters of administration were granted Mrs. Mary Flaherty upon the estate of her son, John J. Flaherty, of Hutton.

Letters of administration granted Herbert L. Price on the personal estate of his father, William Price, of Kitzmiller.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Communion at 10:30 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

Mr. Roy H. Hamill, of Fairmont, representing the Fairmont Mining Machinery Company, was in the city today in the interest of his firm, and while here called at the Sentinel office and renewed old acquaintances. Mr. Hamill has been with the machinery company for some months past and he is making a success as a salesman.—Grafton Sentinel.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., January 15, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, January 31, 1910,

the same being a continuation of of the January meeting and for the purpose of appointing Road Supervisors. Then on February 1st and 2nd corrections and appeals on assessments will be heard.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

It Did Assert Itself Just as Phil Had Predicted.

By HELENE WOOD.

"Elizabeth, the eternal feminine will assert itself."

Elizabeth put on her long blue painting apron without replying and began to stretch a canvas. She was adorable so, her gray eyes defiantly averted and a flush of anger on her cheeks.

"There you go again. If I don't know my own mind at twenty-six when will I?"

"At twenty seven or eight perhaps. I hope sooner. Your ideas are all wrong. Believe me, the day will come when you will long for a home of your own and some one nearer than a girl friend or masculine admirer."

He had the last word, for the arrival of the model, a thin, shabby looking girl, put an end to the discussion.

"Tomorrow at 5, then?"

Elizabeth gave a brisk little nod. She was already sketching in the outlines of her study, and Phil was forgotten before he had closed the door.

The young man was quite accustomed to such treatment. Admired as he was to her most intimate friendship on an understanding of strict camaraderie, he broke over the traces every year, was invariably refused and bore his defeat with easy allount. Some day she was bound to change her mind, and he might be the lucky man.

Elizabeth's own opinion was very different. She had no time for thought until her work was laid aside for the day. Then she sank into a nest of cushions to think luxuriously.

No, Phil was wrong. She would never care to leave her studio—above all, to marry. Had not the art school girls who married ceased developing intellectually? Shut up in their own four walls, they became entirely absorbed in dear Tom or Dick and the children.

Children! Elizabeth shuddered. A child in a book or picture was very delightful, but the reality—a dirty little creature always crying or being ill! She would never leave her work, her studies, her pleasures, for a deadly stupid family life—never!

* * * * * * * *

A cry of warning. The trolley car stopped with a lurch. In an instant the conductor and motorman were down in the street, followed by most of the passengers. Elizabeth, impatient at the delay, resolved to walk the block or two remaining. Her model would be waiting for her at the studio.

When she left the car she found herself the only woman in a large group collected about a sickening black mass which had splashed car wheels and cobblestones with blood. The conductor, a good natured looking young Irishman, stood with tears rolling down his face. He was holding a golden haired baby, a toddler of a year or two. The motorman, white and frightened, was telling how the baby had suddenly run in front of the car and the mother had thrown the little one out of the way, only to be crushed herself.

The child began to cry, and the conductor turned to Elizabeth imploringly. "You take the baby, mum. The ambulance is comin'. The cops will be after findin' its relatives."

Before she could reply he had put the baby in her unresisting arms.

Some moments later, hardly knowing how it had all happened, she found herself walking into her studio building carrying a little child. In her purse was a bit of paper inscribed "19 Plumley alley." It was the poor woman's address, to which she had promised to take him. A man she knew who was passing along the corridor smiled and remarked, "Rather a small model, Miss Blair." Elizabeth flushed as if she had committed a crime and was relieved to close the studio door behind her.

Then she put down her burden and looked at her watch. Ten o'clock! The model had come and gone. No hope now. She herself would have to take the child home. A short conference at the phone told her the whereabouts of Plumley alley, eight blocks south and just off the —th street car line.

When she left the phone she found the little one standing close by. Elizabeth studied him with half shut eyes.

"Not bad," she thought—"a Donatello if the forehead were a little higher and the curls not so fine and tight. How I should like to paint him! Come here, little one. What's your name?"

"Alan Campbell naughty."

"Are you naughty?"

"'Es. I want my muvver."

His mother! Elizabeth felt a quick pang of horror. "Come here, and I will show you something pretty."

She held out her watch. The silver and gold ornaments on its long chain jingled attractively. Alan Campbell slowly drew near the shining object. He seized it just as a little stray dog would have done a bit of cake—seized it and walked away. Then Elizabeth brought out pictures. It was surprising how quickly they were friends, sitting on the floor side by side looking at pussies and doggies.

It was after 11 when Alan Campbell's face began to look doleful.

"I want a cup of millik," he announced.

There were a pitcher of cream, some biscuits and a glass of jelly in her stock of tea table provisions. With this luncheon spread out before him Alan Campbell was soon installed on the edge of the model stand.

When he had drunk all the cream except that which soaked into her pretty rug, when his face was gory with currant jelly and biscuits had lost their attraction, Elizabeth took one sticky little hand in hers and led him firmly to the washstand. After he was clean and dry she sank into a chair, exhausted.

"I want up on 'ap!" cried a little voice appealingly.

She drew him up. For awhile he was amused by her velvet blouse. Then his eyes began to close. Alan Campbell's head was on Elizabeth's shoulder. His right hand clasped hers tightly. He was fast asleep.

Elizabeth had the true artistic nature, which when it feels does so with abandon. The soft little body in her arms, the warm, sweet breath on her face, touched the very depths of her heart. Never in her life had she felt so strangely happy—happy and yet troubled. She was embarrassed before her own emotions and bent her head, clasping him more tightly. The world thought of her as a woman. She had a womanly poise and a strong character, but her heart, a girl's heart, could not understand this awakening of mysterious instincts, the motherhood beneath her culture and ambition, and stronger than both. The flying moments, her beloved work, everything was forgotten as she held the sleeping child.

A half hour passed, an hour. Alan Campbell suddenly opened a pair of questioning blue eyes. Startled by the strange face, he cried: "Where's my muvver? I want my muvver!" His little body shook with sobs.

Rudely aroused from her dream, Elizabeth felt a quick pang of jealousy. Yes, she was jealous of the woman whose hold on the child even death was powerless to break. Silently she put on her wraps, gathered Alan Campbell, sobs and all, into her arms and hurried down to the —th street cars.

Plumley alley proved to be a neat flagged court and No. 19 a tiny white house with green shutters. A little old man, whose eyes were swollen with weeping, came to answer her ring. Alan Campbell called, "Huddo, grampy." The poor old fellow tried in vain to control his grief. The girl shook the trembling old hand and turned away, unable to express her sympathy. Alan Campbell smiled after her like a sunbeam.

Elizabeth closed her studio door with a shiver. Never had it looked more beautiful, more orderly or more cold and still.

"I want my muvver!" a little voice kept sounding in her ear. Ah, these mothers she had been pitying, how she envied them now! It was ridiculous to feel so, and yet, and yet she knew her arms would always be empty and her whole body hungry for the presence, the caresses of a little child, something of her own, her very own, to love.

There was hardly time to arrange her hair and light the spirit lamp before Phil knocked. Hoping that he would not notice her red eyelids, she concentrated her attention on the tea things. She thought she was succeeding until Phil said, "What's up, Elizabeth?"

"Oh," she replied, "I saw a frightful accident this morning. I can't seem to forget it." Tears rolled down her cheeks.

Phil longed to take the sensitive girl into his arms, but he only said cheeringly:

"There are many cruel things in this world. We can't help them. Try to forget all this. Put on your hat and come out to dinner with me."

She only sobbed.

Phil knelt beside her chair and took her hand.

"Please don't cry. It hurts me to see it."

It was very un-Elizabeth-like, but somehow she let her head droop on his shoulder and closed her eyes, as Alan Campbell had done. It was so good to feel some one near, some one who was strong and who loved her. Phil could not understand, but was grateful for the miracle which had made the girl he loved seek his arms like a child. He spoke low and tenderly.

"Dear, won't you let me be your consoler always?"

He bent his head to her tear stained cheek, and her little word of reply was not so loud as the glad beating of his heart.

"Only," said Elizabeth when she had recovered something of her usual spirit, "don't flatter yourself it was your conquest. It was nothing at all but the eternal feminine."

One of Nature's Blunders.

During the first year of the Hosfords' residence at their newly acquired country home Mrs. Hosford was in a chronic state of surprise, with many periods of indignation. "Just because I've always lived in the city they take advantage of my ignorance to make me believe all sorts of stories," she said plaintively one night to her husband. "I have been real provoked, but now I'm just hurt."

"What's happened?" inquired her husband as he prepared to listen.

"Why, old Mr. Compton, our neighbor down the road, told me that the tree which had the most apple blossoms was likely to have the most apples," said Mrs. Hosford, "and I believed him."

"Seems reasonable," assented her husband.

"Oh, but it's just the other way," said Mrs. Hosford, with considerable heat for a person no longer provoked. "The tree that I got the very most blossoms from, the one that almost decorated the Hibbards' parlor when Margaret was married, has hardly any apples on it at all!"—Youth's Companion.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

THE COST OF CHURCH FEDERATION TO BAPTISTS, ADVENTISTS AND DISCIPLES.

"Say Ye Not, A Confederacy, to All Them to Whom This People Shall Say, A Confederacy; Neither Fear Ye Their Fear, Nor Be Afraid" (Isaiah viii, 12).

Sunday, Jan. 23.—Numerically Baptists, Adventists and Disciples represent more than one-third of the Protestants of the United States. What they must yield for Church Federation is therefore an important question. All three of these systems are built upon the Congregational platform, which recognizes as Scriptural the independence of each congregation as to its own creed in all matters of faith and Church order. These bodies of Christians, therefore, could not join the Federation as denominations. The only method by which they could give adherence would be either by abandoning their principles of independence for which they have so long contended, or else by remaining quiescent while their ministers through Councils and Conferences essay to act for them. And here it should be noted that the membership of these large Christian bodies have more and more during the past thirty-five years shown their willingness to have their ministers regulate their affairs, even though contrary to their avowed principles of Church Government.

But it is from the standpoint of doctrines rather than Church government that we shall examine our subject. As we progress we shall find that some of the doctrines once considered all-important can in the light of our day be laid aside as obsolete—as hindrances in every sense of the word. Caution, however, would suggest that for everything discarded as unscriptural the truthful substitute should be found—otherwise our progress would be toward the destruction, not only of the bad of our creeds of the past, but also of their good features.

Doctrinal Surrender of Baptists.

Baptists will find little to dispute with their co-religionists of the Federation along general doctrinal lines; their chief difficulty will be in the matter of what constitutes Christian baptism—the necessity of water immersion to admission to Church membership. For years this doctrine has been even more tenaciously held than is generally realized. Our Baptist brethren hold to justification by faith as a first or preliminary step which the sinner must take. But they equally hold that this is not the final step—that the step of sacrifice, the step of regeneration much follow in order to salvation. And a baptism in water they recognize as an indispensable outward indication of this regeneration. Hence it is standard Baptist doctrine, both North and South in all Baptist Churches with rare exceptions, that *no unimmersed person should be esteemed a member of Christ's Church.*

In a word, faith and reformation are steps of justification, but water immersion is the door into Christ. Only those who pass through this door are members of the Church of Christ from this viewpoint; hence, consistently, none others are invited to partake of the Eucharist—the Lord's Supper. The argument is that this Supper, symbolizing death with Christ, was offered only to the consecrated and accepted members of Christ's Church. Hence to invite others than those immersed in water would be a violation of the letter and the spirit of the Divine Word and a countenancing of false doctrine. The argument is that all of "the elect" will be guided of the Lord, so that their hearts and heads will become amenable to these teachings. Obedience thereto will be shown by submission to water immersion—the door into the Church of Christ.

Like the rest of us, our Baptist friends have been in the past rather illogical in all matters religious and doctrinal; so much so that many of them have never realized the full meaning of their doctrine. The meaning was grasped in the long ago, but has generally been lost sight of within the last fifty years. It is this: Since water immersion is the evidence of obedience to Divine instruction and since all of "the elect" are not only instructed of God but obedient to him, therefore those not baptized in water are not of God's elect—are not members in his Church. And this in turn, according to Baptist doctrine, implies that all not immersed in water are outside of the Church—outside of the number of "the elect"—outside of God's favor—outside of the salvation provided in Christ—and therefore inside the damnation and eternal torment which Baptist doctrines imply have been foreordained for the eternal torture of all the non-elect.

Do our Baptist friends who meet unimmersed Christians of other denominations in the walks of life from day to day really believe that the latter are on their way to an eternity of torture? Most assuredly they do not! But this is merely because they are illogical, like the rest of us. They are as illogical as their brethren of other denominations. They have outgrown at least this feature of the teachings of the "dark ages" handed down to them by well-meaning but less enlightened forefathers.

One glance at the matter will suffice to show our Baptist brethren that the very strongest features of their teaching needs some revision. However fundamental may be the doctrine of baptism, some of their conclusions respecting it will be greatly advantaged by a liberal pruning. But caution should be used. The Bible should be consulted. We offer the suggestion that too hasty a rejection of water immersion would be a mistake—that the proper course for our Baptist friends is to study the Scriptures afresh on this subject. What wonderful advantages are now at the command of all Bible students! They have marginal references by which one passage throws light upon another. They have also concordances, glossaries, indexes, and all manner of helps for Bible study. Our forefathers before the Reformation were generally illiterate. And even had they possessed education the pen-written Bibles were expensive and obtainable only in the Latin language. Indeed it is within only the last few years that Bibles have become cheap and plentiful and the masses able to read them.

What Must Adventists Concede?

The doctrine of the Second Advent of Christ is common to all denominations. And the Adventist belief that at that time the earth will be burned up is also a feature of all the various creeds. Many Adventists have abandoned the thought that the Savior's second appearing is at hand. And many more are abandoning the thought that when he appears Adventists alone will be saved and all the remainder of mankind will participate in the destruction and burning which shall then engulf the earth. It should not be difficult for them to realize that there is no great necessity for controversy along the lines of the time of Christ's coming, since they acknowledge themselves completely in the dark on that subject. Neither can we suppose that after thoughtful consideration they should feel justified in assuming that they alone are "the elect." Let us hope that with broadening sentiment they are more and more realizing that there are saints and sinners in their own number, as well as in all denominations and as well as in the world; and that "the Lord knoweth them that are his" and will care for them, regardless of denominational lines. But for that portion of Adventists which considers the keeping of the Seventh Day of the week the all-important part of Christianity we see no ground for Federation, unless, indeed, they may choose to get about the difficulty by counting the calendar the other way around the world. Thus they might bring their Seventh Day into harmony with what others term the First Day. Or, by counting the calendar in the opposite direction they may still keep their Seventh Day and realize that others are keeping the same day, though calling it the First Day.

Disciple Doctrines to Be Voided.

Undoubtedly Alexander Campbell was a good man with a great head. And undoubtedly many of a similar class following his lead are today known as Disciples or Christians. Undoubtedly these are following closely to apostolic customs in the matter of Church organization, which in many respects is beautiful in its simplicity. Doctrinally they claim most faithfully to stand by the Word of God alone. And one of their familiar declarations is, "When the Word of God speaketh we speak; when the Word of God is silent we are silent." But this beautiful simplicity of theory our Disciple friends have found difficult to work out in practice. Hence we find them as strongly intrenched behind unwritten creeds as are others behind elaborated creeds. These are inculcated through the writings of their standard authorities—including the editors of their leading journals. "Disciples" hold most tenaciously as the Bible teaching that *baptism in water is indispensable to the remission of sins.* This doctrine is supported by several Bible texts which declare, "Arise and be baptized and wash away thy sins;" "Baptism unto repentance and remission of sins," etc.

Before pointing out their misapplications of these texts let us note the facts that according to their theory all others of mankind, Christians, Jews and heathen, who have not been immersed have not had their sins washed away. Consequently such are yet in their sins. Consequently such are lost. And lost according to the general understanding of Disciples and other Christians signifies shut out of heaven—shut out of Paradise—shut into hell and its eternal torment.

Do our Disciple friends act as though they believed this teaching? Do they spend all of their time and energy and money in seeking to bring fellow-Christians into water baptism for the remission of sins and escape from eternal torture? Assuredly they do not. Hence we are justified in supposing that like our Baptist friends they have not taken seriously and logically their own doctrines. Rather they have assented to them thoughtlessly. It would appear to us, therefore, that doctrinally our Disciple friends might easily be prevailed upon to abandon their peculiar tenet to the extent that it would not hinder them from losing their identity as advocates of "baptism for the remission of sins" and merging themselves or federating with others.

To assist them out of their difficulty we remind them that all the Scripture they cite in support of immersion for the remission of sins belonged to the Jews, and none of it to Gentiles. The Jews were exhorted by John the Baptist and others to renounce sin, to return to harmony with Moses' Law, and to show this change of character by water immersion. But those Ephesians who believed in Christ and whom Apollos baptized for the remission of sins did not receive the holy Spirit. St. Paul explained to them that their baptism was an improper one—that they as Gentiles required an immersion into Christ (Acts xix, 1-7; Romans vi, 3).

Baptist Union Not Federation.

As a week ago we suggested to Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists a union of heart and head as better than federation, so now we suggest to the denominations whose doctrines we are considering today. What we shall suggest respecting baptism will apply to all Christians.

All Christians agree that Jesus and his apostles taught baptism and that there are but "one Lord, one faith and one baptism" (Ephesians iv, 5). We cannot here elaborate, but merely suggest that nowhere in the Scriptures is infant baptism commanded or urged. The expression, "Believe and be baptized," implies a mental development capable of belief beyond that which infants possess. The original pretext for introducing infant baptism was set forth by St. Augustine, who urged that as all mankind were going to eternal torture except the Church, it was necessary to get infants into the Church; and baptism was set forth as the door-way. All parents, of course, were anxious that their children should be immersed into the Church and saved from eternal torture. And those good wishes were certainly commendable, even if unnecessary.

Subsequently immersion was declared to be unnecessary and sprinkling became its substitute with all. The thought of preservation from eternal torment thereafter attached to the sprinkling. Although our minds have broadened, so that comparatively few believe St. Augustine's presentation, nevertheless the custom of infant sprinkling continues with more or less of fear to abandon it for the child's sake.

Who will dispute that St. Paul's words of Romans vi, 3-5, are the clearest presentation of the import of baptism furnished us in the Bible! The passage is cited in proof of every theory of baptism, yet it supports only one—the true one. Notice that it does not say, as many suppose, So many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized *into water.* It *does* say, "So many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his *death.*" Is there not a difference? That difference is the explanation of all of our difficulty on this subject. The clearing of it away furnishes the foundation for harmony between all; and not merely for harmony, but for union amongst all classes of consecrated Christians.

Consider the passage critically. First, immersion into Christ signifies to the justified believer his immersion into, his burial into, the Body of Christ as a member of "the Church which is his Body" (Ephesians i, 22, 23). The Apostle sets forth clearly a distinction between the Church and the world and between the salvation of the Church and the salvation of the world. The Church are "the elect" of the Lord, called and chosen; and if faithful, they will be members of the glorious Church beyond the veil. It, as the Bride of Christ, will be his companion and Queen during the Millennial reign of glory for the blessing of the world—for the blessing of the non-elect, considered last Sunday.

St. Paul not only tells us of our need to be thus immersed into membership in the Body of Christ, but he proceeds to tell us *how* that membership can be brought about. The words, "Baptism into his death" explain the matter. How strange that we ever thought these words signified water immersion! Our eyes are now opened! Plainly, now, we see that "into his death" signifies our participation with our Lord Jesus in suffering for righteousness, in self-denials, self-sacrificings of the same character as those endured by the Master. It is true indeed that the whole world suffers pain, sorrow, disappointment, etc.; yet our Lord suffered differently from all others, and our dying must correspond to his. He suffered, the Just for the unjust. The holy, harmless, undefiled One laid down his life sacrificially, voluntarily, joyfully. And we, to share in his death, to be "baptized into his death," must do the same.

True, Jesus was spotless, while we are members of the fallen race. But we are justified through faith in his blood. And hence we have in the Divine sight through him a standing of human perfection or justification. This standing is granted to us or imputed to us for the very purpose of permitting us to sacrifice our human rights and earthly interests as he sacrificed his. The "elect" are to be dead with him, that in the resurrection they may live with him and be like him and share his glory, honor and immortality. By consecration we present our bodies living sacrifices holy and acceptable to God, as the Apostle declares (Romans xii, 1). Thus we are "immersed into his death" and thus we become *members* of his Body.

Whoever fails to be thus immersed into Christ's death will fail of the membership in his Body—will fail to be of his elect Church, his Bride. The difference between being dead with Adam and being dead with Christ is very great. By nature we are all dead with Adam. He was a sinner, condemned. We as his offspring are the same. It was necessary therefore that we should by faith be lifted out of this condition of death with Adam, in order that by consecration of all earthly interests we might become dead with Carist. Thus we share with him his sacrificial death and, by participation in "his resurrection," also become sharers of his Kingdom glory.

Ridding ourselves, then, of the unscriptural theory of an eternal torment awaiting the non-elect, may not all Christians perceive the reasonableness of the Divine proposition to bless them through the elect? As Jesus by his sacrifice was made Head of the Church, so all who will be his *members* must share his spirit of self-sacrifice—death to the world and earthly interest. Only such may share with him in his Millennial Kingdom work of blessing, uplifting, instructing, assisting all of the non-elect. Many of the non-elect under the fuller light and better opportunities of the Millennium will turn from sin to righteousness, from death to life eternal. This "baptism into death" with its blessed reward excludes no denominational lines. It includes in the Church of the elect those of every denomination and of no denomination who comply with its conditions of faith and obedience and consecration unto death.

Was not this our Lord's baptism as he described it? Just before his crucifixion he said, "I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how I am straitened (troubled) until it be accomplished!" His baptism dated from his consecration at Jordan, but it was not fully *"accomplished"* until on the cross he cried, "It is finished"—his baptism into death was finished. Was not this baptism into death what he referred to when speaking to his disciples? James and John requested that they might sit on his right hand and left hand in the Kingdom. In reply Jesus said, "Are ye able to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" Surely he did not refer to a water immersion! Surely he did refer to his baptism into death, and meant his apostles to understand that only by sharing in his baptism into death could they hope to sit with him in his Throne (Mark x, 37).

With this reasonable, logical, Scriptural view of baptism before our minds which of us would be inclined to dispute over the form of the symbol or in respect to the class of persons who should properly use the symbol? Surely none would claim that infants could thus believe and thus consecrate to death! Surely all would agree that a symbolical immersion into water such as was practised by the early Church, according to all the records, would be the most reasonable, most beautiful, most appropriate method of symbolizing the real baptism into Christ—into his death. Let us then, dear friends, not be content merely to federate! Let us *unite* our hearts and heads and hands as members of the Body of Christ; let us be baptized with his baptism, into his death!

How to Make a Shirt Case.

Here is a useful Christmas present for a young lady to make for a young man. Take a yard and a half of either white duck or linen drilling twenty-four or twenty-seven inches wide. Have a layer of sheet wadding, sprinkled with sachet powder. Over it use a pretty silk for lining. Sometimes a pretty quilted lining is used. Fold three times and make a case. Turn over one corner and embroider scallops on edge of same and the word "Shirts" embroidered in washable gold thread. Flowers or a pretty conventional design may be embroidered. Scatter them promiscuously.

How to Stuff Squabs With Corn.

Cut the kernels off from six ears of green corn, scraping out all the milk, but taking care to get in none of the cob. Put into a saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter, a half cupful of hot water, salt and pepper to season. Cook a few minutes, add one beaten egg, and cook until thickened. Stuff the birds, lay in a baking pan with a thin slice of bacon, blanketing each fat little breast, put a cupful of hot water in the pan and roast, basting frequently. This makes a delectable dish. Canned corn can be used instead of corn on the ear when the latter is not in season.

How to Make Pumpkin Pie.

To a quart of stewed pumpkin, drained and well mashed, add one cupful of sugar, two eggs, well beaten; two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, mixed with the sugar; half a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and allspice, quarter of a teaspoonful of cloves and of nutmeg. Mix all together. Heat until boiling hot a pint of milk, pour it over the pumpkin and let stand until cool, stirring well. Line four pie tins with good, rich crust; fill with the mixture, but do not cover with an upper crust. Bake in a moderately hot oven.

How to Prepare Boned Turkey.

Boil the fowl in as little water as possible until the bones can easily be separated from the meat. Remove all of the skin, slice and mix together the light and dark parts, prepare a dressing as for roast turkey, put upon the fire to melt the butter, then mold into a round ball and put the meat all around it. Boil down the liquid in which the turkey or chicken was boiled, then pour it on the meat. Wrap it tightly in a cloth, then press it with a heavy weight for a few hours. When served it is cut into thin slices.

How to Remove Grease Spots.

Obstinate grease spots can be removed by placing them in benzine, placing them on a double pad of blotting paper and after laying another pad of the same over the top pressing with a moderately hot iron.

HUSBAND MUST TELL ALL TO WIFE

That is He Must Tell Her Where He Has Been.

If a man stays away from his home for forty-eight hours and, returning, refuses to tell his wife exactly where he has been, she has good grounds for a divorce.

So the learned Judge Josiah Cohen has decided in the Pittsburg divorce court. Mrs. Rosina Pasetti testified tearfully that her husband remained from home two days and, more important, two nights, and would not tell her where he had been or what he had been doing.

"He would not tell you anything?" said Judge Cohen. "In that case it is not necessary for you, madam, to testify to what you learned of his conduct during his absence. It was his plain duty to acquit himself from your just and natural suspicions. Judgment for the plaintiff."

Many wives and good lawyers are discussing Judge Cohen's decision today. The wives particularly those of advanced ideas, such as suffragettes, say King Solomon was a babe in wisdom compared to Judge Cohen; that the sayings of Epictetus and others were infantile alongside Judge Cohen's dictum.

Good lawyers say that now all that is left to a married man who has been away for forty eight nours is to break his leg and be carried home. If he loves his wife truly he will be carried home with two broken legs. Then he will have two good excuses for his absence.

For, the lawyers say, under Judge Cohen's decision the returning husband must produce cumulative evidence explaining his absence. The old explanation that he has been sitting up with a sick friend will not do now.

Before her honor his wife he will have to produce a train of corroboratory witnesses—the porter of his club, his chauffeur, the policeman on his home beat, the prettiest woman whom his wife knows he knows, his janitor, even the sick friend with whom he did not sit up. If a pair of aces and several highballs could prove an alibi for him it would be so the much convincing.

Even the cuckoo clock cannot lie for him now. He will have to adopt the expedient of the man who was wise as Solomon, at least. As this man opened his front door the cuckoo in the hall clock cuckooed three times. The man instantly cuckooed nine times more, then entered his bedroom.

"Why, you're home early dearest," called his wife in her room.

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Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
42-13t Accident, Md.

Subscribe for the Republican.

ROCKEFELLER TO MEND ROAD

He Will Put Down a Mile of Model Pavement Near Tarrytown, N. Y.

William Rockefeller, it was announced recently, will spend $50,000 to repair Broadway from the North Tarrytown (N. Y.) village line to the south line of Briarcliff. The road in front of Mr. Rockefeller's estate has been in bad condition all summer. Mr. Rockefeller rides back and forth to his office in New York every day in his automobile and has been greatly inconvenienced by the condition of the road.

The road to be repaired is more than a mile long. It is proposed to build a roadway thirty-three feet wide between gutters, and the central part to a width of twenty feet will be bricked with pavement blocks. On each hill a special block will be used. Mr. Rockefeller thinks this road will afford a model that will be followed by town authorities who are looking for a road to stand up under the automobile traffic. Mr. Rockefeller was the first person in the county to apply oil to roads, and he is the first to try this kind of automobile road there.

Circumstances.

Circumstances: The man of genius creates them, the man of talent uses them, the fool looks at them without seeing them.—Charles Narrey.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, barries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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Go to the only up-to-date
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All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Chutney Sauce.

Slice enough rather green sour apples to make one quart. Chop two quarts of green tomatoes, one shallot and two Spanish onions. Mix together with a quarter cupful of salt, a quart of brown sugar, one quart of vinegar one teaspoonful of cayenne and one inch of green ginger root bruised well. Let the mixture cook very gently all day. After it is cold return to the fire reheat and boil rapidly for five minutes, stirring constantly. Put in wide mouthed glass bottles and seal the corks with melted wax or paraffin.

Pumpkin Pie Without Eggs.

Stew the pumpkin well, drain and run through a colander or coarse sieve. To a quart of this sieved pumpkin add two tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with one and one-half cups of sugar. Mix well and then add one quart of cream and same of rich milk or use all milk and a little butter. Season to taste with grated nutmeg and add a pinch of salt. This will fill six pies with an under crust only.

Sauce Tartare.

Take a teaspoonful of mustard half a teaspoonful of salt, ten drops of onion juice, yolks of two eggs, half a cup of salad oil, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a tablespoonful each of capers, minced parsley and olives. Mix in the order given. Add the yolk and beat well. Add oil slowly and the vinegar a little at a time. Then add the chopped ingredients and put on ice until needed.

Cleaning Oilcloth.

A scrubbing brush should never be used for cleaning oilcloth, nor should strong soda water or very hot soapsuds be employed. A cloth dipped in a lather made of soft soap and warm—but not hot—water will be found amply sufficient for removing dust or grease, the soap being washed off with another cloth wrung out in clean water.

Uses of Milk In Cleaning.

It will clean piano keys beautifully.

It will take discolorations from gilt mirror and picture frames.

It will take out ink spots of long standing.

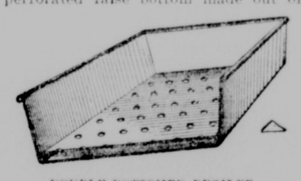
Used in starch, it will give a gloss like that obtained in a laundry.

Used with bluing for lace curtains, it will make them look like new.

Improved Broiling Pan.

When broiling steak, chops or the like in a gas range the suet that is tried out from the fatty part often catches fire. As a rule, the fat is overheated and burns fiercely, and many efforts to put it out when taken from the oven fail, says Scientific American.

The accompanying illustration shows a very simple way to avoid this. In the pan used for broiling is placed a perforated false bottom made out of



DOUBLE BOTTOMED BROILER.

black iron of any thickness. The edges are turned down, say, one-quarter of an inch, forming supports for the bottom. In service the suet melts and runs down through the perforations to the bottom of the pan. No matter how hot the fire, the suet will not catch fire, as it is protected from the flames by the perforated bottom, which acts like the screen of a miner's lamp.

Salad Dressing Without Oil.

Two teaspoonfuls of mustard, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of flour, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one egg. Mix well, then add one cupful of sweet milk and one-third cupful of vinegar. Cook over hot water till it thickens.

Apple Pudding.

Pare and extract the cores, but leave whole, six apples. Pour over them a batter made of a pint of sifted flour, one gill of cream and three gills of milk, four beaten eggs and salt to taste. Take care to have the batter very smooth. Bake for one hour and serve with a good liquid sauce.

To Work Buttonholes In Lace.

Baste small squares of lawn under each place where you wish to make buttonholes, then cut and work the buttonholes. Cut away the surplus lawn around the buttonholes, leaving them firm and strong. Also put tiny squares underneath where the buttons are to be sewed.

To Wash Comfortables.

Wet the comfortables, then rub well with soap, hang on the line and turn the hose on them until the water runs clear. Let them hang until dry, then shake them out, and your comfortables will be light and fluffy like new ones.

An Embroidery Hint.

To prevent embroidery on sheer materials from puckering, baste tissue paper under the part to be embroidered. It will easily pull away when the work is finished.

Callous Skin on the Feet.

Apply the following preparation to the thickened surfaces: Boracic acid, one dram; beta-naphthol, twenty grains; lanolin, one ounce.

CARE OF ROADS.

After Good Ones Are Constructed They Should Be Cared For Regularly.

The good road era has begun in many states, and already the steam roller, the piles of crushed rock along the roadside and the digging out of the original roadway are familiar sights in many of the eastern states. The roads built are generally of approved macadam construction, which, completed, are perfect strips of white ribbon running through the green fields and hills of the rural sections.

These roads are perfectly built, and as soon as completed the farmers and other ratepayers contentedly sit back and exclaim, "Those roads are now good for a generation or more without trouble." This is a serious error and one being made in many states. That it is an error is borne out by the dust cloud raised by a passing car traveling at twenty miles per hour or perhaps faster.

Many fail to realize that whenever dust is raised a road is being destroyed. This is particularly the case on smooth macadam surfaces, where there is nothing to hold the dust on the road and where every cross wind blows off any loose material.

As soon as roads are built arrangements should be made to keep them in repair. With roads it is essentially "a stitch in time saves nine." Some dust preventive should be used immediately macadam roads are completed in order to prevent dust.

Oil, tar and many special preparations are now on the market, and the

A WELL KEPT ROAD IN A RURAL DISTRICT
[From Good Roads Magazine, New York.]

communities should be educated to look upon these additions as a legitimate part of the road maintenance. California has its oiled roads over which motoring is a pleasure to the motorist and not a dust path to the citizen who happens to be on the road the same day or who has the misfortune to reside along a well traveled highway.

Massachusetts has proved that road treatments are a success and more economical than continuous applications of water, and in England dust preventing is always considered a part of the road problem.

WOMEN BUILD ROADS.

Start Campaign For Better Highways In Virginia, and Interest Is Spreading.

Women of the country sections in many parts of the state of Virginia have taken up the work of road building. In Fairfax county as well as in other counties this has been reported.

Miss Edith Thompson of Fairfax county, a pretty young woman, accompanied by her young sister and her mother, recently reported that they had built three miles of good roads single handed while their men worked on the farm. Other women in the state, becoming interested in the campaign for better roads, are following this example.

Oiling a Kansas Road.

Some time ago a mile of country road south of Sedan, Kan., was oiled under the direction of the Sedan Commercial club. Fifty dollars was paid for this, and it was all raised by public subscription. The oil had to be hauled so far that the cost of hauling was almost equal to the price of the oil. Nevertheless the total cost of dragging the road and of soaking it in oil was only $50.

The road was oiled in May and is yet in almost as good condition as it was when finished. It is well rounded up, with good drainage, and the oil has made it solid, something like asphalt pavement. The road is the talk of the farmers. They will go a mile or two out of their way just to use it in driving into Sedan.

Tribute to Road Drag's Value.

Walter Shoemaker, rural free delivery carrier in Drumore, Lancaster county, Pa., wrote to the Lancaster (Pa.) Automobile club about the split log road drag as follows:

"I drive on a piece of road on which the drag has been used, and I can see that it is the best road I have on my entire mail route. I think the split log drag is just the thing to make good roads. Rural free delivery carriers want good roads just as well as the farmers want good roads and just as well as the automobile men want good roads, and we want to help the farmers all we can."

Add to the Value of Land.

Good roads add value to every acre. They practically bring the country and city together, so that the present crowded, unwholesome conditions may be avoided, and change the dreary country life by easy visits to the city.

SAVED HER LOVER

Jules Souvestre was soon to marry Mlle. Ladouner, one of the most beautiful and refined girls in Lyons. One night at a cafe chantant he rebuked Achille Emaux, a professional duelist, for interrupting a singer and publicly derided him as a cad and a reviler of ladies. A duel was instantly arranged to take place next morning.

Mlle. Ladouner was in the theater with her uncle and witnessed the incident. Jules, whom she loved with her whole heart and soul, would be a corpse before another day had passed—that was the one thought that filled her brain, and for a time in her distress and agony she was almost demented. But by degrees she forced herself to be calm. At whatever cost her lover must be saved. Half an hour before midnight, when her mother had retired, she quietly stole out and made her way as furtively as a thief to Emaux's residence.

She was admitted, trembling and quivering, and her throat was so dry that she could scarcely speak. But at the sight of him stanting there, gay, careless and smiling, and yet to be in a few hours the butcher of her beloved, a tempest of passion shook her, and her tongue was loosed.

"Monsieur," she cried, turning on him, "you are infamous, a beast—nay, that is an insult to the poor beasts! I loathe you! You defile the earth! Pah, you smell of blood! Even a beast is merciful at times, but you—you"—

Emaux was utterly taken by surprise, but he still preserved an unruffled front.

"Mademoiselle," he said, "you are very good to come at this hour to pay me compliments. What have I done to deserve them?"

"Done!" she cried. "What are you about to do, hound? Jules Souvestre is my betrothed, and you insult and intend to murder him. It shall not be. I say! See—I will fight you in his stead. Get pistols, and we will stand on either side the room. I have insulted you. I insult you again. You are viler than any living creature. Come!"

A steely glitter came in his eyes, but he still smiled.

"I am truly sorry for you, mademoiselle. But that dog insulted me publicly, and—well, we fight at dawn."

"You shall fight me, ruffian!"

He shook his head, with an amused smile. "Mademoiselle's best weapon is her tongue, and that does not kill."

She looked at him with terrified eyes. "Do you mean to kill him, monsieur?"

"Yes," he said curtly.

She fell back into the chair with a strangled cry, horror in her eyes. For a moment she sat thus; then she flung herself on her knees at his feet.

"Monsieur," she cried, "have pity, have pity! I love him. Monsieur, you will kill both of us! Pity, pity!" she gasped.

"Rise, mademoiselle, I beg of you," he said. "You have just told me I have no pity."

"Have you no heart, monsieur?" she moaned.

"None when a man has publicly insulted me. And," he went on in a cynical tone, "who knows but I may do mademoiselle a favor. Men swear their vows as lovers, but they soon forget them. I may possibly save mademoiselle from a life of misery."

She flushed in momentary heat at that.

"You do not know him," she cried. "His love is as great as the sea. Can you exhaust the sea? Has your heart never known love, monsieur?"

He frowned. It recalled a time ten years before.

"Ah, I see it has!" she said quickly. "By that love, monsieur, have pity. You shall have my gratitude and prayers every day. As long as I live I shall remember you and ask mercy for you, even as you had mercy on me."

He did not answer, but gazed on her beautiful, pleading face. It was a girl a little younger than this one and quite as beautiful who had died ten years ago, and all good influences had died with her.

"You have overcome, mademoiselle," he said. "He shall live for your sake."

"You will spare him?"

"Be comforted, mademoiselle. I meant to kill him, but he shall live. We shall fight at dawn, but he shall not die. Come, mademoiselle; it is time you were gone. Shall I see you safely home?"

"No, no!" she cried as he led her to the door. "You will keep your oath, monsieur—you will not forget?"

"No, mademoiselle, and you will not forget your prayers?" he said, with a little laugh. "If you are right I need them. Good night and fear nothing."

But she did fear. When she reached home it seemed to her almost impossible to believe that a man with such a ruthless reputation would forbear to kill the man who had insulted him.

She went to bed, but she could not rest and soon got up again and toward 5 o'clock stole toward the spot where the duel would take place.

From behind a shrubbery, in what state of mind may be imagined, she saw both parties arrive on the field. She saw the formalities gone through, but she lost consciousness for a minute when they stood pistol in hand facing one another.

When she recovered and could raise her eyes the doctor was binding up the arm of her lover. Emaux's bullet had indicted a superficial flesh wound, and Emaux was apologizing to his friends. He had been drinking too much wine, he said.

Not till years afterward did Jules know what his wife had done for him. Never again was Emaux known to show a scintilla of pity in his terrible profession. Nevertheless one woman prayed for him till the day of her death.—Tit-Bits.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

THE GRANGE FAIRS.

They Are Growing In Popularity Every Year.

Some Suggestions In the Line of Making These Fairs Most Profitable—The Young People Should Be Given Special Consideration.

[Special Correspondence.]

There is a great opportunity for subordinate granges to do a good work by creating an interest in grange fairs, which are becoming more popular each year—not fairs got up by many days of planning and of hard work, but fairs got up for a day or an evening in a very simple manner.

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Have a special committee appointed to name some half dozen things to be grown by them, such as carrots, beets, popcorn, squash, sunflowers and asters, and to take charge of the purchasing of the premiums, which need not necessarily be expensive in order to please the children. Let them have a special table for their exhibits, and do all that you can to make it interesting for them, and you will be doing something toward helping to keep the boys and girls on the farm. Exhibits of fancy work and of old relics have been made very interesting in many granges where they have room to display them properly.

LIZZIE A. BREADS.

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What the Grange Field Days Should and Should Not Be.

The "pleasure exertion" of Josiah Allen's wife has been mirrored often in the experiences of many a tired mortal on an ordinary day's picnicking. Another woman voiced the sentiments of many of these when she said: "I'd sooner ha' brewin' day and washin' day together than one of these pleasurin' days. There's no work so tirin' as danglin' about an' starin' an' not rightly knowin' what you're goin' to do next."

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Inviting grounds with all conveniences for comfort possible and a good local program, not too long, to introduce and set off the main address are requisites of the best rally success.—Exchange.

The Grange For Peace.

At the late session of the national grange a commission on international arbitration, with Mortimer Whitehead as chairman, was appointed. its purpose is to co-operate with the numerous peace societies of the country and to carry on a propaganda for international arbitration. Mr. Whitehead has been for many years as active grange worker and was national lecturer during the early years of the grange movement.

When Newfound Lake grange of New Hampshire decided to build a new hall one lady assumed the obligation to secure a mile of pennies for the hall fund. In eighteen months she has secured 13,600 of them.

S. B. Brown, member of the finance committee of the Pennsylvania state grange, is dead as the result of an accident sustained while loading a carload of apples at his home.

HUSBAND MUST TELL ALL TO WIFE

That is He Must Tell Her Where He Has Been.

If a man stays away from his home for forty-eight hours and, returning, refuses to tell his wife exactly where he has been, she has good grounds for a divorce.

So the learned Judge Josiah Cohen has decided in the Pittsburg divorce court. Mrs. Rosina Pasetti testified tearfully that her husband remained from home two days and, more important, two nights, and would not tell her where he had been or what he had been doing.

"He would not tell you anything?" said Judge Cohen. "In that case it is not necessary for you, madam, to testify to what you learned of his conduct during his absence. It was his plain duty to acquit himself from your just and natural suspicions. Judgment for the plaintiff."

Many wives and good lawyers are discussing Judge Cohen's decision today. The wives particularly those of advanced ideas, such as suffragettes, say King Solomon was a babe in wisdom compared to Judge Cohen; that the sayings of Epictetus and others were infantile alongside Judge Cohen's dictum.

Good lawyers say that now all that is left to a married man who has been away for forty eight nours is to break his leg and be carried home. If he loves his wife truly he will be carried home with two broken legs. Then he will have two good excuses for his absence.

For, the lawyers say, under Judge Cohen's decision the returning husband must produce cumulative evidence explaining his absence. The old explanation that he has been sitting up with a sick friend will not do now.

Before her honor his wife he will have to produce a train of corroboratory witnesses—the porter of his club, his chauffeur, the policeman on his home beat, the prettiest woman whom his wife knows he knows, his janitor, even the sick friend with whom he did not sit up. If a pair of aces and several highballs could prove an alibi for him it would be so the much convincing.

Even the cuckoo clock cannot lie for him now. He will have to adopt the expedient of the man who was wise as Solomon, at least. As this man opened his front door the cuckoo in the hall clock cuckooed three times. The man instantly cuckooed nine times more, then entered his bedroom.

"Why, you're home early dearest," called his wife in her room.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
42-13t Accident, Md.

Subscribe for the Republican.

ROCKEFELLER TO MEND ROAD

He Will Put Down a Mile of Model Pavement Near Tarrytown, N. Y.

William Rockefeller, it was announced recently, will spend $50,000 to repair Broadway from the North Tarrytown (N. Y.) village line to the south line of Briarcliff. The road in front of Mr. Rockefeller's estate has been in bad condition all summer. Mr. Rockefeller rides back and forth to his office in New York every day in his automobile and has been greatly inconvenienced by the condition of the road.

The road to be repaired is more than a mile long. It is proposed to build a roadway thirty-three feet wide between gutters, and the central part to a width of twenty feet will be bricked with pavement blocks. On each hill a special block will be used. Mr. Rockefeller thinks this road will afford a model that will be followed by town authorities who are looking for a road to stand up under the automobile traffic. Mr. Rockefeller was the first person in the county to apply oil to roads, and he is the first to try this kind of automobile road there.

Circumstances.

Circumstances: The man of genius creates them, the man of talent uses them, the fool looks at them without seeing them.—Charles Narrey.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and beheve that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

OPERA HOUSE
School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,
Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

Creutzsburg's
MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date
Grocery and Meat Market
in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Chutney Sauce.

Slice enough rather green sour apples to make one quart. Chop two quarts of green tomatoes, one shallot and two Spanish onions. Mix together with a quarter cupful of salt, a quart of brown sugar, one quart of vinegar one teaspoonful of cayenne and one inch of green ginger root bruised well. Let the mixture cook very gently all day. After it is cold return to the fire reheat and boil rapidly for five minutes, stirring constantly. Put in wide mouthed glass bottles and seal the corks with melted wax or paraffin.

Pumpkin Pie Without Eggs.

Stew the pumpkin well, drain and run through a colander or coarse sieve. To a quart of this sieved pumpkin add two tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with one and one-half cups of sugar. Mix well and then add one quart of cream and same of rich milk or use all milk and a little butter. Season to taste with grated nutmeg and add a pinch of salt. This will fill six pies with an under crust only.

Sauce Tartare.

Take a teaspoonful of mustard half a teaspoonful of salt, ten drops of onion juice, yolks of two eggs, half a cup of salad oil, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a tablespoonful each of capers, minced parsley and olives. Mix in the order given. Add the yolk and beat well. Add oil slowly and the vinegar a little at a time. Then add the chopped ingredients and put on ice until needed.

Cleaning Oilcloth.

A scrubbing brush should never be used for cleaning oilcloth, nor should strong soda water or very hot soapsuds be employed. A cloth dipped in a lather made of soft soap and warm—but not hot—water will be found amply sufficient for removing dust or grease, the soap being washed off with another cloth wrung out in clean water.

Uses of Milk In Cleaning.

It will clean piano keys beautifully.

It will take discolorations from gilt mirror and picture frames.

It will take out ink spots of long standing.

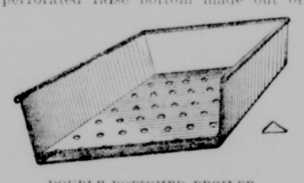
Used in starch, it will give a gloss like that obtained in a laundry.

Used with bluing for lace curtains, it will make them look like new.

Improved Broiling Pan.

When broiling steak, chops or the like in a gas range the suet that is tried out from the fatty part often catches fire. As a rule, the fat is overheated and burns fiercely, and many efforts to put it out when taken from the oven fail, says Scientific American.

The accompanying illustration shows a very simple way to avoid this. In the pan used for broiling is placed a perforated false bottom made out of



DOUBLE BOTTOMED BROILER.

black iron of any thickness. The edges are turned down, say, one-quarter of an inch, forming supports for the bottom. In service the suet melts and runs down through the perforations to the bottom of the pan. No matter how hot the fire, the suet will not catch fire, as it is protected from the flames by the perforated bottom, which acts like the screen of a miner's lamp.

Salad Dressing Without Oil.

Two teaspoonfuls of mustard, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of flour, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one egg. Mix well, then add one cupful of sweet milk and one-third cupful of vinegar. Cook over hot water till it thickens.

Apple Pudding.

Pare and extract the cores, but leave whole, six apples. Pour over them a batter made of a pint of sifted flour, one gill of cream and three gills of milk, four beaten eggs and salt to taste. Take care to have the batter very smooth. Bake for one hour and serve with a good liquid sauce.

To Work Buttonholes In Lace.

Baste small squares of lawn under each place where you wish to make buttonholes, then cut and work the buttonholes. Cut away the surplus lawn around the buttonholes, leaving them firm and strong. Also put tiny squares underneath where the buttons are to be sewed.

To Wash Comfortables.

Wet the comfortables, then rub well with soap, hang on the line and turn the hose on them until the water runs clear. Let them hang until dry, then shake them out, and your comfortables will be light and fluffy like new ones.

An Embroidery Hint.

To prevent embroidery on sheer materials from puckering, baste tissue paper under the part to be embroidered. It will easily pull away when the work is finished.

Callous Skin on the Feet.

Apply the following preparation to the thickened surfaces: Boracic acid, one dram; beta-naphthol, twenty grains; lanolin, one ounce.

CARE OF ROADS.

After Good Ones Are Constructed They Should Be Cared For Regularly.

The good road era has begun in many states, and already the steam roller, the piles of crushed rock along the roadside and the digging out of the original roadway are familiar sights in many of the eastern states. The roads built are generally of approved macadam construction, which, completed, are perfect strips of white ribbon running through the green fields and hills of the rural sections.

These roads are perfectly built, and as soon as completed the farmers and other ratepayers contentedly sit back and exclaim, "Those roads are now good for a generation or more without trouble." This is a serious error and one being made in many states. That it is an error is borne out by the dust cloud raised by a passing car traveling at twenty miles per hour or perhaps faster.

Many fail to realize that whenever dust is raised a road is being destroyed. This is particularly the case on smooth macadam surfaces, where there is nothing to hold the dust on the road and where every cross wind blows off any loose material.

As soon as roads are built arrangements should be made to keep them in repair. With roads it is essentially "a stitch in time saves nine." Some dust preventive should be used immediately macadam roads are completed in order to prevent dust.

Oil, tar and many special preparations are now on the market, and the

A WELL KEPT ROAD IN A RURAL DISTRICT
[From Good Roads Magazine, New York.]

communities should be educated to look upon these additions as a legitimate part of the road maintenance. California has its oiled roads over which motoring is a pleasure to the motorist and not a dust path to the citizen who happens to be on the road the same day or who has the misfortune to reside along a well traveled highway.

Massachusetts has proved that road treatments are a success and more economical than continuous applications of water, and in England dust preventing is always considered a part of the road problem.

WOMEN BUILD ROADS.

Start Campaign For Better Highways In Virginia, and Interest Is Spreading.

Women of the country sections in many parts of the state of Virginia have taken up the work of road building. In Fairfax county as well as in other counties this has been reported.

Miss Edith Thompson of Fairfax county, a pretty young woman, accompanied by her young sister and her mother, recently reported that they had built three miles of good roads single handed while their men worked on the farm. Other women in the state, becoming interested in the campaign for better roads, are following this example.

Oiling a Kansas Road.

Some time ago a mile of country road south of Sedan, Kan., was oiled under the direction of the Sedan Commercial club. Fifty dollars was paid for this, and it was all raised by public subscription. The oil had to be hauled so far that the cost of hauling was almost equal to the price of the oil. Nevertheless the total cost of dragging the road and of soaking it in oil was only $50.

The road was oiled in May and is yet in almost as good condition as it was when finished. It is well rounded up, with good drainage, and the oil has made it solid, something like asphalt pavement. The road is the talk of the farmers. They will go a mile or two out of their way just to use it in driving into Sedan.

Tribute to Road Drag's Value.

Walter Shoemaker, rural free delivery carrier in Drumore, Lancaster county, Pa., wrote to the Lancaster (Pa.) Automobile club about the split log road drag as follows:

"I drive on a piece of road on which the drag has been used, and I can see that it is the best road I have on my entire mail route. I think the split log drag is just the thing to make good roads. Rural free delivery carriers want good roads just as well as the farmers want good roads and just as well as the automobile men want good roads, and we want to help the farmers all we can."

Add to the Value of Land.

Good roads add value to every acre. They practically bring the country and city together, so that the present crowded, unwholesome conditions may be avoided, and change the dreary country life by easy visits to the city.

SAVED HER LOVER

Jules Souvestre was soon to marry Mlle. Ladonner, one of the most beautiful and refined girls in Lyons. One night at a cafe chantant he rebuked Achille Emaux, a professional duelist, for interrupting a singer and publicly derided him as a cad and a reviler of ladies. A duel was instantly arranged to take place next morning.

Mlle. Ladonner was in the theater with her uncle and witnessed the incident. Jules, whom she loved with her whole heart and soul, would be a corpse before another day had passed—that was the one thought that filled her brain, and for a time in her distress and agony she was almost demented. But by degrees she forced herself to be calm. At whatever cost her lover must be saved. Half an hour before midnight, when her mother had retired, she quietly stole out and made her way as furtively as a thief to Emaux's residence.

She was admitted, trembling and quivering, and her throat was so dry that she could scarcely speak. But at the sight of him standing there, gay, careless and smiling, and yet to be in a few hours the butcher of her beloved, a tempest of passion shook her, and her tongue was loosed.

"Monsieur," she cried, turning on him, "you are infamous, a beast—nay, that is an insult to the poor beasts! I loathe you! You defile the earth! Pah, you smell of blood! Even a beast is merciful at times, but you—you"—

Emaux was utterly taken by surprise, but he still preserved an unruffled front.

"Mademoiselle," he said, "you are very good to come at this hour to pay me compliments. What have I done to deserve them?"

"Done!" she cried. "What are you about to do, hound? Jules Souvestre is my betrothed, and you insult and intend to murder him. It shall not be. I say! See—I will fight you in his stead. Get pistols, and we will stand on either side the room. I have insulted you. I insult you again. You are viler than any living creature. Come!"

A steely glitter came in his eyes, but he still smiled.

"I am truly sorry for you, mademoiselle. But that dog insulted me publicly, and—well, we fight at dawn."

"You shall fight me, ruffian!"

He shook his head, with an amused smile. "Mademoiselle's best weapon is her tongue, and that does not kill."

She looked at him with terrified eyes. "Do you mean to kill him, monsieur?"

"Yes," he said curtly.

She fell back into the chair with a strangled cry, horror in her eyes. For a moment she sat thus; then she flung herself on her knees at his feet.

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Do not try to give prizes to the older members, as it would take much time and trouble to judge the exhibits and award so many prizes, and much valuable discussion among the members concerning the different varieties of fruits and vegetables and the best methods of growing them would be lost, for no one would know to whom the different exhibits belonged if the names were left off so that they might be judged, but begin right now to interest your grange in offering first and second prizes to the children for a few things to be grown by them this year and exhibited at a grange fair next fall.

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The grange rally, or field day, has been instituted as a modification of the old time picnic that had no aim beyond that suggested on the spur of the moment or unfailing its big dinner together in the woods. Under the auspices of a live grange the rally is full of purpose. It is a rallying in act, as in name, of all the forces that go to make a strong, vigorous rural life. It aims to promote joy and zeal in developing the active resources of the farms and farmers both.

The rally is thus more than a day of physical recreation and feasting. The mind is rested and fed also by means of as good a program as can be devised and secured. Facts of what organized effort through the grange is doing for farmers at large are presented to those who cannot be reached otherwise, and these same facts are often pressed home upon members in a more forceful way than ever before.

Inviting grounds with all conveniences for comfort possible and a good local program, not too long, to introduce and set off the main address are requisites of the best rally success.—Exchange.

The Grange For Peace.

At the late session of the national grange a commission on international arbitration, with Mortimer Whitehead as chairman, was appointed. Its purpose is to co-operate with the numerous peace societies of the country and to carry on a propaganda for international arbitration. Mr. Whitehead has been for many years as active grange worker and was national lecturer during the early years of the grange movement.

When Newfound Lake grange of New Hampshire decided to build a new hall one lady assumed the obligation to secure a mile of pennies for the hall fund. In eighteen months she has secured 13,000 of them.

S. B. Brown, member of the finance committee of the Pennsylvania state grange, is dead as the result of an accident sustained while loading a carload of apples at his home.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson V.—First Quarter, For Jan. 30, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. v, 17-26, 38-48—Memory Verse, 44—Golden Text, Matt. v, 48—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

There are some prominent facts which we must keep in mind in all Bible study—the Bible is the history of salvation; salvation is of the Lord; salvation is of the Jews; known unto God are all His works from the beginning of the world, He worketh all things after the counsel of His own will, and the eternal purpose which He has purposed in Christ Jesus is that all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God and the whole earth be filled with His glory. To that end He is steadily working, and in all the different parts of this book, which is forever settled in heaven, we have some phase of the working out of this eternal purpose. The whole Bible story points onward to a time when "a king shall reign in righteousness, * * * and the work of righteousness shall be peace" (Isa. xxxii, 1, 17). Our blessed Lord was always talking about this kingdom and giving samples of the power that would be manifest even in the bodies of His redeemed when the kingdom shall have come. Between His resurrection and ascension during those forty days He spake of things pertaining to the kingdom of God.

In this discourse, spoken to His disciples probably in the hearing of the multitude, He describes the righteousness which will be fully manifest on earth when the kingdom comes, a righteousness of the Ten Commandments, which He here teaches us refers not only to outward acts, but to the thoughts and intents of the heart. He alone of all who have ever lived on earth manifested the righteousness of the law perfectly in His life. He could truly say, "I delight to do Thy will, O my God; yea, thy law is within my heart" (Ps. xl, 8).

Having no sin of His own, for He was without sin, He bare our sins in His own body on the tree and became the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (Rom. x, 4; II Cor. v, 21). Anything less than the righteousness which was manifest in the Lord Jesus Christ cannot stand before God, and as no one is able perfectly to keep God's holy law it is written, "By the works of the law shall no flesh be justified." The law shuts our mouths concerning our own righteousness and points us to Christ that we may receive Him as the righteousness of God most graciously provided for every sinner (Rom. iii, 19-24; Gal. ii, 16; iii, 24). Yet there are many in so called Christian lands, members of churches, who, being ignorant of God's righteousness, are ever going about to establish their own righteousness (Rom. x, 3). None of those can in any case enter into the kingdom of heaven (verse 20). According to James ii, 10, breaking one command breaks them all, for the law is one. From Rom. vii, 7, we infer that Paul thought he had kept the Ten Commandments until in the light of the tenth he saw himself a sinner and guilty. Love is the fulfilling of the law (Rom. xiii, 10), and as we can only manifest our love to God by our love to our fellows, therefore with the Lord Jesus Christ as our only example we must remember His words in John xv, 12, "Love one another as I have loved you." Also in I John iv, 11, "Beloved, if God so loved us we ought also to love one another." When the Lord Jesus lives in us fully and His spirit has full control of us we will manifest even here in this age the love that is kind to those who are unthankful and evil, who curse and hate and persecute and despitefully use us. Any one can love those who love them, but to love one's enemies is not possible to the natural man. As a poor Indian once said, "This Indian can't do it; God must make a new Indian." When we have seen our guilt and that all our righteousnesses are only filthy rags and have truly received the Lord Jesus Christ, then we are before God in Christ, and He is made unto us wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption (I Cor. i, 30.) We are justified freely by His grace, justified by faith, justified by His blood, and there is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, but it is all to the end that the righteousness of the law may be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.

The light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ having shined in our hearts, we must let the light shine through us to His glory that others may receive Him too. Verses 44, 45, do not teach us that by loving our enemies we become children of God; but, having become His children by receiving Jesus Christ (John i, 12), we are manifestly such in the eyes of others only when we act as such. We are not only sanctified, but perfected forever by the one great sacrifice of the Lord Jesus (Heb. x, 10, 14), and now we are to walk not as others who are still in the world, but ever aiming at a more perfect manifestation to others of the love of God to us, for if we love one another God dwelleth in us, and His love is perfected in us and He is seen in us (I John iv, 12). It is only as we understand the kingdom, which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost, that we can walk worthy of it (Rom. xiv, 17; I Thess. ii, 12) and manifest in our lives the life of Him who when He was here in His humiliation revealed the Father. Dwelling in Him we dwell in love, and His love will constrain us.

CENTER OF THE EARTH.

The Zuni Indians Marked the Spot With a Crude Shrine.

Why all this fuss and controversy as to whether it was Cook or Peary or either of them or both that discovered the north pole? Surely the center of the earth is as important as either extremity, and the Zuni Indians have the center safely corralled and appropriately marked upon their reservation. They feel quite sure of it, and that ought to be sufficient.

In the Zuni cosmogony the earth is conceived of as flat and shaped like a pancake. Being a chosen people of the gods, they were commanded early in their tribal career to go to the exact center of the world and there build their homes, and one of the most interesting legends of the people relates the story of their wanderings in search of the middle place and tells how they knew it when they reached it. It is about 200 yards south of their village in western New Mexico, thirty-five miles south of Gallup, on the Santa Fe route. It is marked by a crude shrine, built like a bake oven, out of flat stones. Two large removable flagstones close the entrance, which faces the rising sun.

On the top are a number of concretionary formations, known to the Indians as thunder stones. In the interior are large numbers of feather tufted prayer sticks and several earthenware vessels filled with sacred meal. Numerous ceremonial dances, in the nature of rainmaking rites, are performed around this holy place.—Kansas City Star.

The Birthplace of Napoleon.

There is some talk of establishing a small museum in the house at Ajaccio where Napoleon I. was born. A good deal of attention has been given, it appears, to it by visitors to Corsica of late. The house, according to a French paper, is a little old world Italian villa of yellowish plaster work and windows with shutters which are nearly always closed up. It has just the same outward appearance as its neighbors in the narrow street in which it is situated. A small garden, with palms, cactus and other semi-tropical vegetation, separates the house from the roadway. There is not much to single out the historic building as having any special interest, unless it is a marble slab over the doorway with an inscription, "Here was born, the 15th of August, 1769, the founder of the imperial dynasty."—Westminster Gazette.

They Liked New York.

Now that the British squadron has returned from participation in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, it is ascertained that more than 300 deserters were left behind in New York. This item, coupled with the very heavy entertaining allowance, will make Sir Edward Seymour's ceremonial trip a costly little business. A fully trained bluejacket costs the state on an average about £120. The action of the United States authorities in refusing to deliver up deserters from foreign warships in their ports may be "constitutional," but it is assuredly not calculated to encourage friendly visits. The moral is when next we send a friendly expedition across the Atlantic to rake together that element which can be best spared from our navy and not to stint shore leave.—London Truth.

The Lion of Lucerne.

The Lion of Lucerne, the famous monument to Swiss valor, which is one of the world's artistic triumphs, is said to be in danger of disintegration through the action of water upon the rock. The noble monument is an object of national pride in Switzerland, and every effort will be made to protect and preserve it. It commemorates the heroism of the Swiss guards who were killed while defending the French royal family during the attack on the Tuileries in 1792 and was executed in 1821. The effigy of the dying lion, whose paw still guards the fleur-de-lis escutcheon, is twenty-eight feet in length and eighteen feet in height. Few visitors to Switzerland miss this monument, which is carved in a great wall of rock, and every beholder is awed by its simple majesty.—Youth's Companion.

Musical Novelties.

One of the comic papers of Berlin prints a cartoon under the caption, "An Orchestra of the Future," which includes, besides the conventional instruments, bells of all kinds, a pavement pounder, steam whistles, grindstones, a "thunder machine," a cannon, a dog, a cat and near the group of drums children of various ages waiting to be spanked. The cat is made to yowl by a member of the orchestra, who brings the animal's tail in unpleasant contact with a clothes wringer, and the dog to bark by having his caudal extremity stepped upon. "All this may be expected," is said in explanation, "when we see the novelties introduced by the modern musicians."

Jealous of His Title.

The following letter has been sent out in circular form by an English baronet who feels it incongruous that he should be addressed in the same way as the unanointed:

"There is a strong feeling among baronets that the expression 'Dear Sir' being constantly used in commencing a letter nowadays to their servants is therefore not only incongruous, but also discourteous when applied to members of this ancient and hereditary degree. I will therefore ask you in future to kindly accord me my title and commence your letters to me 'Sir Baronet' instead of 'Dear Sir.'"

THE SPORTING WORLD

Miller, Penn's Star Quarter.

Captain Miller of the Pennsylvania eleven appears to be one of those players who rise to the occasion. The more important the game the more likely he is to do his best work. In games of lesser moment his work has not been such as to create confidence in his ability for the important battles, yet twice in big games he has distinguished himself by his fine all around playing. He flashed out a star in the Cornell game in 1908. This year he did little until the Carlisle game. Not only did he shine against the red men by his dashing play in a broken field, but he handled the team ably at quarterback.

CAPTAIN MILLER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

New York's Carnival of Sport.

With the last of the "big four" gridiron struggles a thing of the past, indoor sporting events will now have the call for the balance of the winter, and, as usual, the famous Madison Square Garden amphitheater will be the scene of action for all of the most prominent events held in New York city. First and foremost comes the annual international six day bicycle race, starting Dec. 5. In the seventeenth revival of this world famed week long grind undoubtedly the fastest collection of cycling stars ever gathered together will face the starter.

Dec. 4, the night preceding the start of the long race, a series of sprint races will be held in which the short distance and motor paced championships of the world will be decided.

Three nights previous to this, Dec. 1, James J. Jeffries and his collection of athletic stars, which includes Frank Gotch, the world's champion wrestler, will hold the stage in the same arena. Jeffries and his sparring partner, Sam Berger, will box, and the big fellow will also put on the gloves with Jack McCormick. After this he will take on Frank Gotch in a bout on the mat, and Gotch will also stand ready to meet all comers and agree to forfeit $1,000 to any man he cannot down in fifteen minutes' time.

Changes In Basketball Rules.

The committee of six appointed to tinker the basketball rules has finished its work. Under the new rules the umpire is supposed to watch the other eight men, while the referee sees that the two men fighting over the ball do not commit a foul.

The dribbling rule is so changed that a player who is dribbling the ball and stops must throw to some other player or try for goal. If he wishes to continue dribbling the ball after the pause he must keep the ball bouncing up and down.

A third player may reach under two contesting for the ball and take it away without committing a foul, provided he does not touch either of the players trying to get the ball.

Other changes are as follows: The player who touches the side lines is outside; glass backgrounds for the baskets are legalized; the score keepers must compare their scores after each basket.

Yell Leader May Get "W."

In order to stimulate interest in organized rooting and encourage more students to get out and try for the position of chief yell master the athletic board of the University of Wisconsin will be asked at its next meeting to award a "W" to the chief cheer leader who shall serve at all the big football games during a season.

Friends of the measure argue that the cheer leader does just as much work as the men on the team and should receive a reward for his services just as the players do.

Members of athletic teams who have been interviewed on the proposed innovation do not take kindly to it, saying the promiscuous granting of the "W" will cheapen it.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, passed in the cause wherein William S. Yoder, et al. are plaintiffs, and Norman Schrock, et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1603 Equity, the undersigned Trustee, will on

FRIDAY,

the 28th Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 1030 o'clock, A. M., in front of the National Hotel in Grantsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale the following described property, towit:

First. All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in Garrett County, State of Maryland, beginning at a post on the line between the lands formerly owned by Daniel Harshberger and Joel Beachy, and running with said line South eighty-two degrees West, one hundred and thirty-four perches to a post, then North one and a half degrees East, forty-eight perches to a post, thence by the residue North eighty-two degrees East, one hundred and thirty-four perches to the beginning, containing

40 1-4 Acres

of land strict measure.

Second. Also all that other piece or parcel of land situated in the said Garrett county, and adjoining the land hereinbefore described and beginning for the same at the northwest corner of a tract of land formerly owned by John P. Miller, which was also purchased from Joel Beachy and wife, and running thence South eighty-two degrees West, seventy-two perches to a stake and stone pile, thence East sixty-eight perches by a straight line to the said line of John P. Miller's land, intersecting the same six perches north of the southwest corner of the said Miller land, thence with the line of the said Miller land North ten degrees East, eighteen perches to the place of beginning, containing

3 3-4 Acres and 30 Rods

of land, more or less.

The aforesaid two parcels of land being the same that were conveyed by Rudolph Yoder and wife to Joel D. Brenneman and Lydia Brenneman by deed dated the third day of April, 1895, and recorded Liber E. Z. T., No. 34 folio 321, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county.

This land is improved by a Dwelling House, Barn and all necessary outbuildings and is a most excellent farm.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers; the credit portions to bear interest and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

WM. S. YODER, Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Lying and Being in the Town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett County and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of George R. Long and Freda Long, his wife, at the suit of The Lichtenstein Company, the same being No. 7 Judicials to the March Term, 1910, of said Court, I have seized and taken into execution, and will on

SATURDAY,

the 12th Day of February,

A. D., 1910, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises of the First Lot herein described known as The Hotel Lot, at Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale for cash to satisfy said execution and costs the following property:

All those three certain pieces, parcels or lots of ground situate, lying and being in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, described as follow, to wit:

First Piece or Lot—Beginning at a point on the South side of alley, and South 73 degrees East, 12 feet to a stone standing in County Road, and running thence South 73 degrees East, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 125 feet to North side of Maple Street, thence with North side of Maple Street, North 73 degrees West, 50 feet to a stone, thence North 17 degrees East, 70 feet to line of County road, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing 6,000 square feet, more or less.

Second Lot—Beginning at a point on a line drawn North 73 degrees West, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 50 feet from C. V. Guard's northwest corner on Maple Street, and running thence South 17 degrees West, 100 feet, thence North 73 degrees West, about 108 feet to the the 4th line of "Look Sharp" in the River, thence with said line, down the river, North 15 degrees East, 100 feet, then South 72 degrees West, to the place of beginning.

Third Piece—Being Lot No. 16 in Block A., except 20 feet off of the rear end of said lot. This lot hereby conveyed has a frontage of 25 feet on Maple Street, and a depth of 130 feet.

Being the same lots, pieces or parcels of ground which were conveyed to the said George R. Long by Calvin L. Dean and wife by deed dated October, 12th, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 66, &c., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The first lot described above is a very desirable one for a hotel, and is improved by outbuildings, though there are no improvements on the third lot. The improvements on the Second lot consist of an ice house and a large stable suitable for livery purposes.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Marion county, West Va., hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

AMOS N. PRICHARD,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1909.

CHAS. W. PRICHARD,
Administrator,
Mannington, W. Va.

Order of Publication.

Alice Campbell and Robert Campbell, her husband, and Effie Guard, infant, who sues by her next friend, Dorsey Guard, vs. William Guard, Catharine Hatfield and George T. Hatfield, her husband, and Annie Humberson and Frank Humberson, her husband.

No. 1637 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, belonging to the parties to this cause.

The bill states that on the 19th day of January, 1895, Jeremiah Guard and wife executed and delivered to Delilah Guard, Annie Humberson and Frank Humberson, her husband, Alice Campbell and Robert Campbell, her husband, Effie Guard, and William Guard and Catharine Guard, his wife, a deed for one hundred acres of land, situate in Garrett county, which deed recited and set forth the contribution of each of said grantees to the purchase money for said farm, as appears by reference to said deed, a certified copy of which, recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 125, etc., is filed with the bill as part thereof; that Newton Guard, mentioned in said deed, was the father of the said Alice Campbell, Annie Humberson, William Guard and Effie Guard, and had departed this life intestate prior to the execution of said deed, and that the said Delilah Guard was the widow of the said Newton Guard, and the mother of said grantees of Jeremiah Guard, and has since departed this life intestate leaving the said Alice Campbell, Annie Humberson, William Guard and Effie Guard as her only children and heirs at law; that the said Alice Campbell, Robert Campbell, Annie Humberson, Frank Humberson, and Effie Guard, who sues by her next friend, Dorsey Guard, are all residents of Garrett county, Maryland; that after the execution and delivery of the aforesaid deed, William Guard and Catharine Guard, his wife, were divorced, *a vinculo matrimonii*, in the State of Pennsylvania, where they were then residing, and thereafter, the said Catharine Guard intermarried with the said George T. Hatfield, who now resides in the State of Illinois, the said William Guard being a resident of the State of Pennsylvania; that said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interest therein, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary to sell said real estate and divide the proceeds thereof amongst the parties according to their several interests; the bill then prays for a decree directing a sale of said real estate, and that the proceeds be divided among the parties to this cause, according to their respective rights and interests, and for general relief.

It is thereupon, this 28th day of December, 1909, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 26th day of January, 1910, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 15th day of February next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 3rd day of January, 1910, in a cause depending in said Court as No. 1620 Equity, wherein David M. Beeghly and others are complainants, and Sarah E. Speicher and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustees, appointed therein, hereby give notice, that on

FRIDAY,

the 28th Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the National Hotel in the town of Grantsville, Garrett county, Maryland, they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that valuable farm, situate on Keyser's Ridge, Garrett county, Maryland, on the National Pike, about six miles west of Grantsville, and two miles east of Strawn, known as the

"Catharine Oester Place,"

containing 123 acres, 3 roods and 28 perches of land, more or less, and being the same property of which the said Catharine Oester, lately died, seized and possessed, and being also the same farm which was conveyed to her by Edward H. Sincell, trustee, by deed bearing date the 2nd day of April, 1894, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 24, folio 155, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

About 75 to 80 acres are cleared and under cultivation and in grass. The improvements consist of a log house with frame addition; on excellent bank barn, 40x60 feet; a good stone milk house with a splendid spring of pure water, and other necessary outbuildings, also a fine orchard of apple trees. This is one of the best farms in the Keyser's Ridge section.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale; one-third in nine months, and the balance in eighteen months, from the day of sale; the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
Trustees.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Emily Welch and others, dated the 25th day of July, 1905, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 51, folio 121, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, default having occurred under the covenants contained therein, the undersigned Attorney for the mortgagee, named in said mortgage, hereby gives notice that on

TUESDAY,

the 1st Day of February, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the First National Bank, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all that real estate situate, lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, on Deep Creek and Red Run, about one-half mile above the old Davis Water Mill on Deep Creek, and the same property upon which Clifford Welch now resides, containing

49½ Acres, More or Less.

About 15 acres are cleared and under cultivation, and the place is improved by a frame dwelling and stable, and other necessary outbuildings.

Terms of Sale—Cash on day of sale.

Arrangements can be made whereby a portion of the purchase money can be carried upon mortgage for a reasonable time.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

Order of Publication.

Andrew J. Alexander vs. Elmer Deal, J. F. Northcraft and Lizzie Northcraft, his wife.

No. 1643 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

The object of this bill of complaint is to set aside a deed from J. F. Northcraft to his wife, Lizzie Northcraft, dated October 19th A. D., 1909, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 59, folio 261 &c., one of the Land Records of said Garrett County, and to subject the real estate therein described to the payment of a debt due by the said J. F. Northcraft to the said Andrew J. Alexander.

The bill alleges that prior to the time said deed was executed, the said Northcraft and Deal were indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Fifty dollars, with interest from May, 1906, and that the said Elmer Deal is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and is also insolvent.

The Bill further alleges that said deed from J. F. Northcraft to his said wife, was made in prejudice to the rights of his subsisting creditors, and was not made for a bona fide consideration, and for a pretended and simulated consideration, and that it was made for the purpose and intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the said J. F. Northcraft, and especially with the intent to hinder, delay and defraud the plaintiff in the collection of his said debt.

The prayer of this Bill is, that the said deed may be annulled, vacated and set aside, and that said property may be decreed to be sold and subjected to the payment of the plaintiff's claim.

The Bill contains the further prayer for process, and for an order of publication against said Elder Deal.

It is thereupon this 26th day of January, 1910, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 25th day of February, 1910, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 14th day of March, next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM PRICE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1910.

HERBERT L. PRICE,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

ORDER NISI.

David W. Sloan, and others, vs. John F. Friend, and others.

No. 972 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 25th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,118 81.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1619 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Mary Lohr, and others, vs. Peter Lohr, and others.

Ordered this 12th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob J. Bender, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 12th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2725.44.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1621 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Nellie M. Broadwater, et al, vs. Russell Broadwater, et al.

Ordered this 6th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Nellie Broadwater, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 4th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sales to be $950.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
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THE REPUBLICAN.

A W Clary

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1910. NUMBER 49

COMES HIGH TO HAVE LEGISLATORS GATHER

Two Bills Passed at Cost of Over Thirty-Five Thousand Dollars.

Up to last Saturday twenty-four days had passed since the Legislature assembled in Annapolis on January 5th and heard the Governor's message. The net results of its labors were two bills —one appropriating $20,000 for the Port Deposit disaster and the other a road bill for Garrett county. The cost to the taxpayers of appropriating $20,000 to the sufferers at Port Deposit and in passing the Garrett county road bill has been $35,760.

The Legislature's account with the people of the State, who pay the freight, may be itemized in this way:

House members.....	101
House employes.....	98
Senate members.....	21
Senate employes.....	72
Total.....	298
Cost per day at $5.....	$1,490
Total cost for 24 days...	$35,760

Other things have, of course, been done. Bills have been introduced and referred to committees after the force of clerks have engrossed them. These bills number possibly 150. It is, however, the net results for which the people are paying, and these results can be estimated by the bills passed.

While the net results have been rather small, so far as the people are concerned, the politicians have done something for themselves. They have, for instance, put 170 men on the payrolls. These men are put on the rolls as a favor to the members. They are expected to appreciate the favor and to stand by the men who helped them to help their friends. Buttressed with this support, the members are expected to line up to do up the Governor, if he should invite a doing up, and help out generally in doing the things that add to the glory and the power of the men with political ambitions. These themes are generally referred to as "organizing the House" and "organizing the Senate." The House and Senate are regarded as well organized.

Painful Accident.

Mr. William Durst, a young man who is employed at Bond, Md., met with a very painful accident on Tnursday of last week. In some manner while at work he struck his foot with an ax cutting an ugly gash in it. Dr. T. L. Wilson, of Piedmont, rendered surgical aid and upon examination it was found necessary to amputate one toe. The young man is reported to be doing nicely at this time.

FRIENDSVILLE REMAINS DRY; THE VOTE 15 TO 57

Drys Carry the Day Overwhelmingly in the City on the Yough.

On Tuesday the annual municipal election at Friendsville was held when the voters of that place cast an overwhelming vote against the proposition to make the town wet.

Under the provisions of the charter the question of license or no license may be submitted to a vote every year, the election on Tuesday resulting the same as that of one and two years ago when the voters cast their ballots against the proposition after two years of extreme aridity. The town will remain arid for another year at least, and if one is to judge by reports coming from Friendsville yesterday it will be in a state of perpetual dryness for all time to come, for the people have spoken in no uncertain tone, the vote on Tuesday being 15 for license and 57 against license.

Outside influences were at work in Friendsville to carry the day for license but the interference of these non-voters on a question vitally affecting the welfare of its citizens was rebuked by the people to such an extent that it will be a long time before the oratory and influence imported from Oakland to Friendsville to control municipal elections is again invoked.

There were two municipal tickets in the field composed of candidates for mayor and members of council, the winning ticket being composed as follows:

For Mayor, John T. Geary; for Councilmen, William F. East, Alpheus Welch and James W. Friend.

Their opponents were: For Mayor, William H. H. Friend; for Councilmen, B. F. Friend, Clinton Ringer and Charles Glover.

The vote in detail was as follows:

For Mayor: John T. Geary, 47; William H. H. Friend, 18.

For Councilmen: William F. East, 47; Alpheus Welch, 54; James W. Friend, 51; B. F. Friend, 24; Clinton Ringer, 17; Charler Glover, 28.

B. & O. Pays Big Taxes.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad pays more taxes to the state of West Virginia than any other similar corporation. Last year this road paid $581,135.80. The next largest contributors to the state exchequer are the Chesapeake & Ohio, $277,409.05; Norfolk & Western Railway Company, $276,163.08; Eureka Pipe Line, $124,679.24, and hope Natural Gas Co., $86,538,26. The public service corporations will this year pay $2,050,143.98 to the state, an increase of $106,082.32 over last year.

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ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO SERIOUSLY INJURED

By Being Run Down by Train No. 55 Tuesday Afternoon Near Oakland.

Tuesday afternoon at a point two and a half miles west of Oakland, train No. 55, which passes through here at 3:33 o'clock, ran down three of a total of six section hands engaged in repairing the track, one of whom, Columbus Lafayette McRobie, was killed instantly, and two others, George McRobie, son of the dead man, and Ellis C. Taylor, were seriously injured, the former probably fatally.

Train 55 was running on the eastbound track owing to the breakdown of a freight engine at the station here and the blocking of the westbound track as a consequence, the passenger train having been shifted to the opposite track at Mouniain Lake Park with orders to occupy that track as far west as Hutton. The trackmen, being located so far from a telegraph station, had no notice that the train would run on the wrong track and they were caught unawares while performing their duties in making necessary repairs to the eastbound track.

According to a statement made by one of the men train 55 did not sound an alarm and the men knew nothing of its close proximity until it was almost upon them when one of the trackmen happened to look up and saw the engine very close. He jumped and at the same time gave a shout of warning to his companions, two of whom escaped without injury.

Mr. McRobie was struck full in the head and was thrown a distance of more than thirty feet, his death being instantaneous.

His son, George, was struck in the small of the back and received a bad wound in the back of his head. Since his injury he has been unconscious.

Mr. Taylor's right leg was broken below the knee, his left leg badly strained and he also received two cuts on his head.

The dead man as well as the injured ones were picked up by the train and taken west to Terra Alta where the remains of the deceased were prepared for burial and sent to his home in Oakland yesterday morning. His age was past fifty-three years. The funeral will occur tomorrow with interment near Deer Park.

The two injured men were taken on to Fairmont and placed in the Miners' Hospital where they are receiving treatment. Jack McRobie, brother of one of the injured men returned from Fairmont yesterday afternoon and stated this morning that his brother had not spoken since he was hurt and that his chanches for recovery were slight. Mr. Taylor is doing extremely well and unless something unforseen occurs he will recover. The latter was recently married to Miss Daisy Glaze, a young woman of Oakland, while the former is unmarried.

Yesterday afrernoon an inquest was held by Coroner E. I. West for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the death of Mr. McRobie. The jury viewed the remains and after due deliberations brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the "negligence of the B. & O. R. R. Company through their engineer on train No. 55 on said date by not giving proper warning to said employe who was then and there working on said eastbound track."

Different from Moses' Time.

The Norwalk (O.) Evening Herald has an idea that things have changed a good deal since the days of that great but meek man Moses. It quotes Dean Walter Williams of the school of journalism at the University of Missouri as saying:

"Moses was the first great editor. He wrote more graphically than today's newspaper would dare."

"Maybe he was," replies the Herald. "But at that we will just venture the guess that if the late Moses were in the newspaper business today he would have his troubles. Irate relatives of Adam and of Noah and of Abraham would hotfoot it down to where he had his office and demand instant satisfaction. The people of Sodom would order their paper stopped to a man and refuse to pay up their back subscriptions. And lawyers' fees, defending him from libel suits, would eat up his substance. Furthermore, on top of all this, we'll bet he would find himself in trouble with the postoffice authorities before the end of the first week."

Messrs. John T. and William Stever, of District No. 8, were in the city last Saturday when the former made a business visit to this office.

SEN. SMITH TO GO TO ANNAPOLIS FOR PEACE CONFAB

Will Endeavor To Bring Order Out Of Political Chaos.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 1.—One more effort is to be made by the Democratic leaders to get together. Some time this week Federal Senator Smith will drop over from Washington to meet the Democratic members of the State Senate and the leaders among the Democrats in the House to talk the situation over with them. He will confer with Governor Crothers, Col. Buchanan Schley, President Gorman of the State Senate and other of prominence in party counsels before he takes up the situation with the legislators as a whole.

An effort will be made to bring order out of the chaos. Party pledges will be taken up by Senator Smith. He has, it is said, come to the conclusion that he and his friends will suffer most by the failure to redeem the promises. It may be that he will not agree that the pledges should be kept just as Governor Crothers think they ought to be kept. He is convinced, however, that the charge of the party ignoring its promises should be forestalled by some action. He is expected to get behind the project for control of public-service corporations by means of a commission, and to demand the submission of an amendment giving Baltimore city greater representation in the Legislature.

Governor Crothers' proposition for a direct primary bill seems to be the measure that promises to create discord, if there is to be discord. Federal Senator Smith and President Gorman do not regard this proposition with favor. It may be, however, that they will become reconciled to the proposed measure.

It is no longer a secret that the men in politics who are none too kindly disposed to Senator Smith's leadership are looking for an opportunity to hit with a view of wrestling party management from his hand if he offers a fair opportunity. The Legislature's record was expected to offer the chance.

The Republican members of the Senate had an extended conference this morning for the purpose of mapping out plans for a more effective opposition in the Senate. It was expected that their deliberations would result in some tactical move on the floor of the Senate today, but that body met and adjourned without any such move materializing.

The increased activity of the Republicans is due largely to the somewhat ridiculous position in which they were placed last week, when, through lack of acuteness, they supported two bills containing sharp knocks at certain Republican policies. This got on the nerves of the Republican Senators, and they decided to be more on the alert hereafter. One result of their efforts was that when the Legislature adjourned last week, Senator Zihlman of Allegany, remained in Annapolis, and has been here ever since, reading through the various printed bills in the hope of finding more "snakes" that might be concealed therein.

After the meeting this morning the various Republican Senators stated that they had simply discussed general lines of action without reaching definite conclusions regarding any particular men or measures. They tentatively agreed to support the pure-food bill, it is said, in the absence of any further developments in connection with it, but took no final action even upon that.

That some dissatisfaction has been expressed with Senator Sproesser of Baltimore city, as Republican floor leader is known. There are two counts to the indictment against him—first, that he allowed those bills with "snakes" in them to go through with out protest; and, second, that he arranged for the appointment of a clerk to the Republican Senators without consulting his colleagues in the Senate. That appointee was "Bill" Stewart, the well-known Republican politician of Baltimore city. Some unfavorable comment has been caused by this appointment on the ground that it indicated an intention of the Republican machine politicians to stand by the Democratic machine politicians.

State-wide suffrage for the women of Maryland is provided in a bill which Delegate Pairo sent this morning to the House engrossing-room. The bill will be introduced in the House in a few days.

The bill provides that any person, male or female, who has resided in the State one year, and in his or her election district for six months preceding an election, may vote for Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates, etc. It is provided that this bill shall be submitted to the people as a Constitutional amendment at the next election of members of the Legislature. The bill was sent to Mr. Pairo by the Woman Suffrage Association of Maryland, which has no interest in the bill giving local suffrage for women in Baltimore.

Republican Floor Leader Pairo has sent to the House engrossing-room a bill to amend the election law of the State in regard to the printing of ballots. The bill, which will be introduced in a day or two, provides that the Supervisors of Elections shall hold open meetings to arrange the names on the ballots. It also provides that the boxes on the ballots for the cross marks shall not be placed more than four inches away from the longest name on the ballot. In the counties where the law does not provide for the alphabetical arrangement of names, the bill provides that the names shall take position by lots drawn by the Supervisor.

The bill further provides that the voter may take with him to the polling place any memorandum other than a fac-simile of the ballot. The voter may also insert on his ballot any name not on the ballot.

PLANS FOR YOUGH RIVER DAM MATURING

Garrett County Land Included in 100.000 Acre Merger.

The purchase and merging of 100,000 acres of coal land and coal properties between Confluence, Pa.. and Kendall, Md., and the building of a dam on the Youghiogheny river above Kendall sufficient to generate 250,000-horse power, are features of a gigantic scheme disclosed Friday.

For months engineers and draughtsmen have been busy on secret plans. At the same time real estate men and civil engineers have been active in the field between Confluence and Kendall. Friday it became known that a merger and power development scheme is well under way and that Clarkson & Co., bankers, of New York, are back of it. Pittsburg men also are interested.

The New York firm has agreed to underwrite and take over the whole issue of bonds, covering the purchase of more than 100,000 acres of coal land and properties along the Yough above Connellsville. This will include the Huff company mines, holdings and railroads, the Kutz estate, its holdings and options, all the mineral rights and mines of the Whites creek branch of A. W. Cook & Co., the Listonburg Coal Company, Elk Lick Coal Company, Somerset Fuel Company and the Smith, Myers & Co. mines at Anspatch.

It is the intention to transmit electricity over a radius of 50 miles for manufacturing industries. In the general scheme is the extension of the Ursina & North Fork railroad into Somerset county, opening up a virgin territory rich in mineral resources. Another branch will be extended up Whites creek and another one up the Yough valley to tap the coal fields being taken over.

Connection with the Baltimore & Ohio, with the proposed connecting link between the Pittsbnrgh & Lake Erie at Connellsville and the Western Maryland at Cumberland, will place the new concern in an advantageous position. The third-rail system will likely be used on the new roads.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

John Riley Ice and Lulu M. Cunningham, both of near Mannington, W. Va.

Charles Webster Mellon and Irene Lucy Clutter, both of Washington, Pa.

Lewis E. Hanson, of Deer Park, and Eliza Gertrude Grindle, of Chaffe, W. Va.

Frank Harrison Junkins and Nellie May Krepps, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Clinton Floyd Shouldis, Camden, W. Va., and Electa Lucinda Marks, of Sand Fork, W. Va.

John Abercombie and Cora Smith, both of Monongah, W. Va.

Arthur William Cozatt and Ada May Adams, both of Austin, W. Va.

Clarence William Conway and Ella Layton, both of Connellsville, Pa.

Enumerators' Examination.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Please publish the following in your next issue:

The examination for Enumerators of Census for Garrett county will be held in Oakland Saturday, February 5th. A card of admission will be sent each applicant, and admission will be by card only.

JOHN J. STUMP,
Supervisor.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 21, 1910.

GARRETT COUNTY'S NEWEST ROAD LAW

First Bill Passed by Legislature and Made Into Law.

The first bill passed by the present Legislature was Senator Speicher's road law which was signed last Friday evening by Governor Crothers which made it into a law. Senator Speicher has the pen used by the Governor in signing the bill which he treasures very highly.

The law is as follows and is published in advance of other legislation by THE REPUBLICAN in order to acquaint its readers with its provisions:

"AN ACT to repeal Sections 200, 201, 202, 206B and 206G, and to repeal and re-enact with amendments Sections 203, 204, 206 and 206F of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title 'Garrett County,' subtitle, 'Roads,' as said sections were enacted by Chapter 391 of the Acts of 1908.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 200, 201, 202, 205, 206B and 206G of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title, 'Garrett County,' subtitle, 'Roads,' as said sections were enacted by Chapter 391 of the Acts of 1908, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That Sections 203, 204, 206 and 206F be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

"203. On January of each year the Board of County Commissioners shall appoint one or more road supervisors for each of the Election Districts of the county. They shall fix the per diem of supervisors, which shall not be less than two dollars, and determine the amount of the bond which shall be required. They shall also fix the rate per diem of hired labor, teams with drivers, etc.

"204. All road supervisors appointed by the Commissioners shall qualify by taking the oath of office and giving bond to the County Commissioners as soon as may be after their appointment. They shall have charge of the working and repair of all roads under their supervision and may contract, build or repair any culvert or bridge that shall not exceed in cost the sum of twenty dollars; they may hire and pay for out of funds in their hands such men and teams as shall be necessary for the proper working of their roads. Each of the supervisors shall do or cause to be done all the regular repairs upon the roads and bridges under such contract as shall be made between the County Commissioners and such supervisors on or before the first day of July following his appointment, and shall then render an itemized statement under oath to the Board of County Commissioners setting forth the number of men and teams employed with the number of days for each and the amount paid to each (his own account being given seperately), the total amount received by him or placed to his credit and the amount expended. Each of the supervisors shall be required to set aside ten per cent. of all moneys coming into their hands for general road repair; this money so set aside shall be used only for the unforeseen and accidental repairs of roads or bridges and for draining of roads, opening of breakers and culverts after the roads have been worked in the spring season.

"On or before January 1st, following the appointment of supervisors, a final report shall be made to the Board of County Commissioners, and balance on hand, if any there be, shall be refunded and the bond released.

"205. The Board of County Commissioners shall annually levy upon the taxable basis of the county such an amount as they may deem necessary for the construction, maintenance and repairs of roads and bridges.

"206F. In case the vote, in accordance with the preceding Section 206E, shall be 'for proposition of levy for roads,' then the Board of County Commissioners shall make the extra levy for roads or bridges upon the total taxable basis of the district so voting, and shall place the funds, when collected, in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of the road supervisors of that district, to be worked out by them under direction of the County Commissioners. But if the vote be 'against proposition of levy for roads,' then the County Commissioner shall not levy an extra amount for roads in that district.

"SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Valentines, 1 cent to 75 cents at Baumgartner's.

SPRINGTIME A LA CARTE.

Fond Hearts United Through a Dish of Dandelion Greens.

By O. HENRY.

[Copyright, 1906, by McClure, Phillips & Co.]

It was a day in March.

Never, never begin a story this way when you write one. No opening could possibly be worse. It is unimaginative, flat, dry and likely to consist of mere wind. But in this instance it is allowable, for the following paragraph, which should have inaugurated the narrative, is too wildly extravagant and preposterous to be flaunted in the face of the reader without preparation.

Sarah was crying over her bill of fare.

Think of a New York girl shedding tears on the menu card!

To account for this you will be allowed to guess that the lobsters were all out, or that she had sworn ice cream off during Lent, or that she had ordered onions, or that she had just come from a Hackett matinee. And then, all these theories being wrong, you will please let the story proceed.

The gentleman who announced that the world was an oyster which he with his sword would open made a larger hit than he deserved. It is not difficult to open an oyster with a sword. But did you ever notice any one try to open the terrestrial bivalve with a typewriter? Like to wait for a dozen raw opened that way?

Sarah had managed to pry apart the shells with her unhandy weapon far enough to nibble a wee bit at the cold and clammy world within. She knew no more shorthand than if she had been a graduate in stenography just let slip upon the world by a business college. So, not being able to stenog, she could not enter that bright galaxy of office talent. She was a free lance typewriter and canvassed for odd jobs of copying.

The most brilliant and crowning feat of Sarah's battle with the world was the deal she made with Schulenberg's home restaurant. The restaurant was next door to the old red brick in which she hall roomed. One evening after dining at Schulenberg's forty cent five course table d'hote (served as fast as you throw the five baseballs at the colored gentleman's head) Sarah took away with her the bill of fare. It was written in an almost unreadable script, neither English nor German, and so arranged that if you were not careful you began with a toothpick and rice pudding and ended with soup and the day of the week.

The next day Sarah showed Schulenberg a neat card on which the menu was beautifully typewritten, with the viands temptingly marshaled under their right and proper heads, from "hors d'oeuvre" to "not responsible for overcoats and umbrellas."

Schulenberg became a naturalized citizen on the spot. Before Sarah left him she had him willingly committed

SCHULENBERG BECAME A NATURALIZED CITIZEN ON THE SPOT.

to an agreement. She was to furnish typewritten bills of fare for the twenty-one tables in the restaurant, a new bill for each day's dinner and new ones for breakfast and lunch as often as changes occurred in the food or as neatness required.

In return for this Schulenberg was to send three meals per diem to Sarah's hall room by a waiter—an obsequious one if possible—and furnish her each afternoon with a pencil draft of what fate had in store for Schulenberg's customers on the morrow.

Mutual satisfaction resulted from the agreement. Schulenberg's patrons now knew what the food they ate was called even if its nature sometimes puzzled them. And Sarah had food during a cold, dull winter, which was the main thing with her.

And then the almanac lied and said that spring had come. Spring comes when it comes. The frozen snows of January still lay like adamant in the crosstown streets. The hand organs still played "In the Good Old Summer Time" with their December vivacity and expression. Men began to make thirty day notes to buy Easter dresses. Janitors shut off steam. And when these things happen one may know that the city is still in the clutches of winter.

One afternoon Sarah shivered in her elegant hall bedroom, "house heated, scrupulously clean, conveniences, seen to be appreciated." She had no work to do except Schulenberg's menu cards. Sarah sat in her squeaky willow rocker and looked out the window. The calendar on the wall kept crying to her: "Springtime is here, Sarah; springtime is here, I tell you! Look at me, Sarah! My figures show it! You've got a neat figure yourself, Sarah—a nice springtime figure! Why do you look out the window so sadly?"

Sarah's room was at the back of the house. Looking out the window she could see the windowless rear brick wall of the box factory on the next street. But the wall was clearest crystal, and Sarah was looking down a grassy lane shaded with cherry trees and elms and bordered with raspberry bushes and Cherokee roses.

Spring's real harbingers are too subtle for the eye and ear. Some must have the flowering crocus, the wood starring dogwood, the voice of bluebird, even so gross a reminder as the farewell handshake of the retiring buckwheat and oyster, before they can welcome the lady in green to their dull bosoms. But to old earth's choicest kin there come straight, sweet messages from his newest bride, telling them they shall be no stepchildren unless they choose to be.

On the previous summer Sarah had gone into the country and loved a farmer.

(In writing your story never hark back thus. It is bad art and cripples interest. Let it march, march.)

Sarah stayed two weeks at Sunnybrook farm. There she learned to love old Farmer Franklin's son Walter. Farmers have been loved and wedded and turned out to grass in less time. But young Walter Franklin was a modern agriculturist. He had a telephone in his cow house, and he could figure up exactly what effect next year's Canada wheat crop would have on potatoes planted in the dark of the moon.

It was in this shaded and raspberried lane that Walter had wooed and won her. And together they had sat and woven a crown of dandelions for her hair. He had immoderately praised the effect of the yellow blossoms against he, brown tresses, and she had left the chaplet there and walked back to the house swinging her straw sailor in her hand.

They were to marry in the spring—at the very first sign of spring, Walter said. And Sarah came back to the city to pound her typewriter.

A knock at the door dispelled Sarah's visions of that happy day. A waiter had brought the rough pencil draft of the home restaurant's next day fare in old Schulenberg's angular hand.

Sarah sat down to her typewriter and slipped a card between the rollers. She was a nimble worker. Generally in an hour and a half the twenty-one menu cards were written and ready.

Today there were more changes on the bill of fare than usual. The soups were lighter. Pork was eliminated from the entrees, figuring only with Russian turnips among the roasts. The gracious spirit of spring pervaded the entire menu. Lamb that lately capered on the greening hillsides was becomingly exploited with the sauce that commemorated its gambols. The song of the oyster, though not silenced, was diminuendo con amore. The frying pan seemed to be held inactive behind the beneficent bars of the broiler. The pie list swelled; the richer puddings had vanished; the sausage, with his drapery wrapped about him, barely lingered in a pleasant thanatopsis with the buckwheats and the sweet but doomed maple.

Sarah's fingers danced like midgets above a summer stream. Down through the courses she worked, giving each item its position according to its length with an accurate eye.

Just above the desserts came the list of vegetables—carrots and peas, asparagus on toast, the perennial tomatoes and corn and succotash, lima beans, cabbage—and then—

Sarah was crying over her bill of fare. Tears from the depths of some divine despair rose in her heart and gathered to her eyes. Down went her head on the little typewriter stand, and the keyboard rattled a dry accompaniment to her moist sobs.

For she had received no letter from Walter in two weeks, and the next item on the bill of fare was dandelions—dandelions with some kind of egg. But bother the egg! Dandelions, with whose golden blooms Walter had crowned her his queen of love and future bride; dandelions, the harbingers of spring, her sorrow's crown of sorrow, reminder of her happiest days!

Madam, I dare you to smile until you suffer this test: Let the Marechal Niel roses that Percy brought you on the night you gave him your heart be served as a salad with French dressing before your eyes at a Schulenberg table d'hote. Had Juliet so seen her love tokens dishonored the sooner would she have sought the lethean herbs of the good apothecary.

But what a witch is spring! Into the great cold city of stone and iron a message had to be sent. There was none to convey it but the little hardy courier of the fields with his rough green coat and modest air. He is a true soldier of fortune, this dent-de-lion—this lion's tooth, as the French chefs call him. Flowered he will assist at lovemaking wreathed in my lady's nut brown hair; young and callow and unblossomed, he goes into the boiling pot and delivers the word of his sovereign mistress.

By and by Sarah forced back her tears. The cards must be written. But still in a faint, golden glow from her dandeleonine dream she fingered the typewriter keys absently for a little while, with her mind and heart in the meadow lane with her young farmer. But soon she came swiftly back to the rockbound lanes of Manhattan, and the typewriter began to rattle and jump like a strike breaker's motor car.

At 6 o'clock the waiter brought her dinner and carried away the typewritten bill of fare. When Sarah ate she set aside, with a sigh, the dish of dandelions with its crowning ovarious accompaniment. As this dark mass had been transformed from a bright and love indorsed flower to be an ignominious vegetable, so had her summer hopes wilted and perished. Love may, as Shakespeare said, feed on itself, but Sarah could not bring herself to eat the dandelions that had graced as ornaments the first spiritual banquet of her heart's true affection.

At 7:30 the couple in the next room began to quarrel. The man in the room above sought for A on his flute. The gas went a little lower. Three coal wagons started to unload, the only sound of which the phonograph is jealous. Cats on the back fences slowly retreated toward Mukden. By these signs Sarah knew that it was time for her to read. She got out "The Cloister

REAPED AND GARNERED HER.

and the Hearth," the best nouselling book of the month, settled her feet on her trunk and began to wander with Gerard.

The front door bell rang. The landlady answered it. Sarah left Gerard and Denys treed by a bear and listened. Oh, yes; you would! Just as she did!

And then a strong voice was heard in the hall below, and Sarah jumped for her door, leaving the book on the floor and the first round easily the bear's.

You have guessed it. She reached the top of the stairs just as her farmer came up three at a jump and reaped and garnered her, with nothing left for the gleaners.

"Why haven't you written—oh, why?" cried Sarah.

"New York is a pretty large town," said Walter Franklin. "I came in a week ago to your old address. I found that you went away on a Thursday. That consoled some; it eliminated the possible Friday bad luck. But it didn't prevent my hunting for you with police and otherwise ever since."

"I wrote!" said Sarah vehemently.

"Never got it!"

"Then how did you find me?"

The young farmer smiled a springtime smile.

"I dropped into that Home restaurant next door this evening," said he. "I don't care who knows it; I like a dish of some kind of greens at this time of the year. I ran my eye down that nice typewritten bill of fare looking for something in that line. When I got below cabbage I turned my chair over and hollered for the proprietor. He told me where you lived."

"I remember," sighed Sarah happily. "That was dandelions below cabbage."

"I'd know that cranky capital W 'way above the line that your typewriter makes anywhere in the world," said Franklin.

"Why, there's no W in dandelions," said Sarah in surprise.

The young man drew the bill of fare from his pocket and pointed to a line.

Sarah recognized the first card she had typewritten that afternoon. There was still the rayed splotch in the upper right hand corner where a tear had fallen. But over the spot where one should have read the name of the meadow plant the clinging memory of their golden blossoms had allowed her fingers to strike strange keys.

Between the red cabbage and the stuffed green peppers was the item:

"DEAREST WALTER, WITH HARD BOILED EGG."

Jefferson as an Inventor.

Mr. Jefferson invented the copying press. He writes to Mr. Madison in 1787: "Having a great desire to have a portable copying machine and having studied over some experiments with the principle of large machines made to apply in the smaller one, I planned one in England and had it made. It answers perfectly. I have set a workman to making them, and they are of such demand that he has his hands full. I send you one. You must expect to make many essays before you succeed perfectly. A soft brush, like a shaving brush, is more successful than a sponge." He also sent a copying press to the Marquis de Lafayette as a present. He invented the revolving chair, now a familiar and necessary article of furniture in all offices and counting rooms. The Federalist newspapers used to call it "Mr. Jefferson's whirligig" and declared that he had devised it "so as to look all ways at once."

HALLEY'S COMET.

It May Come Blazing In Splendor or Comparatively Insignificant.

The biggest free show that this generation will have seen will soon be given. Its arena will be high up in the sky, where everybody may see it, and there will be no need of crowding. It will be a one star show, the return of Halley's comet. The last time it was seen by the people on earth was in 1835, and it is now in the last stages of a journey of 6,850,000,000 miles, which had to be made to play this return date.

Again, notwithstanding the advance of science, fear will mingle with wonder at its apparition. A thrill of apprehension will be felt by millions who see its fiery head plowing through the stars and its sword shaped tail brandished over the earth, as if monitory of unknown and unavoidable evil.

Astronomers have calculated that Halley's comet must have crossed inside the orbital distance of Jupiter from the sun about the 1st of last January. In the middle of January its distance from the earth was estimated at 440,000,000 miles. During the late fall it is expected to become visible to the naked eye after having for months before been photographed and studied with telescopes. It will slowly brighten during next winter, being visible from nearly all parts of the earth.

Gradually approaching the sun, it will make its perihelion passage at a distance of about 66,000,000 miles from the solar globe on the 13th of next April. Its greatest brightness is expected to occur after the perihelion passage, when it will draw nearer the earth and be visible in both the evening and the morning sky. But at that time it will be south of the celestial equator and consequently better seen from the southern hemisphere. About May 18 the comet will be only 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 miles from the earth, although for more than a month it will have been retreating from the sun.

Just what its appearance will be no one can predict. It is the Proteus of space. It may blaze with amazing splendor, as it did when trembling Europe saw in it an avatar of the conquering sword of the prophet of Mecca, or it may be relatively insignificant. But in any event it will fix the attention of mankind and for astronomers will be the most interesting phenomenon seen in the sky for many decades.

The returns of Halley's comet have recently been traced back to the year 240 B. C., but it has probably been revolving in its elliptical orbit very much longer than that.

Halley's discovery after its appearance in 1682 that it was a regular visitor to the neighborhood of the sun has always ranked as one of the capital triumphs of astronomy. His suspicion that the comet of 1682 was not paying its first visit to the sun was based upon the similarity between its orbit in space and the orbits of two other comets which had appeared in 1607 and 1531 respectively. (He did not guess its identity with the comets of 1456 and 1066.) If the three were identical, then the same comet ought to return again after another interval of about twenty-six years. Accordingly Halley ventured the prediction that the comet would be back again in 1758. He died in 1742, seventeen years before the fulfillment of his prophecy.—Garrett P. Serviss in Hampton's Magazine.

Life Rings on Mountains.

A remarkable example of the way in which a mountain may afford on a small scale an image of the earth's climates arranged in successively higher circles has been found by Dr. P. Lowell in the San Francisco peaks. These, which are ancient volcanoes, rise out of a plateau having a mean elevation of 7,000 feet above sea level. The peaks are encircled with zones of vegetation, which run almost like contour lines round them. Between 6,500 and 8,500 feet the yellow pine is the dominant tree. From 8,500 to 10,300 feet the Douglas fir, the silver fir, the cork fir and the aspen share the available ground. Between 10,300 and 11,500 feet the Engelmann spruce and the fox tail pine take possession and ascend to the tree limit.—Youth's Companion.

Long Lived Birds.

The Duchess of Bedford in "British Birds" gives some remarkable instances of longevity among birds in her own collection. A Barbary dove which has been in the duchess' possession for fifteen years was left her by an old woman who also owned it for fifteen years and who always said it was an old bird when it was given to her. A Chinese goose has been in the possession of the family for fifty-seven years. A pintail drake which the duchess bought twenty years ago, when it was an adult bird, still survives. The bird was taken from the nest in 1852 and died in 1900. "It was chained by the leg to a small hutch," says the duchess, "and lived forty-eight years under these miserable conditions."

The Era of Preventive Medicine.

The era of preventive medicine has barely dawned. Statesmen are beginning to open their eyes to the vast importance of conserving the health of the nation in order to insure its civic integrity and permanence. The industrial world is not only no longer unwillingly yielding to wise laws designed to safeguard the health of the laboring classes, but is actually initiating of its own volition measures for improving the physical welfare, and therefore indirectly the educational authorities are beginning to focus their attention upon the bodily health of the child, for without this all efforts at mental training are worse than useless.—Philadelphia Record.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

How the Girl Who Can Cook May Remember Friends.

The girl who can cook has an easy time of it at Christmas, and she is sure of having her gifts appreciated. If she lives in the country, on a farm perhaps, where there are goodly supplies of groceries bought with "trade" at the village shops, but where actual money is scarce, she is specially fortunate, for all the materials of her gifts may come from the pantry shelves.

About the 1st of December the girl who can cook should make a list of her friends whom she wishes to favor. She remembers that there are three cousins who have a special weakness for fruit cake, so when she makes the family fruit cake she also makes three smaller cakes, bakes them carefully and when they are quite cold packs them away in moist brown sugar to keep until Christmas.

Perhaps some of her girl friends have recently married and moved to the city to live. In that case she will help along the new housekeeper with the gift of a little plum pudding just big enough for two. Several of these small puddings steamed in little molds may be made some time in advance of Christmas and put away in tightly closed jars until it is time to send them on, with a sprig of holly stuck in each.

If she has any boy or girl friends at boarding school or college not lucky enough to spend Christmas at home either a box of candy, chocolate fudge, perhaps full of hickory nuts gathered back in the woods, or a two layer chocolate or caramel cake will be a treat for them. To pack a cake of this sort wrap it in oiled paper, then tie this firmly with soft, flat tape. Then it is ready for a heavy pasteboard box, with plenty of crushed tissue paper put in all around it—below, at the sides and above. When this box is securely tied and wrapped in heavy manila paper the cake will travel far without injury.—Delineator.

How to Make Mince Pie.

Mince pie is one of the staple dishes for Thanksgiving day. An excellent rule for the meat, which, of course, must be made at least two weeks in advance, is this: Mince fine two cups of boiled beef and six apples. Add a quart and a half of sweet cider, a cup of currant jelly, the grated rind and juice of two lemons and two oranges, two cups of sugar, one tablespoonful each of salt and cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of cloves and allspice, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg and pepper, two pounds of seeded raisins, one pound of currants, a quarter of a pound of shredded citron, a pound of chopped suet and a cup of shredded candied orange peel. Flavor with the rich juice of spiced or pickled peaches to taste, or add vinegar boiled down to a sirup with sugar. This rule makes much richer and more spicy pies than any other and will be found delicious. —Harper's Bazar.

How to Make a Blotter.

For my lady's writing desk there are dainty blotters, formed of three or four leaves of blotting paper cut to fit a cover of thin leather on which a border design is burned. This may be either the familiar Greek border or a simple one of dots and dashes and the shape an oblong, the leaves fastened together at one end with a dainty bow of ribbon. To accompany this is a penwiper, cut in the shape of a small book, the inner leaves of chamois skin, the covers of leather, tied together with tiny bows of baby ribbon. Decorate the cover with burned work, a border and a psuedo title in dainty lettering, "Tracks From the Pen of Helen Blank."

How to Make a Nail Buffer.

A nail buffer is a pretty and inexpensive Christmas gift which is easily made. The materials needed are a pasteboard mailing tube, some sheet wadding, a piece of chamois skin and one yard of No. 3 ribbon. Cut the roll about six inches long, cover smoothly with sheet wadding, then with the chamois skin, which should be pinked on one edge and lapped over on the other side. The chamois should be about two inches longer on each end than the roll. Cut the ribbon in two and tie around the chamois at each end.

How to Keep Cloths Hot.

There is more speedy relief from hot wet cloths than the dry heat from a hot water bottle, but it is a tedious task to keep cloths hot. If you wring a soft cloth out of warm water and place it over a hot water bag filled with hot water it will cause a steaming cloth, which gives almost instant relief to severe attacks of earache, toothache or neuralgia. It is quite an improvement over the dry heat.

How to Make Thanksgiving Nut Cake.

Two and a half cups of sugar, one of butter, three and a half of flour, one of sweet milk, five eggs, one pound of seeded raisins, one-half pound of citron, one-half of a lemon peel, one-half of an orange peel, one pint of hickory nut meats, one nutmeg and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

How to Make Christmas Tree Cakes.

Make a white loaf cake about two inches high when baked. Cut in two inch squares. When cool dip into a hot chocolate frosting and roll immediately in granulated sugar, which when dry gives a beautiful sparkling effect and tastes good.

How to Wash Matting.

Straw matting always should be washed with warm water and salt. Warm water alone will turn it yellow. The salt has a counteracting effect.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI.—First Quarter, For Feb. 6, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. vi, 1-15. Memory Verse, 6—Golden Text, Matt. vi, 1, R. V.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The kingdom that will surely come in God's own time and way will be a kingdom of righteousness and peace. The Lord Jesus Christ and His saints shall be the heavenly rulers (Zech. xiv, 5, 9; Rev. v, 9, 10), and Israel, a righteous nation, the earthly center, bringing blessing to all the earth (Isa. lx, 21; lxii, 1, 2, 6, 7). In order to enter the kingdom one must have the righteousness described in the last lesson—not our own by any deeds of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith (Phil. iii, 9). If this righteousness is truly ours it will be manifest in our lives to the glory of God, and the whole life will be simply and only and always a desire for God's approval. Thus the light will shine before men and God will be glorified. According to the scribes and Pharisees, righteousness consisted of giving and prayer and fasting, but it was all to obtain honor from men (Matt. xxiii, 5); it was not from the heart unto the Lord. In the lesson today our Lord takes these three things and teaches that those who seek the praise of men may get honor from men, but that is all they ever will get. The truly righteous will do their righteousness (verse 1, margin and R. V.) unto the Lord, with the one desire of pleasing Him, and concerning such Jesus said three times, "Thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward thee openly" (verses 4, 6, 18). The world's favor is to many a great snare, but the motto of the truly righteous is, "Not as pleasing men but God who trieth our hearts." "Not with eye service as men pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart" (I Thess. ii, 4; Eph. vi, 6). The words of our Lord in John vi, 57, seem to me to cover all this teaching, "As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father, so he that eateth me, even he shall live by me." Those who have taken the trouble to note how often in the book of Leviticus, the book of worship, the expressions "unto the Lord" and "before the Lord" are used and will lay this to heart will surely be delivered from the snare of the devil against which the Lord here warns us.

In reference to giving we have the contrast between the rich who cast into the treasury of their abundance and the poor widow who, perhaps with some secrecy, cast in her two mites, but of which our Lord made such honorable mention. The being rewarded openly is referred to on another occasion by our Lord when He urged that we should do good to those who cannot recompense us here, reminding us of a recompense at the resurrection of the just (Luke xiv, 14). A contrast in prayer is seen in the Pharisee and publican of Luke xviii. The contrast between fasting before men and before God is set forth fully in Isa. lviii, 1-8. Let the world go its way and please its god, but if we have become children of the only living and true God let us in all things honor our Father who is in heaven and learn to pray from the heart the prayer that is here taught us by our Lord, the only model of prayer which Christ has given us, and as one has said, the epitome of all prayer, for there is nothing that we can ask for that is not included in this. This is truly the believer's prayer, for only such can say from the heart "Our Father." All others had better take heed quickly to our Lord's estimate of them in John viii, 44. Between "Our Father" and "Thine is the kingdom" there are just seven petitions, divided, as nearly all sevens are, into three and four. The first three refer to God, Thy name, Thy kingdom, Thy will; the last four refer to us, give us, forgive us, lead us not, deliver us. God must be always first. Nothing is right till we are right with Him.

It must be "Glory to God in the highest" before there can be peace on earth. When His name is hallowed by all then the kingdom shall have come and His will be done on earth as in heaven. We must never forget our daily dependence upon Him and our indebtedness to Him, remembering that we are in a world lying in the wicked one whom we must resist and pray to be delivered from. It is a tremendous fact that our adversary, the devil, goeth about seeking whom he may devour (I Pet. v, 8, 9), and there is no greater evidence of this than the multitudes who have been led to believe that there is no devil, that such a creature does not exist. The closing words are found fully in I Chron. xxix, 11, in the prayer of David, and when the kingdom shall have come David's people shall be found in their own land, all righteous, and David's son shall be seen on David's throne, according to Luke i, 30-33. The kingdom for which we pray, the Father's kingdom, is spoken of in I Cor. xv, 24-28, as being the sequel to Jesus reigning till He hath put all enemies under His feet, the kingdom that shall follow the millennial reign. Our being accepted by God in Christ and obtaining in Him by His blood the forgiveness of sins do not depend upon our forgiveness of others. But as children of God, redeemed by precious blood, we must forgive as we have been forgiven if we would have His constant forgiveness.

THE MONEY VALUE OF AN EDUCATION

By Pres. Carl G. Doney, of the Wesleyan University.

An investigation by the Massachusetts State Board of Education shows how one's value as a money earner increases with his education. Persons who left school at fourteen began at $4 per week and at the end of the twenty-fifth year were receiving $12.75 per week. Those who finished the high school received $10 per week to begin and at twenty-five were getting $31 per week.

I have taken these figures as a basis for making deductions concerning their total, future earning capacity and what it might have been had they been better educated. The sum of the earnings of the elementary school boy in the eight years was $5,722.50, while those of the nigh school boy in the eight years was $7,377,50. The difference in the total income would pay the high school boy $2.29 per day for every day spent in the high school. It is fair to assume that their wages will continue at about the same figure thereafter and that they will be able to work for forty years more, or until they are sixty-five. The pupil who quits school at the end of the eighth grade will receive $633 per year or $26,520 for forty years' work. The one who finished the high school will receive $1,612 per year or $64,480 for forty years' work. In his earning period of forty years, the high school graduate will receive $37,960 more than the public school gradute. This means that it was worth $52.72 per day to the forer for everyone of the 720 school days spent in the high school course.

The college graduates earns on an average $2,100 a year during his earning period, This is rather less than one would suppose, but it is explained by the fact that a a large number become preachers and teachers where their salaries are comparatively small. But at $2,100 a year, the college graduate will earn $84,000 in his forty productive years which is $19,520 more than the high school graduates earns in his life time, or an amount equal to $27.11 a day every day he spends in college.

If we compare the total earnings of the man who left school when he finished the eighth grade with those of the college graduate, we find the latter could pay himself $39.91 for every one of the 1440 days he was in the high school and college and have as much in addition as the other man had earned in his whole life.

If you are tempted to quit school at the eighth grade, just remember that if you go on to finish a high school course your education will be worth $52.72 a day for every day you were in school. And if you think of stopping with the high school, remember that if you finish a college course, that education will be worth $27.11 a day for every day you are in college; or an average of $39.91 for every day spent in school above the eighth grade.

It is sun clear that it is little short of a crime against society for a high school graduate to neglect getting a college education in the belief that he know enough and that he is wasting his time to continue.

Naming the Rural Highways.

The Garden City Telegram is advocating a fine project in urging that the country roads in Kansas should be given appropriate and distinctive names.

This road naming suggestion came, the Telegram believes, originally from these columns, though it is by no means new outside of Kansas. The east, foreign countries, California and other regions have all gone into this excellent course of action in the past.

There is every reason for naming roads. The convenience to travelers, the definiteness of location when directing persons, the pride in having country homes designated as city homes are with respect to locality and the general good sense of the movement, should appeal to every one.

How to Clean Steel Jewelry.

Cut steel buckles or jewelry which has become rusty may be cleaned by applying sweet oil freely with a feather. Allow it to stand forty-eight hours and then rub with a piece of soft flannel.

SPEEDER AND INEVNTOR IS CONGRESSMAN AMES

Statesman Who Is Seeking Senator Lodge's Toga Spends Part of Time Perfecting Aeroplane.

Butler Ames of Massachusetts, a member of the House, who has just announced himself as a candidate for the Senate to succeed Senator Lodge, does not devote all his time to politics. He is an inventor. Just now he is dividing his time between his efforts to retire Senator Lodge to private life and the perfection of an aeroplane.

Mr. Ames is an enthusiastic motorist. Not finding anything in the market that suited his taste in the matter of speed, he built a machine. One day he invited a member of the House to ride downtown with him in the home-made automobile. The member was high in his praise of the machine, and expressed a desire to take a long ride with Mr. Ames some time.

"I'll be glad ro take you a long some day," said Mr. Ames. "I shall have to ask you to wait a few days though. I am tuning the machine up now, and am very much disappointed with it. I had it out on the road yesterday and the best I could get out of it was 75 miles an hour. It really ought to do 90. When it is running smoothly I'll let you know and we will go out and enjoy ourselves."

The member who, incidentally, has a high regard for each and every one of his limbs and who desires to remain in Congress for the rest of his life is now spending most of his time keeping out of Ames' way. He has no desire to travel over the highways at 90 miles an hour, but he does not want to loose cast with Ames by expressing his fears.

The widow of General Stonewall Jackson was a visitor to the Senate gallery the other day and was signally honored upon the occasion. Mrs. Jackson occupied a seat in the executive section of the gallery. In addition she had the distinction of being attended by five Senators. They were Senators Rayner, Taylor, Johnston, Bacon and Bailey. Mrs. Jackson watched the proceedings on the floor of the Senate for an hour or more.

Whenever the House is not busy Representative James Thomas McDermott of Chicago may be found hovering near one of the telegraph offices in the Capitol.

"Mac," said a member of the House, "you must send more telegrams than any other member of Congress. Every time I pass this way I find you at the telegraph office."

"You've got the wrong dope," replied McDermott. "I am out here because I just naturally can not keep away from the wires. I have to get near a sounder every once in a while, just as a sailor goes down and looks at the sea when he is on shore leave.

"Being a member of Congress is a side-line with me, although I like it well enough to keep working at it. My real business is telegraphing, and what I don't know about it isn't worth knowing, I guess I ought to, for I've been in the business ever since I knew how to walk.

"I began as a messenger boy when I was 12 years old. When I and the rest of the boys ran out of dime novels I used to study a code book. Finally I became more interested in pounding the brass than in reading blood-curdling tales, and the first thing I knew I was behind the counter receiving and sending and bossing the kids aronnd in great shape. They couldn't fool me, because I knew their job from A to Z. I kept on telegraphing until I made the race for Congress in 1906. I'll keep on Congressing as long as my district lets me, and then I suppose it will be back to the key for mine."

"Did you ever notice," asked an officer of the navy, "how some of our naval heroes amused themselves after they have been placed on the retired list? You'd think, naturally, that they would haunt the Army and Navy Club and swap stories with shipmates of old day. That is not the case however.

"Look at Admiral Dewey. The Admiral still retains rank as the head of the Navy, but he does little work. He finds his greatest pleasure sitting on the quarter-deck of a fashionable rig holding the ribbons over a couple of thoroughbred horses. Every afternoon he is to be fonnd in Rock Creek Park driving up hill and down dale, and not one person in ten who pass by knows that he is the hero of the battle of Manila bay.

" 'Fighting ob' Evans get his amusement in the evening of his life in a much different fashion. The Rear Admiral has, to use a slang expression, got a literary bug. He spends most of his time in the library of his Washington home writing for magazines, He is surrounded by scores of things which remind him of days when he was in active service, but he is devoting himself to another line of work now, anh his old haunts know him no more.

"Then there is Rear Admiral Schley, the most chipper naval hero extant. Schley is an indefatigable seeker after pleasure. He has had all the work he wants, and now he wants the fun. He promenades F street as religiously as the university freshmen, he gets around to the clubs, attends banquets, house parties and has a general all round good time."

Results of Trick Ballot.

"The fine talk which Governor Crothers put in his message to the legislature concerning legislative economy and the keeping of before-election promises in general was but a mere matter of buttering the party parsnips. The legislature which is now in session at the state capital is the result of a retroactive system—which is to say that by unscrupulous partisan legislation Democratic legislatures since the extra session of 1900 have paved the way for succeeding legislatures overwhelmingly Democratic, and each successive legislature since that of 1900 has widened and extended the scheme of winning by election trickery. When John Walter Smith succeeded Lloyd Lowndes as governor the restored Democratic regime immediately called an extra session of the legislature with the design of mutilating the good election law which a Republican legislature had enacted. The purpose of the extra session was to pave the way for a legislature in 1902 that should be under Democratic control, and every legislature which has assembled since 1902 has with continuously increasing boldness and defiance assaulted the ballot system under one hypocritical pretense or another.

"The Wilson ballot law is not only responsible for the overwhelming majorities in both branches of the present legislature, but is also responsible for the contemptuous attitude of those who compose those majorities toward the weak-kneed effort on the part of the Governor and a few of his adherents to preserve some outward appearance of decency in legislative procedure. There is no reason for surprise that trick-ballot-elected legislature is bent upon doing what it was elected to do. It is quite apparent that the 1910 Assembly is bent upon following in the footsteps of the 1908 Assembly, not only in the matter of the grab of state funds through the padded payroll scheme, but in enacting legislation designed to make just such another legislature certain to be elected in 1911, and, in short, to make it certain that the oligarchy, which has become dominant in this state by the manipulation of the machinery of the Democratic party, will be kept indefinitely in power.

"Fine talk against legislative profligacy and about keeping party promises, apologetic argument in favor of observing the rules of common honesty—they are all a mere buttering of partsan parsnip, in view of the fact that those who are doing the talking, the Governor of the state included, are responsible for the ballot trickery which made such a legislature as that now in session possible. And not only so, but in so far as the Governor is concerned, the virtuous talk is offset with a recommendation of a third attempt to make this irretrievably a one-party state by a revolution of the franchise system.

"Unscrupulous methods employed at an election which determines legislative representatives cannot be expected to result otherwise than in the constituting of a General Assembly which will hold in contempt suggestions of fair play and common honesty—a trick-ballot law will make a trick legislature. There is no hope for better things in this state so long as elections can be carried by trickery, and so legislatures be chosen that are not representative of a majority of the people, but representative of a nominating oligharcy—an aggregation of political bosses."—Baltimore American.

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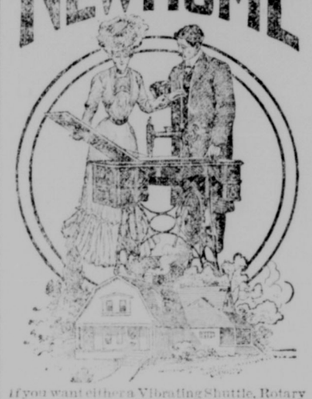

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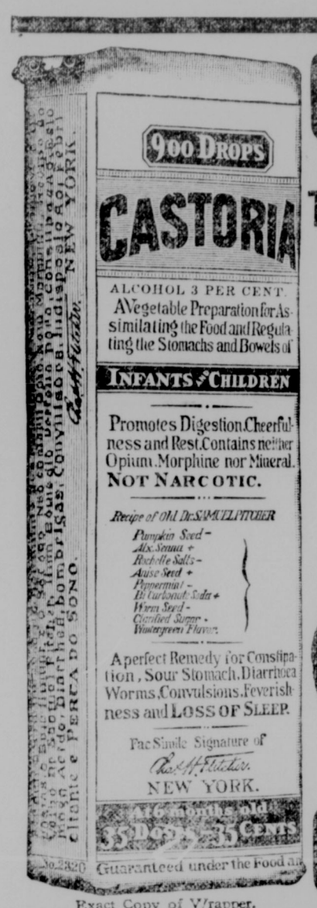

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2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department

Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 3, 1910.

IF THE Baltimore Sun would go for the ring before election instead of helping to put them in power and then scold afterward, the State would be better off and the Sun would be more consistent. It endorsed the "grand old party" before election and flays the ring afterward, which of course suits the ring perfectly.

WHY should it be necessary to pass a resolution providing that legislative employes shall only be paid from the date of their employment? Would a business man pay for services not rendered? If he did he might justify it on the ground that he might do as he pleased with his own money. But no man has the moral right to take other people's money to reward political henchmen.

THE GOVERNOR'S BIG POINT OF VANTAGE.

Every day the Annapolis correspondents tell us of many fine things in which Governor Crothers believes. This is second-hand information. The Governor told us all about it last summer during the campaign and two summers before that during another campaign.

The Governor has a set of beliefs that would be a credit to any man. We advanced the opinion several times last summer, however, and more than once in the previous campaign, that the Governor, if sincere, was running so far ahead of his party that it was doubtful if it would ever catch sight of him again.

The thing we are now interested in is: Do the members of the Governor's party in the Legislature believe as he does? If they do not, can he make them change their views? If he can't, what do we get out of the tremendous excitement of two campaigns, except a very warm pressure of the hand and an expression of regret that the bad party leaders won't behave?

This is so ridiculous a come-down from what we were led to expect that we have hopes its very absurdity, its fatuity, may avert its happening. That is where the Governor, if he "stands pat," has the bad leaders in a bad hole.

HOW TO MAKE EORESTS PAY

The main reason why this State, and especially the Western agricultural section, has been stripped of its forests is that forests have not been made to pay. A farmer in one of the great wheat counties has a tract of woodland which yields nothing. He uses coal for fuel and has little use for the trees for other farm purposes. But he has to pay taxes upon the woodland. If he cuts the trees down, he can sell the timber for a considerable sum and then raise 20 or 30 bushels of wheat to the acre on the lands. This explains the fact that one can ride for miles along the public roads in Carroll, Frederick and Washington counties without passing through any woodland

Mr. F. W. Besley, the Maryland State Forester, has a plan by which he hopes to save the remaining forests by teaching the owners of them how to make them profiteble. Timber can be sold from forests without destroying them. Indeed, trees which have attained full growth and maturity can be removed so as to make way for young growth, and Mr. Besley purposes to give some lessons in practical forestry which may be productive of enduring advantage to the State. His purpose is to go into different neighborhoods, select a suitable piece of woodland and then upon an appointed day invite the people of the neighborhood to meet him and hear his explanation of the methods by which woodland can be made to yield an income without destroying the forest.

This is a practical plan, and it is to be hoped that it will receive a fair trial and that farmers and other owners of forest lands will co-operate with Mr. Besley.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The agitation over the high cost of living has spread with amazing rapidity during the past week, and for the moment it is the most discussed subject under the sun. All sorts of collective bodies, from labor unions to ladies' social clubs, have become infected with the craze, and the food reformer ranges from the man in the corner grocery to man on the stock exchange. Explanations of the cause of the trouble recall Nast's famous cartoon, wherein each member forming the Tweed ring points his finger at his next neighbor in the circle. James J. Hill, the veteran railroader and philospher-in-general to mankind, describes the movement as hysteria which will soon pass away. Others treat the subject humorously, while a committee of congress has taken it up seriously, confining investigations for the time being to the District of Columbia.

Modern methods in commercial operations are such, however, that movements of the kind now in progress cannot long continue without a disturbing effect in business and political circles. In the matter of food supplies the world today lives more from hand to mouth than ever before. This is due to congestion of population in cities and to the improvement in transportation facilities. In the campaign to force lower prices effort is concentrated on meats. An immediate effect of the "30-day strike" against the use of meat has been a falling off in receipts of live stock at western packing centers. A counter-movement to the labor unions and other bodies in the east has started in the west among stock raisers. At Frankfort, Kansas, a meeting of farmers this week passed resolutions pledging themselves not to buy for a period of one year anything manufactured by union labor, and affirming that, if the meat boycott is continued, the farmers, regardless of party affiliations, will advocate free trade. Similar declarations have been made by stock raisers in Nebraska.

Business is so thoroughly organized and operations so largely concentrated these days that packers and manufacturers of food products generally can regulate supply to demand. Therefore the expiration of the 30-day meat strike might easily find surplus stocks exhausted, not alone those in the hands of distributors, but supplies in individual larders, and the fresh impetus to demand coming at the end of the "strike" would result in higher prices than ever. In this connection, the government report this week on the number and value of farm animals as of January 1st is very pertinent. The number of swine is estimated at 47,782,000, a decrease of 6,260,000 compared with a year ago and a decrease of 8,282,000 as compared with two years ago. The number of beef cattle is 2,091,000 smaller than a year ago and 2,794,000 smaller than two years ago. Owing to the high cost of corn, the farmer is not raising as many cattle and hogs for market as in former years.

In the speculative markets commodity prices declined this week. In the wholesale produce markets butter and eggs are lower and in some of the retail markets there has been a slight decline in the price of meats. In industrial circles the lull noted a week ago in the iron market continues. The Steel Corporation, however, in its report this week showed that the unfilled orders on hand on January 1 were larger than at any previous time since the closing quarter of 1907. The extreme weakness which has prevailed in the stock market has had some effect upon general business sentiment. This is because the trend of the stock market is looked upon as a barometer of prospective financial and commercial conditions. Money rates are easier, and the surplus reserve of the associated banks of New York is much above the season's average.

Imposed Upon By Someone.

Last Saturday's Baltimore American contained a special telegram dated at Oakland giving the details of a fire said to have occurred at Brookside, near Oakland, the day previous, which consumed a helioplane built in secrecy by by one G. P. Blackiston, of Pittsburg, formerly of Cumberland, Md.

A telephone message from Mrs. Kirkpatrick Tuesday morning to this office conveyed the information that there had been no fire on the farm, that no helioplane was at the place and consequently the report was a fake.

The telegram to the American was as follows:

"Destroyed by fire early this morning in its storage-house, on the firm of E. J. Kirkpatrick, 20 miles from this place, nothing but debris remains of the huge helioplane built and owned by G. P. Blackiston, of Pittsburg, formerly of Cumberland, Md., and Washington, D. C. The fire was discovered too late to be coped with. A bucket brigade was organized by farm employes, but their efforts were of no avail.

"The Blackiston helioplane was unknown to the aeronautic world, being invented and tested secretly by the Pittsburg man. The helioplane was the first of its kind ever successfully flown, and had its inception during the extended stay of Mr. Blackiston at the Brookside Farm last August. The machine had remained there ever since.

"Sometime ago Blackiston received information that unknown parties contemplated tampering with the airship. His representative arrived here yesterday but not in time to save the helioplane. The detective and people at Brookside suspect incendiarism, and the former has secretly taken a search for two strange men whom he suspects. Mr. Blackiston was notified of the destruction of his helioplane this evening.

"Very little is known of the Blackiston helioplane. It was constructed under the utmost secrecy, no photographs having ever been taken of it except by its owner. It is said that the airship made several successful flights, and it is rumored that it was the Blackiston helioplane and not the Tillinghast aeroplane that was seen in the vicinity of the Long Island and Massachusetts coast some time ago."

Miss Corinne Manges returned to Oakland Monday evening from a two weeks' visit to friends and relatives in York, Pa.

"WHAT! MARYLAND AMENDMENT AGAIN"

Laugh at State This Time from Knights of Labor.

Maryland is again attracting unfavorable comment through the prospective attempt of Legislators to put through another suffrage amendment. The Journal of the Knights of Labor, published in Washington, in last week's issue has this to say editorially under the caption, "What! That Maryland Amendment Again?"

"Indications are that Governor Crothers will compel his agents and managers, those who are conducting the business end of the State law-making department, to submit another disfranchisement amendment to the voters of the State. These men do not learn by experience. Defeat does not carry with it the object lesson intended. The fact that this criminal scheme to kill off enough votes, under the name of 'Law,' to make it easy for the Governor's machine to control the State politics was twice submitted to the voters and twice overwhelmingly defeated, yet, if we are to accept the press reports, it is to be tried for a third time.

"The people are to be hounded, cajoled, brow-beaten and pleaded with to 'kill the negro vote,' all of which sounds well to the uninitiated, but which means much to the people generally. The proposed amendment, like its defeated sisters, uses the negro as a means to an end. The Crothers' machine is anxious to eliminate from the politics of the State every element regardless of color which is opposed to the present method of conducting the State's business. The negro is not the only voter that it is intended to do away with through this obnoxious proposition. The foreign-born voter is in the same class, disguise it as they may.

"The machine managers know that the great mass of foreign-born citizens who are not fortunate enough to have an education that will enable them to read and understand this villainous proposition that it is again proposed to submit for their consideration, will not present themselves at the voting booths, fearing that they will be arrested for illegal voting, particularly if their inclinations are to vote against the dominant party. Such a law would keep thousands of men who have not a drop of negro blood in their veins away from the polls, and these are the men that it is intended to reach as well as the 'ignorant colored voter,'

"There is no need for any curtailment of the voting powers of the State; no necessity to worry over the colored voter. If he, or any voter, does not live strictly within the law required of him, punish him, but do not inflict a hardship on thousands of other people some do not respect the rights and privileges accorded them by the laws of the State; do not pass sentence in advance on a class because you have failed to enforce to laws on the violator.

"It is well to remind the gentlemen who make up the Maryland Legislature that the day will never come when such an outrageous, unconstitutional and entirely uncalled for amendment will be adopted by the voters of the State, and it is right that it should not be."

GROUND HOG DAY.

Superstition Hath It That It May Storm or Shine for 40 Days.

Yesterday, known to classic weather prognosticators as Candlemas Day, but not recognized by the United States Weather Bureau observers as having more meteoroleogical significance than April 1, nevertheless, with common folk was Groundhog Day.

According to a quaint superstition the day is indicative of the kind of weather that will prevail for the next four or six weeks. If the ground hog, said to be peacefully slumbering in his burrow, comes out and sees his shadow there will be 40 days of bad weather. But if Mr. Hog does not see his shadow there will follow an equal number of days of good weather.

The sun shone bright yesterday, hence the ground hog saw his shadow.

FELL AND BROKE ARM

Mrs. J. N. Robinson Was Painfully Injured Saturday.

Last Saturday morning Mrs. J. N. Robinson met with a distressing and extremely painful accident at her home on Second street when the lady stepped on the rear porch of the house and slipped on some accumulated ice and snow, falling backward into the door way, and in doing so broke her left wrist and painfully sprained he ankle and knee.

Mrs. Robinson met with a similar accident a few year ago and in practically the same manner, at which time she broke her hip, and ever since she has been compelled to use a crutch when outside the house. Her recent accident, while not as serious as the former one, is still a painful one and will keep her to her room for a number of weeks.

Subscribe for the Republican.

THE FARMER IN GARRETT COUNTY

Has No Tendency to Invest His Money in "Wildcat" Enterprises.

The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, inquiring of bankers and business men in fourteen southern states regarding farming and the condition of business in those states, received the following reply from R. E. Sliger, cashier of the First National Bank of Oakland:

"Regarding the general business conditions of our community, I must say that there has been a great improvement in the last few years, and particularly in the case of the farmer. While Garrett is the largest county in the State, it is also the youngest, and is not so thickly settled as the older counties. Up to within the last few years it has had many acres of good timber land, nearly every farmer having a portion of his land covered with virgin forest. He has been able to sell this timber for enough to pay his mortgage, if he had one, and to improve the balance of the farm. This also applies to some coal that has been sold, the surface being retained. There is no tendency here to invest the surplus in 'wildcat' enterprises so far as I know, but it has been put back on the farm in the shape of improvements or deposited in the savings department of the national banks. I should say that their deposits have doubled in the last five years, and in many cases the farms have more than doubled in value. Each farmer is becoming more scientific each year and is getting better results from his labor. He is using improved machinery more and more, raising better crops and erecting better buildings. There are a number of cases where investors from other sections have bought land and settled here, and a farmer who is getting up in years sometimes sells his farm and moves into Oakland, the county seat. There is always a demand for residence property in Oakland, which is a delightful resort the year round and has the reputation of having a summer climate that is unsurpassed. The new State road that is now being built through each county has already increased the value of the land that is near it, and when completed will do a vast amount of good to the whole State. I look for a great improvement in the next two years."

GRANTSVILLE.

Jan. 25.—After remaining silent for quite a while I thought I would once more make little noise through the "silent medium."

We have been having weather in abundance during this month. Rain, snow, and more ice than we have had for years. Some of the heaviest sleet damaged the fruit trees somewhat, and at times put the telegraph and telephone almost out of commission.

The Methodist revival meetings which were being held here during the last two weeks, closed on Monday night. The Holy Communion was observed on Thursday of last week, Rev. Reed assisting Rev. Friend in the obsequies.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Maust spent Sunday at Springs.

D. W. Dorsey is busy cutting timber on the Dorsey farm, about 7 miles east of this place.

Our genial friend, Ed. Sausman, of Springs, is seen passing through our burg quite frequently. Ed. never tells where he's going, but we could guess it about the first time if we had a chance.

Among the visitors we notice Mrs. Dr. Lichty, of Meyersdale, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Barchus, of Salisburg.

H. S. Yoder strokes his whiskers quite frequently since the arrival of a girl baby. TEDDY.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Rev. D. A. Friend closed a very successful meeting at this place, resulting in twelve conversions, and all joining the church. Sup't Reed was with us three days during the meeting. Every one is very much pleased with our new superintendent.

We are glad to know that Rev. Young, the Lutheran minister, has decided to stay on this charge. He has done much good while among us.

Ephram Beachy and his brother John, who were here attending the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Aaron Beachy, have returned to their homes in the West.

Miss Tibbie Shaw is home again owing to to the illness of her father, Mr. George Shaw, who is not improving much.

The many friends of Mr. Jonas J. Beachy were glad to see him about town again.

Miss Minie Bonig has taken her old position in Mr. Hershberger's store.

Miss Nellie Bevans, who has been home on a short vacation, has returned to Wheeling, where she is studying for a trained nurse.

Miss Effie Gingrich has gone to Latrobe, Pa.

Mr. Fred Livengood has gone to Baltimore, Md., where he has a position.

Our doctors are kept busy. Quite a number of our people have been confined to their homes with bad colds.

Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
42-13t Accident, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Bought a Farm.

Mr. Tom A. Michael, of Firm Rock, has purchased the Laughlin farm located about two miles from Westernport, and a few days ago moved his family and household goods there where they will make their home in the future.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

All kinds fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

Mr. Fred. C. Ries, of Accident, was a visitor to Oakland Saturday.

Mr. George D. Browning, of Swallow Falls, was in the city yesterday.

Fresh Oysters 30c quart at Baumgartner's.

Attorney P. C. Barnes, of Cumberland, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Mrs. I. P. Canfield, of Paw Paw, W. Va., is here on a visit to the family of Mr. J. N. Robinson.

Mrs. T. J. Picking and daughter, of Terra Alta, were in Oakland Friday as the guests of friends.

Mr. Thomas E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, was the guest yesterday of his father, Mr. George E. Bishoff.

Mr. Elwood Offutt will leave this evening for Chicago, Ill., where he goes to accompany Mrs. Offutt home.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Wonn, of Philippi, W. Va., spent Sunday in Oakland with Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Robinson.

Mr. J. C. Kendall, of Crellin, and Mr. S. A. Kendall, of Washington, spent a few hours in Oakland Monday on business.

Mr. James Frantz, of near Selbysport, came up to Oakland from his home Tuesday evening and remained here a day or two on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Faantz.

Mr. J. D. Northrup, general manager of the Northern Natural Gas Company, was in the city Tuesday afternoon on a business visit, returning to Cumberland the same evening on train No. 12.

Owing to the accident which befel Mrs. J. N. Robinson her daughter, Miss Wonn Robinson, who has been in Philadelphia for a number of months, was called home, arriving here Sunday evening.

Attorneys E. H. Sincell and Fred. A. Thaver, of Oakland, and D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland, made a professional visit to Baltimore Monday, returning to their homes Tuesday morning.

Mr. C. D. Gillaspie, of Hendricks, W. Va., was in Oakland Monday afternoon on business, going from here the same evening to Baltimore and from that point to Richmond, Va., his former home.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

Rev. J. O. Bolton, until last fall pastor of the Deer Park and Mountain Lake Park circuit when he was transferred to Sutton, was in Oakland and at the Park yesterday calling on former parishioners.

Reports received here daily by her family indicate that Mrs. G. A. Fraley is steadily improving and that her condition will warrant her removal from the Baltimore hospital to her home in Oakland within a week.

By reference to another column of this paper today it will be noted that Mr. Albert A. Doub, referee in bankruptcy, gives notice of the first meeting of the creditors of William A. Harvey & Co., who were recently adjudicated bankrupts by the United States District Court for the District of Maryland.

Under the provisions of the new road law, which is published in full in another column of this paper today, the Board of County Commissioners have been engaged since Tuesday making appointments of road supervisors for the various districts of the county. The law as enacted does away with the road engineer and in his stead and place supervisors for each district are authorized.

Americans are noted for being "good livers." The humblest table in the land enjoys luxuries far beyond the dreams of the plain people of other countries. This leads us to observe that if the prevailing high cost of edibles the world over shall teach a lesson in plain living by the use of simple, wholesome food instead of rich and varied viands, the mass of people will have improved their digestive apparatus and at the same time saved money.

Mr. Allen S. Howell, of Oakland, left here yesterday afternoon for Wheeling, West Va., his former home, where he went for the purpose of attending the funeral of his brother, Rev. Richard Howell, who died at the Astoria Hotel, New York City, Tuesday evening, and whose body will arrive in Wheeling today. The deceased gentleman was a prominent minister of the Protestant Episcopal church. Several weeks ago he underwent a surgical operation involving the removal of a portion of his tongue and throat which had become cancerous and from the operation he never fully recovered. He was married a few years ago and was probably the wealthiest minister in the world, being rated at considerably above a millionaire.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

FIRE IN A CHURCH

Timely Discovery Saves Mt. Lake Park Edifice from Destruction.

Sunday evening last the Methodist Episcopal church at Mountain Lake Park was saved from destruction by fire by the timely work of a number of people and the application of quantities of snow to the burning timbers.

The fire was communicated to the floor of the building by an over-heated furnace pipe in the cellar while service was being conducted by members of the Epworth League, and had gained such headway that a hole was burned through the floor. As soon as it was noticed, however, the people in the building filed out without alarm. Water being scarce the men at the service gathered large quantities of snow and with this substitute the flames were soon extinguished with but slight damage to the property.

GARRETT COUNTY LAND

Near Grantsville Sold at $125 per Acre at Public Auction Last Friday.

Probaby the highest price ever realized for Garrett county farming land sold at public auction, was on last Friday morning at Grantsville when two parcels of land, the one containing 49¼ acres and the other containing 3⅝ acres, lying contiguous to each other, were solded at public auction under a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county by Mr. William S. Yoder, trustee, the purchaser being Mr. Urias D. Yoder, of near Grantsville.

The price paid by Mr. Yoder for the two parcels of forty-four acres was $5,500, or $125 per acre.

The improvements on this land are of an ordinary kind consisting of a dwelling, small barn and some small outbuilding.

Years of investigation by noted surgeons for a perfect anesthetic, which would have no detrimental effect on the heart or other vital organs of the patient, apparently have been at last rewarded. Electricity has come to the relief of the surgeons, and investigations going on here and abroad, which have just been made public, show that electricity is for superior to any of the drugs now used to produce anasthesia. This discovery, if confirmed by futune investigations, and there seems to be no reason that it will not be, is one of the greatest boons to humanity of modern times. It will means a revolution of modern methods of surgery.

Mr. Charles Liller has on exhibition in the Second street window of his barbering establishment two very handsomely mounted wildcats, male and female. The animals were trapped by James Grimes, of near Aurora and mounted by him, showing excellent workmanship, and from judges of the cat tribe the word is given that the positions of the animals as well as the wicked look of the male are true to nature. The cats are larger than one would judge them to be, especially the male which stands about eighteen inches high.

A communication to the editor from Rev. J. B. Workman, received yesterday afternoon says that "Mrs. Workman is slowly improving; she has been very low and will of course require some time to completely recover. She does not suffer any more except from weakness, and cannot even sit up in bed. Inez is about well of rheumatism. Madge was taken ill today (Tuesday), going to bed with a temperature of 103. I am very well and have been ever since I have been here." Mr. Workman sends his regards to all inquiring friends and highly appreciates the many expressions of sympathy and interest that came to his home from Oakland during the past few weeks.

Messrs. S. Lawton & Sons, a new firm composed of Mr. Samuel Lawton and his two sons, Arthur and Will, have purchased the stock of plumbing goods, gas fixtures, etc., from Mr. J. E. Bush, whose store was located in the Litzinger building on Second street. The goods have been moved from the Litzinger building to the Townshend building on Alder street where Messrs. Lawton & Sons will conduct the business hereafter. They expect to build up an extensive business in their line and will add very materially to the the stock already on hand. Especial attention will be given to steam and hot water heating contracts by the firm and they will also endeavor to please their patrons with electrical and gas fittings. All the members composing the new firm are expert mechanics and they will endeavor to give satisfactory service to their patrons.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

THE DEATH RECORD.

PETER ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

Mr. Peter Alexander Chisholm, well known throughout Garrett county and parts of West Virginia, died at his home in Oakland Sunday evening after an illness of one week, much of which time he was in a semi-conscious state.

He was the son of James and Marjory Mason Chisholm and was born on the old Wilt farm, in District No. 8 of this county, December 15, 1841. On this farm Mr. Chisholm was reared and when hostilities broke out between the North and South Mr. Chisholm cast his fortunes with the Confederacy and served three years as a member of Co. F (Hardy Grays), 33rd Reg. Va. Infantry, Stonewall Brigade. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, now known in history as the "Bloody Angle," and was confined at Fort Delaware, one of the Federal prisons near Delaware City. After the close of the war he returned to his native county and had resided here continuously until his death.

As a military man Mr. Chisholm stood high. He was a member of the old Garrett Guards, enlisting as orderly sargeant, promoted to a lieutenancy and finally commissioned captain which position he held until the Guards were mustered out of service. As a member of the famous Haymaker Team, remembered for its brilliant achievements as the crack rifle shots of the country, Mr. Chisholm won a number of prizes for his marksmanship, notably the one carried off at Chicago against the best marksmen of the United States and Europe.

Mr. Chisholm was married to Miss Mary S. Mason July 6, 1871, and to this union three children were born, namely Lee, Guy and Madge. The first died when four years of age and the other two, Guy and Madge, passed away after they had reached young manhood and womanhood.

Besides his widow Mr. Chisholm is mourned by two sisters, a large circle of relatives and countless friends. His funeral took place Tuesday afternoon at two-thirty o'clock from his late home on Center street, the services being conducted by Rev. John M. Davis, of the M. E. church, and Rev. Edmund Manges, of the Lutheran church, with interment in the Oakland cemetery.

ANDREW COLLINS.

Andrew Collins, formerly of Friendsville, but more recently of Cranesville, W. Va., died at the Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, Tuesday of a complication of diseases. The deceased was a patient at the institution for upwards of two months. He leaves two sons and and one daughter, namely, Messrs. Will Collins, of Cranesville, and Proctor Collins, of Ohio Pyle, Pa., and Mrs. Nathan Selby, of Selbysport. Mr. Collins' remains are expected to arrived in Friendsville today at noon and the funeral will take place tomorrow at Cranesville.

MRS. SALLIE DURST.

Mrs. Sallie Durst, aged eighty-five years, died at her home near New Germany last Sunday morning. Mrs. Durst was paralyzed some time ago, her death resulting. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon, the interment being made in the Reformed church yard at New Germany.

Must Buy Stamps.

The Department desires that the patrons of Rural Delivery Service put stamps on their mail, so that the carriers can make time on their routes, and thereby enable them to render more prompt and efficient service. A little co-operation on the part of the patrons with the Department will result in great improvement in the service. The carriers at all times carry an ample supply of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, and it will be no trouble for the patrons to keep themselves supplied. Rural carriers as a rule are scheduled to leave the offices from which the service emanates as soon as possible after the arrival of the principle mail trains, care being taken to connect with the trains bringing the daily papers and other important matter. This gives them only a limited time to cover their routes and get back to the home office to make connections with outgoing trains so that mail matter collected for dispatch may go to its destination as promptly as possible. The Department order is as follows:

"In view of the extent to which the practice of placing loose coins in boxes by rural patrons has grown, and the delay in the delivery and collection of mail and the hardship imposed on the rural carriers incident thereto, you are informed that, commencing Feb. 15, proximo, rural letter carriers will not be required to collect loose coins from rural mail boxes. Patrons should enclose coins in an envelope, wrap them securely in a piece of paper, or deposit them in a coin holding receptacle, so they can be easily and quickly taken from boxes, and carriers will be required to lift such coins, and, where accompanied by mail for dispatch, attach the requisite stamps."

Call for Your Letters.

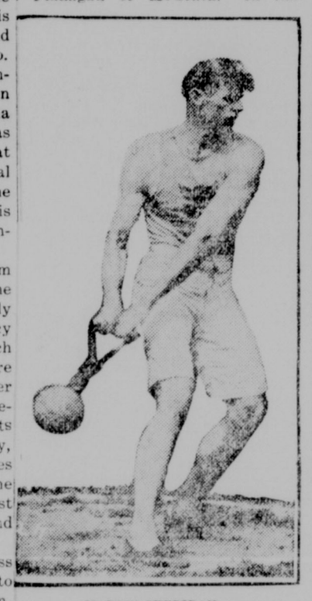
Bertie Miller, Jhon Fomlar, Hubbard & Blake, Rouwna Rowlex (2), Minnie Shank (2), Anber Bowers, W. C. Long, Mrs. G. W. McRowbie, Ola Nines, Mrs. C. H. Feather, Eugenie Shoemaker.

THE SPORTING WORLD

Sheridan May Rival Flanagan.

From present indications Martin Sheridan, one of the greatest athletes ever known, will never stop breaking world's records. Martin is suddenly growing big. His weight has been coming up steadily for the past three or four years, but since the all round championships he has jumped from 190 to 203 pounds.

In another year he may be as big as Flanagan or McGrath. In that case the weight throwing giants had better look out. Over 200 pounds of weight, coupled with Sheridan's cat-like quickness, will mean even more record breaking. He holds half a dozen world's records now.



MARTIN SHERIDAN.

Detroits Long on Road.

The feat of the Detroit Baseball club capturing its third consecutive pennant is all the more commendable when it is considered that, aside from the other teams, it had to travel further than any other club in the American league. During the course of the season the Tigers had to travel 13,965 miles. The Athletics had to travel but 9,808 miles.

The following table shows the distance the teams of the two major leagues were compelled to travel:

American league—Cleveland, 14,094 miles; St. Louis, 13,377; Chicago, 13,-0; Detroit, 12,905; Boston, 11,721; Washington, 10,745; New York, 9,648; Philadelphia, 9,808; total, 95,328 miles.

National league—Pittsburg, 14,673 miles; Chicago, 12,481; St. Louis, 12,-6; Boston, 11,256; Cincinnati, 10,723; Philadelphia, 10,412; Brooklyn, 9,953; New York, 8,732; total, 90,356 miles.

Americans Reserve Four Hundred.

Four hundred players have been reserved for next season by the American league clubs. The Cleveland team takes the lead in wholesale reservation of talent, having sixty men on its list. Chicago has fifty-nine, Philadelphia and Boston each fifty-four, New York fifty-three, St. Louis forty-nine, Detroit forty-three and Washington twenty-eight. The name of Jack O'Connor is on St. Louis' reserve list, which lends credence to the story that he is to be Jim McAleer's successor as manager of the Browns.

"Ducky" Holmes Quits Diamond.

William ("Ducky") Holmes, after a most successful career as player and manager, has sold out his interests in the Sioux City Western league baseball team and will retire from the national game to become a ranchman in South Dakota. Holmes admits that during four years in the Western league he has made nearly $40,000. He has a big ranch in South Dakota comprising about 1,200 acres, which he is stocking with cattle, and he declares he is through with baseball for the present.

Talbot Barred From Competing.

The Cornell track team prospects re-

The man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,

Dixon Building,

Oakland, Maryland.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., January 13, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, January 31, 1910,

the same being a continuation of of the January meeting and for the purpose of appointing Road Supervisors. Then on February 1st and 2nd corrections and appeals on assessments will be heard.

By order of the Board,

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

A MAN really admires beautiful clothes, but his admiration is seldom sufficiently strong to make him want to pay the bills that his wife incurs for them.

Laziness may be a cross to some people, but never to the owner of the quality.

One woman says being a chaperon consists mostly in knowing how wisely not to see.

Nothing could be more fatiguing to a lazy man than to have to hear people constantly wondering how his folks can stand to have him around.

Love in a cottage is certainly all right if the rent is paid and the coal bin full.

It is a good thing to begin now to practice resolutions so that when you have to use them daily they will come easy.

It seems queer that the expansion of a man's head should result in the pinching and shriveling of his brain.

Chance For a Poet.

Oh, who will sing a ditty
Of the city, of the city,
One pertinent and witty
That seems to fit the case?
The country has been getting
From poets lovely petting,
And they have been forgetting
The big and busy place.

He sings of birds and grasses
And useful garden sasses
And in his measure passes
The compliment along.
But no one sings or flatters
Nor tears the rag to tatters
About their humble matters
In verses grand and strong.

ORDER NISI.

Elijah J. M. Button vs. Emily Welch and others.

No. 1689 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 2nd day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, Attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of March, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of February.

The reports states the amount of sale to be $200.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

William S. Yoder, et al. vs. Norman Schrock, et al.

No. 1693 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 29th day of January in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by William S. Yoder, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of March, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $5,500.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 3, 1910.

IF THE Baltimore Sun would go for the ring before election instead of helping to put them in power and then scold afterward, the State would be better off and the Sun would be more consistent. It endorsed the "grand old party" before election and flays the ring afterward, which of course suits the ring perfectly.

WHY should it be necessary to pass a resolution providing that legislative employes shall only be paid from the date of their employment? Would a business man pay for services not rendered? If he did he might justify it on the ground that he might do as he pleased with his own money. But no man has the moral right to take other people's money to reward political henchmen.

THE GOVERNOR'S BIG POINT OF VANTAGE.

Every day the Annapolis correspondents tell us of many fine things in which Governor Crothers believes. This is second-hand information. The Governor told us all about it last summer during the campaign and two summers before that during another campaign.

The Governor has a set of beliefs that would be a credit to any man. We advanced the opinion several times last summer, however, and more than once in the previous campaign, that the Governor, if sincere, was running so far ahead of his party that it was doubtful if it would ever catch sight of him again.

The thing we are now interested in is: Do the members of the Governor's party in the Legislature believe as he does? If they do not, can he make them change their views? If he can't, what do we get out of the tremendous excitement of two campaigns, except a very warm pressure of the hand and

reached a greedy little hand after th bad box of bonbons Elsie Ticot was pass ing. The model was forgotten. down

"Lay her there." Vivon nodded to that corner divan in the inner studio heap ed high with pillows, sketches and cos tumes. Crane ruthlessly pushed th ing. latter off with his foot to make roo he for his burden. He laid her down ge in a tly and held to her lips the glass o water Vivon brought.

"It is just faintnesss, yes?" asked Vivon anxiously.

Crane stared thoughtfully at th and white face among the pillows. He had sec been hungry once back in the first ts is days of the battle. The little home in pay. Crawfordsville had sent him out t heat the great city of his dreams, and only hich long afterward had the fight been his fuel own. He thought he recognized the ther look that comes to those who are pay tracked by the wolf. cuts

"I think that she's just about starv ber ed," he said bluntly. "Get some wine aise or something." e on

Vivon obeyed. The American had that way that made men obey. blic

"Who is she?" asked Crane when h ash had managed to get a few drops o ugh wine between the pale lips. ate

"One of Ribaut's models," Vivon an ipes swered nervously. The sounds from ich the atelier were not conducive to peace ake of mind. Yes, she was a new one. Ri old baut had sent her to him yesterday em. and he had engaged her for the poise, full the grace, the turn of the head, that th, line from the tip of the ear to the me slope of the shoulder. She did not pose nay for the life classes, merely for drapery age and the pose effective. And the nameved nto —it was in his notebook. ta-

He took it out and read from the an latest entries: the

"Virginia Wade." his

"American?" asked Crane, using more wine as he saw a flutter of the eyelids.

"But, yes." Vivon shrugged his shoulders. "When they come over and are poor they must do something. Some are so proud they hide away and starve, and some put up the grand fight."

"Where does she live?"

Crane glanced up. The little artist had gone back to the atelier as a fresh crash sounded, with Yvette's peal of laughter ringing above it.

When the girl's eyelids opened he smiled down at her in a friendly fashion.

"Feel better?"

"I guess so." She hesitated and added, with a scared look in her dark blue eyes, "Did I faint in there?"

"Oh, yes; that was nothing! Lots do." Laurier had said the American had reduced cheerful lying to an art. "It's so hot there in the mornings, you know."

There was a quiver of hopeless disappointment around the curves of her mouth, and he knew what troubled her. There was a five franc piece in his pocket. He laid it unblushingly on the taboret beside her.

"Vivon said that was yours. He couldn't wait, but he said to come tomorrow, and this is for the two sittings."

Her eyes brightened with surprise, and he knew his surmise had been right.

"I must go home," she said, trying to rise from the cushions.

"Wait while I get a carriage." Crane started for the door decidedly. "I'll send one of the girls to help you."

She thanked him with a smile that

ments of the kind now in progress not long continue without a distu effect in business and political ci In the matter of food supplies world today lives more from ha mouth than ever before. This is d congestion of population in citie to the improvement in transport facilities. In the campaign to lower prices effort is concentrate meats. An immediate effect o "30-day strike" against the u meat has been a falling off in re of live stock at western packing ters. A counter-movement to the unions and other bodies in the eas started in the west among stock ra At Frankfort, Kansas, a meeti farmers this week passed resolu pledging themselves not to buy period of one year anything man tured by union labor, and affir that, if the meat boycott is conti the farmers, regardless of party a tions, will advocate free trade. Si declarations have been made by raisers in Nebraska.

Business is so thoroughly orga and operations so largely concent these days that packers and man turers of food products generall regulate supply to demand. There the expiration of the 30-day strike might easily find surplus st exhausted, not alone those in the h of distributors, but supplies in indivi larders, and the fresh impetus t mand coming at the end of the "str would result in higher prices than In this connection, the government port this week on the number and v of farm animals as of January 1 very pertinent. The number of s is estimated at 47,782,000, a decreas 6,260,000 compared with a year ago a decrease of 8,282,000 as comp with two years ago. The numbe beef cattle is 2,091,000 smaller th year ago and 2,794,000 smaller two years ago. Owing to the high of corn, the farmer is not raising many cattle and hogs for market former years.

In the speculative markets comm prices declined this week. In wholesale produce markets butte eggs are lower and in some of the markets there has been a slight de in the price of meats. In indus circles the lull noted a week ago i iron market continues. The Steel poration, however, in its report week showed that the unfilled orde hand on January 1 were larger tha any previous time since the clo quarter of 1907. The extreme w ness which has prevailed in the s market has had some effect upon eral business sentiment. This is cause the trend of the stock mark looked upon as a barometer of pros tive financial and commercial conditi Money rates are easier, and the sur reserve of the associated banks of York is much above the season's a age.

Imposed Upon By Someone.

Last Saturday's Baltimore Amer contained a special telegram date Oakland giving the details of a fire to have occurred at Brookside, Oakland, the day previous, which sumed a heliplane built in secrecy by one G. P. Blackiston, of Pittsbu formerly of Cumberland, Md.

A telephone message from Mrs. K patrick Tuesday morning to this o conveyed the information that there been no fire on the farm, that no he plane was at the place and consequ ly the report was a fake.

The telegram to the American wa follows:

"Destroyed by fire early this morn in its storage-house, on the firm of J. Kirkpatrick, 20 miles from this pla nothing but debris remains of the h helioplane built and owned by G. Blackiston, of Pittsburg, formerly Cumberland, Md., and Washington, C. The fire was discovered too late be coped with. A bucket brigade v organized by farm employes, but th efforts were of no avail.

[illegible] assertion. The conductor was ready to signal the motorman to stop.

But the woman had declared she wasn't going to get off, and she intended to keep her word. She poised the dog carefully in her palms, tossed him off into the street, at the same time bidding him "go home!"

Then she came back into the car and dropped languidly into her seat with a bored tilt to her face.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

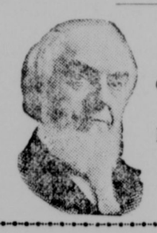
His Reproof.

Somewhere in the pages of her "Book of Joys" Mrs. Lucy Fitch Perkins tells a delightful story of her New England clerical great-grandfather, who was a man of ingenuity and resources. She says:

He employed more than one device to secure wakefulness on the part of his weary congregation. Standing during the prayer was but one of many. My grandmother used to tell us with pride of an instance which occurred at a time when a new church edifice had been proposed and was under warm discussion. Great-grandfather thought this a worldly and unnecessary expense and emphasized his opinion by pausing in the midst of his sermon on a Sunday, saying impressively as he fixed the somnolent members of his congregation with a stern look:

"You are talking about building a new church. It seems to me quite unnecessary since the sleepers in the old one are all sound!"

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...



Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Mass Meeting No. 3

CHURCH FEDERATION

Counting the Cost

What Episcopalians, Catholics and Lutherans Must Surrender.

Sunday, Jan. 30.—The third meeting for the consideration of Church Federation was held today. The spacious Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded with Christian people of all denominations to attend the third of the series of four meetings called by the Peoples Pulpit Association. Pastor C. T. Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle addressed the large audience for an hour and a half. The deep interest felt was evidenced by the profound silence, as well as by the eagerness of face. The text was the same as on the two previous occasions, "Say ye not, A Federation, to all them to whom this people shall say, A Federation; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid" (Isaiah viii, 12). The speaker said:—

We meet today to consider what sacrifices would need to be made in the interests of Federation by the three oldest denominations of Christendom. Of these Lutherans have least to surrender. Their tenacity for the Word of God they may still maintain, even though others of the federated bodies might more and more abandon the Holy Scriptures, under leadership of the Universities, Colleges and Seminaries teaching Higher-Criticism-Infidelity and the Evolution theory. The Federation nevertheless would still permit Lutherans and others to love and reverence the Word of God and yet be in fellowship. Almighty God, the Son of God and the Holy Spirit, firmly believed in by Lutherans, would all be acknowledged with more or less of mental reservation by all the denominations associated in the Federation. Nothing along these lines would need to be abandoned. Even Luther's plea of consubstantiation in the Eucharist may be held without objection. Even the honor of being the first denomination of the Reformation might still be held. We conclude then that Lutherans would not be required to sacrifice anything.

Some Things In Common.

Episcopalians and Catholics have some things in common. They each claim to represent the original apostolic Church. They each claim (through their bishops in the laying on of hands) apostolic authority. Their common claim is that all other denominations of Christians whatsoever are false churches without Divine authority and hence not to be recognized or tolerated. Accordingly no minister of another denomination would be permitted to preach either in a Catholic or an Episcopalian pulpit. And if by mischance such a circumstance should occur it would be considered necessary to purge the sacred spot by a kind of re-consecration. From the standpoint of these denominations all others are heretics; but, they say, not willingly so, but ignorantly so.

Here note the fact that a cleavage is in process amongst Episcopalians. A minority, termed high-churchmen, are gradually separating Romeward, while the majority are sharing the sentiments of other Protestants, to the effect that the matter of "apostolic succession" is probably less important than their forefathers supposed. For the purposes of this discussion we may without offense ignore the high-church minority and say that the Scriptures which plainly foretell the perfecting of Church Federation indicate that it will include Episcopalians, but will not include Catholics. Nevertheless the intimation is that while the Federation will be a Protestant one, it will not be anti-Catholic. On the contrary the two great systems, Catholic and Protestant, will fraternize and co-operate along various lines —especially in the manipulation of social and political influences.

The breadth of the Episcopal creed will not call for particular sacrifices in Federation, if only their pride on the subject of apostolic succession can be satisfied. They are all prepared to admit that no particular wisdom or holiness has been communicated from generation to generation, from bishop to bishop and from bishop to lower clergy through the laying on of hands. They are willing to admit that there have been men as wise and others as foolish outside as inside their Communion. They are willing to admit that no greater light upon the Word of God and its meaning has come down to humanity through its channels than through outside channels. They are willing to admit that their clergy have no more of Divine Grace and Truth, Wisdom and Power than have others of God's people, both clergy and laity, outside their boundaries. Hence they are willing, nay, anxious, for Federation, and ask only that their "face be saved," by some acknowledgment of the long idolized thought that ability to expound the Scriptures and the Grace of God in expounding them could be had only through their channel. They have no desire to prove their claim to superior grace and truth by measuring swords of the Spirit with other ministers.

Up to the present time Episcopalians decline to be parties to the Federation unless their special claim be in some sense or degree recognized. Pride says it would never do to retract now all that the denomination has stood for in separation for centuries. They would urge Christians of the other denominations, especially the clergy, to consider the advantage which would accrue to the Federation by having all Protestant ministers accept their ordination. They do not claim that it would make them wiser or better men, nor more efficient teachers, either of truth or error. But they do claim that it would give them an *authority in the eyes of the people* and give color and reasonableness to the Federation of many churches with discordant creeds posing as one church in the Federation arrangement.

The argument is, "The common people, the laity," are disposed more than ever to think for themselves on religious subjects and to study the Bible for themselves. If, therefore, as ministers, you desire to hold the people in check so that they shall not think for themselves you would do well to concede the claim of apostolic succession—that no one is permitted to interpret or teach the Bible except those who have received apostolic benediction. It was disregard of this claim of apostolic benediction which led to freedom of thought on religious subjects and ultimately led to the formation of the various sects. You should now seek to restrict further investigation of the Bible and further interpretation of it by accepting our theory, by permitting us to grant you recognition in some simple form of the rights of apostolic authority through our bishops. If you do not do so you will more and more lose your hold on the people, for we are coming more and more to a time of individual thought on every topic.

The Scriptures intimate that this argument will ultimately prevail and great Protestant denominations be thus vitalized and, in co-operation with Catholicism, for a short while dominate Christendom socially and politically, crushing out individual thought and negativing and black-listing all religious teachers outside the Federation and its Catholic Ally. From this standpoint the Episcopal system will lose nothing, but even be a gainer of prestige through the Federation.

What Catholics Would Surrender.

For Catholics to join the Federation would signify the surrender of a great deal, and yet, in the light of the Twentieth Century, surely much could be surrendered without any sacrifice of manhood—merely with the sacrifice of a little pride. For the Church at Rome to federate with the Protestant Churches would mean that they ceased to protest and that she relinquished her peculiar claims:

(1) That she alone is the Church of Christ and has authority to instruct;

(2) That she is more than a Church or prospective Kingdom—that to her has been committed by God the rulership of the world in respect to all matters temporal and spiritual, hence that she is the reigning Kingdom of God.

(3) That her Pope is the authorized representative of Christ, anointed and commissioned of God to fulfill all the prophecies of the Scriptures respecting the reign of Christ, his Millennial Kingdom, etc. This claim of Papacy that the Pope's reign is *de facto* the reign of Christ is expressed in the declaration that he is the *vice-gerent* of Christ—the one reigning instead of Christ.

(4) The doctrine of trans-substantiation—that by the blessing of a priest the ordinary bread and wine are transmuted into the actual soul of Christ—(his flesh and his blood) for sacrifice afresh in each celebration of the Mass.

Whatever may have been true in the remote past, assuredly our Catholic friends can no longer claim that all the purity, all the faithfulness to God, all the sanctity of life amongst believers in Christ are to be found in her communion. St. Paul declares, "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of his." Surely all Christians admit this standard and the correctness of the Apostle's teaching. Hence the ignoring and setting aside of all creeds and barriers which have heretofore hindered the Unity of the Church of Christ might be possible. Thus the first Catholic objection might easily be removed in favor of Federation, or, still better, in favor of Union. As our Episcopalian friends fail to prove that the apostolic succession to ordination gave either greater wisdom or more grace to their clergy than to other ministers of the Gospel, might not our Catholic friends reasonably admit the same?

The second claim that Papacy is God's Kingdom, that the Popes reign successively as Christ's Vice-gerent, should not be difficult for Catholics of our day to lay aside. However strongly it was held in the dark past it is surely little appreciated by Catholics today. No longer do the Popes dominate the civil rulers of Christendom. And no longer do the people consider it wise that they should do so. More and more the masses appreciate the fact that the original kingdom of earth was given to father Adam and that mankind as his children are the natural heirs of the inheritance. More and more the people are disposed to consider popes, czars, emperors and kings as merely figure-heads, without any real title or authority from heaven to rule or to coerce the people. More and more the masses demand Congresses, Parliaments, Reichstags and Doumas. And more and more do they demand that these shall reflect the sentiments of the people in civil and religious matters. The day of darkness and ignorance in which the people believed that popes and kings were Divinely appointed to rule them with Divine authority has gone by. General intelligence has taught mankind that it is a mistake to suppose that one God-appointed king and kingdom were Divinely appointed to wipe another Divinely appointed king and kingdom off the face of the earth. Hence popes and kings now admit that they reign by a popular sufferance, and their appeals for money, for armies and navies, is no longer on the score that they were Divinely instructed to obliterate each other, but on the score of self-defense.

This claim, however, wholly destroys the argument that we are now or ever in the past have been under Christ's Kingdom, either direct or through the popes. Neither now nor at any other time in the world's history has there been a reign of righteousness such as the Scriptures declare Christ's Kingdom shall be. May we not, then, with good grace—Catholics and Protestants—admit that neither our Catholic popes, emperors and kings, nor our Protestant kings, emperors and heads of Churches are reigning with any Divine authority manifest to human judgment? Let us humbly admit the nonsense of the legends on our coins, Catholic and Protestant, to the effect that kings and popes reign by the grace of God—by Divine appointment. Let us rather say that they came into power through the exercise of brute force and in a time of common public ignorance. Nor by this do we mean any disrespect to the governments of today—rather we have shown that today the people are ruling through their Congresses, Parliaments, Reichstags, etc., and that the kings and emperors are mere figure-heads of power, more or less useful and dependent upon the good-will of their people.

If it be asked how we shall account for the period of the dark ages and autocratic and devilish misrule, our reply would be to point to the Apostle's words. He declares that Satan is the god or ruler of this world, who now operates through the disobedient—through those not in harmony with God, who constitute the vast majority in Christendom and elsewhere. And we remind you that our Lord Jesus also spoke of Satan as being the Prince of this world or age (John xii, 31), and of himself as the Prince or Ruler of the coming Age, the Millennial Age (John xviii, 36).

Ah, yes! the sooner both Catholics and Protestants admit what they and all the world now see, the better—namely, that for a long time our great Adversary held us in a bondage of ignorance and superstition, in getting free from which many bright minds have reacted towards infidelity, because they did not see that many of the teachings of the past, both Catholic and Protestant, were not only irrational, but most positively unscriptural teachings of men, and, as St. Paul declared, "doctrines of demons" (I Timothy iv, 1).

Not Vice-gerent Christ.

In view of the fore-going—in view of the fact that the Divine titles of all kings and emperors are now abrogated, papacy need feel no special disgrace to her cause in similarly abrogating the claim that the popes reign as representatives of Christ or have authority so to do. Indeed such a claim is more safely denied than held, for in the light of our day papacy's best friends cannot look into the past and point with pride to any achievements as properly representing the reign of the Prince of Peace—Immanuel. In the light of the present all of God's people, Catholics and Protesants of every shade, should rejoice to join in the Lord's Prayer—"Thy Kingdom *come;* thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." Surely this is what all saints of all denominations should desire and pray for and labor for.

Not that we can hope to bring it to pass of ourselves, however. Nearly nineteen centuries of efforts show to the contrary. Even our last century of great missionary endeavor, Catholic and Protestant, proves this. United States statistics show that in the year 1800 there were six hundred millions of heathens, and that in the year 1900 their numbers had doubled—there were twelve hundred millions of heathens. While continuing our exertions on behalf of the heathens abroad and at home, let us tie our faith to the Apostle's words and "wait for God's Son from heaven" (I Thessalonians i, 10).

At the second coming of Christ and the glorification of his Church, "his elect," "his saints," gathered from all denominations, Catholic and Protestant (and some from outside of all of them—only then will the glorious reign of Christ and the Church begin. Only then will the spiritual Seed of Abraham be complete and the work of blessing the unregenerate world begin —the Millennial Kingdom work—the overthrow of Satan and his empire—the scattering of darkness, ignorance and superstition which he fostered—the flooding of the earth with the light of the knowledge of the glory of God —the restoration of natural Israel to Divine favor—the bringing in of everlasting righteousness through a mental, physical and moral uplift. Whoever then shall refuse all those blessings and privileges will be destroyed from amongst the people. Thus eventually in the close of the Millennium God's will shall be "done on earth even as it is done in heaven" —as fully, as completely. This is the "Kingdom of God's dear Son" for which we wait and pray. And however good or bad other kingdoms, temporal or spiritual, have been, we need no longer consider them substitutes for this one which shall be the "desire of all nations" (Haggai ii, 7).

Trans-substantiation, Masses, Purgatory.

We are free to admit that the Catholic doctrines of Trans-substantiation, Masses and Purgatory would be difficult for our Catholic friends to abandon for the sake of Federation or for any other reason. Nevertheless we believe that in the light of our day there is more to be learned upon these important doctrines. Without agreeing with these doctrines—without claiming Catholic affiliation, let me here say that the Catholic doctrine of Purgatory, which lies at the foundation of these three, is in many respects more rational than our Protestant doctrine of eternal torture. It would surely be more God-like to provide some way of escape for the millions of humanity than to leave thousands of millions uselessly in untellable anguish to all eternity. However, the Lord willing, it is my intention to discuss this subject in a general Mass Meeting to Christian people of all denominations on Sunday, March 6. So many of you as desire to attend will be welcomed on that occasion. We will then seek for the Scriptural Explanation of these doctrines—Purgatory and Hell.

Summing up, then, we find that Lutherans would have nothing to lose by Federation—nothing to surrender, except a little pride. Episcopalians likewise will find Federation to cost them little. They can well afford to join the Federation, especially on terms upon which they insist—the recognition of the apostolic succession. And this they can afford to concede in its very mildest form, realizing that it has never specially advantaged them anyway and is impossible of demonstration, in view of the fact that the Scriptures declare that there are but twelve apostles of the Lamb and symbolically show only a twelve-star crown to the Church during this Age and only twelve foundations to the New Jerusalem—the Church in glory. How then could bishops either possess or give apostolic blessings? (Revelation xii, 1; xxi, 14.)

Omitting the Catholic church, being assured from the Scriptures that she will not be a member of the Federation, we conclude by advising the Protestant Christian Communions discussed today not to be content with Federation, but to go the entire length of Union—dropping all their pet ideas and acknowledging as fellow-Christians and fellow-members of the Body of Christ, the Church, all who acknowledge Jesus as their Savior, their Redeemer, and who turn from the ways of sin and to the best of their ability walk in the path of righteousness, and who make full consecration of themselves to the Lord. These are and ever should be ONE in the most absolute sense possible, both now and beyond the veil.

THE DRESSING TABLE.

How to Take Care of the Hands and the Fingernails.

The first requisite is always the little basin of warm soapy water in which to soak the finger tips to softness. An orange wood stick, flat at one end and pointed at the other, is the second necessity, and a pair of curved manicure scissors, a bit of cold cream or vaseline, tint and polish, with a chamois buffer, a few strips of emery board and a bit of absorbent cotton, are also valuable.

The cotton is more efficacious than the orange wood stick alone for cleansing under the nails, especially if they have been roughened by cleansing with a sharp instrument. With a careful cutting the emery board will suffice for filing, and the cold cream is rubbed in the last thing to counteract the drying effect of the soaking.

One should begin by trimming the nails to an even roundness. It is no longer considered the best taste to have pointed nails, and indeed it is just as well, for the former style left no means of protecting the corners of the finger tips. The roughest faults in the cutting are then filed away and the orange wood stick, moistened, used to shove down the cuticle till the half moons show and to remove particles of skin that have clung to the nails. Though hangnails must of course be cut with scissors, it is far better to avoid their use, as cutting the cuticle thickens it. Then comes the cleansing, the final smoothing with the emery stick, the touching with nail rouge, the polishing with nail buffer and powder and the rubbing in of cold cream, and you are ready to do the other hand. When both are manicured they should be carefully rinsed and dried and a final polish administered with the buffer. This treatment is necessary once or twice a week and the dry polishing every time you wash your hands.

One of the best preparations for whitening and refining the hands contains raw eggs. To prepare it a raw yolk is beaten with a silver fork, and a tablespoonful of oil of sweet almonds is worked in a drop at a time. A teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin is then added in the same way. A dessertspoonful of rose water is also put in, drop by drop, to finish the paste. This mixture is applied at night, and a pair of kid gloves is drawn on. The gloves should be white and larger than are worn for dress. It is always well to make a few holes in the palms of the gloves worn at night in order to let in air. The paste when not in use must be kept in a tightly covered jar in a cold place.

The local grange participated in the industrial parade at the Galion (O.) street fair with a float decorated with farm products, upon which rode its uniformed degree team and the grange goat. Out of fifty-three floats it won second prize.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, , potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, ay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries' of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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Terms arranged on application.

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Grocery and Meat Market

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All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OUR ROADS COMPARED

Reasons Why France Has Best Highways In Europe.

HER METHOD IS SUPERIOR.

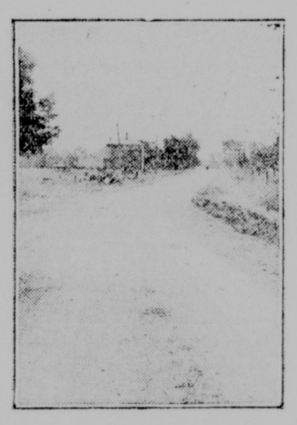
Road Laws In United States Until Recently Were the Same as England's of the Colonial Days—Germany's Unique System.

The present road situation in the United States may be briefly summed up as follows:

In mileage we have the most tremendous system of roads which any country has ever possessed since the world began. According to a careful road census, the length of all of our roads amounts to 2,155,000 miles. The most liberal estimate of our annual expenditure on these roads, both in money and labor, was a fraction over $79,000,000 in 1904, or about $1.05 per capita. At the same rate this would be an expenditure of about $90,000,000 a year at the present time.

According to our road census, we have less than 40,000 miles of stone surfaced road, or about 2 per cent of the total mileage. We have 108,000 miles of gravel road, or about 5 per cent of the total mileage. Small as our annual expenditure for roads has been, it has aggregated during the thirty year period from 1870 to 1900 a total of upward of $1,800,000,000. We may therefore say that the road building in the United States is, considering area, population and wealth, at the same point at which it stood thirty years ago and the seventeen hundred and odd million dollars have produced few appreciable results.

When we turn to the subject of road administration in the United States we find that about half of the states are operating under practically the same road laws as prevailed in England when America was a colony. This system of road administration provides for the payment of road taxes partly in labor and localizes the work to an extreme degree by placing in authority the district or township road overseers or road supervisors, no requirement being made to insure skill or knowledge of road building on the part of these petty officials. With few exceptions no system of accounting is in force, so that an intelligent idea may be obtained as to the disposition of the road tax, and no definite lines of authority are established such as would guarantee the wise and equitable conduct of the work.



THE TYPICAL ROAD OF OUR RURAL DISTRICTS.

[From Good Roads Magazine, New York.]

A number of states have adopted in principle or practice, or both, the system of centralizing under a state highway department the conduct of all or part of the road work of the state, thereby securing uniformity in methods, economy in administration and skill in supervision. In some of the state highway departments the work is educational and investigative, with a view to ultimately giving these departments administrative powers.

It is not possible in a short article to enter into a discussion of the various systems of state aid in effect in this country. Suffice it to say that the principle of state aid and supervision constitutes the germ of the only road administration which has proved successful in other countries.

This movement is gaining headway at a very rapid rate, and when we consider that it has been little more than a decade and a half since its inception the fact that half of the states have adopted it in principle and have actually expended from state treasuries considerably over $56,000,000 we may well feel encouraged for the future of road building in this country.

The striking feature of the French road system is the skilled supervision provided in every grade of road work and in every unit of the administrative organization. The basis of the system is the school of roads and bridges, one of the finest technical schools in the world, maintained at the expense of the national government. In this school are trained the highway engineers to whom are intrusted the building and maintenance of the roads of France.

At the head of the administrative organization is an inspector general of bridges and highways, under whom are chief engineers in charge of the road work of single departments and communes. Single arrondissements are under the direction of ordinary engineers and underengineers, the latter being equivalent in rank to noncommissioned officers in the army. The subdivisions are under the direction of principal conductors and ordinary conductors. Next in line come the foremen of construction gangs, the clerks employed at headquarters and finally the cantonniers, or patrolmen, each having from four to seven kilometers of highway under his immediate supervision.

Probably the most important unit in this great army of workers is the cantonnier, or patrolman, who has charge of a single section of the road. He keeps the ditches open, carefully fills holes and ruts with broken stone, removes dust and deposits of sand and earth after heavy rains, trims the trees and bushes, and when ordinary work is impossible he breaks stone and transports it to points where it is likely to be needed. He brings all matters requiring attention to the notice of his chief.

* * * * * * * *

There are at the present time 149,759 miles of road in England, for which the annual expenditure for the year 1905 to 1906 amounted to $78,059,000. It is therefore evident that the annual expenditure per mile of road amounts to about $520. In view of the fact that most of the principal roads of England have already been constructed, this large annual expenditure would appear to be devoted in a large measure to maintenance. It would seem that a system which requires an annual outlay of $520 per mile for the entire mileage must be ineffective and costly. The explanation of this is found perhaps in the fact that in England the maintenance of the public highways devolves entirely on local authorities, these numbering about 1,900.

As to skilled supervision it may be said that no qualifications are required by law to be possessed by the men in charge of road building and maintenance, but it is the general practice in the important districts to appoint experienced highway engineers for this work.

* * * * * * * *

Germany is a federation of states, and it follows that road administration is conducted separately by each state of the empire. The imperial government exercises very little control over the highways and does not in any way contribute to the expense of their construction and maintenance.

A striking feature of the Saxon road system is the practice of planting fruit trees along the roads.

Each canton has at the head of its road system an engineer with capable assistants. The engineers and their assistants must have an academic education and possess a diploma from the Polytechnic institute, while the road masters are required to have a good technical education.—L. W. Page in Good Roads Magazine.

HIGHWAYS IN THE WEST.

Use of the Automobile by Farmers Aiding the Improvement Movement.

Road improvements in the west, already noticeable to a slight degree, are sure to follow when the farmers of that section awake to the realization of their condition as compared with some of those of the east. Nothing will arouse the farmers to this so much as the use of the automobile, and it will be the more general use of the car by the farmer that will result in better roads.

In sections where farmers are using cars to any extent road improvements are already noticed, but there is still room for more, and more there will be in the near future. Motoring is most enjoyed on good smooth roads. Farmers owning cars realize this as well as any, and not only are they bestirring themselves toward appropriations for good highways, but are in many cases furnishing the labor necessary for road betterments.

In some farming sections of the west automobile owners can be picked out by a glance at the roadway in their immediate neighborhood. Near their houses rough, uneven surfaces have been smoothed off and soft, slippery roadways resurfaced. Each farmer seems to take interest in the roads near his own home. When more farmers have cars, and they are buying them rapidly, there will be more short stretches of perfect roads, and at some future time, not far distant, the stretch will be unbroken.

FERRO CEMENT ROADS.

France Trying Experiments With Highways Made of This Material.

Ferro cement roads are being experimented with in France. The substance is made of cement mixed with straw. To make a slab or block of ferro cement a mass of iron straw is placed in the mold, and there is poured over it cement sufficiently fluid to penetrate into all the interstices of the iron and completely cover it. When the whole has set, the core of iron thus intimately incorporated gives to the block a great resistance to breakage and to traction, at the same time furnishing elasticity to compression which enables it to stand superficial shocks. A brick of ferro cement one and three-fifths inches thick has supported during crushing tests a pressure of about sixty-five tons to the square inch. In breakage tests the resistance was quadruple that of ordinary cement. Resistance to wear was no less remarkable.

The Use of Wide Tires.

As to the desirability of the use of the wide tires there can be no question. The most casual observation will suffice to convince any one of the damage which a heavily laden wagon equipped with the ordinary sharp, rounded, narrow tires will produce on any road. There is also another and perhaps even greater advantage to be gained by the use of wide tires—namely, the increased hauling capacity attained.

SOME TURKEY DISHES.

How to Utilize Leftovers In Inviting and Tasty Ways.

For ragout of cold roast turkey cut the meat from the bones in as large slices as possible and quite thin. Break up the bones and put them in a stewpan with cold water to cover them. Cook gently for an hour, then strain out the bones, season the meat with salt, pepper, a very little grated nutmeg and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Add to this the broth, and when heated stir in a tablespoonful of flour and the yolk of an egg, mixed with half a cup of rich cream. Add two level tablespoonfuls of butter, and stir over the fire until it becomes thick. Then serve. If you have any cold gravy add that, leaving out some of the water. When done there should be very little liquid.

Another plan is to cut up fine such parts as cannot be utilized in other ways. Put into a shallow baking dish or individual baking dishes, with bits of butter rolled in flour, sprinkle in a little salt and pepper and cover with stock or water. Cover with a thick layer of buttered breadcrumbs, and pour over them two well beaten eggs or one egg for each individual dish. Bake a nice brown in a quick oven. A few small stewing oysters may be added to this dish to help out in both quantity and quality, using the strained oyster liquid to moisten.

For a curry of cold roast turkey slice as thinly as possible any part of the cold roast turkey and serve with the following sauce and a border of plain boiled rice: For three-quarters of a pound of the sliced meat take one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter, heat in a frying pan, and add a tablespoonful of minced onion. Fry until a light yellow, then stir in the same amount of flour as butter and a level tablespoonful or less of curry powder, a pinch of salt and a dash of pepper. Simmer for five minutes, then strain over the meat and simmer ten minutes longer and serve. A pint of stock or water is added after the flour has been stirred smoothly into the butter and onion. Have the hot boiled and salted rice ready when the meat is done, and serve very hot.

How to Cream Onions.

For a family of four or five persons take seven medium sized onions. Cut the peeled onions into small thick pieces. Cover them with plenty of cold water and set over the fire in an uncovered vessel. When they boil up throw into a colander, pour over the onions more cold water and shake well. Now they will be clean and white looking. Stew for three-quarters of an hour in just enough of water to keep from burning. Make a white sauce of one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, season with one scant teaspoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and a quarter spoonful of pepper. Pour over the onions about ten minutes before taking from the fire. Onions cooked in this way will not have a strong taste.

How to Decorate Paper.

An effective Christmas present is hand lettered writing paper. This is easily made even by any one who is not especially artistic. Buy plain white or cream writing paper ("kid finish" is better than linen). If you can design your own letters or monogram, so much the better. If not, select some tasteful arrangement of the desired initials and trace or copy it in the upper left hand corner of the paper with pencil. Then go over the letters with gold water color paint, using a fine brush. This does not take long, and the finished result always is appreciated.

How to Make a Beauty Bag.

Beauty bags are made by cutting ordinary cheesecloth into strips two and a half inches wide by five inches long. Fold over and sew up the side. Fill these with oatmeal and sew up the top of the bag, and you have one of the most healthful cleansers for the skin ever devised. The bags are used as washcloths wet in a basin of warm water. A most delightful present is a box of the above beauty bags daintily overcast or buttonholed with wash silk in delicate colors.

How to Care For Waxed Floors.

Never use soap and water on a waxed floor. Waxed floors should be wiped up with a perfectly dry cloth and more wax rubbed into them with a woolen cloth or the polishing brushes that come for that purpose. But do not put on more wax than the floor can absorb, particularly in the corners, which have not been walked on so much. Wash them with turpentine, drying them perfectly dry before applying more wax.

How to Make Peanut Dressing.

Moisten slices of buttered bread with hot water, taking care not to get the bread wet enough to make it soggy. Add a small grated onion, a stalk of chopped celery, salt and pepper to taste and a gill of peanuts rolled fine. Stuff and truss.

How to Cure Laryngeal Catarrh.

Benzoin is usually beneficial in such cases of catarrh of the larynx. Take one teaspoonful of the compound tincture to a pint of boiling water and inhale the vapor. This treatment may be repeated every half hour or hour, as required.

How to Soften Water.

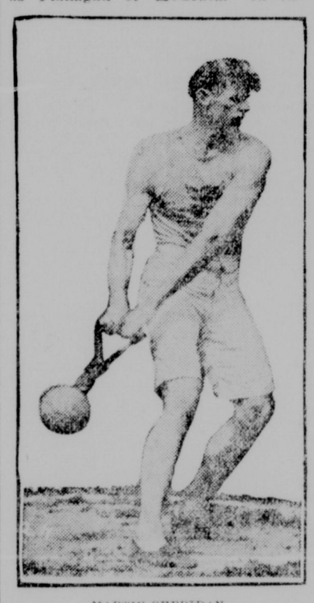
To soften hard water put one ounce of quicklime into four gallons and a half of water. Stir it thoroughly and allow it to settle. Then pour off the clear solution, which will be enough to add to four barrels of hard water.

THE SPORTING WORLD

Sheridan May Rival Flanagan.

From present indications Martin Sheridan, one of the greatest athletes ever known, will never stop breaking world's records. Martin is suddenly growing big. His weight has been coming up steadily for the past three or four years, but since the all round championships he has jumped from 190 to 203 pounds.

In another year he may be as big as Flanagan or McGrath. In that



MARTIN SHERIDAN.

case the weight throwing giants had better look out. Over 200 pounds of weight, coupled with Sheridan's catlike quickness, will mean even more record breaking. He holds half a dozen world's records now.

Detroits Long on Road.

The feat of the Detroit Baseball club in capturing its third consecutive pennant is all the more commendable when it is considered that, aside from three other teams, it had to travel farther than any other club in the American league. During the course of the season the Tigers had to travel 12,965 miles. The Athletics had to travel but 9,808 miles.

The following table shows the distance the teams of the two major leagues were compelled to travel: American league—Cleveland, 14,094 miles; St. Louis, 13,377; Chicago, 13,030; Detroit, 12,965; Boston, 11,721; Washington, 10,745; New York, 9,648; Philadelphia, 9,808; total, 95,328 miles. National league—Pittsburg, 14,673 miles; Chicago, 12,481; St. Louis, 12,126; Boston, 11,256; Cincinnati, 10,723; Philadelphia, 10,412; Brooklyn, 9,953; New York, 8,732; total, 90,356 miles.

Americans Reserve Four Hundred.

Four hundred players have been reserved for next season by the American league clubs. The Cleveland team takes the lead in wholesale reservation of talent, having sixty men on its list. Chicago has fifty-nine, Philadelphia and Boston each fifty-four, New York fifty-three, St. Louis forty-nine, Detroit forty-three and Washington twenty-eight. The name of Jack O'Connor is on St. Louis' reserve list, which lends credence to the story that he is to be Jim McAleer's successor as manager of the Browns.

"Ducky" Holmes Quits Diamond.

William ("Ducky") Holmes, after a most successful career as player and manager, has sold out his interests in the Sioux City Western league baseball team and will retire from the national game to become a ranchman in South Dakota. Holmes admits that during four years in the Western league he has made nearly $40,000. He has a big ranch in South Dakota comprising about 1,200 acres, which he is stocking with cattle, and he declares he is through with baseball for the present.

Talbot Barred From Competing.

The Cornell track team prospects received a severe blow by the loss of Lee Talbot, the intercollegiate champion hammer thrower. Talbot is barred from the university owing to an entrance condition hanging over him from his freshman year. He arrived in Ithaca in time to enter college, but the professors in the College of Agriculture refused to grant a petition to let him back into the university. Talbot is a sure point winner, and his loss is felt keenly by the red and white.

Navy May Row at Poughkeepsie.

There is an excellent prospect that the Naval academy will be represented by an eight at the Poughkeepsie regatta next year, and the matter is now being considered by Captain J. Y. Bowyer, superintendent of the Navy academy. It is believed that he is much more favorably disposed toward the proposition than was his predecessor, Captain Charles Badger. The midshipmen rowed at Poughkeepsie in 1907 and were beaten only by Cornell and Columbia.

Kinley Mack Sold by Owner.

Kinley Mack, the horse that won both the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps in 1900, has been sold to a prominent horseman in Buenos Aires for $5,500. Kinley Mack and 118 thoroughbreds were shipped abroad to be sold by James B. Haggin several months ago. About $100,000 was realized from the sale.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

A MAN really admires beautiful clothes, but his admiration is seldom sufficiently strong to make him want to pay the bills that his wife incurs for them.

Laziness may be a cross to some people, but never to the owner of the quality.

One woman says being a chaperon consists mostly in knowing how wisely not to see.

Nothing could be more fatiguing to a lazy man than to have to hear people constantly wondering how his folks can stand to have him around.

Love in a cottage is certainly all right if the rent is paid and the coal bin full.

It is a good thing to begin now to practice resolutions so that when you have to use them daily they will come easy.

It seems queer that the expansion of a man's head should result in the pinching and shriveling of his brain.

Chance For a Poet.

Oh, who will sing a ditty
Of the city, of the city,
One pertinent and witty
That seems to fit the case?
The country has been getting
From poets lovely petting,
And they have been forgetting
The big and busy place.

He sings of birds and grasses
And useful garden sasses
And in his measure passes
The compliment along.
But no one sings or flatters
Nor tears the rag to tatters
About their humble matters
In verses grand and strong.

Of cows and colts and porkers
We've had some corking corkers,
But how about New Yorkers?
Do they deserve the slight?
And other urbane dwellers?
For no poetic yellers
In garrets or in cellars
Sing up and treat them right.

Yes, really, it's a pity
That no one sings the city.
Will not some poet gritty
Tune up and give it voice?
Its buildings tall and spacious,
Men braver than Horatius—
The topics there, good gracious!
The first come has his choice.

More Up to Date.

"So they are going to sail the sea of matrimony together."

"Sea of matrimony nothing."

"Why, I heard they were to be married."

"Oh, I guess they are going to be married all right, but it is aviating the empire of ether that they are going to do."

The Difference.

"What is the difference between an actress and a chorus girl?"

"If she is an actress she generally has a large wardrobe."

"Yes?"

"And if she is a chorus girl her wardrobe is small, but swell."

Queer.

"You are such a slow walker."

"Yes; I always did walk slowly."

"I have noticed that, and I have often wondered"—

"Yes? What?"

"How you ever managed to run in debt so fast."

Not Utilitarian.

"I would have you know, sir, that I am proud."

"Well, what of it?"

"What of it?"

"Yes. It doesn't pay the rent, does it, or fry the bacon for breakfast?"

To Keep Him Guessing.

"What are you so nervous about?"

"I am to learn my fate tonight. Ethel has promised to give me her answer."

"Calm your fears. Her girl friends all know that she is engaged."

Saw an Opening.

"Have you been over Banker Ora's new house?"

"Well, partly."

"Personally conducted by him?"

"Well, he showed me the door."

Essential.

"What is the first thing to be done in order to learn to save money?"

"The very first thing?"

"Yes."

"Earn it."

Himself, of Course.

"He is the most conceited thing."

"Is he?"

"Yes, and he talks all the time."

"About what?"

"Nothing."

Marvelous.

"He can turn out more work than two men."

"What two?"

"Any two who are not working."

The Question.

Well, how about the pole by now?
Does anybody care?
And was the doctor's tale cooked up,
Or was he really there?

ERRATIC WEATHER

February Will Be Filled With Storms of Snow, Sleet and Rain.

Peter R. Smith, after calling the turn on every change in the weather during the past month, gives us the following forecast for February:

February will bring many storms. A number of exciting elements center in this month which will keep the meteorology in a state of excitement through most of the month. Erratic weather will be experienced.

Sleet, rain and snow will prevail at periods. Winter thundershowers will be in evidence toward the latter part of the month. Taking a view of the month it will be much below the average February for disagreeable and changeable weather.

The month is likely to be very disagreeable from the 4th till after the new moon on the 9th, when extremely cold weather will prevail.

The 11th, 12th and 13th will bring severe storms and cold weather.

The period from the 15th to the 20th will show up blustery weather.

The 22nd, 23rd and 24th are days on which storms are likely to prevail.

As February passes to March storms will be in progress. After each storm period a cold wave will follow.

Windfall Brought His Reformation.

Thomas McDermott, of Davis, W. Va., a well known character of that place, went before Justice Bowman, of Davis, on Wednesday last and swore off drinking for one year, after which he made preparations to leave for the west where a brother had just died and left him a fortune of $15,000. By some the amount left by the brother is estimated at close on to $100,000, the property consisting principally of city blocks and outside real estate.

McDermott later took a train for Alexandria, Arkansas. He is 61 years old, but appeared like a new man, dressed in his new suit, shaved and cleaned up, and without the use of intoxicants for several days.

Subscribe for The Republican.

SWANTON.

There have been more sheep-killing dogs in this community than, perhaps, have ever previously afflicted it, and most of them are still at large. Mr. Richard Custer and others, it is said, lost many sheep this winter by dogs, and within the last ten days C. M. Miller had nine fine ewes killed by neighboring dogs. Owners of such dogs seem to have but an imperfect idea of their responsibility in such damages, and it will require a firm enforcement of the law to impress that responsibilty and to reduce the number of worthless and destructive dogs.

Mr. Edward Sweitzer, who has been critically ill with appendicitis, was taken to the Hoffman Hospital in Keyser, W. Va., for an operation. He is reported to be gradually recovering but still very sick. A modern claim of secret knowledge for the cure of appendicitis by external application was a dismal failure in the case of Mr. Sweitzer, it appears.

Many in this part of Garrett learned with no small concern and regret of the death of Mr. Peter Chisholm, of Oakland. His has been a familiar form on the streets of Oakland for a period covering the memory of a good many of our citizens, and the circle of his friends reached far beyond the county bounds. Mr. Chisholm was justly esteemed as a man of many superior traits, and while brave in his convictions was never obtrusive in their maintenance.

The grain mill in Swanton has closed its doors for the season. RELLIM.

BITTINGER.

A number of residents of this village report having seen the comet which recently made its appearance in the western sky.

This week began with a snow storm in progress and all the roads badly blockaded by immense snow drifts.

There were 850 bushels of coal hauled from F. M. Bittinger's coal mine at this place, on Friday of last week, that being the largest sale for any one day this season.

There seems to be a deadly malady prevalent among the hogs in this neighborhood, as we have had reports of several swine having died within the past few weeks.

Clark Snyder returned to this place last week, after a short visit to Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis.

Miss Myrtle Wiley returned to Cumberland last week, after a short visit to her parents here.

George Friend, of the Backwoods settlement, was hunting foxes in this neighborhood last week.

William Broadwater, of New Germany, was buying cattle in this section last week.

Elias Orendorf had his foot slightly injured one day last week, by a large lump of coal falling upon it.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, Death has entered the home and taken therefrom our Brother M. M. Sweitzer, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Nantaquas Tribe No. 161, Improved Order of Red Men, extend to the family of Brother Sweitzer our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, a copy sent to the family of the deceased Brother and a copy sent to each of the three county papers for publication.

T. A. BEIGHTOL,
W. B. SWEET,
T. A. MCROBIE,
Committee.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

ORIGIN OF THE SPLIT LOG.

Novel Manner In Which Farmer Devised Scheme For Dragging Roads.

A few years ago a Missouri farmer named King became disgusted, as many a farmer has been before and since that time, with the condition of the highway between his farm and the neighboring village. He studied the situation and one day devised a rude contrivance to smooth the rough places and round up the surface from the ditch to the center so as to drain off the water.

It was a simple affair, made of a log split into two equal parts, a few braces between them, and a chain by which the horses hauled the drag with him upon it. He tried it after a rain when the road was soft, and it worked so well that its fame and the fame of the improved road spread through the neighborhood and thence far and wide.

That was the modest beginning, and now the split log drag, which any farmer or road commissioner can make in a few hours, is revolutionizing the methods of maintaining dirt roads—methods which have always been notoriously expensive and ineffective. The drag was not patented, and its inventor, with nothing to sell and only as a good roads enthusiast, has toured the country telling gatherings of farmers, road commissioners and local officials the marvelous results both in immediate improvement and in the subsequent cheapness of maintenance accomplished in the middle west, where the drag is now in general use. Indeed, in one state, Iowa, its use on all country roads is now required by legislative enactment.

The great value of good roads to the agricultural interests of the country is appreciated everywhere. A comparatively small mileage of the roads can be surfaced with crushed stone or gravel, and in the cheap and effective maintenance of the prevailing dirt roads the device, primitive in appearance, made from a split log and backed by the energy of an intelligent western farmer, promises to be a most important agent.

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The Baltimore News

BALTIMORE, MD.

TOWN MAKING ADVICE

How Foreign Cities Promote Safety and Convenience.

AVOID PARALLEL STREETS.

The "Wheel Spoke" System of Laying Out Thoroughfares, However, Is Not Being Adopted—How the German City of Stuttgart Is Laid Out.

City building in accordance with practical principles is being reduced to a science in Germany. Today scores of cities in the empire are studying, planning and adjusting old to new conditions, with the result that ugliness is being replaced by beauty and the health, convenience and safety of the people very much enhanced.

One idea is to get away from parallel lines. No street from end to end, if it is of any considerable length, is of the same width throughout. Then two streets, though close together, may not exactly parallel each other. They twist and turn where the "meandering" will be the most effective from every point of view, with short cuts where they are needed for traffic or other purposes and pleasing vistas where the grouping of the buildings already erected and the others contemplated has been planned for.

None of the cities now being beautified inclines to the "wheel spoke" system, such as is seen in Versailles, Washington and Detroit. Very seldom does the configuration of the land lend itself to this idea, even if what is already in existence in the way of improvements could be utilized. It is the plan not to ruthlessly tear down old landmarks, but rather to build around them or up to them and to make the most of them. It is a combination of utility, beauty and picturesqueness, with systematic rules ignored and an eye always kept on traffic requirements, local prejudices, trade, healthful habitations and atmospheric conditions.

Stuttgart, the capital of Wurttemberg, is an example of this methodical and scientific German planning. The city is located in a narrow valley, and the hills on either side are covered with vineyards. First a resident architect spent five years in closely studying the available area, the character of the buildings already erected, the direction the probable expansion of the city would naturally take and the necessities of the residents. Then the plan was subjected to all sorts of criticism. There was a detailed explanation by the architect; the mayor, himself a scientist, reviewed it; criticisms were made from the social economic viewpoint; learned men in hygienics studied it, and others trained in their several professions reviewed it. Adopted after a searching examination, rejuvenated Stuttgart will be a city where the very best results will be attained for its particular environment.

What has been going on in Stuttgart has been progressing in many other German cities, not to quite so elaborate an extent perhaps, but sufficiently so to relieve congested centers, extirpate slum districts and to create healthful conditions where heretofore lurked disease and death.

In Germany, as elsewhere, extraordinary expansions of urban municipalities have led to land speculation, and many who were only in moderate circumstances have become rich. Sylvester Baxter in his article in the Atlantic on the German way of making better cities says that "in one of the Berlin suburban towns alone there are as many as forty 'peasant millionaires,' men who a few years ago were peasant proprietors and are now made rich by the values the growth of the great capital has given to their land."

Others have been made rich by the fact that the improvements effected through planning for more beautiful cities have taken in parts of their holdings, leaving them with valuable real estate from no efforts of their own.

The budget now under discussion in the reichstag is taking cognizance of these values, and it is proposed, as it is in England, to take for taxes a certain percentage of this annual increase. Some of the cities when making these improvements condemn the land outright, holding the fee title of what remains for rental purposes and thus themselves getting the benefit of the increased land values.

The Knockout of a Knocker.

There once was a man named Bill Skink,
Who had an abdominal kink.
To be more exact,
His intestinal tract
The doctors pronounced on the blink.

Bill's liver developed a chill;
His stomach backed up and stood still;
His lights and his gall
Were of no use at all,
And this made a knocker of Bill.

Some men use their brains when they think,
Some only use language and ink,
While some cerebrate
With their livers, which fate
Was that which pertained to Bill Skink.

When Bill by his stomach was stung
The ailment affected his tongue.
He'd talk by the hour,
And his language was sour
Of some folks that ought to be hung.

"This town is the worst one on earth,"
Would grumble this killer of mirth.
"Its stores are a joke,"
He would dismally croak
Till his friends gave him all a wide berth.

Bill's custom took wings, and ere long
His business was sold for a song.
There is no sort of doubt
That he "knocked" himself out.
'Twas his bile ducts that got him in wrong.

If your liver should get on the blink,
Kind reader, just pause on the brink.
Look cheerful and smile,
Do not think with your bile,
And avoid the sad fate of Bill Skink.

J. A. EDGERTON.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

A Possible Menace to England In the Near Future.

Because Austria has not been a sea power in the past is no sign that she is not going to be one in the future. You are not aware that within two years Austria will have available thirteen of the most powerful battleships in the world. Do you appreciate that these thirteen battleships will be at the service of Germany, and do you appreciate what such an Austrian fleet can do in the Mediterranean with no force to hold it in check? It would have Malta, Cyprus and Egypt at its mercy.

Austria would not find the slightest difficulty in dispatching an expeditionary force to any of these points, and once in control of Egypt and dominating the Suez canal she could dispatch her smaller ships to attack commerce, proceeding by the Cape route to India.

Thus it is clear that in case of war a powerful British fleet must be stationed in the Mediterranean unless the British people are prepared to see their commerce destroyed, their communications with the east interrupted, their fortresses in the Mediterranean one by one attacked and captured and staggering blows struck in every quarter against their empire. With a navy which will certainly be the most efficient in the Mediterranean in the near future, Austria may entertain daring ambitions.—Everybody's Magazine.

Dormice Immune to Snake Bite.

Three animals have long been known to be immune to the bites of snakes—the pig, the porcupine and the mongoose. According to M. G. Billard, a naturalist of Clermont-Ferrand, France, the common or garden dormouse must be added to this list. This little animal does not hesitate to fight a viper and kill the reptile. Of course he would be helpless if attacked by a big rattlesnake, for this would swallow him at one gulp. M. Billard injected four milligrams of dried viper poison into a dormouse with absolutely no effect. Half an hour after the injection the dormouse was nibbling an apple as if nothing had happened. The dormouse weights only two ounces, and the amount of venom he received was enough to kill eleven pounds of such animals as rabbits and guinea pigs.

Imperishable Pavement.

A new paving material devised by a French engineer consists of the iron shavings from lathes and similar machines, which are mixed with cement, making a combination which is almost indestructible. In making paving blocks according to this process a mold is filled with these iron shavings and the interstices filled with cement grout sufficiently fluid to penetrate the entire mass. The blocks thus formed are said to possess great strength and resistance to abrasion and also (what seems less credible) elasticity under blows or jarring. Tests made of such blocks are said to have shown a resistance to compression of about 150,000 pounds a square inch and at a tensile strength four times that of neat cement.—Chicago Journal.

Conducting Without Baton.

M. Wassili Safonoff, who has been conducting the Newcastle music festival, is a Russian and famous in both hemispheres as a conductor. Finding himself without his baton on one occasion, he used his hands and was so satisfied with the result that since then he has never reverted to the use of the customary stick. "Where there is no baton," he once remarked, "the players cannot be lazy, they must watch your fingers so carefully. In a few years there will be no batons." Certainly M. Safonoff, who has often conducted in London, gets wonderful results from an orchestra, but no other conductor in the first rank has yet followed his example in abandoning the baton.—London News.

Paris Wants Dog Meat.

According to a Paris paper, the prefecture of police has received numerous applications from persons desirous of selling dog meat. The permits have not been granted, for such traffic is not considered lawful. But if the number of applications continues to increase it is said that the police will have to obtain a definite decision on the subject. Horse, it is well known, is sold in continental cities, but, as the Paris authority observes, there would be an instinctive repugnance to eat the flesh of man's best friend. The flesh is eaten in China and by the Eskimos; but, like that of all carnivorous animals, it is tough.

Nice Traveling Companions.

The railway station at Bragulia, Servia, is so infested with snakes that special precautions are taken when trains stop there to prevent the reptiles from entering the compartments. An Englishwoman coming from Constantinople was appalled to find a small snake coiled around the handle of her traveling bag. The consequent search resulted in the discovery of several other snakes among the passengers' rugs.—London Standard.

A Rap at the Fresh Air Theory.

If you want to purify your blood it is of little value to inflate your chest pouter pigeon fashion. The blood in your lungs takes up just as much oxygen as your muscles call for and no more. Exercise your legs instead of your diaphragm and chest. Even the inhalation of pure oxygen in diseases of the lungs has yielded disappointing results and is gravely questioned as to its theoretical basis.—Outing Magazine.

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We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

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NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of W. A. Harvey, and W. H. Ridder, partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey & Co., Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the creditors of W. A. Harvey and W. H. Ridder, individuals and partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey and Company of Gorman, in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1910, the said Bankrupts were duly adjudicated Bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 16th day of February, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 1, 1910.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Lying and Being in the Town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett County and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of George R. Long and Freda Long, his wife, at the suit of The Lichtenstein Company, the same being No. 7 Judicials to the March Term, 1910, of said Court, I have seized and taken into execution, and will on

SATURDAY,

the 12th Day of February,

A. D., 1910, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises of the First Lot herein described known as The Hotel Lot, at Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale for cash to satisfy said execution and costs the following property:

All those three certain pieces, parcels or lots of ground situate, lying and being in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, described as follow, to wit:

First Piece or Lot—Beginning at a point on the South side of alley, and South 73 degrees East, 12 feet to a stone standing in County Road, and running thence South 73 degrees East, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 125 feet to North side of Maple Street, thence with North side of Maple Street, North 73 degrees West, 50 feet to a stone, thence North 17 degrees East, 70 feet to line of County road, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing 6,000 square feet, more or less.

Second Lot—Beginning at a point on a line drawn North 73 degrees West, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 50 feet from C. V. Guard's northwest corner on Maple Street, and running thence South 17 degrees West, 100 feet, thence North 73 degrees West, about 108 feet to the the 4th line of "Look Sharp" in the River, thence with said line, down the river, North 15 degrees East, 100 feet, then South 72 degrees West, to the place of beginning.

Third Piece—Being Lot No. 16 in Block A., except 20 feet off of the rear end of said lot. This lot hereby conveyed has a frontage of 25 feet on Maple Street, and a depth of 130 feet.

Being the same lots, pieces or parcels of ground which were conveyed to the said George R. Long by Calvin L. Dean and wife by deed dated October, 12th, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 68, &c., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The first lot described above is a very desirable one for a hotel, and is improved by outbuildings though there are no improvements on the third lot. The improvements on the Second lot consist of an ice house and a large stable suitable for livery purposes.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Marion county, West Va., hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

AMOS N. PRICHARD,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1909.

CHAS. W. PRICHARD,
Administrator,
Mannington, W. Va.

Order of Publication.

Andrew J. Alexaneer vs. Elmer Deal, J. F. Northcraft and Lizzie Northcraft, his wife.

No. 1643 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

The object of this bill of complaint is to set aside a deed from J. F. Northcraft to his wife, Lizzie Northcraft, dated October 19th A. D., 1909, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 59, folio 261 &c., one of the Land Records of said Garrett County, and to subject the real estate therein described to the payment of a debt due by the said J. F. Northcraft to the said Andrew J. Alexander.

The bill alleges that prior to the time said deed was executed, the said Northcraft and Deal were indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Fifty dollars, with interest from May, 1906, and that the said Elmer Deal is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and is also insolvent.

The Bill further alleges that said deed from J. F. Northcraft to his said wife, was made in prejudice to the rights of his subsisting creditors, and was not made for a bona fide consideration, and for a pretended and simulated consideration, and that it was made for the purpose and intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the said J. F. Northcraft, and especially with the intent to hinder, delay and defraud the plaintiff in the collection of his said debt.

The prayer of this Bill is, that the said deed may be annulled, vacated and set aside, and that said property may be decreed to be sold and subjected to the payment of the plaintiff's claim.

The Bill contains the further prayer for process, and for an order of publication against said Elder Deal.

It is thereupon this 26th day of January, 1910, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff by causing a copy of the order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 25th day of February, 1910, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 14th day of March, next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM PRICE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1910.

HERBERT L. PRICE,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

ORDER NISI.

David W. Sloan, and others, vs. John F. Friend, and others.

No. 972 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 25th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,118.81.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1619 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Mary Lohr, and others, vs. Peter Lohr, and others.

Ordered this 12th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob J. Bender, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 12th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2725.44.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1621 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Nellie M. Broadwater, et al, vs. Russell Broadwater, et al.

Ordered this 6th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Nellie Broadwater, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 4th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4950.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

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GOVERNOR CROTHERS ACTIVELY LOBBYING

For General Primary Bill—The First Batch of Appointments Sent In.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—Legislators deserted their usual roosting places tonight. They even passed up the charms of a trolley ride to Baltimore, and those who boasted such glad rags appeared in full spiked-tailed glory at the executive mansion. The occasion was the governor's regular reception to the members of the legislature and their wives and families. The guest of honor was Senator Isidor Rayner. The members of the Garrett county delegation attended as guests.

Governor Crothers is acting as his own lobbyist for one of his own pet measures, the general primary bill. The governor spent nearly an hour prior to the convening of the legislature today in the State House corridors urging the passage of his bill among the Democrats and Republicans. In addition to his approaching the members openly, he has also summoned many of the leaders of both parties to his offices and endeavored to secure promises of support for the bill. How far the governor has succeeded will not be known until the measure comes up for final passage.

The bill proposed by Governor Crothers makes mandatory upon both parties statewide primary for all elective offices.

Mr. Marriott began circulating a petition calling a Democratic caucus on the prmiary law, but as soon as the governor heard of it, he hurried down into the corridor again and called it off. He informed Mr. Marriott in emphatic language that it is too soon for a caucus.

The governor is evidently anxious to know where he stands before that step is taken.

The list of appointments sent to the Senate last night by the governor was not the selection of the party leaders. On the contrary, it is stated upon good authority today that none of the leaders, but only a few political friends of the governor were consulted. The list of appointments may mean future trouble for the governor.

Governor Crothers sent in last night his first batch of appointments and, with few exceptions, he named officials who are now serving. the most important nomination is that of T. J. C. Williams, newspaper man and lawyer, for judge of the Juvenile Court for Baltimore city, to succeed Judge Jacob M. Moses, resigned.

Among the other appointments were the following:

Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information—Charles J. Fox, Baltimore county.

State Fire Marshal—Thos. J. Ewell, Baltimore.

Fish Commissioner—John H. Wade, of Washington county, for the Western Shore; Samuel J. Twilley, of Worcester, for the Eastern Shore.

The governor said he intended to send in appointments from day to day as they are made up and decided upon. The time limit expires on February 21.

Senator Wilkinson's joint resolution to investigate the condition of the State Treasury was voted down by a strict party vote in the Senate on Wednesday. The Governor stands by his statement that we are facing a million dollar deficit and Senator Gorman denies it, but the Democratic Senators are against an investigation to get at the real truth.

STATE FACES DEFICIT.

Maryland's Funded Debt Being Added To Yearly.

Discussing the treasury conditions in Maryland and the possibility of facing a deficit in revenue to meet needed requirements, the financial circular of Hambleton & Co. says:

"Conditions have reached such a stage that the State of Maryland is facing a deficit in its revenue, and, not only so, but is at each session of the Legislature adding to the funded debt of the State. The State of Maryland should have no public debt, and if its affairs were administered in a business-like manner the tax rate would be decreased to a minimum and not increased, as it promises to be at present.

"Several years ago the State adopted a policy of building roads through the issue of bonds at the expense of the taxpayers. The result has been practically the same as the system of street paving in Baltimore, fortunately now abolished, which paving consisted of detached patches of modern pavements in localities controlled by ward politicians, with the result that we have a crazy-quilt patch-work system of paving all over the city, without any reference to the general benefit of the city and its people.

"The same thing is going on now in the counties through the building of these State roads. Not only so, but these roads are costing at the rate of at least $10,000 per mile, a cost out of all reason and which, if persisted in, together with the extravagance which is now so pronounced in the Legislature, will cause the tax rate to be raised every two years, and finally will be so onerous that the people will rise up in their wrath and relegate to obscurity the party responsible. The policy of road building by the State should be stopped at once.

"There should certainly be no increase in the debt of the State for this purpose. The counties should build their own roads, and we are glad to note that Baltimore county is contemplating the issue or bonds for road-making purposes."

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PRACTICAL POLITICS BEING PLAYED AT ANNAPOLIS

Kind of Legislation Democrats Are Planning.

Fearful of the retribution which they believe to be near at hand, the Democratic machine is endeavoring to fasten its tentacles upon the counties in the State in such manner as will render it difficult to dislodge them or until they are compelled to let go various schemes that have been and are still being devised at Annapolis to make certain continued control of the State, but no definite plan has as yet been reached which is wholly acceptable. The Brewington plan is regarded as too radical and will not be adopted unless as a last resort. Others are now under consideration, including that which would prevent a removal of supervisors by a Republican governor in the event of their continuing the high-handed proceedings in the Wilson law counties in defying the law.

It is possible that but for the strained relations between the executive and the leaders greater progress would have been made in the preparation of such legislation as would answer every purpose. As long, however, as the situation continues as at present nothing will be done. Perhaps some action may be taken after the appointments have been made.

Meanwhile the Democrats in Republican counties are doing some tinkering to benefit themselves. Those who succeeded by questionable methods at the last election in securing control are seeking the enactment of legislation which will enable them to hold on and prevent the Republicans from coming back into their own, while others are planning such changes in the election laws as will make it possible to disfranchise enough Republicans at the next election and have returned a Democratic majority.

Charles county is the first to ask for legislation which will insure possession to the Democrats and prevent the Republicans from registering the will of the people. The senator who owes his election to the outrageous trick ballot which prevented Republicans from voting is jamming through a bill which legislates out of office a Republican county commissioner and another who was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy and whose successor must be chosen at the next election and continuing in office the two Democrats who owe their election to the trick ballot and one Republican. As the terms of the two Democrats do not expire until 1915, they would hold the fort until then and the Democratic machine be in absolute control. As the Democrats have an overwhelming majority in the legislature, the bill will undoubtedly pass, the vote on last Friday against the reasonable request of Republicans to postpone action until the bill had been printed indicating a determination to ride roughshod over the rights of the minority.

During the past week Democratic leaders in Frederick county were at Annapolis endeavoring to secure the enactment of legislation which would render nugatory the Republican victory in the county last fall. They were said to have appealed to several senators to father a bill which would take from the county commissioners the appointment of road supervisors and give it to the Governor with the view of making this important work part of a political machine. Those appealed to did not take kindly to the proposition, contending it was going a little too far to override the wishes of the county's representatives in matters purely local.

It was rumored that they also urged the extension of the Wilson law to Frederick but that pending general political legislation it was not deemed wise to take it up piecemeal. The Republicans assume that if this law is made to apply to Frederick that the machine would not hesitate to go the limit to gain possession, even to the extent of imposing such ballots as were inflicted upon Somerset and Charles counties. There was also some talk of including Cecil county.

A leading Eastern Shore Republican, who was in Annapolis last week and who was advised of the schemes contemplated by the Democrats, made the prediction that if the Wilson law was extended to these two counties Democratic voters would resent the imposition by voting the Republican ticket.

Said he: "Our people won't stand for fraud. As long as their party gives to elections a semblance of fairness Democrats will stand by it, but if they put up a ballot like that in Charles and Somerset, we will sweep them out of business. The counties of Frederick and Cecil have enlightened communities which will not submit to a general disfranchisement of voters. They are jealous of their reputations and may be depended upon to resent any move that would tend to besmirch them."

Experienced as the Democratic leaders profess to be in the game of politics they have still much to learn before they are entitled to medals. They made a monumental blunder last week when they voted to lay upon the table the message of Senator Wilkinson to the House asking for a joint committee to examine the State's finances. Assuming that this was an attack on the State Comptroller and the administration of affairs in the treasury the Democrats refused to concur and voted solidly against adoption. As a matter of fact, Mr. Wilkinson had no idea of reflecting on either official. What he desired was information as to whether the construction placed on the Comptroller's report by the Governor or that by the President of the Senate was correct. The Executive had declared the treasury was facing a deficiency while Mr. Gorman insisted there would be a surplus. Here was an honest difference of opinion and inasmuch as the legislature was about to make the usual large appropriations, Mr. Wilkinson thought it wise to determine just what the conditions are. Hence his message.

If, as is claimed and as everyone believed, the accounts of the financial officers are straight and in perfect order there was nothing to fear from an investigation. The committee appointed would simply have called at the office of the Comptroller, gone over the books and obtained from the Chief Clerk an explanation in keeping with the figures, which would have set at rest all contention and enabled the General Assembly to proceed intelligently. Such a report would undoubtedly have done much toward the enhancement of the value of the State road bonds of which investors are fighting shy, especially when signed by members of the opposite political party who would surely not be parties to a whitewash.

More than that, the Democrats by appointing Republicans on this committee would have spiked one issue in the next campaign which has always figured in the platform, namely, a criticism of the conduct of the finances of the State. The report signed by Republicans would have been in the nature of an indorsement. While the benefit derived would have been distinctly political it would also have inspired confidence in the administration and would therefore have boosted the Democratic regime.

The inert brains of the Democratic managers were unequal, however, to the emergency. They have instilled in their noddles that nothing good can come from a Republican source, that is to say, nothing that would benefit the Democratic party, and so when the proposition of the St. Marys senator was put up to them they voted it down on general principals. In doing this the wise and mistrusted Democrats played right into Republican hands. If the latter had planned the more it could not have resulted more satisfactorily to them. For now that it is all over it may be stated that several of the Republican senators sat on needles until the message was laid on the table. They realized that Senator Wilkinson, who offered the resolution in good faith and not as a political move, had made it possible for the Democrats to put them in a hole and they breathed much more freely when their opponents spurned the opportunity.

Now what is the result? The Democratic party is placed in the position of having refused to permit an inspection of the public accounts and instead of allaying a suspicion the governor had aroused they strengthened it so that in the next campaign they will be called upon to explain their action.

In the meantime the question as to who is right, the Governor or President Gorman, remains unanswered.

Rules for Lent.

There is no material change in the customary observances prescribed for Lent as per the Lental Regulations which were read in all the Catholic and Episcopalian churches on Sunday. All persons more than 21 years old, unless exempt by dispensation, are required to fast, which means that only one full meal a day is allowed. Meat is permitted once on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of the second and last Saturdays of Lent. On Sundays meat is allowed to be eaten at all meals, but on Wednesdays and Fridays meat is forbidded.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday—the first day of Lent. Ashes were blessed in the Catholic church that day and distributed at the late mass and in the evening before and after the mass.

Valentines, 1 cent to 75 cents at Baumgartner's.

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY

Recommendations Made in the Report for 1908 and 1909.

The report of the State Board of Forestry for 1908 and 1909 shows that forest surveys and studies of forest conditions have been completed in 18 of the 23 counties of the state. The forests are being used over three times as fast as they are growing. With reference to farests fires, the report says:

"Forest fires continue to be a serious menace in many sections. The damage is greatest in the mountain counties, where there are large continuous tracts of woodland, and where there is more carelessness in the matter of fires. Many of the forested mountains have been so repeatedly burned over that fires are too often accepted as the inevitable happenings following a dry season. These fires destroy the young growth, injure the larger trees, impoverish the soil and reduce the water conserving capacity of the forests. As long as forest firest are frequent and forest property unsafe, there is little inducement to practice conservative forest management. The fire damage in the central counties of the state is less than in the mountains, but here also it is a serious problem, especially along the railroads. The woodlands are cut into smaller woodlots by cleared fields, so that a fire is not likely to spread over such large areas, and in the more densely populated sections forests fires are not allowed to go unchecked to the same extent as in the mountains, where less effort is made to control them."

The board makes the following recommendations with reference to legislation:

"The appointment of forest wardens for each county at the rate of one warden for every 15,000 acres of woodland. Each warden to be commissioned by the governor on recommendation of the state forester, and to serve for four years or until his successor is duly qualified.

"Giving to the forest wardens the power of arrest without warrant in in cases of detected violation of the forest laws, and the authority to summon ablebodied men, require the use of teams and tools in extinguishing forest fires

"The expense of extinguishing forest fires to be borne half by the state and half by the county in which the fire occurred, and prompt payment required.

"The payment of an annual salary of $20 per annum to each warden for posting fire warning notices, preparing reports upon forest conditions in his district, and such other work as may be required by the state forester, such salary to be paid by the state, and to be in addition to payment for services actually rendered in extinguishing forest fires.

"Penalty for tearing down or defacing forest warning notices.

"Requiring railroads in the state to construct and maintain on each side of their rights of way suitable fire lines to prevent the spread of fires when such rights traverse woodlands or grasslands."

THE DEATH RECORD.

BABY REXRODE.

At Deer Park on Monday, of pneumonia, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rexrode, aged five months. The funeral occurred yesterday with interment at Deer Park.

DR. FRANK WEBER.

Dr. Frank Weber, aged twenty-five years, died at the home of his mother adjoining Oakland, yesterday afternoon, after months of illness and excrutiating suffering. The deceased graduated last spring from the medical department of the University of Maryland as an honor student and shortly afterward began the practice of his profession at a point near Frostburg, Allegany county. Soon, however, disease, which he probably contracted through overwork while yet a student, made such inroads that he was compelled to give up his work, and he returned to Baltimore for treatment where an operation was performed and later he was brought to his home here where he was tenderly cared for until the end came. The funeral will occur tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock from the family residence and will be conducted by a minister from Brooklyn, N. Y.

BABY JOHNSON.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson died last Monday morning and was buried Tuesday afternoon in the Oakland cemetery.

Dwelling Burned.

The dwelling house of George Smith, located on the road leading from near King's Run to Deer Park, was burned Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock during the absence of the family. The loss was total with no insurance.

WOULD MAKE THE OFFICE AN ELECTIVE ONE

Bill Relating to the Mine Inspector Introduced by Delegate Wittig.

Delegate Walter Wittig has a bill for the election of a state mining inspector. This official is now appointed by the governor. Mr Wittig's bill is as follows:

A BILL

Entitled an act to repeal and reenact with amendments Section 196 of Article No. 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws entitled "Allegany County," sub-title "Mining and Mine Inspector," as the same was enacted by Chapter 124 of the acts of 1902, and to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 150 of Article 12 of the Public local laws title "Garrett County," sub-title "Manufacture and Mines" as the same was enacted by Chapter 124 of the Acts of 1908.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland that Section 196 of Article No. 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws, entitled "Allegany County," sub-title "Mining and Mine Inspector," and Section 150 of Article 12 of the Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Manufacture and Mines" as the same was enacted by Chapter 124 of the Acts of 1902, be and the same are hereby repealed and reenacted so as to read as follows:

Section 196 of Article 1 and Section 150 of Article 12. That there shall on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year nineteen hundred and eleven be a mine inspector elected by the duly qualified voters of the counties of Garrett and Allegany, who shall hold his office for the term of two years from the first day of January, ninteen hundred and twelve, or until his successor is duly elected and qualified. The mine inspector so elected at said time shall be a resident of Allegany county and at the expiration of his term of office his successor shall be a resident of Garrett county, and thereafter the said mine inspector so to be elected shall alternately be a resident of Allegany and Garrett counties. Prior to each election held under this act there shall be a convention held in the cities of Cumberland and Oakland, alternating, for the purpose of nominating candidates upon the respective tickets for said office, delegates to which convention shall be elected in the same manner as they are elected for a Congressional convention, each county being entitled to cast five votes at said convention.

No person shall be eligible to the office of mine inspector until he shall have attained the age of thirty years. He shall possess a competent and practical knowledge of the different systems of mining and properly ventilating coal mines in said counties and the natural and constituent parts of the various gases found in coal mines, and of the various ways of expelling the same from said mines, and shall have had five years practical experience as a miner in one or both counties combined, next immediately preceding his election, and shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly by warrant of the comptroller upon the state treasury for the same. Before entering into the discharge of the duties of his office the said mine inspector shall take the oath provided in the Constitution of the state, and shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars with security to be approved by the Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland. Said mine inspector while in office shall not be interested in the operation of any mine or act as land agent, superintendent or manager of any mine; and it shall be his duty to make a report to the governor of his proceedings in office, and to set forth in such report all such information that may be proper or beneficial, and also to make such recommendations and suggestions as he may consider important as to legislation on the subject of mining.

Section 2. Be it enacted that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Married.

HANSON—GRINDLE—At the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, Kitzmiller, February 3, 1910, by Rev. W. W. Sutton, Mr. Lewis E. Hanson, of Mountain Lake Park, and Miss Eliza G Grindle, of Frostburg, Md.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Lydia Conoway, George J. Dawson, Mr. J. E. Emick, Miss Gertrude Groves, Mr. E. Hamill, Mr. Aaron Kerns, Mr. T. M. Metheny, Mr. William Miller, Miss Florence Musgrave, Gilmore Nethkin, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr C. H. Teets.

MRS. TRIPP'S CHINA TEA SET.

How It Brought Discord Among Rival Inheritants.

By FRANK H. SWEET.

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When good old Mr. and Mrs. Tripp died within a week of each other there was, I regret to say, an immediate disagreement among their heirs over the small property left by the old people.

Such disagreements are so shamefully common now that this one might not have excited any particular interest had it not been for the somewhat peculiar nature of the article over which the cupidity of the various heirs had asserted itself.

Few indeed were the possessions Mr. and Mrs. Tripp left behind them. They did not own even the humble little brown house in which they had lived for the past ten years, and when their funeral expenses had been paid there was not a dollar left of the sum found in an old pewter teapot on the top shelf of the red cupboard in the kitchen. Frugal as they had been, it was evident that this sum represented the sum total of their savings of many years.

But Mr. and Mrs. Tripp had not always been so poor as they were at the last, and there was one of Mrs. Tripp's possessions which she had always exhibited with pride as a relic of her better days and as undeniable proof of the fact that there had been a time when she "had had a-plenty."

Over this her relatives now disputed. What was it? Only a white china tea set, each piece of which had a broad gold band around the rim.

"It's pure chany," Mrs. Tripp would often say, with a thrill of pride, as she held a saucer or a plate before the eyes of her visitors. "See how thin it is. You kin look right through it. Solomon give it to me on our tenth wedding day. He was in the grocery business then an' doin' well, an' he'd gone to New York to buy goods, an' when he come home he brung this, all packed so carefully in straw that they wa'n't a piece broke, but one of the sass dishes was cracked a little, an' I never used it none, so it ain't never broke either. I think the world an' all of my chany."

The dearly prized "chany" had for years graced an old fashioned whatnot in a corner of Mrs. Tripp's best room. There was nothing else on the whatnot but two big "chany" dogs, one a reddish brown and the other a dark blue, which looked as though they felt themselves responsible for the safety of the dishes and intended being faithful to their trust.

Mr. and Mrs. Tripp had no children, but they had some relatives—cousins and second cousins and more remote connections. These relatives were numerous, however. Just how numerous they were was made manifest when it came to dividing the few personal belongings of the old people.

The "heirs" met at the house on their way home from the funeral. Hardly were they assembled when Nancy Johnson, own cousin to Mrs. Tripp, said:

"Of course you all know that my father an' Betty Tripp's mother was own brother an' sister, an' that made me an' Betty own cousins. So it seems only fair that I should at least have my choice of her things, speshly

POLITELY BUT FIRMLY REFUSING ADMITTANCE.

when I might claim 'em all. But I ain't one to act selfish, an' I'm willin' you should all have your sheer of what's left after I've packed up Betty's chany tea set an'"—

"I knowed that was what you was goin' to say," interrupted Mrs. Cephas King, "an' I can tell you that Solomon Tripp was my own cousin, an' the tea things was as much his as they was Betty's, an' I've as much right to 'em as you have!"

A thin, sharp voice came from a corner of the room.

"Betty Tripp told me ag'in an' ag'in," it said, "that she wanted me to have them dishes when she was done with 'em. She said"—

"She told me the same thing," interposed Mrs. Cyrus Masterson, who was only a third cousin.

"I took more care of her endurin' her last sickness than anybody else!" interrupted Second Cousin Beulah Hovey, "an' one day we was talkin' 'bout the chany, an' Betty says, says she, 'Beulah,' says she, 'bout that chany tea set,' says she, 'I'd as leave you had it as any one an' a little leaver.'"

"Them's the very words she said to my wife," put in Mr. Ezra Simmons, a little old man with a feminine face and voice. "An' Betty was a own cousin of mine."

"An' of mine!" said a tall woman in rusty black near the whatnot on which the coveted china stood.

So the strife continued until there was no possibility of an amicable adjustment of the claims of the various claimants. They finally left the house and the china in possession of Miss Selina Sharpe, a lady of about fifty years, who, although an own cousin of Mr. Tripp, had put forward no claim to the china, declaring that she had no wish to claim it.

"But there's one thing certain," said Miss Sharpe as she closed the door behind the last of the "heirs," "there shan't one of 'em step their foot into this house again to touch the chany or anything else until it's settled by law who has a right to 'em. I've rented the house myself of its owner, an' I won't have my doors darkened by any of them."

Miss Sharpe adhered to this resolution, politely but firmly refusing admittance to several of the claimants who called during the following week "to talk it over" with her and possibly to carry the china home in triumph.

Besides the china, there was nothing among Mr. and Mrs. Tripp's few poor belongings that the relatives coveted, all of the furniture of any value having been sold or given in payment of a few bills that came in after the funeral.

Accordingly Miss Sharpe was soon left in undisturbed possession of what was left, and the china, guarded by the faithful dogs, still rested on the old walnut whatnot three weeks after the old couple to whom it had given pleasure had been laid away in the little cemetery behind the village church.

Mrs. Cephas King and Nancy Johnson had been next door neighbors and very warm friends up to the time the dispute over the china arose, but now, alas, they scornfully passed by without a word or smile of recognition when they met, and the King children were forbidden to have anything at all to do with the Johnson children.

Mrs. Cyrus Masterson lived directly across the street from Beulah Hovey, and so frequent had been the friendly, pleasant little calls the ladies had made upon each other that a smoothly worn path led from one house to the other. Now all was changed. The path was wholly disused, and Mrs. Masterson carefully gathered up her skirts when she met Mrs. Hovey on the street lest they should suffer contamination by coming into contact with those of her once beloved neighbor.

Mrs. Ezra Simmons returned a certain basque pattern she had borrowed of Selina Sharpe with a note stating that "in consequence of the course you have seen fit to pursoo in relations to my husband's own dear dead cuzzen's chiny tea things, which now rightfully belongs to me, I return the inclosed bask pattern an' would thank you for my cup cake reseet an' my polynay pattern, not desiring that anything of yours should remain in my possession, an' visa versy, an' that we do not speak to each other from this date."

So it was that there were discord and enmity where there had once been peace and harmony. Not one of the contending claimants condescended to speak to any of her rivals to the inheritance.

A month had passed and the bad feeling was at its height when Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Simmons one evening concluded to spend an hour with their friends Mr. and Mrs. Deacon Drewe. The deacon and his wife were not at home when Mr. and Mrs. Simmons arrived, but Sally, the maidservant, said that she was expecting them every moment and invited the callers to wait until their return.

They had waited in the parlor a few moments when the bell rang and Sally was heard to tell other callers that her master and mistress would be in very soon and to invite them also to come in and wait. Directly afterward Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Masterson were ushered in. Seeing the Simmonses, the newcomers haughtily withdrew to a corner of the parlor and sat down in silence.

A third ring of the bell and Mrs. Beulah Hovey appeared at the parlor door. She gave the previous occupants of the parlor a stony stare and then went to sit stiffly erect in the center of a sofa, where she seemed engaged in studying intently the pattern of the paper on the wall.

Perfect silence ensued for a moment when the bell again rang and Nancy Johnson's voice was heard at the door. When Mr. and Mrs. Drewe followed all these callers into the parlor, strange as it may seem, they had with them Mrs. Cephas King, who was too courageous a woman to be in the least daunted by what she beheld. She calmly seated herself in a comfortable rocking chair and composedly returned Mrs. Nancy Johnson's stare.

While Mr. and Mrs. Drewe were vainly endeavoring to start a general conversation the village fire bell rang for the first time in many months. The fire company consisted of those who could be first in getting to a small room in the rear of the postoffice, where there were six fire extinguishers and a hand reel and hose.

The entire population of the village was in the street in less than five minutes after the first sounding of the bell, and it was soon known that the fire was in the little brown house lately occupied by Mr and Mrs. Tripp, but now in the possession of Miss Selina Sharpe.

The first comers found the present tenant of the cottage flying wildly around, throwing her few belongings into the street and screaming "Fire!" at the top of her voice.

When the occupants of Mr. Drewe's parlor reached the cottage they found the roof in flames and smoke pouring from the windows, while the fire company was still in the distance.

"Has my chany been got out yet?" shrieked Nancy Johnson.

"Your chany?" said Cyrilla Mills, who was only a fourth cousin.

"I'd say 'my chany,'" said Beulah Hovey.

"It won't be anybody's if it ain't got out o' there right off!" shrieked Ezra Simmons.

At that instant the men appeared in the smoking doorway trying to balance the whatnot and its contents between them. The blue dog toppled over and fell to pieces on the stone step as they reached the door. The brown one threatened to do the same, and the cups and other dishes were swaying unsteadily from side to side.

"Be careful of my dishes!" cried Mrs. Mills.

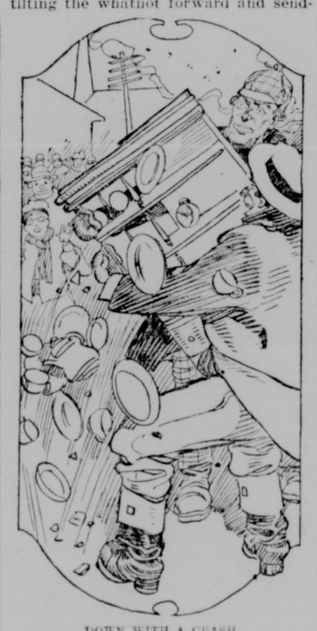
"Your—oh!"

"Oh!"

"O-o-o-h!"

"If that ain't too bad!"

One of the men had stepped off the little porch sooner than the other, thus tilting the whatnot forward and send-



DOWN WITH A CRASH.

ing every piece of the cherished china down with a crash on the brick walk before the door.

The several heirs looked at each other in silence for a moment. Then Beulah Hovey suddenly cried out, with a hysterical little laugh, "Well, what geese we be!"

"So we air, Beuly—so we air!" acquiesced Ezra Simmons. "I'd never have made any fuss about the old chany only for Emmeline making me do it."

This frank confession of the ascendency of Mrs. Simmons created a laugh, in which every one joined.

There were several waggish fellows in the crowd who turned the occasion into one of such merriment that even grim Mrs. Johnson was found chuckling half aloud, while Thyrza Masterson and Mrs. Simmons, being at heart good natured and keenly susceptible to even poor wit, laughed louder than any one else and walked home together side by side in the most amicable manner. That was the end of all ill feeling over the china as well as the end of the china itself.

An Australian Blowhole.

A great natural curiosity is the "blowhole" on the Australian coast near Klama, in the colony of New South Wales. It may be found in the middle of a rocky headland running out into the sea. With each successive breaker the ocean spray is sent shooting up into the air, sometimes from 300 to 400 feet, accompanied by a rumbling noise as of distant thunder, which can be heard for miles. This "blowhole" consists of a perpendicular cavity, nearly circular, with a diameter of about ten yards, and has the appearance of being a crater of an extinct volcano. It is connected with the ocean by a cave about a hundred yards in length. Into this cave waves rush during stormy weather, and as the cave extends some distance farther into the rock than the "blowhole" on the entrance of each wave this hole becomes full of compressed air, which, when the tension becomes too great, blows the water with great force up the perpendicular opening.—London Standard.

The Giraffe's Timidity.

A giraffe is very timid on hearing slight sounds, but is indifferent to loud ones. A writer in the Leisure Hour says: "Noisy sounds, like a man walking by with hobnail boots, it does not notice, but a lady coming in with hardly more sound than the rustling of her dress makes it start, with pricked ears and eyes distended. We remember well, after a terrible explosion of gunpowder on a barge on the canal, asking the keeper of the giraffes of that day how they had taken it, and he said he was surprised how very little notice they took. They jumped to their feet, but almost at once lay down again when they found nothing happened. 'But,' he added, 'if I were at nighttime to creep along that gallery in my socks they would be so scared that I believe they would dash themselves to bits. They fear the lurking foe.'"

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

THEN AND NOW.

Some Interesting Figures About Farm Supplies.

An Iowa Granger Compares Prices Received and Paid Now With Those of Thirty Years Ago and Says One Can Pay For a Farm Easier Now Than Then.

At a meeting of Jones Mill grange, in Iowa, C. H. Johnson read a paper on the opportunities and possibilities which are offered the young man of today who is willing to take up an honorable employment and enter upon his life work as a progressive farmer. The superior inducements offered at this time are compared to the conditions that existed from twenty to thirty-five years ago.

"The purchasing power of our products at that time," said Mr. Johnson, "and the prices we paid for the necessities in the home and on the farm and the rates of interest on borrowed money all combined to make life on the farm a most serious problem and indeed caused many a young man to leave the farm and seek the city in hopes that he might secure a paying position with less effort and shun what to him seemed a life of drudgery.

"Let us now make a comparison of prices of farm products and cost of farm supplies," continued the speaker. "Thirty years ago we could in Iowa buy ten yards of calico for $1, taking forty pounds of butter; today the same amount of butter will buy 200 yards. Twenty-nine years ago you paid $17 for 100 pounds of barbed wire, which took over 100 bushels of oats; today 100 bushels of oats will buy 1,200 pounds of wire and the staples thrown in. Thirty years ago we paid $225 for a harvester, taking 450 bushels of good wheat; today the same amount of wheat will buy four self binders. Thirty-five years ago the wife took a trip on the railroad a distance of 400 miles, round trip, which cost $16, which took 300 dozen of eggs; today the same number of eggs will carry you 5,000 miles, with better accommodations. Twenty-eight years ago a first class work harness cost $33, which took 1,000 pounds of pork; today the same pork will buy two sets of the same quality of harness.

"Shoes are some higher, but you can buy today from the products of the farm three pairs where you could buy one pair thirty years ago.

"Thirty years ago you paid for shoeing a pair of horses $4, which took sixteen bushels of corn; today the same corn will shoe five horses.

Thirty years ago a bill of lumber on $1,000 for one year took 4,000 bushels of corn. The same bill, which today is $1,500, will take 2,500 bushels of corn, leaving 1,500 bushels of corn to sell, bringing $900, which you still have left after being robbed of the $500 advance. Now, this you can donate to the poor or buy more land.

"Thirty years ago you paid $100 interest on $1,000 for one year, which took 400 bushels of corn; today the same corn will pay interest on $4,800 for one year.

"I contend, all things considered, that you can buy a farm at the advanced price of today and pay for it easier than you could thirty years ago."

Co-operation In Kansas.

The Patrons' Co-operative bank at Olathe is making money, pleasing the stockholders and its patrons. Its stock is worth $300 per share, par being $100, and none of it is on the market. Its capital stock is $50,000 paid up, $50,000 surplus, and its deposits amount to $435,692, secured by the guarantee fund of the state of Kansas. It pays a dividend of 30 per cent per annum. The Patrons' Fire and Tornado association carries risks amounting to $10,000,000; net gain from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 was $1,660,000 in risks, $200,000 more than was written during the first ten years of its existence. The cost of insurance has averaged $2 per thousand in the face of great losses.

Farmer Versus Banker.

A feature of the Williams Grove (Pa.) picnic last summer was a debate between Leslie M. Shaw, former governor of Iowa and ex-secretary of the treasury, and John A. McSparran of the Pennsylvania state grange legislative committee upon the grange's position upon a number of public questions. From authentic reports reaching this office the farmer proved more than a match for the banker, completely demolishing the ex-cabinet member's argument against direct nominations, direct legislation and election of United States senators by direct vote.—National Stockman.

A Profitable Enterprise.

The Johnson County (Kan.) Co-operative association has, from the small beginning in 1876 with a capital of $900, at the end of its thirty-second year increased its capital to $100,000 and has made sales to the amount of $7,226,003.44, with a net profit to the stockholders of $471,919.82.

Corn In Cornerstone.

In laying the cornerstone of one of the new college buildings at the Missouri station a perfect ear of corn was placed in the cornerstone. It would be interesting to know whether those who open that stone generations hence will have improved on that corn.

FOR TRADE AT HOME

Things That Lead to Success In Country Stores.

INDIVIDUALITY IS A FACTOR.

Small Merchant Who Depends Upon Others to Run His Business Will Prove a Failure—Question of Buying Stock Important.

After all, individuality counts in business as in other things. System is necessary, as are all the mechanical aids, but above and beyond these success or failure depends on the man. The personal equation cannot be neglected. Mere rules will never take the place of the character, manner, method, charm, magnetism and intimate touch with customers that belong to the merchant himself. This is true even of the great department stores of the cities. One man succeeds, while another fails, yet their outer methods, the mere machinery of their business, are not largely different, at least so far as appearances go. It is the animating spirit, the soul behind the machine, that in the last analysis is the determining factor. There are frequent little turning points in a business as well as in a nation where a slight change of direction, a feather's weight in the scales, may be decisive. It is here that the individual counts. Emerson has said that an institution is "the lengthened shadow of a man," and it is equally true that a business concern reflects the nature of some dominant personality. This is especially true of the village or country store. In it the merchant comes into personal touch with his customers; he buys goods, arranges the stock, directs the advertising and shapes his business in a hundred ways. His spirit animates it. He alone is the arbiter of its fate. He determines its success or failure.

In the last analysis the winning of home trade depends on the individual merchant. There are certain general rules that can be laid down, certain methods that can be outlined, certain suggestions that can be made, but beyond these the merchant himself is the trade winner and trade holder. If he has the knack of it, the know of it, he will win in spite of catalogue houses, city competition, rivals in business and all other obstacles. His energy, his methods of buying, of cutting corners, of keeping accounts, of displaying goods, of advertising, of telling his customers the truth, of winning their confidence and friendship, of selling and buying for cash or as nearly so as possible—all these things and many more that are peculiarly his own will determine what sort of a business he builds up and maintains.

This line of thought was suggested by a sentence from an address of Medford Walls of Church Hill, Md., on "How to Conduct a Country Store." Mr. Walls deals with his subject in such a sensible manner that his talk is commented on and largely quoted by James C. Henry in the Cleveland Leader. Here is the sentence that struck my own eye:

"Back of all rules that may be laid down there must be a certain individuality, and so far as my observation goes I find it true that the man who does not run his own business, but leaves it solely in the hands of his clerks, will either not make a success or else will soon have none to run."

The clerk in the big department store is, for the vast majority, the only point of contact that is had with "the powers that be." And likewise in the country store the clerk is second in importance only to the proprietor. For this reason Mr. Walls insists that the small merchant should have "as experienced and capable help as the business will justify."

And the practice once upon a time so largely in vogue of exaggerating the quality of goods is now relegated to the past, along with haphazard and uncouth arrangement of the stock. Modern store fixtures, with their accompanying cleanliness, have replaced the former, or should, and "it is better to miss a sale than to have a customer tell us we have misrepresented" is now the rule of business of the successful merchant, whether his store is a ten story building or a single room at "the crossroads."

In his advice Mr. Walls lays emphasis on the question of buying, which by some is said to be of more importance than being able to sell.

He says: "We will never be able to buy to the best advantage until we have established a reputation for payments."

Another condition which the "new" country merchant has completely overturned is the matter of credit. His prototype almost without exception followed the "unlimited" plan. Six months was probably the average time before "John Smith" would settle his account, or it might be a year.

But this was not business according to the modern meaning of the term. "A customer ought not to expect it," says Mr. Walls.

Advising the country merchant to advertise liberally, Mr. Walls declares that the time has come when he must follow out some system in keeping count of his expenses and profits. It is as much a part of the new era as is the discarding of the "free lunch" cracker barrel.

This system of keeping account of everything that has to do with the business and being able to lay one's finger on any detail, however trivial it may seem at first sight, is one of the keynotes of "How to Conduct a Country Store Successfully."

JAMES A. EDGERTON

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

THE PROBLEM.

DO we like winter?
Are we four flushing
Or in dead earnest.
Then, in our gushing,
Or would we rather
Send it a-kiting,
Trade it for weather
Not so exciting?

Is it the weather
We would have chosen?
Are we enraptured
When we are frozen,
Or are we feeling
When we declare it
Such an allurement
We could not spare it?

It is so healthy,
So says the fable.
But how we shun it
When we are able,
When we are certain
It is a comer
Buying a ticket
Routed for summer!

Beautiful winter,
Lovely as ever,
But from its charmings
Gladly we sever,
Leaving to love it
Those who can only
Stay round and bear it,
They won't be lonely.

Clever.

"Do you know how to manage a woman?"

"Sure."

"How?"

"First find out just what she is bent on doing."

"Well?"

"Then enter into an elaborate explanation of how to do just that thing and insist on her doing it."

"Then what?"

"Then want? Why, man, she will be so mad that she will do something else, but you never can tell just what."

Explained.

"Women certainly are the most unreasonable creatures. I wonder why."

"It is quite necessary."

"Necessary?"

"Yes; that they be unreasonable, not having any use for reason."

"How is that?"

"Most of their dealings are with men, aren't they?"

A Little Higher.

"How is he getting along with his study of the English language?"

"He is making fair progress."

"The last time I heard him he talked through his nose."

"He has got over that."

"That's good."

"Yes. Now he talks through his hat."

Method In It.

"How carefully Brown avoids temptation!"

"Yes, of a certain kind."

"He keeps clear over on the other side of the street from it, doesn't he?"

"Yes; the more tempting things are that way."

Cautious.

"Jones has never spoken an unkind word to his wife."

"He must be a model husband."

"Well, he found out the day after he was married that she had taken boxing lessons."

Not Necessary.

"I just can't tell you girls apart."

"Can't you?"

"No."

"Really?"

"To save my soul I can't."

"Well, tell us together then. What is it you want to tell us?"

Excruciating.

"How dreadfully pained that fellow looks!"

"Yes. Funny, isn't it?"

"How can you say it's funny?"

"Because that's the way he laughs."

No Relation.

"Well, how do you like Billy?"

"I thought you said he was a kissing bug."

"Isn't he?"

"He is a humbug."

Which?

"He is a man of good deeds."

"At the county recorder's or the recording angel's?"

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Minding one's own business is a trade that few people serve a long enough apprenticeship at to be thoroughly proficient in.

There may be people who are entirely unselfish, but they don't go in our set.

Justice may have a pair of scales, but clever individuals have learned how to operate them themselves.

A woman doesn't throw a hint the way she throws a stone—not by any means.

The only thing that troubles some of us is that our income can't in any manner be coaxed to contain our expenses.

GREAT THINGS ARE BEING PLANNED

The Business of Optioning Coal Land Is Booming.

A correspondent writes thus to the Confluence (Pa.) News:

The optioning of coal lands through this vicinity has been steadily going on and now it may be said the work is about completed. The financial interests back of this big merger is Clarkson & Co., bankers, of New York city. They have agreed to underwrite and take over the whole issue of bonds covering the purchase of over 100,000 acres of coal lands and coal properties between here and Kendall, Md. This will include the Huff Co.'s mines, holdings and railroads, and the Kutz estate and its holdings and options; all the mineral rights and mines on the Whites Creek branch of A. W. Cook & Co., the Listonburg Coal Co., Elk Lick Coal Co., the Somerset Fuel Co., and the Smith Mevers & Co. mines at Anspach.

It is the intention to build a large dam on the Yough above Kendall sufficient to generate a water power of 250,000 horsepower and to transmit electric power from there over a radius of fifty miles for manufacturing industries of all kinds, borough lighting and heating, street car service, etc., and as the company would use this electric power in the operation of their mines and roads they would be in a position to furnish this service to consumers at a low price and at a handsome profit to the company. The mines taken over by the combine are to be enlarged and other contemplated improvements as arranged are to be installed immediately and these orders are being carried out under the directions of the New York Co.

The Ursina & North Fork R. R. is to be extended in a northerly direction into Somerset county, opening up a virgin territory hitherto untapped and will also be extended southerly with a branch up the Whites Creek so as to have a connection with the proposed new line of the Western Maryland road. The said branch is to be extended on up the Yough valley so as to tap the coal fields which are being taken over by the new company. The connection with the B. & O. and the Western Maryland extension will place the new company in a very advantageous position as they will have their own engines and crews to take care of their own business on their own lines and will not be dependent in this respect on the B. & O. or the Western Maryland. The motive power which will most likely be used is the electric third rail system. The several mines now in the combine are to be enlarged to their fullest capacity so as to release a large tonnage immediately and other mines are to be opened up as quickly as the engineers may consider feasible.

The name of the company has not been settled on yet, but the incorporating papers are being prepared under the laws of the State of Delaware and will probably be known a. the West Pennsylvania, Maryland Railroad and Coal Co. It is reported that the average price to be paid for the land taken over is $25 per acre.

The main office of the company will be at No. 1 Broadway, New York, and the vice president, general manager and superintendent will be located in Confluence, where suitable office buildings will be erected for their accommodation. It is reported that all the arrangements pertaining to the taking over of all the properties now held on option, and some yet to be optioned, will all be closed up by April 1st.

Clarkson & Co., the underwriting bankers, are in a position to take over the whole bond issue themselves and will probably do so though the well known bankers, Lee Higginson & Co., of Boston, have asked for half of the allotment.

OUR SOUTHERN LETTER.

If a Man can Stand the Climate of Pennsylvania He Will Have no Trouble with that of North Carolina.

A western Pennsylvania man writes me an interesting letter—interesting for the question it asks. The first question that strikes me is whether people from the North can stand the climate here. That is interesting because it shows what a singular misconception exists in the north as to the climate of the South.

I am of the impression that North Carolina has in some sections the best climate found in the United States, and that impresion comes from a familiarity with the most of the States through actual residence. We never have the extreme heat that is felt in California, but because California was discovered by Pennsylvania people when nobody was figuring on climate no one in Pennsylvania thinks of California climate except to suppose it is the only real good climate in the world. The truth is that the climate beats California completely. We never have the exhausting hot weather that prevails in summer in California, nor the dreadful cold fogs that roll in from the ocean during California nights.

In California I never put my overcoat away summer or winter, for I expect to wear it every evening that I went down town in San Francisco. You can see a man there with his straw hat on at the same that he wears his overcoat, and his neighbor with him may be wearing a fur coat. A man comes up the street with his thin duck coat on in the afternoon, and to go out after supper he puts his overcoat on top of his duck coat. You see women with fans talking with women with furs on.

Here we have a short mild winter and a long agreeable summer, the extreme of heat not great, and not many not days in a season, and the most of them not as uncomfortable as the hot days of summer in Pennsylvania. The most uncomfortable summer temperature I have see in a good while was during a few days in Pittsburg and Philadelphia a couple of years ago in June, and I was glad to get back to North Carolina from the oppressive heat of those places.

Here we have a dry atmosphere, and a dry air is not an uncomfortably hot one. The average man from Pennsylvania kicks at the weather here when he comes. Some do not but many do. That is human nature. When I fall in with a stranger from Pennsylvania, Georgia, Iowa, or any other state, I am disappointed if he does not at once begin to show me how much better things are where he came from. But most of them after they have stayed here a little while confess that they would not go back to the terrible cold winters of the North for anything.

To answer my friend's questions, this is a climate that no man need be afraid of for a minute. The man who can stand Pennsylvania weather need never fear the weather of North Carolina. His health will be better here, and his children will have better health, and his wife will have better health. This is so because they can be out of doors more, and their vitality is not exhausted in fightiug the fierce cold of winter.

This is one of the best watered regions of the world, for it is a sandy country, and the whole country is a gigantic filter. We have a better rainfall than in Pennsylvania, and the rain is better tributed through out the season. Droughts, such as prevailed up there during the summer, our people here cannot understand.

The country in my neighborhood was originally a pine timber region, from which most of the pine has been removed, leaving various sorts of hard wood. The land is slightly hilly, of a sandy character with a clay subsoil, different from any western Pennsylvania soils and must be handled differently,

Cotton is the foremost crop of this section, although to the north of my place fruit is decidedly the leading speciality. But cotton is extending its range, and in a few years I think almost every farm south of mine will be a cotton farm while fruit will continue to grow in favor further northward, as the character of the soil changes in my vicinity, the land to the south having a heavier clay basis and that to the northward more sand.

Other crops that are raised are hay, in which we can beat Pennsylvania, corn, oats, potatoes and sweet potatoes, peanuts and various things.

The best section of the State for a man to go depends wholly on his individual likes. I like this section better than any other. Up toward Charlotte and Greensboro more wheat and grain is raised, partly because that section is out of the cotton belt and partly because it is better adapted to grain. Farther south more trucking is done; largely because the sand is warm and early. To my notion the best farm section of the State is the land in the county adjoining my county or perhaps the next county beyond, but as the ground gets lower down that way I do not like it quite so well.

Then I like to live where I do because there are a lot of people here from Pennsylvania, where I came from, and I had my feet wet too often in the muddy waters of the Allegheny river to wholly forget the land that grew up with me. I wouldn't let my Pennsylvania friend infer that I am not content with my Southern neighbors, for he will never find a more considerate and kindly people than these about us who are native to the State. And that can be said of every Southern community I was ever in and I have been a citizen of two different Southern States and a resident of several.

Farms sell for almost any price, from five dollars an acre for wild land up to a hundred, or from about the same price for pieces with patches cleared up to thousands. Good farms as a rule are not for sale. The reason is obvious. The man who owns them would rather have his farm than be obliged to go out to make a new one.

Now this is the way I have answered the man. And in addition I told him that he must come here, if he comes, expecting to find farming different than he finds it in Pennsylvania, and prepared to learn new ways and new customs in dealing with his crops. If he will come and see for himself he will get the only correct ideas of the possibilities for him. It is not a question of what the country will do, but of whether he will like a country different from the one he is accustomed to and where methods are different. Incidentally he must also consider whether his family will take kindly to moving to a new country. This disease they call homesickness. I have seen it in pretty severe form at times and while it does not often prove fatal, it does sometimes but the worst form of it is where it hangs on and leaves a sequel of discontent and discouragement. You recollect so intelligent a man as General Sheridan said that if he owned perdition and Texas he would rent Texas and live in the other place. Yet Texas is the satisfied home of more people than any other state in America with just five exceptions. So you see it is a matter largely of where you live and what you think of the country.

BION H. BUTLER.

Southern Pines, N. C.

CUPID'S GOLD MINE CLOSED

Postoffice Department Rudely Busts Up Hopes of Many Lovers.

The cold-blooded postoffice inspectors have got to a point where they interfere with the search for soul mates by lonely women, languishing from psychic hunger. There is the case of Alice Peterson, of Johnstown, Pa., who was barred several days ago from the use of the mails merely because she employed modern business methods, including advertising in newspapers, to secure a new husband.

Alice, according to a statement sent out by the postoffice department, now has a perfectly legal husband, but she advertised for another. The cases when Alice's correspondents looked good to her, she wrote asking them to send her the price of getting from Johnstown to their place of residence, and when she got the money she failed to seek the society of her would-be soul mate. She just hung on to the money.

In explanation Alice said she wanted to try, try again, until she found exactly the right man. Then, she declared, she meant to return all the money she had received from the other men and cleave only to the ultimate eligible.

The inspectors had a hard time getting evidence, as the men who sent her money and were then left waiting at the train on which Alice did not come, were reluctant to have their names used in the case. One man was found at Maybury, Pa., who consented to help the inspectors. He sent Alice $7.50 to pay her fare from Johnstown to Maybury, but she never came. Another man living away out at Eugene, Oregon, who claimed to have given up $110 to Alice, also gave the postoffice inspectors a lift.

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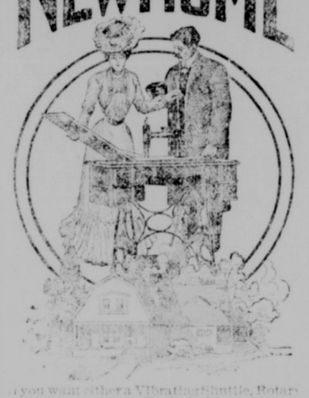

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *8.29 p m

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You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 10, 1910.

BALLOT FRAUDS STIR PUBLIC.

The crooked work of over-zealous Democratic partisan Supervisors in certain counties, encouraged by the Wilson law, which gives wide latitude for tricks, is slowly but surely arousing fair minded men of all parties to the seriousness of the situation. Popular government is today at an end in a number of counties of Maryland, and in other counties there is no longer any restraint upon crooked work, except the character of some supervisors, who will not stoop to unfair methods. The Wilson law enables partisan Supervisors without principle to disfranchise thousands of voters and there is no hope of better things, except an appeal to the manhood of the State to see to it that our elections shall be conducted honestly and fairly in every part of Maryland. The circulation, for public information, of the trick ballot used in Charles county, with a view to arousing public opinion, is effectively bringing home to the people the truthfulness of the charge of fraud and prominent Democrats are joining with Republicans in forming organizations to work to put an end to this disgrace to our State. This is a question far above party—it is one of common honesty and square dealing. The Democratic party cannot carry this load of iniquity, because there are too many adherents of that party who believe in a square deal. When once convinced that all the talk of trick ballots is true, they will make short work of those responsible fof them.

UNDERSTANDING ONE ANOTHER

We have all, perhaps unconsciously, formed estimates of our friends and imagine that we understand them—their tastes, inclinations, disposition and characteristics, and, we might almost say, their idiosyncrasies. We are willing to make allowance for the latter and for the embarrassment caused by some decided eccentricity on the part of a friend by dismissing the subject with the careless comment, "That's only his way; he doesn't mean anything." Often, however, the very trait of character for which we endeavor to apologize really covers a degree of feeling the depths of which we have never sounded. It is not to be denied that we all have our pecularities in greater or less degree; where they spring from and why they have never been conquered is written deep in the hearts only of their possessors, who alone know the secret embarrassment their existence causes and the unavailing efforts made to overcome them. In like manner one person is not always able to read aright another's character in all its essential details. He may understand that character to a certain extent and believe he has read clear through to its very core, but even in this day of enthusiastic friendships and freedom of thought and speech there is scarcely a person, notwithstanding the prodigality of friendship he may bestow, who does not withhold some confidence, or some depth of feeling too sacred even for the most intimate relationship.

WHY THE PUBLIC IS BEGINNING TO WORRY.

The effort made by some of the Democratic leaders to allay public fear in regard to conditions at Annapolis would be more successful if we could forget what has happened in the past. When people have been deceived again and again and still again, you can't expect them to be satisfied because somebody says "there is no need to worry" and insists that "the Democratic party is all right."

Apprehension for instance, that a primary election law may not be passed is based not only upon reports from Annapolis, alleging that certain leaders are bitterly opposed to it, but upon the record of the party in the last Legislature. You can't stop people from worrying by assuring them that "the Democratic party keeps its pledges" when there is staring them in the face evidence that it does nothing of the kind. Never were more explicit pledges given than those of the Democratic party two years ago to enact a State-wide direct primary and to permit the people to indicate by a direct vote their choice for the United States Senate. Both pledges were repudiated boldly and defiantly.

With this exhibit of what a political party can do and will do in the way of breaking pledges, is there cause to wonder that there is fear the same thing will be done again? Certainly distrust is not dispelled by the amazing promptness with which the promise of the party platform to conduct the business of the Legislature without the scandalous extravagance which has heretofore characterized it was broken.

STATE HOUSE DOINGS

The practical politicians who guide the destiny of the Democratic party in this state are indisputably in position to obtain from the controlling majorities of the legislature just what they desire in way of political legislation. The indications are plain that unfair—unscrupulously unfair—legislation of a partisan nature is in process of incubation. It was thought four years ago that the trick-ballot law constituted the limit to which the Democratic bosses will dare to go in their defiant determination to grab the state and make of it a fixed asset for themselves. At the following session, however, this election-stealing scheme was extended to two additional counties, and now there are floating rumors of a purpose in contemplation to push the trick game into other counties. If not by the hook of a general disfranchising law, by the crook of manipulated ballots the Democratic bosses are determined to make their dominance permanent.

More than one-third of the session is over, but scarcely anything in the way of results is apparent. The political legislation will, according to preredent, be rushed through expeditiously when once the supervising powers have determined just what they need in their business. Having let down the bars to the payroll padders, there was no particular reason to expect that the economy propagandism would be given any after-attention. How gratifying and reassuring it is, therefore, to find that some of the House members who voted for that padded payroll grab, involving at least $40,000, have had their scruples stirred over the extravagant overcharges in a printing bill of $198. The State House atmosphere is not exactly surcharged, hovever, with enthusiasm for economy propositions.

Letter From Oklahoma.

KAW CITY, Okla., Jan. 26, 1910.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I am in Oklahoma among the Indians on a pleasure trip. I left Yoder on the 20th and came to Silverdale, Kansas, where I spent a few days with relatives and sight-seeing, leaving Tuesday morning in company with my cousin Philip Lish for Kaw City, Okla., located twenty-five miles south of Silverdale on the Kaw Indian Reservation. We traveled on horseback over the rolling prairie, not seeing any dwelling houses for a distance of fifteen miles, which brought to mind the time when the wily redskins were roaming these same prairies and fighting to keep back the white settlers, but little by little they were forced back until they now have only the land allotted them by the government.

Across the Arkansas river from Kaw City is an Indian village named Washunga, in honor of their head chief. We visited this village and for the first time I saw an Indian in blanket and moccasin. An interesting but not a pretty figure.

We next came to the home of John W. Irons, who came here from Maryland thirty-one years ago, and is now a prosperous farmer and rancher at this place. He farms about 200 acres and grazes over 700 acres, having fifty-one head of horses and mules and at times over five hundred head of Texas cattle. One would never get tired listening to Mr. Irons tell of his adventures and chases on the frontier.

This is an ideal country for the farmer and cattleman: Good water, rich soil and an excellent climate. At present the weather is warm and dry, with an occasional frost. Potatoes, wheat, corn and alfalfa are the principal crops, and each one yields well in this section.

We also called at the home of Jesse Harvey, another Garrett countian, located at Silverdale, Kansas.

While the people in this part of the West are rather rough in their way they are kind hearted and will help any one in need.

We will start on our return trip in about an hour, after spending a couple of very pleasant days in Oklahoma.

My address is Yoder, Kansas.

A. W. KILLIUS.

BITTINGER.

On last Monday morning the mercury stood at twelve degrees below zero at some places in this section, that being the coldest for the winter.

Mrs. Mary Ann Durst, of Negro Mountain, died at the home of her son, Mr. George Durst, on last Sunday evening, aged about seventy-five years.

Miss Lizzie Orendorf, assistant teacher in our public school, was unable to take charge of her school on Monday of this week, on account of illness.

Silas Platter is confined to his bed at this writing by an attack of rheumatism. Dr. Robinson, of Grantsville, is attending him.

William Glotfelty, of near McHenry, was a business caller in this village last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos H. Reckner and their little son John, of North Glade, spent part of last week with friends and relatives at this place.

Miss Laura Fazenbaker has accepted a position in the home of J. Turner Lohr.

Edith, the infant daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Beahm, of this place was taken seriously ill, on Thursday night of last week, but at this writing the child is improving.

C. E. Ellithorpe, Jacob Brenneman and Harry Wiley, of this place, were business visitors to Oakland last week.

Ground Hog day was bright and clear and if his Hogship saw his shadow and hopes to maintain his prestige as a prophet, we will have six weeks yet of winter.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Rathbun, who have been in Baltimore for two weeks, returned home Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. R. had been in a hospital and returns with every indication of a permanent cure.

The scarlet fever and dyphtheria scare in Loch Lynn has all passed away.

The ice harvest at the lake was again resumed Tuesday. About three hundred cars have been loaded for the B. & O. railroad, over one thousand tons stored in the Association ice house and all the private ice houses in the Park and Loch Lynn filled with the finest quality of ice.

Mrs. Adam Long is still quite ill and suffers greatly.

Mr. Levi Echard is still confined to his home from injuries sustained to his hip by a fall on the ice several weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Willett, who have been away most of the winter, have returned to their home in the Park.

Mrs. Nancy J. Haymond, who has been with friends in Fairmont since before the holidays, returned to her home here yesterday.

Nearly four hundred cars of ice, lumber, crossties, mine ties and mine props have been shipped from this station in the past three months.

The mill is still cutting on the timber in the northeastern section of the Park. They expect to finish up by May 1st

Mrs. King, who has resided on Cosey Row since last spring, has purchased the Kerfoot cottage and will soon occupy it.

It is reported that Mr. M. M. Schrock has tendered his resignation as president of the Annual Committee.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature amending the charter of the Mountain Lake Park Community, which is not likely to pass.

Miss Blanche Chance, who has been teaching school in this county near Cranesville, was brought home last week being quite ill. She has so far recovered as to hope to resume teaching next week.

STOYER.

We are still having plenty of snow and cold weather. The young people have been making good use of the skating.

Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Mae Williams, of Gorman.

Mr. N. L. DeBerry and daughter, Lucretia, of Wildell, W. Va., are visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. W. T. Steyer was visiting friends in Blaine last week.

Miss Grace Riley was visiting friends at Kurtz Chapel last Thursday.

Mrs. Tom Wilson left here Saturday morning for Chaffee, W. Va., to be present at the wedding of a friend.

Miss Emma Steyer, who has been ill for the last few days, is slowly improving.

Mr. Chas. Kidd was the guest of his sister, Mrs. A. J. DeBerry, of Deer Park, last Saturday.

The Out-of Sight Cross Tie Co. is working full time.

Mr. J. C. McLoney was seen on our streets the first of the week.

Sheriff Andrew Shartzer was in town last Thursday.

Mr. Dick Boyles, of Philippi, W. Va., is visiting his brother, Mr. Dowden Boyles of this place.

Mr. C. E. Hilleary was in town last week.

Some of our young people attended the series of meetings at Gormania, W. Va.

The diphtheria scare is over. There was only one case here.

Our expert trappers are having great success.

FLATWOODS.

So much coal is being hauled this winter that the mines are unable to supply the demand. Every morning there is a race among the farmers to see which will get to the mines first to load up with coal which has been mined during the night.

Mr. J. L. Englehart and family, of Accident, were visiting at M. L. Fresh's Sunday.

Mr. Luther Keller was calling at Beitzell's Sunday evening.

Mr. Frank Callis and Rev. Jas. W. Beeghly made a business trip to Oakland on last Friday.

The preaching services held at the Bethel by the Rev. Jake Speicher were largely attended owing to the beautiful evenings and good sledding.

Mr. Ervin Fresh has been visiting at M. L. Fresh's during the past week.

Several applicants from this vicinity attended the enumerators examination held at Oakland Saturday.

A spelling bee was held at the Flatwoods school Friday afternoon which showed the progress in orthography made by the students of that school during the winter.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

Subscribe for The Republican.

GORMAN.

Groundhog day passed off here very quietly.

Charley Thompson was hauling a car of lime last week. J. W. King, Ernest Hilleary and Tom Rush were helping him.

Gus Hilleary is at home from school for a few days.

Road Supervisor M. S. Wolf was on this side of the mountain last week repairing bridges.

John L. Harvey was in town one day last week.

J. Pope is hauling lime from the tannery with two teams.

Scott Harvey was in town with a load of potatoes.

Rev. E. P. Idleman is holding a series of meetings here now with favorable results.

T. E. Shillingburg is improving.

Attorney to Commissioners.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners held last week, Mr. George W. Legge, Jr., of Oakland, was appointed attorney to the Board.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

BABTIST.

Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Evangelistic meetings will begin at Deer Park Wednesday, Feb. 16. From Sunday, Feb. 20, the pastor will be assisted by Rev. A. J. Fristre, D. D., of Baltimore, Md.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Attendance Roll.

The following pupils in the Oakland Public Schools were neither late nor absent during January.

U. G. PALMER, Prin.

First Grade—Floyd Johnson, John Nair, George Sanner, Christina Hesen, Mary Virginia Willison, Ruth Davis, Alice Welling, Nellie Naylor, Dorothy Maroney, Ray Cogley, Joseph Hesen, Leon Helbig.

Second Grade—Ella Helbig, Julia Maroney, Vincent Hesen, Paul Ashby, Ruth Welling, Percy Davis, Harry Glotfelty, Willie Giessman, James Carney.

Third Grade—Elizabeth Willison, Ruth Clark, Katie Lauer, Ethel Naylor, Perrin Davis, Alva Johnson, Elizabeth Townshend, Gertrude Carney, Ellen Hesen, Evelyn Cheuvront, Uriel Cheuvront, Floyd Shartzer.

Fourth Grade—Prentiss Porter, Julius Littman, Clarence Dixon, Ada Glotfelty, Winona Wharton, Katherine Porter, Louise Harned, Mary West, Marie Carney, Mildred Dixon, Lillian Helbig, Edgar Helbig.

Fifth Grade—Fred Cogley, Blanche Clark, Margaret Chase.

Sixth Grade—Julia Rowan, Elizabeth Miller, Virginia Mayer, Donald Maffett, Carroll Kelly.

Seventh Grade—Bernadette Hart, Gertrude Walsh, Morris Sincell.

High School—Ruth McRobie, Gertrude Bell, Mary Harsch, Dwight Townshend, Wade Mason, Frederick Thayer, Fred Peddicord, Preston DeBerry, Robert White, Hosmer Cropp, William Scherr, Evelyn Helbig, Harry Weimer, Harold Harned, Walter Dawson, Clarence Murphy.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Dorsey E. Kelley, of Kitzmiller, and Mary Ellen Foust, of Piedmont.

Russell Virgil Knight and Delma Ford, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Milton Savage and Ida Della Savage, both of Sang Run.

Robert Theodore McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, O., and Mabel Davis, of Pennsboro, W. Va.

Simon Lee Kittle and Estie Gertrude Cork, both of Weston, W. Va.

Francis Patrick Wilson, and Roxie Naomi Thomas, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Elmo Fenton Browning, of near Deer Park, and Patrinella Penoarwood Agnes White, of Oakland.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
42-13t Accident, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

Subscribe for the Republican.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Special Bargain in two cast iron Gas Ranges at Naylor's. 3t.

Mr. H. H. Calderwood, of Altamont Springs Farm, was in the city Monday on business.

Mr. James Litzinger, of Grafton, W. Va., was in Oakland Tuesday evening on business.

A breakfast food trust is now in process of formation. Never mind; we can eat sawdust.

Mrs. Joseph E. Harned will entertain a few of her friends this evening at her home on Second street.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, who is spending some time in Oakland, was at Kingwood, W. Va., last Saturday on business.

Mr. W. H. Scott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spent a few days in Oakland this week on business, returning to his home yester afternoon.

Messrs. Max Jarboe and Will Davis were in Cumberland last night where they went to attend the play at the Maryland Theatre.

We are now advised to "get back to the soil" and keep a cow. How long, considering the price of meat, do you suppose we could keep one?

Mr. W. O. Davis, assistant B. & O. agent, made a business trip to Cincinnati, O., last Friday afternoon, returning to Oakland Sunday night.

Fresh Oysters 30c quart at Baumgartner's.

The flag that Peary nailed to the pole is now on exhibition in Cincinnati. What most of us would like to see, however, is the pole he nailed it to.

Miss Katherine Shirer left Oakland Monday morning for Baltimore where she will be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. James W. Ramsey, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilmor S. Hamill were two of the guests present at the Governor's reception held in the Government House at Annapolis Tuesday night.

The teachers and scholars of the Bittinger school are preparing an elaborate and attractive program to celebrate Washington's birthday on the evening of the 22nd.

Rev. J. A. McClelland, who attended the C. E. Convention at Rowlesburg and went from there to Oakland to visit friends, returned home Friday evening.—Grafton Sentinel.

While in Oakland last Saturday attending the examination for census enumerators for District No. 3, Messrs. Thomas Henry Bittinger and C. J. Otto were callers at this office.

All kinds fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

Mrs. Harland Jones of Oakland, was the guest of Mrs. T. E. Cole on Washington street yesterday while enroute to her home from a visit to Mrs. Harry Byers at Philippi.—Grafton Sentinel.

Geo. W. Loar, who accompanied the delegation of boomers to Washington last Thursday, returned home yesterday evening, having stopped off for a few days' visit at his old home in Oakland, Md.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. Allen S. Howell returned to his home near Oakland last Friday from Wheeling where he attended the funeral of his brother, the late Rev. Richard Howell, notice of whose death appeared in this paper last Thursday.

Mrs. G. A. Fraley arrived home yesterday morning from Baltimore, being accompanied by Mr. Fraley who went to that city from here Monday afternoon. Mrs. Fraley is very much improved in health and her home-coming was a happy one for her family and many friends.

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, accompanied by Mrs. Peddicord, left Oakland Monday afternoon for Annapolis, where Mr. Peddicord argued the case of Thomas F. Smouse vs. Morgart in the Court of Appeals yesterday. From Annapolis Mr. and Mrs. Peddicord went to Florida where they will spend two or three weeks.

Mr. U. O. Blocher, of Grantsville, was elected assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Grantsville, succeeding Mr. Henry H. Baker, who recently purchased an interest in a marble yard at Hyndman, Pa., where he will move within a month. Mr. Blocher is a most excellent young man and his selection as Mr. Baker's successor is to be commended.

Miss Ellen Connell was summoned to Baltimore last Thursday evening by a telegram announcing the very serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Dennis Glover, of Hutton, who has been in one of the Baltimore hospitals for several months receiving treatment. Miss Connell was accompanied to Baltimore by her sister, Mrs. Parley DeBerry, of Terra Alta, both of whom will remain in Baltimore indefinitely. Mrs. Glover's condition yesterday was unchanged.

The Misses Miller entertained a number of their friends at flinch last Friday evening at their home, the Commercial. Delicious refreshments were served and the evening was a most enjoyable one for their guests.

Last Thursday morning a special train carrying President Willard and other officials high up in the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, passed throught Oakland on an inspection trip of the lines of the company west. Wednesday night was spent at Deer Park by the party, the special train being sidetracked there late Wendesday evening.

We publish today the appointments of road supervisors made by the County Commissioners at the meeting of that body last week. The list numbers about one hundred and sixtv and these appointees will be required to fill bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. Clerk A. G. Ross is now engaged in preparing the necessary papers for the appointees to be forwarded to them as soon as possible.

The preacher didn't use these words exactly but this is what he meant in rebuking his congregation as to their confidence in their own surety of reaching the pearly gates: The way a lot of people are living in the church you would naturally think they had a through ticket to Heaven in a Pullman palace car and were waiting for the porter to wake them up when they head into the yards of the New Jerusalem. But many of them will be sidetracked with a hot box sure.

Sunday was the stormiest day of the winter, in this section of the country at least, when the wind approached a hurricane and was accompanied by snow and biting cold. As a consequence services in the various churches were attended by very few worshippers. Sunday night was the coldest of the year, the thermometer going as low as five or six below zero, resulting in the freezing and bursting of innumerable water pipes in dwellings and other buildings. In some cases serious damage was averted by property owners shutting off the water before nightfall.

At the examination for census enumerators, conducted in Oakland last Saturday by Postmaster Peddicord, forty-one applicants for the fourteen positions to be filled in Garrett county were present, a number being here from each of the several districts of the county. The examination was much more severe than was anticipated by the applicants, some of whom consumed the full three hours' time allotted for filling out the schedules prepared by the Census Bureau. The examination was conducted in the Knights of Pythias lodge room and the rules governing it were very severe.

Sunday Morning Sermons.

A series of Sunday morning sermons, preparatory to Easter will be introduced in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, February 13th, as follows:

Feb. 13—"Christ the Way," Jno. 14:6.

Feb. 20—"Christ the Truth," Jno. 14:6.

Feb. 27—"Christ the Life," Jno. 14:6.

Mar. 6—"The Place of Christ in Modern Thought," Jno. 6:68.

Mar. 13—"The Heavenly Magnet," Jno. 12:32.

Mar. 20—"It Is Finished," Jno. 19:30.

Mar. 27—Easter Service.

We cordially invite the public to all these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Tuesday morning with all the judges present the semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court convened when the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration were issued to Orpha Lowman on the estate of Victor Lowman; to David E. Root on the estate of George R. Root; to John P. Miller on the estate of Catharine Miller.

The first and final account of Thomas K. Harvey, executor of Emily S. Perry, late of Garrett county, was ratified

Miss Nellie M. Broadwater was appointed guardian of Russell Broadwater and other minor children of the late Noah Broadwater.

ROAD FOREMAN INJURED.

While at Work Clearing Away a Wreck at Altamont Sunday Afternoon.

Ill luck seems to be following in the wake of the Baltimore and Ohio railway trackmen, as a number within the past two weeks have been killed and seriously injured.

The last victim of the god of ill fortune was Foreman Henry Schmidt, of Altamont, who was very seriously hurt last Sunday afternoon while in the performance of his duties superintending the clearing away of a wreck of two engines which occurred at Altamont that day. Mr. Schmidt was assisting his men to remove a rail on the track when it slewed around and struck him over the right eye, inflicting a deep wound and producing a slight concussion of the brain. He was attended by Dr. Henry McComas. For two or three days following the accident his condition was quite serious, but from last reports he is well on the road toward recovery.

Honor Roll of Bittinger School.

The following named pupils of the Bittinger school made an average of 90 per cent in daily recitations and merited 100 per cent in deportment for January, 1910:

Fourth Grade—Lena Keller, Lester Bittinger, Austin Bittinger, Allan Stanton.

Fifth Grade—Ruth Beahm, Estelle Beahm, Verna Wiley, Cora Bittinger, Edna Wiley, Lester Hetrick, Leroy Emory, Dewey R. Wiley, Clark Snyder.

Sixth Grade—George Stark, Charley Wiley, Chauncey Broadwater, Columbus Oester, Clarence Oester.

Seventh Grade—Leonora Wiley, Myrtle Emory, Naomi Orendorf, Mary Oester, Harrison Wiley, Clyde Broadwater.

J. C. BEAHM, Prin.

New Drug Store for Oakland.

Messrs. Stuart F. Hamill and Thomas A. Gonder have completed arrangements for the opening of a pharmacy in the Litzinger building on Second street. The store will be in charge of Mr. Gonder, who is a practical druggist and who will devote his time to the business. The necessary furniture is now being made and the store will be open for business within three or four weeks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Jan. 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 69,016 76
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		24,990 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		663 82
Bonds, securities, etc		9,974 80
Banking house, furniture and fixture		10,455 95
Other Real Estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		219 12
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers		54 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents		13,461 57
Checks and other Cash Items		74 50
Notes of other National Banks		565 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents		117 88
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$6,490 40	
Legal tender-notes	100 00	6,590 40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation)		1,249 50
Total		$137,833 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	7,000 00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	333 58
National Bank Notes outstanding	24,990 00
Due to other National Banks	271 65
Individual deposits suojest to check	80,039 11
Cashier's checks outstanding	198 96
Total	$137,833 30

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day 7th of day February, 1910.

SUE R. LAUGHLIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. A. SMITH, LEWIS C. BRAY, WADE SAPP, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank,

AT OAKLAND,

In the state of Maryland, at the close of business, January 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$284,082 18
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc		137,290 00
Banking house, Furniture, and Fixtures		14,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,215 22
Due from State Banks and Bankers		628 88
Due from approved Reserve Agents		31,864 95
Checks and other Cash Items		283 50
Notes of other National Banks		240 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Cents		465 61
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$22,919 95	
Legal-tender notes	4,290 00	27,209 95
Due from U. S. Treasurer		2,500 00
Total		$550,280 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Undivided Profits less expenses and taxes paid	3,558 06
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,500 00
Due to other National Banks	718 03
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	104 01
Dividends unpaid	120 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	184,799 52
Time Certificates of deposit	221,069 12
Cashier's Checks outstanding	411 55
Total	$550,280 29

State of Maryland, County of Garrett,

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of February, 1910.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT, G. S. HAMILL, JOHN M. DAVIS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Jan. 31, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$110,310 37
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		227 05
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		66,018 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		907 81
Due from State Banks and Bankers		261 51
Due from approved reserve agents		12,296 03
Checks and other cash items		434 32
Notes of other National Bn'ks		610 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		115 68
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 2,665 50	
Legal-tender notes	5,480 00	8,145 50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,250 00
Total		$233,409 69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	6,706 12
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Dividends unpaid	149 00
Individual deposits subject to check	44,937 91
Time certificates of deposit	105,616 66
Total	$233,409 69

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, Orval A. Welch, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of February, 1910.

R. M. HOLMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: L. E. FRIEND, W. W. SAVAGE, D. S. CUSTER, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First Natinal Bank,

AT OAKLAND,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Jan. 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$166,005 28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,077 57
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S, Deposits		1,000 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		3,500 00
Bonds, securities, etc		13,634 57
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,056 04
Due from State Banks and Bankers		30 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents		19,264 93
Checks and other Cash Items		38 71
Notes of other National Banks		2,500 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents		215 84
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$13,633 00	13,633 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation		2,500 00
Total		$317,453 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	212 87
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,500 00
Due to other National Banks	208 36
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	61 81
Due to Trust companies and Savings Banks	320 66
Dividends unpaid	174 00
Individual deposits subject to check	184,524 01
Time certificates of deposit	6,210 92
Cashier's checks outstanding	240 49
United States deposits	1,000 00
Total	$317,453 13

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of February, 1910.

JAMES P. TREACY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: F. A. THAYER, A. G. STURGISS, E. H. SINCELL, Directors.

ORDER NISI.

Elijah J. M. Button vs. Emily Welch and others.

No. 1639 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 2nd day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H Sincell, Attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of March, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of February.

The reports states the amount of sale to be $200.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

William S. Yoder, et al. vs. Norman Schrock, et al.

No. 1638 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 28th day of January in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by William S. Yoder, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of March, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $5,588.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CAPITAL 50.0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

ESTABLISHED 1884 — ESTIMATES GLADLY GIVEN

STEAM AND HOT WATER Heating

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring

Stoves, Fixtures, Mill Supplies.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

WORK GUARANTEED — PRICES RIGHT

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., January 13, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, January 31, 1910,

the same being a continuation of of the January meeting and for the purpose of appointing Road Supervisors. Then on February 1st and 2nd corrections and appeals on assessments will be heard.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

DEMOCRATS HAVE BOLD SCHEME TO GRAB STATE

Believing That the Supreme Court would Uphold Their Action.

The boldest scheme that has yet been advanced by the Democratic party to grab an election in Maryland was made known Friday by former State Senator Marion V. Brewington, of Wicomico county, who is in Annapolis in the interest of another disfranchising amendment.

The new scheme is nothing less than to take over the election two years hence, at which a governor will be named, in addition to a dozen or more important state officers, by refusing to register any negro voter in any part of the state, in direct defiance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

The plan made known by Senator Brewington is said to be without a doubt the boldest of all of those the Democratic party has yet considered, and although Senator Brewington admits that the leaders haven't yet come around to his way of thinking, it is not at all unlikely that it will be adopted.

The first move in this gigantic scheme is to postponed the general registration of voters, which the law requires shall take place this year, until October of 1911. That will mean only a month before election and too late for the Republican managers to take the matter to the Court of Appeals. Then if it is taken after the election it will be too late, for the grab will have been made and there will be no possible way of rectifying a great wrong.

In outlining his plan in detail Former Senator Brewington showed that the right of the negro to vote in Maryland under the Fifteenth Amendment will be put squarely up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and he believes that it will be decided in favor of this state, in view of the fact that Maryland never ratified the amendment.

The Supreme Court, according to Senator Brewington, has always side-stepped that question, and he believes that it is just waiting for an opportunity to decide that negroes have not the right of suffrage in those states which never ratified the amendment. If that is done, every state South of Mason and Dixon line will be forever rid of the negro vote, a thing which the Democratic managers in Maryland have been trying to bring about for years.

"The great stroke will be to postpone the general registration," declared Senator Brewington Friday. "If that registration takes place in October, 1911, and it can be accomplished in three weeks, we will then have the state in our own hands. If the Democratic managers will adopt my suggestion we will then refuse to register any negro voter in any part of the state.

"The election will then, therefore, be conducted without a negro vote, and if the Republicans take the matter to the Court of Appeals and the election is declared void we will still be the winner. The Court of Appeals cannot order a new election, and as we control the State Senate, it will name the governor, by reason of the election being declared void by the Court of Appeals, and the Senate and the House of Delegates have the authority to say who shall sit in those bodies."

The boldness of former Senator Brewington's scheme almost took the Democratic leaders off their feet when it was suggested by him to them. But now, it is said, they are becoming reconciled to it and are looking upon it more favorably. Senator Brewington declared Friday that he wished he was back of this legislature for one day; that there would then be no question of what the Democrats would do.

Subscribe for The Republican.

FROM OLD KENTUCKY

If you had asked Mr. Harry Sothern why he was spending his vacation at Port Natal, South Africa, he would have gravely told you that the Kentucky summer climate did not suit his health because it was too hot, and you might have suspected that the colonel was guying you, and you would probably have been right. Nevertheless the colonel would have been telling you the exact truth. Kentucky had become too warm for him. The immediate cause of this warmth in his old home was a slight disagreement with another gentleman during a game of cards, in the course of which he had been forced to use his pistol in order that the other gentleman might not use his.

Mr. Sothern had had the good luck to come out in a steamer chartered by the British government for the transportation of supplies to Africa. On the way out he had cultivated the acquaintance of the officer in charge with an assiduity that can be appreciated only by those who have made a long voyage in a supply ship. At first that gentleman, a lieutenant in her majesty's service, did not respond cordially to these advances. He changed his mind a few days later. He was practicing with his pistol at the time with indifferent success.

Harry Sothern, who had been watching him, suggested that his aim was too deliberate. The lieutenant turned quickly and handed the revolver to his critic, who showed him how it ought to be done. When they reached Natal the lieutenant introduced him to the people whom it was desirable for him to know. Just at this time the Matabele war was "on." After weeks of waiting he got his permit to join a bullock train which was on the way to the front, where the fighting was going on.

The main division of the British South African corps had just defeated a division of the Matabele army at Kraal and had set fire to the villages around that place. Captain Williams, with about thirty-five men, while pursuing the enemy, was led into an ambush and found himself cut off from all chance of escape in a small plain surrounded by foothills fairly swarming with the enemy. There was absolutely no chance for him. The pass by which they had entered was already occupied by the enemy. There was nothing to do but wait for help or annihilation. He dismounted his men in the middle of the plain among a clump of bushes and small trees. The natives circled around out of range, indulging in what seemed to be a war dance.

"When I get out of this," began Harry Sothern, "I'm going into the undertaking business. There seems to be a good field for it here."

An old sergeant near by replied: "Oh, no; you're not! When you get out of this you're going to heaven if you've been a good boy. If these devils leave enough of you, you'll be a fit subject for undertaking yourself."

Harry did not reply. He had taken off his coat and was rolling it up to put under the head of a young ensign who had been wounded as they entered the pass and whom Sothern, amid a shower of assagais and bullets, had thrown across his saddle and had then galloped after the rest. He could see now that the boy was dying, and it gave him a great throb of pity and of rage against those who had done it. He wondered if the boy knew his condition.

A few minutes later the young soldier was dead. Harry gently laid the boy's head back upon the ground and then picked up his Winchester with an oath. The natives were advancing all around them with continuous shouting and beating of shields. The English soldiers were picking off the Matabele warriors with a certainty and precision that nothing could withstand. The natives broke and fled. With a ringing cheer the men sprang to their feet and fired and cheered together. Harry Sothern staggered back with a bullet in his thigh.

Captain Williams helped his men move the wounded to a more sheltered spot behind the trees. Harry objected to the arrangement for himself, saying: "Don't bother about moving me back. Just turn me over so I can shoot. I've got an engagement to kill half a dozen niggers yet."

The captain laughed. Then, turning to his men and for the first time speaking to them as equals, he said, "Gentlemen, let's sing 'God Save the Queen.'"

Across the valley to the savages, who were waiting like vultures for their prey, there floated the sound of the national song from the throats of men who knew they would never sing it again. A Matabele chief who was captured a few weeks later says that the 6,000 savages stood awe bound for a moment before the handful of men who were teaching them so easily how not to be afraid of death. He says that as they came across the valley for the attack he could see a man in epaulets (the captain evidently) taking the loaded rifles from a wounded soldier who was lying beside him loading them as fast as the captain emptied them. And he saw, too, a man in civilian's clothes—the same man who had jumped off his horse to pick up a wounded man as they entered the valley—lying on his face and firing very rapidly. And every time he fired a savage fell dead. Soon the crackcrack of the Winchesters ceased, and there was nothing left to show for the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race but a hundred Matabele warriors who failed to join in the war dance that followed.—William McLeod Raine in Denver News.

PREVENTION OF FIRES.

How to Avoid Them by Taking Proper Precautions.

Avoid matches whose heads readily snap off. Scores of deaths and destroyed homes are traceable to this cause.

Liquid stove polishes of the kind sold by fakers are nearly always dangerous. Furniture polish should be used with great care too.

All cloths used in rubbing polished floors should be burned away from the house. Neither should they be thrown carelessly around at any time, as there is danger of spontaneous combustion.

Cleaning compounds are always dangerous. Never use benzine, gasoline or like fluids in any room where there is artificial light. These oils are extremely volatile, and their fumes catch fire at a great distance, the flames traveling back to the source. Explosions and scattered fire are the result.

Never drape a mantel near a gas jet or a stove. Be careful that no portieres or curtains are so hung that they can blow against the flame. Many fires are due to such carelessness.

When you retire for the night see that all the doors in the house are closed. Open doors create a draft. Danger from a dumb waiter may be minimized by seeing that it is tightly closed at night.

When open fireplaces are in use the bricks of the hearth should be imbedded in cement and should not rest on wood. Each hearth should have a fine wire screen shield to prevent sparks flying on rugs or carpets.

How to Roast a Small Pig.

Lay a nicely dressed pig in a tub of cold water all night. In the morning change the water and let it remain until it is time to roast it. Then wipe it dry, rub the inside well with sage, cayenne and salt mixed and stuff it with a dressing made of breaderumbs, salt pork chopped fine, pepper, salt, sweet marjoram and an egg. It should be roasted on a spit before the fire; but, lacking convenience for this mode, the pig must be placed (the feet turned under) on a rack in the dripping pan with some water in which are some sprigs of sage and marjoram tied in muslin. Keep it well floured until half done; then take it out, wipe off the flour, return it to the oven and baste well with butter, repeating this several times until the pig is roasted. Serve on a large platter with a potato or small ear of unhusked green corn in its mouth. The herbs may be taken from the dripping pan, the gravy thickened with flour and seasoned to taste with pepper and salt. Then serve in a boat. Allow three hours for roasting.

How to Lacquer Brass Bedsteads.

A valuable suggestion was given by a dealer concerning the keeping of brass bedsteads and all brass fixtures in as beautiful condition as when new. It is a trade secret and is used by all who deal in brass fittings. Nearly all brasswork when sent out is lacquered to prevent corrosion and to avoid the labor of frequent polishing. This lacquer is gum shellac dissolved in alcohol. This makes a thin varnish which is applied with a small brush. Ten cents' worth of shellac made thin with the alcohol will lacquer your bed, and an ordinary workman can do the work in an hour, and your bed will look as good as it would if sent to the factory, which would cost several dollars.

How to Open Sugar Bags Easily.

Place the bag of sugar in front of you right side up, with the chain stitch at the left. With a pair of scissors cut one stitch on the plain side. Now take one end from the front, between the thumb and finger of the right hand, and one end on the back, between the thumb and finger of the left hand. Pull on them at the same time and the entire length will come out. If you wish the bag for any other use turn wrong side out and remove all the stitching the same way. Be sure and have the chain stitch at the left.

How to Make Charcoal Tablets.

Some charcoal tablets that may be made at home to sweeten the breath are composed of half an ounce of willow charcoal, half an ounce of saccharine and an ounce and a half of unsweetened chocolate and a quarter of a dram of powdered vanilla. These are mixed and made into a paste with pure gum arabic mucilage. The mixture then is broken into bits and left to dry.

How to Fireproof Paper.

To make paper fireproof, whether written, printed, painted or stamped as for hangings, dip it in strong alum water—a saturated solution—and dry thoroughly. Test after the first dipping. If it burns, dip and dry again. Neither color nor quality will be in the least affected; on the contrary, rather improved. Title deeds and insurance policies can be preserved this way.

How to Extract a Splinter.

When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation will disappear.

How to Clean Milk Jars.

Milk jars in which the milk has soured can be most quickly cleaned by putting first under the cold water spigot, then filling with hot water in which has been dissolved a liberal amount of washing soda.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

FEDERATION VALUE

The Church Militant's Surrender to the Church Triumphant.

"Say ye not, A Federation, to all them to whom this people shall say, A Federation; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid" (Isaiah viii, 12).

Brooklyn, Feb. 6.—The fourth and final meeting for the consideration of doctrinal surrenders necessary to Church Federation was held today, Brooklyn's largest auditorium, the Academy of Music, being crowded. Pastor C. T. Russell, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, delivered the address as follows:—

Having viewed during the past three Sundays what the leading denominations would need to sacrifice in the interest of Federation, we come today to the final discussion of this series—The Church Militant and Triumphant and her interest in the Federation movement. Let us endeavor to take so broad a view of this subject that there will be no room for disagreement on the part of true Christians of any denomination.

Unnecessary as it may be to explain to this large and intelligent audience the significance of our topic, The Church Militant and The Church Triumphant, I must think beyond the thousands present of the millions who to-morrow will receive reports of this discourse from that great channel of the world's progress, the Secular Press. Hence I explain that the term Church Militant signifies the Church in warfare, struggling with the powers of evil, while the Church Triumphant signifies the Church victorious, glorious, joined with her Lord, the Heavenly Bridegroom, as his Bride and Queen in the great Millennial Kingdom soon to bless and uplift the world of mankind. I should further add that while in this discussion we have considered the various denominations of Christendom and their creeds, we must today ignore all human systems and creeds. We must take the broad, general ground of the Scriptures and recognize only one Church.

Nor may we make the mistake of saying that the one Church is one Sect. No sect, no denomination, however great and influential and numerous and rich, either in sordid or historic wealth, can be conceded the right to appropriate the name which our Lord gave to all truly his disciples. Surely none of us is sectarian enough to dispute this premise. We must learn to recognize the Church of Christ from the same viewpoint as does the Head of the Church. We must learn the force of St. Peter's words to Cornelius, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him" (Acts x, 34, 35).

Taking, therefore, the Scriptural view of the Church, we recognize it as the "Body of Christ" of many members, over which he is the Head. It is composed of consecrated followers of Christ irrespective of all denominational lines—those who, turning from sin, accept Jesus as their Redeemer, through whom they have forgiveness of sins and reconciliation to the Father—those who have become disciples of Christ, taking up their cross to follow him and who have received the begetting of the holy Spirit. Who could dispute that these are the Church of Christ? Who shall say that they must belong to this Communion or that, or lose their relationship to the Head, Christ Jesus? The apostles never referred to Baptist Christians, Methodist Christians, Catholic Christians, Presbyterian Christians, etc., but merely to these whom we have described and whom they styled saints—"the Church of the living God, whose names are written in heaven" (Hebrews xii, 23; I Timothy iii, 15). Let us keep strictly within the lines of God's Word and avoid the errors of the past. Let us today consider this Church as the Church Militant and prospectively the Church Triumphant.

The Church Militant.

If we all agree that we have before our minds the real Church, the Church of the New Testament, let us notice that there is a nominal Church also and that we are not competent to fully determine which are the real and which are the nominal Christians except by the test which our Lord has given—"by their fruits ye shall know them." While the real Church of fully consecrated believers, faithful to the Lord and his Word and the principles of righteousness, is represented by a very small number, there is a nominal Church related thereto as is a shell to the kernel of a nut. The nominal Church includes those whose manner or whose attendance on worship implies a relationship to Christ without having gone the length of a full faith-acceptance of him in sacrifice, perhaps without having fully turned from sin even in their hearts, and without having made a full consecration to serve the Lord. This nominal class may be subdivided into believers who are favorably disposed toward Christ and righteousness; others who regard the Church as merely a moral club designed for social and moral benefit or influence upon the world, by counteracting sinful influences; still others, bitter at heart, sinful and selfish, having no faith whatever in Jesus and no care whatever for morality and using the name of Christ hypocritically, merely as a garment to deceive, that they may the better gain their ends. Thus we find the nominal Church to consist of:—

(1) Hypocrites; (2) Moralists; (3) Indifferents; (4) Seekers after godliness; (5) The true Church, "the sanctified in Christ Jesus" (I Corinthians, i, 2)—"members of the Body of Christ"—prospective members of the Church Triumphant.

Fightings Without and Within.

Every member of "the Church of the first-born" was called "to suffer with Christ" that he may be also later glorified with him in the Millennial Kingdom. Only those who will stand the test of faithfulness under sufferings, trials, crosses, self-sacrifices, have the promise of sharing with Christ the glories of the Church Triumphant. "If we be dead with him, we shall also live with him; if we suffer with him, we shall also reign with him; if we deny him, he also will deny us" (II Timothy ii, 11, 12).

But why should the Church fight? Is she not commended to live peaceably with all? Are not Christians exhorted to war not with carnal weapons and to be smitten on both cheeks, rather than to return evil for evil? Where, then, comes in the fight? Who are the foes? Surely none would assail a non-resistant!

We reply that the facts do not bear out that suggestion. Our Lord and his apostles were peaceable and non-resistant, obedient to kings and laws, and yet they suffered violent deaths, as well as stripes and imprisonment. They had their names cast out as evil. And those who persecuted and maligned them verily thought that they did God service. All who follow in the Lord's footsteps must expect similar treatment, because, as Jesus said, "The servant is not greater than his Lord." "Marvel not, if the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you" (John xviii, 18, 19). The Master said, "The darkness hateth the light," which explains why the chief religionists of his time, being of wrong condition of heart, instigated his crucifixion. They were of the darkness, living outwardly holy, while in heart they were far from consecrated to God. The very holding up of the torch of Truth was painful to them, reproved them and excited their animosity. Human nature is the same today. Notwithstanding the fact that heretic-roasting has become unpopular and intolerable to the world, there are methods of privately and symbolically roasting, slashing, wounding and killing practised by those estranged from God, though sometimes highly esteemed of men and wearing vestments only slightly less glorious than those worn by Caiaphas and Pilate.

"Who Scourgeth Every Son."

The Scriptures explain that there is a two-fold reason why Jesus and all of his followers are required to suffer for righteousness' sake.

(1) It is requisite to their own character-development that they should not only profess absolute loyalty to God and to Truth, but that this loyalty should be put to the test. Thus we read of our Lord that though "holy, harmless, undefiled," he was proved perfect in his loyalty by the things which he endured—by his obedience even unto death, even the ignominious death of the cross. The same principle, the Scriptures assure us, operates in connection with all whom God is now calling to be Emmanuel's associates in the Millennial Kingdom. They must suffer with him if they would reign with him. They must walk in his steps (Galatians v, 11; vi, 12; II Thessalonians i, 5; II Timothy i, 12; ii, 9, 12; iii, 12).

(2) These experiences are designed of God to qualify us to be judges of the world during the Millennial Age—that the Christ, Head and Body, may be merciful and faithful towards the people of earth. Likewise it is proper that the world should know that its judges have thus been tempted and tried, and are able to sympathize with them in their weaknesses and in their endeavors for righteousness—and more willing to help them up, up, up to human perfection than to consign them to the Second Death.

Although this conflict has lasted for more than eighteen centuries it has not been long for any single individual. With the Master himself the test period was only three and a half years. On the whole, as compared with eternity, the entire Gospel Age Sacrifice, as the Master said, is but "a little while." And as for the afflictions and testings themselves, St. Paul gives the proper thought, saying, that at most they are "the afflictions but for a moment and not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us," the overcomers (Romans viii, 18).

The Church Triumphant.

The Church in glory and in power will contain no hypocrites and no merely nominal Christians—only the true, the saintly, the "sanctified in Christ Jesus." Nevertheless it will be composed of two classes, as illustrated by the Priests and the Levites in the type. (1) Jesus glorified, the antitypical High Priest, and his faithful footstep followers, the antitypical under-priesthood—otherwise his "Bride." Together these are styled a Royal Priesthood or a Kingdom of Priests. St. Paul tells us that Melchizedek, who was a priest upon his throne, merely typified the Church Triumphant—Head and Body—The Christ, "A priest forever after the order of Melchizedek"—a priest upon his throne. During the Millennial Age that glorious Priest, Head and Members, will bless and uplift, rule and judge, the world of mankind, with a view to recovering as many as possible, as many as will obey him, from the ruin of sin and death. During the thousand years of the Melchizedek reign all the families of the earth will be blessed with opportunities of return to human perfection and to earthly Paradise. The willing and obedient will be destroyed in the Second Death. At the close of the Millennium, Christ's Mediatorial Kingdom will terminate.

As the Levites were much more numerous than their brethren, the priests, so there is another class in the Church corresponding—styled "a great company, whose number no man knoweth," in that they were not specially predestinated. These less earnest, less zealous than the faithful "little flock," will reach a plane of glory through tribulation also, but with less joy. These, we are told, will be with the Bride as her companions. As Levites they will serve God in his temple, but not be members of the temple class, the Priesthood. These will have palm branches and be before the Throne, while the Royal Priesthood will have crowns and be in the throne as members of the Body of Christ.

The Church Militant's Surrender.

All the soldiers of the cross, experiencing fightings without and within against the powers of sin and darkness and their own weaknesses, surely long for the time of their "change" in the "First Resurrection." They long for the time when this mortal shall put on immortality; when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption; when we shall be like our Redeemer and see him as he is and share his glory. Gladly, therefore, do all of God's consecrated people wait for the blessed change promised at our Lord's Second Coming, when that which is sown in weakness shall be raised in power; when that which is sown in dishonor shall be raised in glory; when that which is sown an animal body shall be raised a spiritual body (I Corinthians xv, 42-44, 53, 54). Surely such, having prayed, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as in heaven," are waiting for the King and God's time for establishing his Kingdom for the blessing of the world. No wonder the Apostle wrote of these, "Ourselves also, which have the first-fruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our Body"—the Body of Christ, the Church, through the power of the "First Resurrection" change. This will be our *glad surrender* to the Church Triumphant, when we shall hear the Master's voice saying, "Well done, good and faithful servants; enter ye into the joys of your Lord. You have been faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over many things"—participants in the Millennial Kingdom glory and its dominion of earth for the uplifting of mankind (I Corinthians vi, 2; Revelation ii, 26).

Union or Federation—Which?

I ask you, my hearers, and indirectly I ask the millions of my larger congregation whom I address weekly through the public prints,—What advantage will accrue to the Church Militant through the on-coming Federation? I reply that great advantage will come to the saintly few, not in the manner expected, but along the lines of the Divine promise that "All things shall work together for good to them that love God—to the called according to his purpose." The Church Federation, which the Scriptures distinctly show us will be effected, will include the various classes already indicated:—(1) Hypocrites; (2) Moralists; (3) Followers afar off; (4) Saints.

But in the Federation the Moralists and Higher Critics will be dominant forces. The saintly will less than ever be in evidence and appreciated. The outward and apparent success of the Federation will seem wonderful for a moment, but the results will be disastrous.

The saintly few, guided by God's Word and holy Spirit, will awaken to the true situation and become separated from the nominal mass. Their misguided hopes as respects the bringing about of a spiritual Kingdom on earth will be thoroughly shattered, and, more than ever, they will look to the Lord as the source of help and wait for his Kingdom to come through the Redeemer's advent and the Resurrection "change."

In a word, God's saintly people need no outward Federation, even as they need no creedal fences. So far as these are concerned, the sooner all barriers between them are leaped and they come together as members of one body, joined to the one Heavenly Head and Lord, the better. Let Churchianity produce its Federation and see its folly and failure, as outlined in our text. But let the saints of God draw near to him and to each other in spiritual Union and realize to the full the meaning of the Apostle's words, "One faith; one Lord; one baptism"—one "Church of the Living God whose names are written in heaven." This condition cannot be attained through outward bonds, but can be attained only through drinking into the one Spirit obtainable through the proper understanding of the Word of God.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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Truxton King

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The Opening Chapters of this remarkable romance will

APPEAR IN THIS PAPER SOON

IN CHARGE.

An Amateur Who Kept a Hotel and Made a Mistake.

By FRANK H. SWEET.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

"Dear Phil—Mighty glad to hear from you and to know you're at leisure and contemplating a visit east. Start at once. I fired the letter as a chance shot, for I remembered you wrote to some of your people at that place.

"Seems odd we've never heard a thing of each other in all these twenty-five years. But never mind. I feel just as ready for a lark as I did when I said goodby on the college campus, and I know you do.

"Now to business. I'm mighty sorry, but a whole lot has happened since I wrote you that letter seven days ago. My people are off pasturing in Europe, and I'd planned for us to have the whole summer together.

"But now I am cabled that my wife has been picked up by brigands in some of the old wornout mountains and that I must hurry over with a ransom.

"It will take some money, and, what's worse, a whole lot of time, and, what's still worse, I shall not be able to see you till after I get back.

"I remember you were a pretty good fellow to take hold of things, but not very good in arranging circumstances to your own advantage, so I don't suppose you've prospered much.

"I have, in the hotel business, and think we can make your visit of mutual advantage. I have 300 guests already in the house and 500 booked for later arrival, and there's a good manager for practical details, but not for the social side. You used to be great on that line.

HE BEGAN TO SEEK OUT GRACIE TO ENTERTAIN HER.

"Now I'm going to ask you to fill my chair until I get back—in fact, make it sort of compulsory—for I must take the steamer this afternoon. There will not be any real work, understand, only just to have a good time with the guests. Mr. Burke, the manager, will be looking for you. Start at once. And, oh, yes, there'll be no expense to you, of course, and if things go right there'll be something handsome when I return. Your old chum, BILL.

"P. S.—I have a little girl off at school whom I'll not have time to see. She'll not be any trouble, of course, but I'd like you to keep a general oversight of her. She'll be home for the summer vacation in a few days. Ta-ta. BILLY."

Philip Cudahay, just from college and recently come into possession of his father's millions, had commenced the letter with perplexed face; he ended it with a laugh.

"Evidently thinks I am my father," he thought, "and just as evidently, from our home address being in the country, considers him a small farmer of limited means. H'm!" He drew a letter from a pigeonhole in his desk. It was the one he had received seven days before and read:

"Phil Cudahay, Oakwoods, Md.:

"Are you still living, and could you arrange to make a visit east?

"BILLY BLACKWELL."

Phil's answer to this had been equally brief and to the point: "Certainly. Am contemplating a visit east even now. What'll you have?"

"Don't seem as if I ought to take advantage of it," he said, still grinning, as he thrust the letter back into its pigeonhole, "but it would be a lark to run a big hotel with a capable manager to hold the reins. The child would be the real trouble, though I've been told I have a way with children.

"H'm! I can't write and say father is dead, and the thing is jammed down into my pocket, with the owner already out of sight, and my idea of the man from his letter is that he didn't tell Manager Burke a thing except that a Phil Cudahay would have charge.

"I could be twenty or eighty, with any old size or looks, so long as the name proves up. H'm! I'll do it."

Hotel Amberset was seven miles from the nearest railroad point and reached by stage.

A number of people were in the same car, apparently guests for the hotel, but only one child.

He wondered if it could be Blackwell's daughter. He hoped not, for the child was peevish looking and evidently mischievous. Having charge of her would be a task as onerous as unpleasant.

With her was a young woman as nurse, or perhaps, as the child was ten or twelve, she was governess.

But instead of avoiding them at the station, as he was inclined, he lifted the little girl into the waiting bus and then took a place beside them. The whole thing was a great joke, but some of the component parts were likely to be very earnest.

Burke, the manager, accepted him as a matter of course, in a practical, businesslike way, but even he for the first day or two seemed a little surprised at the facility with which Phil dropped into the owner's chair.

Perhaps, after all, there had been some intimation of country rearing.

For the first week Phil was conscious of a strong desire to avoid the child, who had now advanced to the familiarity of "Gracie," but this very consciousness made him seek her out oftener than he otherwise would. It was a joke, but he was personating his father, who was her father's friend.

By that time the nurse, or governess, was unconsciously occupying a good deal of his interest. He began to seek out Gracie, to entertain her, as he supposed, but it was her companion he looked at, with whom he talked.

"Miss Marian," as Gracie called her, was a remarkable young woman—beautiful, entertaining, accomplished, cultured—everything that Philip Cudahay thought a young woman should be and carrying all the accomplishments with an ease that was noticeable even in the big hotel full of people.

The guests themselves seemed to realize it, for they treated her as one of them, and many even sought her company.

Had it been any other nurse or governess Philip would have noticed and wondered. But with Marian it seemed a matter of course. He would have wondered had it been otherwise.

And so it happened that Miss Marian became uppermost in the amateur hotel keeper's mind. He thought about her so much that had he not had an admirable manager in Burke the hotel would have been soon deserted by its boarders.

His attentions were ostensibly devoted to Gracie, but really to the governess. He invited them both to drive with him afternoons, to go boating—indeed, to share with him those pleasures usually enjoyed by people in summer who have nothing to do.

One afternoon he was pulling the two along in one of the light boats used on a lake near the hotel, with his back to the bow, where he could not see what was coming.

Suddenly there was a crash. A man rowing in the same relative position had fouled him. At first it did not appear that much damage had been done, and the man who had caused the trouble pulled away. But Phil's boat had sprung a leak. Handkerchiefs were thrust into the aperture, but the water, though checked, was not stopped.

The oarsman pulled for the shore, but the water gained so rapidly that it was impossible to reach it. The boat sank some fifty feet away, leaving all three in the water.

Phil was the only swimmer in the lot. Seizing an oar, he gave it to the child; then, taking the governess by the arm, he swam ashore with her, she all the while protesting that he should leave her and save Gracie.

As soon as he got Miss Marian into shallow water he returned to her charge, who was clinging to the oar and crying vigorously for help. It was an easy matter to assist her to the shore.

"You should have been ashamed of yourself," said the governess, "to devote yourself to me and leave that poor little thing out in the lake."

"Didn't I provide her with an oar?" quoth Phil.

"Yes; you did that."

"The oar would not have supported you. And if I had saved the child, leaving you to take care of yourself, you would have drowned. And then what would I have done?"

He spoke the last words in a low tone, a tone that would tell any woman that there was something more to come.

The same evening after they had got off their dripping clothing a cablegram came from Blackwell. "Ransom paid. Got wife. Start for home at once. How is my girl? Cable me at Naples."

Marian was on the veranda by herself, with Gracie playing at a little distance. Phil went directly to her.

"Miss Marian," he began abruptly, "I've come to ask you to be my wife. I love you and think you have grown to like me a little. It's abrupt, I know, but I may not remain here long."

"Why," she exclaimed, rising in some confusion and consternation, "I thought you were to have charge of the hotel all summer."

"The owner's about to return. I have just received a cablegram from Naples."

"Didn't he send any message to me?"

"N-no," in some surprise. "He asked about Gracie."

"Gracie? Father doesn't know her."

"Father!"

Her eyes opened a little. Then she comprehended and smiled.

"Yes. Didn't you know I was Miss Blackwell? Gracie is an unpromising child in my mission class, picked up from the street. I brought her down this summer in hope of reforming her."

Phil changed color, then collected himself.

"About my question?" he insisted.

An hour later a cablegram was on its way to Naples.

"Girl all right. Everything all right. Anxious to meet you. PHIL."

ROAD SUPERVISORS

Appointed by the County Commissioners January 31st.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Harry C. Hershman, all roads north of B. & O. R. R. in District No. 1; $350.

F. R. Sharpless, road from Swanton to top of mountain; $75.

Joseph Shank, road from top of mountain to Chaffee, and to Mt. Zion, and to Shaw; $90.

B. T. Bray, road leading from Rhodes place to Blaine road, and Blaine road to Mud Pike, also old state road from Barnum road to state road; $65.

A. M. T. Warnick, Barnum road, also road from Barnum to Folly Run; $90.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Silas Teats, road from Bear Creek bridge at Friend's to District No. 5 by old furnace; $80.

Joseph Jefferies, road from school house to line of District No. 5, road from school house via Zadoc Green's to State line, road from Neil's mill to District No. 5, Mineral Spring road, Cove road from Neil's mill to District No. 5; $75.

James H. Fike, road from M. E. Church at Selbysport to Guard's bridge, road from M. E. Church to Mill Run by James Guard's, road from John Riley's to Mill Run road by McCleary's farm, Morgantown road from west end of Selbysport bridge at Selbysport to line of District No. 6 on Winding ridge; $150.

Zadoc Groves, road from Selbysport bridge to Bear Creek bridge at E. Friend's; $55.

B. T. Schroyer, road from corporation line at Friendsville to line of Dsitrict No. 5 by Elder Hill; $125.

Jefferson Lowdermilk, road from Kim. Frazee's to Pa. line by Ridge school house, and by Jeff. Lowdermilk's to Glade road from S. K. Frazee's to Guard's bridge, road from Kim. Frazee's to Morgantown road; $115.

Harry Rumbaugh, road from Selbysport bridge to Hiram Humberson's, road from covered bridge to Morgantown road at Frey farm; $45.

Thurman Umbel, road from S. K. Frazee's to Pa. line at Daniel Umbel's house; $40.

Hiram Humberson, road from Garey's gate to Reckner's lane by J. H. Rushe's; $55.

Frank Humberson, road from Reckner's lane to West Va. line, from A. Thomas' to West Va. line; $70.

Lieutellus Frazee, road from Rush's watering trough to Buffalo run; $20.

Alfred Schroyer, road from C. W. Friend's to Sand Spring road at Alfred Schroyer's; $25.

Ami Hinebaugh, road from Sand Springs to Blooming Rose church; $60.

G. W. Fike, road from Jeff. Frazee, s to McDermott farm, road from Sand Spring to L. M. Umbel's, Glade road to W. Va. line; $90.

William Myers, road from Reckner's farm to Sand Spring road; $35.

Milton Friend, road from C. W. Friend's to White Rock run, road from White Rock run to John R. Friend, $90.

James Frazee, road from cross roads at C. W. Friend's to W. Va. line, road by Falkner's saw mill to W. Va. line, by Falkner's to W. Va. line; $80.

Thomas C. Fike, road from Albert Welch's in Friendsville to gate at Hook farm; $75.

Alex. Frazee, road from gate at Hook farm to line leading from Blooming Rose church, road from Morgantown road by Blooming Rose church to Friendsville road, road from lane leading from Blooming Rose church to cross roads at C. W. Friend's; $85.

Harry Hinebaugh, road from Guard's bride via Swalp's to State line, Mill run road to school house, Melville Coddington and Bowser roads; $50.

Isaac T. Meyers, road from Alf. Schroyer's to West Virginia line, $55.

Joshua Burgess, road from Sang Run road near C. E. Fike's to intersect the Morgantown road near Franklin Humberson's; $25.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Peter Reichenbecker, road from Keyser's ridge to line of District No. No. 5, $10; road from Keyser's ridge to Weller's gate, $15; $25.

Z. Sibert, Negro mountain road from National road to Amish road; $35.

Harvey H. Miller, Negro mountain road to Pa. line, and road from H. Miller's to State line at William Wright's; $35.

Perry Durst, Amish road from Pike to line of District No. 12; $30.

H. S. Yoder, road from Aaron Beachy's to Pa. line; $25.

Noah Hershberger, road from S. Beachy's to Pa. line; $40.

E. S. Miller, Niverton road from Grantsville to Pa. line; $40.

S. C. Loechel, river road from National road to Pa. line; $40.

Fearson Maust, road from Pike near stone house to Pa. line; $40.

Charles Poleman, Red run road from National road to Pa. line; $40.

Walter Chaney, Avilton road from Bepler farm to line of District No. 11; $50.

William Hetz, Pope road from Hetz's lane to C. L. McKenzie's, $20; road from National road by Coleman's to Avilton, $55; $55.

Christopher Miller, road from Charles L. McKenzie's store to McKenzie's saw mill; $15.

C. J. Otto, Boucher road from D. Enlow's to National road, $30; New Germany road from D. Enlow's to cross roads at M. E. church, $50; road from M. E. church to Bepler farm, $50; $130.

G. J. Gnegy, road from National road to cross roads and little glade road; $30.

C. C. Durst, Grantsville road from D. Enlow's by A. Warnick's to National road; $60.

J. L. Fresh, Blue Lick road from Dorsey's school house to Brown's lane; $35.

John Stark, road from Swauger's mill by S. Wiland's to M. E. church, $27; road from Bancord's to north end of Dorsey's lane, $35; $62.

George W. Broadwater, Elk Lick run road from Stark's gate to line of District No. 11, $30; road from C. J. Otto's mill by Swauger's mill to cross roads at M. E. church, $23; $53.

P. Yost, Oakland road from east end of covered bridge to line of District No. 12, $55; Manadier road from Ridgley's school house to railroad crossing, $25; road from J. L. Durst's to Oakland road near Beachy's farm, $15; river, road from covered bridge to Grantsville, $55; Engle road from cross roads to L. Yommer's $45; roads from covered bridge to Engle's school house, $15; $210.

Hampton Butler, road from railroad by M. Custer's to meadow mountain road near Widow Bittinger's; $40.

Josiah W. Durst, Shade Hollow road from National road to Widow Miller's; $20.

Fred Otto, road from Swauger's mill race to corner of Widow Bittinger's field; $40.

Jacob S. Miller, road from Yoder's school house by J. D. Brenneman's to Niverton road; $20.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

H. B. Warnick, road from Frankville road to Folly Run and from Folly Run to Barnum road; $30.

W. C. Titchinell, road from Watson's wheel house to chestnut grove, $40; and road from Frankville to chestnut grove; $40; $80.

Thomas A. Michael, road from Westernport by Firm Rock church to line of District No. 11, $40; new road from Savage river bridge to Westernport road, $30; and road from Phil. Michael's to Firm Rock church; $10; $80.

F. Broadwater, road from line of District No. 1 to line of District 12, $60; road from mouth of dry run to mouth of Bear pen road, $30; road from Devecman's farm to north end of Crabtree bridge, $35; $125.

Lee Fazenbaker, road from Garrett county line to Chas. Michael's road; $60.

S. A. Duckworth, road from Chas. Michael's to S. A. Duckworth's; $25.

P. R. Titchinell, road from Bloomington to Folly Run, $55; and road from Folly Run to new road, $5; $60.

A. M. Duckworth, road from river road to Frankville road; $25.

Joseph Myers, Bloomington road from Allegany county line near mountain to Folly Run, $65; Mill run road, $15; $80.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Adam Hetrick, Smearman road to top of mountain, $15; road from Boger's to George's, $10; road from Accident to Bear Creek and from Accident by George's to Bear Creek, $65; road from Engle's Mill to Mud Pike, and from Engle's Mill to line of District at Charles Hetrick's, $30; $120.

Henry Kolb, road from William Fisher's to Morgantown road by Samuel Hilemans and from Caroline Frazee's to Fike road and from Morgantown road to Bear Creek bridge; $60.

Milton Fisher, Morgantown road from line of District No. 5 to Cove road and from Cove road to National road, Lewis Harmon road, $40; Cove road by Jerry Strawn's to National road, Spruce Hollow road, Mill road to District No. 2, $30; James Paul road, $20; $90.

D. O. Dewitt, road from Matthew Frazee's by Solomon Boyer's to Accident road at Rock Lick, road from Ode Dewitt's to near Charles Dewitt's and from Solomon Boyer's to Weller's Mill, $33; Legislative road from Ode Dewitt's to the line of District No. 2, and from Legislative at Flat Rocks to Bishoff's school house, and by school house to Legislative road by Brison Welch farm, $50; $83.

Jonas Schrock, road from Grantsville road to Amish church, road from Grantsville road to Bear Creek; $40.

James Knox, road from line of District No. 12 to Joel Bender's and thence the Bender road through to line of District No. 7; $55.

C. A. Guthrie, road from Accident to line of District No. 2, from Zehner's gate to Bear Creek bridge; $80.

Fred Hoffman, road from Accident to District line at Bethel church, from M. J. Miller's bridge to line at Samuel Mosser's, $75; road from William Hartman's to the Shartzer farm, and from Miller's distillery to cross roads at William Englehart's thence to Mud Pike on Boger's hill, $30; $105.

Lewis Kanip, road from Horse Shoe Bend to Kasey's Mill, $45; from Horse Shoe Bend to finger board, $25; road from Bear Creek bridge (south side) to Cove church, and from Brethern church to District line, $55; $125.

J. M. Fisher, road from Cove church by A. Fisher's to Morgantown road, road from church by William Fisher's to Wesley Hilman's, road from Krouse's shop to old school house, and road from William Lohr's to Morgantown road; $55

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Marshall Frankhouser, road from Cranesville road to W. Va. line, $15; road from Crane's lane at the Black House to forks of road at J. E. Elsey's, $35; road from coal bank to West Virginia line, $45; $95.

Jerome Kelly, road from Crane's lane to White Rock run, $40; road from C. L. Falkenstine's to Michler line at Fike hill, $25; $65.

Victor Hauger, Cranesville road from Swallow Falls by J. E. Elsey's to the W. Va. line; $60.

Homer Custer, road from William Lowdermilk's to Elijah Friend's (on the mountain); $40.

S. M. Friend, road from coal bank to Jos. Frantz's; $60.

Sherman G. Savage, road from Sang Run to Hoyes Run; $40.

Marcellus Friend, road from Hoyes Run to Deep Creek, $40.

D. McLane, road from McHenry to line of District No. 5, $50; road from Bender's place to McHenry road, $40; $90.

Thomas Bishoff, road from Jos. Frantz's to Johnstown, $35; road from Seabolt's to Ed. Bishoff's school house by Casteel farm, $20; $55.

Stephen W. Friend, road from Hoyes Run to Andrew Seabolt's; $30.

M. Mattingly, road from Ode Dewitt's to McHenry; $50.

Brison Glotfelty, road from Jos. Frantz's to Glotfelty's fields at McHenry; $20.

James Wilburn, road from Johnstown to District line No. 5, $15; road from McHenry to District line No. 5, $20; $35.

John Glotfelty, road from Deep Creek to McHenry, $40; road from finger board to Glendale church, $20; $60.

Joseph Ash, Grantsville road from sand hole to Bear Creek bridge, and road from Mud Pike by Jonas Hostedler's to intersect county road; $30.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Roy O. Winters, road from Third street in Oakland to Broadford, $50; road from Broadford by Haney's to State road, $40; road from Dennett's Hotel to Oakland, $20; road from Jos. Shaffer's farm to Mt. Lake Park, $20; $130.

Jacob Echard, road from Mt. Lake Park ice house to Deer Park and road from Oakland to Gortner's and road from Loch Lynn to top of mountain at Kelso's gate, also all other roads in District No. 7 not mentioned; $1,100.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Jack Wilson, road from Kearney to Stoyer; $40.

Jos. Conneway, Pike from top of mountain to Gorman; $75.

Jas. Moreland, road from pike to M. White's house by B. F. Harvey's, $20; road from Gorman to Kearney, $80; King & Wilderson road from King's to Gorman, $25; $125.

William Mason, road from West Union road at Gortner's store to top of mountain, $50; road from Mason's school house to Bowman's pike, $60; $110.

David Gnagey, Shaffer road, $75; Horse Shoe run road to Red House, $40; $115.

Frank Harvey, Abernathy road from top of mountain to Wilson road; $55.

D. W. Wilson, Mason road from Clement's to Henry road, $50; road from Henry to Pat. Flynn's $50; $100.

George Blamble, Pike from top of mountain to W. Va. line at Chisholm's mill; $60.

James Aronholt, Bayard county road; $50.

A. D. Harvey, Wilson road to Wilson; $75.

J. W. Biggs, Wilson and Cooper road; $45.

William Cosner, road from Wood place to Dobbin, $65; road from Fairview church to road from Wood place to Dobbin, $15; Beckman and Pope road, $15; $95.

John H. Sanders, Aurora road from Gortner to W. Va. line, $125; Sunnyside road to Red House, $25; Dewitt and Ashby road from Aurora road to Mosser's, $25; Mansfield road by John Sanders $25; $200.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Edward Finzell, Finzell road from National road to Pa. line; $55.

Samuel S. Meese, Wilhelm road from National road to Pa. line; $65.

Urias McKenzie, Pocahontas road from National road to Pa. line; $65.

B. F. Green, Frostburg road from Wilson's lane to National road, $60; Frostburg road from Wilson's lane to District No. 11, $40; $100.

George S. Bittinger, Lowery road to Pa. line; $40.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Columbus Paugh, road from William Thayer's to Lake Brown, road from State road to William Beckman's, State road to Delawder's cottage, also all roads in District No. 10 North of B. & O. R. R., excepting roads from Mt. Lake Park Ice House to Deer Park, and road from Deer Park road to Wilson's store; $300.

James L. Harvey, road from Jerry Tasker's corner to Schell, W. Va.; $30.

George W. Moon, road from Lost Land run to Deer Park road; $40.

Robert E. Paugh, road from Jerry Tasker's corner to Geo. Moon's sheep pen, $45.

P. J. Lohr, road from Deer Park road to Wilson's store, $25; road from Wilson's store to Mud bridge; $50; $75.

William Seabolt, road from Loch Lynn to the Schreves place; $30.

James Lish, road from Kelso's gate on top of mountain to White church, also all other roads south of R. R. not mentioned; $300.

DISTRICT NO. 11.

J. E. Wampler, Lonaconing road from Brown's lane to Allegany county line; $150.

H. H. Robeson, road from Brown's lane by Lancaster's to Wilhelm's, $25; Ridge road from Lancaster's lane to Merrill P. O., $40; road from E. O. Robeson's to Garlitz's grist mill, $10; $75.

J. O. Wilhelm, Frostburg road to District No. 9; $30.

Cornelius Smith, Westernport and Barton road from Jesse Michael's to Lonaconing road near Layton's, $55; Lonaconing road from J. Warnick's to Strickland's, $80; $135.

Jonas Weitzell, Point road from Poplar Lick bridge to Fairview church; $40.

Alvin Fazenbaker, Barton road from Allegany county line to A. Fazenbaker's; $55.

George W. Broadwater, Lonaconing road from line of District No. 3 to J. Warnick's; $50.

John Merrill, road from line of District No. 5 to Merrill's bridge; $80.

C. A. Green, Laurel run road from Allegany county line to Strickland's lane; $30.

DITSRICT NO. 12.

Edward Brenneman, New Germany road from Bittinger to Backwoods road; $50.

Jacob Brenneman, all other roads in the District, $550.

DISTRICT NO. 13.

J. B. Moore, road from corporation at Kitzmiller to Lost Land run; $145.

A. G. Barrack, Chaffee road, $30; Dodson road, $40; road from Kitzmiller to Mud bridge, $145; $245.

DISTRICT NO. 14.

J. G. D. Spiker, road from West Union road at Totten farm by White's to Crellin Road at Glotfelty farm; $100.

John W. Markley, road from King's run to Sang Run road near Isaac Male's, $30; new road from Hooppole road to Sang Run road, $30; road from Henry Jordan's to the Dodge school house, $30; $90.

B. C. Scott, Terra Alta road to Cranesville road by Davis', $100; road from finger board to W. Va. line, and from same road to Hutton Swith, $70; new road from Hutton Swith road to West Va. line, $25; $195.

Newton Reams, road from Oakland to Hinebaugh's mill road by William Hall's, $250; road from Cranesville road to Sang Run road by the river, $50; $300.

M. J. Hughes, Ashby and Hutton Switch road; $50.

Frank Ashby, road from to Glotfelty farm, road from Crellin to W. Va. line; $40.

A. L. Sines, road from Oakland to Deep Creek by the river; $150.

John L. Brenneman, road from Crellin road at Browning's farm to White road; $30.

S. A. Kendall, road from corporation line of Oakland to Crellin; $200.

NATIONAL ROAD.

David Pope, 4th, 5th and 6th miles west of Allegany , $120.

Charles Hetz, 7th, 8th and 9th miles west of Allegany county line, $120.

Louis Deffenbaugh, 10th and 11th miles west of Allegany county line, $80.

William Tressler, 12th, 13th and 14th miles west of Allegany county line, $120.

M. J. Folk, 15th and 16th miles west of Allegany county line, $80.

Marshall Lohr, 17th and 18th miles west of Allegany county line, $80.

Peter Beachy, 19th, 20th and 21st miles and to the State line, $120.

The appointees named in the aforegoing list are requested to file their oaths and bonds on or before March 7, 1910, for approval.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES!

Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of W. A. Harvey, and W. H. Ridder, partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey & Co., Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the creditors of W. A. Harvey and W. H. Ridder, individuals and partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey and Company of Gorman, in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1910, the said Bankrupts were duly adjudicated Bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 16th day of February, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 1, 1910.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Lying and Being in the Town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett County and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of George R. Long and Freda Long, his wife, at the suit of The Lichtenstein Company, the same being No. 7 Judicials to the March Term, 1910, of said Court, I have seized and taken into execution, and will on

SATURDAY,

the 12th Day of February,

A. D., 1910, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises of the First Lot herein described known as The Hotel Lot, at Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale for cash to satisfy said execution and costs the following property:

All those three certain pieces, parcels or lots of ground situate, lying and being in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, described as follow, to wit:

First Piece or Lot—Beginning at a point on the South side of alley, and South 73 degrees East, 12 feet to a stone standing in County Road, and running thence South 73 degrees East, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 125 feet to North side of Maple Street, thence with North side of Maple Street, North 73 degrees West, 50 feet to a stone, thence North 17 degrees East, 70 feet to line of County road, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing 6,000 square feet, more or less.

Second Lot—Beginning at a point on a line drawn North 73 degrees West, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 50 feet from C. V. Guard's northwest corner on Maple Street, and running thence South 17 degrees West, 100 feet, thence North 73 degrees West, about 108 feet to the the 4th line of "Look Sharp" in the River, thence with said line, down the river, North 15 degrees East, 100 feet, then South 72 degrees West, to the place of beginning.

Third Piece—Being Lot No. 16 in Block A., except 20 feet off of the rear end of said lot. This lot hereby conveyed has a frontage of 25 feet on Maple Street, and a depth of 130 feet.

Being the same lots, pieces or parcels of ground which were conveyed to the said George R. Long by Calvin L. Dean and wife by deed dated October, 12th, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 68, &c., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The first lot described above is a very desirable one for a hotel, and is improved by outbuildings, though there are no improvements on the third lot. The improvements on the Second lot consist of an ice house and a large stable suitable for livery purposes.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—First Quarter, For Feb. 13, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. vi, 19-34. Memory Verse, 24—Golden Text, Matt. vi, 33—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Our Lord has been talking about rewards here in this present time from men, contrasted with rewards hereafter in the kingdom, and now He contrasts treasure on earth, which may perish or be stolen, with treasure in heaven, which endures forever, durable riches. If we lay up only for ourselves we may become rich in this world, but not rich toward God (Luke xii. 19-21). We are everywhere warned against the danger of this world's riches. "Labor not to be rich;" "He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent;" "Trust not in uncertain riches, but in the Living God" (Prov. xxiii. 4; xxviii. 20; 1 Tim. vi. 9, 17). To the majority of people these are foolish and impractical sayings, and a little hard cash is far more to them than the Living God. But our Lord is here speaking to believers, to whom it is also written in Col. iii. 2, "Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth." Yet there are many in the pulpit as well as in the pews to whom dollars are more real than God.

The eye affects the heart, and the heart walks after the eyes (Lam. iii. 51; Job xxxi. 7), so that unless we are looking in the right direction we will not walk in the right direction. We cannot serve God and gold, or God and the world, or God and the devil, for all that is in the world—the lust of the flesh and the lust of the eyes and the pride of life—is not of the Father, but is of the world, and the whole world lieth in the wicked one (I John ii. 16; v. 19, R. V.). God is looking for those whose hearts are whole toward Him, which means that we must see no one but Jesus only (II Chron. xvi. 9).

Then people say: "Prayer won't feed you; religion won't provide bread and butter. It is all very well to talk good, but I've got to earn my living." We do not wonder to hear the world talk so, for the world is blind and dead to God and the things of God, but the words of our lesson are for believers—the redeemed of the Lord. Do they talk in reference to business as if the Lord did not care, as if all depended upon their own efforts and they must put forth every effort with all earnestness or they will never get on? Ask Christian business men and you will find that not a few will tell you that business cannot be done on Bible principles. But there are those—and I personally know some of them—in various lines of business who testify that Matt. vi. 33, stands true even in business relations, and some of them can testify that even in the financial straits of the past two years they have not felt the hard times. Five times in the closing verses of our lesson we hear the admonition not to be anxious (verses 25, 27, 28, 31, 34, R. V.), and they are the words of Him who created all things and upholds all things by His power. He stoops from the things we cannot comprehend to talk to us of birds and flowers and on another occasion speaks of even sparrows, saying "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? And one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father" (chapter x. 29). On that occasion, however, He was speaking of His care of our bodies in preserving them from death, while in this lesson He is speaking of the food and raiment essential to the health of these mortal bodies. Apart from Him in whom we live and move and have our being no amount of anxious care and toil on our part can obtain the necessary food and raiment or prolong our days. Does not He who gave us life care for it enough to prolong it as long as it pleaseth Him to do so, and as to raiment, what father is he who will not see that his children are becomingly clothed? Do not miss the contrast between the clothing of the lilies of the field and the clothing of Solomon in all his glory. His, however grand, was all put on, but the lily's beauty is part of itself. The work within us is the chief thing—the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, a heart right with God, is the great essential. Then He will surely care for the minor matters, for He knoweth what things we have need of. The contrast between Jew and gentile in verse 32 brings before us all His wondrous care of Israel from the day that He brought them out of Egypt—the difference which He put in so many ways between His own people and the Egyptians, and then all through the wilderness journey the food from heaven, the water from the rock, the pillar of cloud and fire and all His manifold mercies. He is the same unchanging Jesus, and He will not do less for His church, His own body.

We are here to give the gospel to all and thus seek His kingdom by seeking to complete His body in order that His kingdom may come. If we as His redeemed make this our first business He will see to all our need. Let us obey Phil. iv. 6, and I Pet. v. 7, and we will surely prove His faithfulness.

The remedy for all anxiety is found in Phil. iv. 6, 7, and I Pet. v. 7. And in John xiv. 1, 27, with Matt. xxiv. 6, we are forbidden to be troubled. The same confidence in our Father in heaven which we desire our children to have in us will give that quietness and confidence which are our privilege, but how necesary the admonition "Have faith in God."

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

VICTOR LOWMAN,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

ORPHA LOWMAN,
Administratrix,
Kendall, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

GEORGE R. ROOT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

DAVID E. ROOT,
Administrator,
Horseshoe Run, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE MILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

JOHN P. MILLER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM PRICE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1910.

HERBERT L. PRICE,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

ORDER NISI.

David W. Sloan, and others, vs. John F. Friend, and others.

No. 972 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 27th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 28th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,118.81.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1619 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Mary Lohr, and others, vs. Peter Lohr, and others.

Ordered this 12th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob J. Bender, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 12th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2755.41.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1321 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Nellie M. Broadwater, et al., vs. Russell Broadwater, et al.

Ordered this 6th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Nellie Broadwater, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 4th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4650.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1910. NUMBER 51

ONE APPOINTMENT FOR GARRETT COUNTY MADE

Mr. Samuel Lawton, Republican Supervisor of Elections, Sent to Senate.

Last night Governor Austin L. Crothers appointed Mr. Samuel Lawton of Oakland, Republican supervisor of elections for Garrett county, and sent his name to the Senate for confirmation.

This is the only nomination yet made by the Governor for any of the Garrett county appointments. Mr. Lawton was recommended by the Republican County Committee and is at present the Republican member of the Board of Supervisors.

DETRACTS FROM WORSHIP

A Correspondent Believes School Entertainments Detrimental to Religion.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Please allow me a small place in the columns of your valuable journal to tell the people at large what I believe these public school entertainments are doing for our community.

I want to be rightly understood, in the first place, and do not want my neighbors and friends to think that I oppose anything that is righteous or anything that will in anyway edify the children or have a tendency to make the world better, but the entertainments given by the schools are making empty churches, empty class rooms, empty prayer meetings; we have no Epworth League, but we should have—not in name only and empty like the other services above mentioned.

I fear that there are a great many young people and some middle aged that are married to the school entertainments and will have to secure a divorce if they want to get to heaven. My reason for saying this is that I do not think there has been an evening this winter too bad to have a full house for a school entertainment, while there have been many too bad for our people to go to church—their first duty to themselves and their families and neighbors.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL WILAND,
New Germany, Md., Feb. 14, 1910.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

HALLEY'S COMET VISIBLE.

Simple Directions for Seeing the Great Terrestrial Wanderer.

A layman who is always keenly alive to the movements of the astronomical bodies, has given the following simple directions for finding Halley's comet, the most noted wanderer of the heavens. Astronominal terms have been discarded and the instructions, simply expressed are as follows:

In the evening when the sky is clear, about eight o'clock, stand with the face directly toward the west. Elevate the eyes at an angle of about forty degrees. You will see a large, yellow star which is the planet Saturn. Look one and one-half degrees, or about three diameters of the moon north of Saturn, and you will see Halley's comet. The comet is not visible to the naked eye, but can be seen through an ordinary field glass or opera glasses.

The comet is traveling at the rate of about 1,500,000 miles a day, and is something the diameter of the moon further from Saturn each evening. It drops toward the horizon, of course, as the hour of the evening grows later.

The Tramp Daniel comet which was visible to the naked eye in the southern sky for a few weeks has disappeared, and cannot now be seen. It was the fourth comet visible during the present year. Halley's, Moorehouse's and Winkle's being the other three.

After March 24th, astronomers expect to get their best view of Halley's comet. It will then be visible about four-thirty o'clock in the morning. Astronomers are expecting to see a tail extending through fifty or sixty degrees. The diameter of the luminous centre is estimated at 375,000 miles. Records of the past show that the tail has, on the occasion of one previous appearance at least, extended through ninety degrees.

"Trip to the Philippines."

Lieutenant E. S. West, who spent several years in Uncle Sam's service in the Philippine Islands and Japan, during which time he secured pictures to the number of several hundred and had them transferred to stereopticon slides, has promised the Knights of Pythias lodge of Oakland that he will reproduce these pictures for the membership of the lodge on their splendid moving picture machine at the next several regular meetings, to begin on next Friday evening and continue until the entire series is concluded. The series cover many parts of the world and the Lieutenant will explain every detail as the scenes are thrown on the screen.

The exhibition will be well worth coming many miles to see and will prove a great treat to everyone. Let every member of the order make an effort to attend.

Mr. George D. Browning, of Swallow Falls, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

DIXON & KELSO

HIGH PRICES FOR CROSSTIES

Will pay 65c. for No. 1 Oak; 50c. for No. 2's; 45c. for No. 1 Chestnut; 30c. for No. 2's, part cash if desired.

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We have in stock 5000 Rods American Fence in all heights; 20 Tons Barb in both Cattle and Hog. This fencing was bought on a much lower market than the present. We will give our customers the benefit of our lucky purchase.

Plenty of all Kinds of Fertilizer in stock

P. S.—Offer Meal and Cracked Corn, $1.50; Corn, 80c; Oats, 55c; Cash.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN WARFIELD WARNS

Says Maryland State Treasury Is In Serious Condition.

Declaring that the Treasury of Maryland is in a serious condition and that trust-funds are being used for the payment of current expenses, Ex-Governor Edwin Warfield, in a letter sent to State Comptroller Joshua W. Hering, strongly urges the sale of the Northern Central Railway mortgage held by the State.

The former Governor denounces extravagance at Annapolis and says that in the last three sessions $225,000 of the people's money has been wasted and that this sum will probably reach $300,000 by the end of the present session. He says the $225,000 went for useless employes, and he advises Dr. Hering to refuse to issue warrants unless the money is in the State Treasury.

The Legislature of 1910, he says, was in session in January about 16 hours and 46 minutes, and he says it cost $21,597.58 to pay the employes of the session for that month. That is $1,288 an hour for employes only, he says, and characterizes this and other instances as "unwarranted extravagance and base grafting."

In making these statements Ex-Governor Warfield says he is keeping his promise to the people and to himself, when he left the Governorship, to watch the State and warn when he believed danger is near. He considers the situation now critical.

United States Senator John Walter Smith's characterization of the talk of legislative extravagance as "making mountains out mole hills" is replied to by Mr. Warfield. He also pays his compliments to Senator Arthur P. Gorman and those who recently stated that the State Treasury is in a flourishing condition.

Ex-Governor Warfield, in discussing the situation, said:

"In my message of 1906 and 1908 I went into details in the matter of the number of employes, and very severely criticised the wanton squandering of the people's money. The last three sessions of the Maryland Legislature (1904, 1906 and 1908) were the most expensive Legislatures in proportion to size that ever assembled in the United States. The amount of unwarranted and unnecessary expenditures of those three sessions was $225,000, and it looks as though the grand total will be raised by this Legislature to at least $300,000. What a goodly sum this would be if devoted to educational and charitable purposes.

"Remembering how in the past the extra appropriations for legislative expenditures were passed in the closing hours of the session, I recently wrote to Comptroller Hering suggesting how the necessity for an extra appropriation for legislative expenses might be prevented.

"The Treasurer's statement of funds on hand, published January 31, showed such a small amount in the Treasury, not withstanding the speeches made by the Democratic leaders in the House and the President of the State Senate, in which they stated that the Treasury was in a plethoric condition, that I began to examine the figures and found that the Treasury was in a very serious and depleted condition, and that there was no money in the treasury and specially dedicated trust funds had been used for current expenses.

"In view of this condition of the Treasury I think that the appointment of so many extra and unnecessary employes was, at this time, most inexcusible; one-third the number would be more than sufficient for all purposes. This is apparent to everybody who has had any experience in legislative matat Annapolis.

"Of course, I was very bitterly denounced for my exposure of legislative extravagance in my message, being charged with 'cheese paring' and 'making a mountain out of a mole hill.'

Senator John Walter Smith had recently expressed it as his opinion that all of this talk in Annapolis about economy in legislative expenditures was simply 'making a mountain out of a mole hill.'

"If criticising this wanton expenditure of the people's money in payment of useless and unnecessary employes is 'cheese paring,' if it is 'making a mountain out of a mole hill,' then I am guilty. I shall never cease denouncing such unwarranted extravagance and such base grafting.

"Nothing has discredited the State of Pennsylvania more than the graft unearthed in connection with the furnishing of the Capitol at Harrisburg; nothing has discredited Maryland more than the padding of the legislative pay rolls during the last three Legislatures and by the present one.

"When I am told that it is 'making a mountain out of a mole hill' to denounce the appointment of three men (a postmaster, and assistant postmaster and a messenger to the postmaster of the Senate) to handle the mail of but 27 Senators; and the appointment of five folders, when there is nothing to be folded, and no possible work for them to do; and the appointment of clerks and messengers to committees that never meet, all of which costs the State thousands of dollars, I feel that I am justified in continuing my 'cheese paring' criticisms and 'making such a mountain out of a mole hill.'

"Nothing that has ever happened in the history of the legislative bodies of Maryland has been more scandalous than this appointment of unnecessary employes. I can fully understand the difficulty which the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House have experienced in finding positions for unnecessary appointees. It really required great and painstaking ingenuity to create such a number of positions in which to 'take care of political workers.'

"The Journal of the Senate shows that that body was in session, all told, during the month of January 16 hours and 46 minutes, distributed over 13 days. The Journal of the House does not give this information in all cases. That body was in session 13 days also. The length of those sessions is stated in the Journal during 8 of the 13 days, and shows that on those 8 days the total length of the sessions of the House was 11 hours. This would seem to indicate that the House was in session about the same length of time during the month of January as was the Senate. The amount paid the legislative employes for this 16 hours in the month of January was $22,579.58, or $1,288 an hour.

"This does not require comment. The people must not forget that all these employes so appointed are paid $5 a day every day for the 90 days of the session, including Sundays and days when there are no sessions and the time when they are absent from the duties supposedly assigned them."

Mr. Warfield intimated that if any of the members of the Legislature desired any further information concerning his figures he would furnish it. He went to New York last night and will return Thursday.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

A large sleighing party under the direction of the Epworth League took a drive to Deer Park Tuesday night, leaving here about 7.30 and returning about 10.30. There were about seventy-five in the party conveyed in four large sleds. They all claim to have had a good time though some were compelled to walk on striking bare ground.

A bill for the incorporation of the Park as other towns in the State has been presented in the Legislature by Senator Speicher.

Mr. C. F. Dawson, who has been employed at his trade in Rowlesburg and Fairmont, W. Va., was at home a few days this week. He has work at the places named for some months.

Building operations will be resumed on the water plant as soon as the weather will permit.

We understand that the Association will erect a postoffice building at the station this spring.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday at 11.00 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Mrs. F. P. Arnold had the misfortune to fall on the ice and break her arm a few days ago.

Mrs. Freeland, wife of the manager of the Park, was very dangerously ill a few days ago. She has now almost fully recovered her usual health.

Mr. Levi Echard has so far recovered as to be able to drive to Oakland yesterday.

A number of our boarding houses will most likely not take boarders the coming season on account of the extremely high price of everything that goes on the table.

On oyster supper under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will be given next Tuesday evening at Haydenhurst. A musical and literary program will be presented and ice cream, cake and coffee will also be served. A good time is anticipated and all will be made welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Winchell are now with us, occupying "Land's End."

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Stella Gibson, Mrs. Ethel Grove, Mrs. Nola Harmon, Miss Eva Jeffries Miss Carrie Johnson, Miss Winifred, Luhhi A. Yoshine Divincence.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

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THE LEGISLATURE IS NOT DOING MUCH

No Important Bill Has Yet Been Reported.

There have been introduced at Annapolis about 525 bills of greater or less importance, mostly less, and of these fewer than 25 have been enacted into laws. Not one measure, however, in which the public at large is interested has as yet come out of committee. Some of these committees, notably the Judiciary and Corporations, are already loaded down with all sorts of propositions, not a few of which will not see the light of day until the session nears a close, and then they will be accompanied by an unfavorable report. Hearings have been granted for and against some, but there appears to be no indication of a desire to push any of them along.

Within one week two-thirds of the session will have passed, and unless something is done to expedite business all of the work will be crowded into the last four weeks of the session. While this is not an unusual proceeding, it should not be followed this time inasmuch as there is more, much more, important legislation under consideration than has been offered in many years. Business propositions, political reforms and amendments to the Constitution of paramount importance must be disposed of if the General Assembly hopes to satisfy the people. If, after careful consideration, the committees feel convinced that the bills should or should not be passed action should be taken and the measure disposed of, but no more than a reasonable time is required to reach a decision.

It is a favorite method of opponents legislation in which they are interested to prevent action by demanding more hearings, and frequently the committees in charge, hard pressed on either side or for reasons best known to themselves, play into the objectors' hands. There are now important bills that are being held back which could readily be disposed of and the passage of which is endangered by reason of delay.

Not a single bill of importance has reached either House or Senate, nor has there been any discussion of passing interest. The Senate is not, as a rule, in session more than half an hour, nor does the business in the House require more than one hour's time. The legislature convenes at noon and by 3 o'clock the State House is practically deserted. Three-fourths of the Baltimore contingent hurry off to the train immediately after adjournment instead of remaining to consider bills of local interest. Not half a dozen committees meet in the afternoon and none at all at night.

If it were not that legislation absolutely essential to an improvement in business and political conditions was imperiled no harm would be done, as the bulk of the bills might as well be thrown aside. Unfortunely for the people these measures receive as much attention as the good ones when time is pressing.

Probably the most important matter with which the legislature has to deal is the financial problem. Some scheme must be devised to make both ends meet. If political parties would treat this proposition as does a merchant his business there would be no difficulty. Unfortunately, however, the politician believes it more advisable to disregard the necessities of the people than to add a penny to the state tax rate. He does not believe in cutting off useless offices created to make places for favorite workers, but he does not hesitate to deprive an institution, which accomplishes much good, of the aid it requires to continue its beneficent work.

There are at least a half dozen bureaus costing the state thousands of dollars which might well be dispensed with, and the money they now receive directed to charitable and educational institutions. If any of these useless appendages have been conducive of good or added to the revenues of the state, their reports don't show it. Inasmuch, however, as it is the political policy to continue these, some provision should also be made for the necessary appendages, nor would the taxpayers object to the imposition of an extra cent or two if they know they are getting returns.

Two years ago the legislature fixed the tax rate at such a figure that there was not enough to meet the expenditures. Apprehending a shortage in view of the additional demands that have since been made upon the treasury the Governor cut down many appropriations for deserving institutions, a number of them not receiving more than one-half what they required. As a result some have been obliged to go into debt. The hearings before the Finance and Ways and Means committees brought these conditions to light.

Now it is proposed to make even further reductions, reductions which would actually cripple some of them, and yet not a word is heard about abolishing the departments that might well be spared.

When men and women of standing in the state, who devote much of their time to improving the physical, moral and mental conditions of their fellowbeings, call upon the state to aid them in their laudable undertakings, they should be given every encouragement. One of the ladies who appeared in behalf of an institution which is engaged in making useful citizens of incorrigible boys without sending them to reformatories, and who demonstrated very clearly the effectiveness of the work already done, stated that the benefit derived by the state could not be measured by dollars. And she was right.

When therefore it has come to a pass that such institutions, and there are many others of equal worth, must suspend or even curtail operations because the state treasury cannot stand the drain, it is time that political expediency be made a secondary consideration and a few cents be added to the state tax rate.

It is argued that there are institutions not entitled to assistance and that the money they receive is not expended judiciously. This may be true, but the treasury could be protected if a bill like that introduced by Senator Gorman was enacted into law. The state could well afford to pay an inspector whose sole duty should be to investigate the accounts of all institutions receiving state aid and determine the uses to which the money is put. He could report his findings to the next legislature, which would then be guided in making appropriations.

There is still talk of "tinkering" with the election laws so as to make voting more difficult for Republicans. The extension of the Wilson law to Baltimore is favored by some of the most daring politicians in the city, but the leaders are fearful of the result. They would not dare to practice the tricks the Eastern Shore politicians have found effective and if all voters were placed on an equal footing, the ballot being fair under the law, the Democrats might lose as many votes as the Republicans.

The latest scheme is to bag the congressmen in the First and Fifth districts by combining the state and congressional elections. The Price amendment to the Constitution empowering the General Assembly to fix the time for elections would, if passed, make this possible. It is not so easy now, even by using trick folds, to defeat the Republican candidate for Congress, especially in an off year or when only one cross-mark is required, if, however, the names can be switched between the many others in the state ticket, a Charles county puzzle would render it easy for Democrats to return their candidate.

A multiplicity of amendments on the ballot at the next state election would help to put the scheme through; that is to say, in the counties affected, but it is not likely that the great number of independents in the city and Western Maryland would consent to such an amalgation. It is also intimated that another disfranchisement amendment may be put to the voters with the hope the illiterates in Southern and Eastern Maryland will be unable to single this out from the many others.

The Frederick county schemers who have sought to induce other party men in the General Assembly to deprive the Republicans of the county patronage failed in their mission. They could not find a party man who would introduce the bills they wanted passed, and even had they succeeded, the Governor would undoubtedly have interposed a veto. He does not believe in executive or legislative interference in affairs purely local.

Leaving the Farm.

An English writer gives some significant figures in an article published recently in the London Magazine. He says that in 1851, with a population of 18,000,000, Great Britain had 1,376,000 workers on farms, while in 1901, with 38,000,000 people, there were only 727,000 workers on farms. At the same we are told that since 1898 an area of of half a million acres has been added to the deer preserves of Scotland alone, bringing the total of such preserved lands up to 3,000,000 acres. Nevertheless there are still some people who have a sort of sentimental sympathy for the peers who own a goodly share of the land of Britain, because they happen to be sons of their fathers—first sons of their fathers, to be precise.

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NO GROUND FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

Just because the Missouri, Michigan or New York orchardist reads of fruit returns from the mountain and Pacific coast states far surpassing any he has been able to secure is no reason why he should throw up the sponge, if he feels inclined to do so, and grub out his trees. Rather should he take account of the careful methods by which the western fruit ranchman is able to secure such high returns—namely, painstaking handling of the soil, great care in pruning and spraying, costly thinning, which insures fruit of a proper size, and lastly, and as important as any factor, co-operation in the matter of packing and marketing. Many a New England orchard has been rejuvenated and made immensely profitable by the employment of scientific methods in caring for it, and many another may be made a large source of revenue if handled in the same way. Nearness to market is another factor decidedly to the advantage of the eastern apple grower, as it costs about 90 cents a bushel to land the bushel box of fancy fruit from the Pacific coast in New York or Boston. Let eastern orchard owners make their orchards a primary instead of a second or third rate consideration and give them the attention that the western ranchman does his and they will be surprised at the results.

A NEW MEXICO QUERY.

A lady reader of these notes living near Mountainair, N. M., writes inquiring if strawberries will grow and do well in the rich chocolate soil of that section and if they will need covering during the winter. While the writer is not acquainted personally with the section in question, two or three general statements may be made which will be helpful. In the first place, chocolate soil is usually as rich in fertilizing elements as any other and would seem to be all right for the strawberry. A more important consideration would be sufficient moisture to insure the growth of the plants and the maturing of the fruit, and this would have to be supplied by ditch at needed times if the rainfall were not sufficient. Cultivation should be given often enough to keep the soil mellow and to conserve the moisture. If during the months when the plants were dormant the mercury did not go lower than 10 above zero, the bed would hardly need covering. However, in this connection it is well to keep in mind the fact that it is not degrees of cold that kill berry vines, but alternate thawing and freezing, and local conditions would determine to quite an extent the probable danger from this source.

BLOOD TOLD.

That blood will tell, even in the raising of corn, was nicely illustrated in the case of an Iowa grower who paid $5.35 per bushel for his seed at the time of the corn contest at the State Agricultural college. To prove to his own satisfaction the value of pure bred seed over the best seed selected from common corn, he planted the pure bred seed—Reid's Yellow Dent—in rows alongside the other corn. Both plots had the same stand and received the same cultivation and care. At husking time the pure bred corn yielded at the rate of seventy-one and a half bushels per acre, while the scrub corn gave a return of fifty-nine bushels, a difference of eleven and a half bushels per acre. Since a bushel of corn will plant seven acres it is quite clear that this amount of seed would produce an increased yield equal to seven times that on one acre, or eighty and a half bushels. If this corn was worth 50 cents a bushel, the bushel of seed was worth in crop returns $40.25 more than the common corn. It would be well for the corn grower to have instances of this in mind when he pays a long price for good seed corn next spring.

THE EVERLASTING RAT PEST.

Considering the enormous loss from the rat pest, placed at $100,000,000 annually in this country alone, every farmer and householder should do all in his power by means of traps, poisons and any other devices to reduce the number of the rodents to a minimum. That the war against them should be unending is indicated from their remarkable prolificacy, the adult female producing an average of ten young ones to the litter and from three to five litters in a season. One of the best methods of slow poisoning is one part of barytes mixed with eight parts of cornmeal and stirred into a stiff dough and portions of it placed where the rats will get hold of it. This has an advantage over strychnine or arsenic in that after getting it the rats have time to leave the buildings in which they happen to be in search of water. Cage and guillotine traps, cats and rat terriers are also effective aids in the work of destruction.

One's real rating as to character is as often indicated by the kind of eggs he turns in at the country grocer's as by the enrollment of his name as a member of the nearby kirk.

In buying pure bred cattle it is well for the purchaser to insist on a guarantee of freedom from tuberculosis and from infection with contagious abortion. There are other ailments he may steer shy of, but these are chief as well as most common.

Strictly used, the word "thoroughbred" refers to a definite breed of horses—running horses—and not to thoroughness or purity of breeding. In the same way the phrase "standard bred" refers to a breed of trotting horses. The word "pure bred" is properly used in referring to any breed of animals or fowls that is full, or pure, blooded.

There are sections in Idaho where the weather is so clear and the air so dry during the season of ripening and following that some growers make a practice of allowing blackberries to remain on the vines and evaporate in the sun. When sufficiently dry the canes are cut, run through a sort of thrasher and the dried fruit cleaned and packed.

The fellows who trusted to luck and left their potatoes undug until Oct. 15 last season had an experience they will not soon forget, as hundreds of thousands of bushels through all the northern states were ruined and rendered unmarketable by the cold snap of that date. With no starch factory or denatured alcohol distillery at hand they proved in many cases a total loss.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars that are squandered annually in wildcat investment schemes and blue sky enterprises could be saved for the investors if before letting loose of their money they would get an honest opinion as to the reliability of such concerns from a home banker. It would mean a few cents tied up in postage, but this would be a mighty cheap way out.

In view of the fatal freeze of Oct. 12 and 13, it will be necessary to set an earlier date than Oct. 15 as the limit within which one should select his seed corn. If Sept. 20 were the time chosen and every corn grower went into his best field and secured the soundest and earliest maturing ears and had them hung up to dry by that time and saw to it that they were properly stored during the winter months, the seed corn problem would be reduced to a minimum through all the northern part of the corn belt.

The housewife who is on her feet so much of the day throughout all months of the year should learn a lesson from her husband, who not only rides when mowing, raking, reaping and plowing, but even takes it easy by rigging a riding gear to follow his harrow. This idea she may put to good account by purchasing a light fifty cent stool, two feet high, and having it handy to sit on when doing work at which she would otherwise have to stand. In the course of a long day a good deal of energy may be saved in this way.

It would make the farmers of those states where the rainfall was very heavy during November and where the country roads were rendered well nigh impassable for weeks gasp if they could see figured out in dollars and cents the actual loss they sustained in the single item of increased expense in hauling their produce to market. In many localities it was impossible to stir at all, while in others but a small jag could be moved, and four horses were often required to do this. It seems strange, with agricultural products representing so large a value, that rural dwellers take so slight an interest in a question that in the aggregate means a loss of millions of dollars to them annually.

As with a child, the time for doing most effective work in shaping the character and type of a tree is at the start. For this reason it is better to purchase fruit trees that are a year old rather than two or three years. The low head, which is so highly prized by most orchardists, is best secured by cutting the young tree back to from eighteen inches to two feet the same season it is set. This induces the growth of sturdy lateral branches and gives the trunk a stocky character that is of great value in succeeding years. Whether the tree should be given the vase shaped open top or the round and more close growing top will depend to a great extent upon the climatic conditions prevailing.

There came to the writer's attention the other day the instance of a creamery patron who thought he would get rich more quickly by mixing melted tallow in the can of cream from which the driver's sample was taken, thereby increasing the test of the cream nearly 100 per cent. This went on until the suspicions of the buttermakers and directors were aroused by the presence of the cold, unmixed tallow left in the strainer at the creamery. One day a two quart sample of the doped cream was turned over to the state pure food inspector, who sent it to a chemist for analysis, when 90 per cent of the fat it contained was found to be plain beef suet, amounting to a pound and four ounces. With this as a starter suit was instituted and a fine of $50 and costs levied. A little later the directors of the creamery compelled the offender to pay back $400, the amount estimated that he had received as a result of the false tests. As it turned out it proved to be high priced tallow, and it is clear that the game was not worth the candle.

The fewer of these thirty cents on the dollar investment schemes a fellow ties his hard earned money up in, in the vain hope of making fabulous returns, the more quarters he will have at the end of the year.

The cotton crop of 1909, while not the largest on record, is likely to prove the most valuable, with lint fetching 13.7 cents per pound on the farm and cotton seed worth about $25 per ton. At those prices the crop will be worth about $850,000,000 to the growers.

The Massachusetts state board of ealth has made some investigations into the somewhat mooted question of the relative keeping quality of drawn and undrawn poultry, and its verdict is that if the entrails are so drawn that none of their contents are spilled inside the body the bird keeps better than in the undrawn state.

The history of Berkshire hogs goes back 125 years, the progenitors of the popular breed being described as large in size and of a sandy or brownish color spotted with black. The present day type is black, with white in face, on feet and end of tail. The first importation of Berkshires into America was made by a New Jersey breeder in 1832.

The first prize in the students' judging contests at the international fat stock show held at Chicago in December went to the team from the state college at Ames, Ia., who had 4940 points to its credit. The Ontario team won second place with 4741 points, the other college teams taking part ranking in the following order: Ohio, 4722; Nebraska, 4661; Missouri, 4622; Kansas, 4603; Texas, 4435. The Iowa team won first on cattle and hogs, Missouri first on horses and Ohio first on sheep.

According to Secretary Wilson's annual report for 1909, the American tea crop consisted of 12,000 pounds and was grown in South Carolina in cooperation with the department at Washington. The experimental work attempted on a small scale at Pierce, Tex., has been abandoned owing to unfavorable climatic conditions. The proposition the department officials are up against in the production of tea is the 15 to 20 cent wage paid to tea pickers in the orient. Unless machinery can be devised to do the work there done by hand the tea growing business will have to be given up.

Azoturia, a disease of the horse family that yearly takes off thousands of valuable individuals, is directly due to overfeeding with nitrogenous foods, like clover and alfalfa, and lack of regular exercise. The illness is brought on by an overloading of the circulatory system with unoxidized nitrogen drawn from the liver, where it accumulates. While there are cures for the disease, it is easily prevented by reducing the nitrogenous ration—the feeding of timothy and clean straw, instead of clover and alfalfa, and feeding a light mixed ration of corn and oats. Another help for the horse which does not have regular work is the run of a paddock, where it will get exercise enough to keep in good condition.

J. G. Imboden, a leading Illinois cattle feeder, in a recent address before the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association advised his hearers as feeders of cattle to buy the common kinds of steers rather than high grades, as they would be able to get them at about their own prices since in the case of the grades the owner had too much to say about the price he received. While not intended as such, there seems to be a very excellent argument here for the cattle raiser to produce the grade and high grade steers rather than the scrub, as the call for them is so strong on the part of buyers that there are never enough to supply the demand. This means that the price for this class of steers will always range high.

Whether part of a preconceived scheme or not, it is observable if one looks into the situation at all that our system of national economy, especially as regards transportation and manufacture, seems to be so adjusted as to give the transportation companies of the country the longest possible hauls on raw and finished products. A few illustrations come readily to mind. Cow hides are shipped largely to New England in the raw (one freight charge) and then shipped back all over the west in enormous quantities (another freight charge). The wool product of the great west crosses the continent to eastern mills largely, and when made into blankets and garments is shipped halfway across the continent to reach its consumers (two transportation charges). Instead of the New England states producing all the butter that they use, the bulk of it is shipped from the Mississippi valley, the freight charge being reduced so low that thousands of the hilly farms of the east have been abandoned because of the western competition, but the transportation company gets the freight. And so the list might be enlarged, including Texas onions and vegetables shipped to New York and Chicago, Pacific coast fruits, etc., those near big markets being knocked out by cheap freight rates granted to those living at a distance, and yet through it all the railroads securing a big slice of the proceeds for getting the product whatever it may be, from producer to consumer. The development, which is certainly an interesting one, is on the increase, but whether best for the largest number of people in the long run remains to be seen.

J. E. Trigg

LINCOLN'S FIRST NOMINATION

Suggestions to Celebrate Its Fiftieth Anniversary in Chicago, Indorsed by Senator Cullom.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, who cordially indorsed a few nights ago the suggestion of a Chicago newspaper that the fiftieth anniversary of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln at Chicago for the presidency be properly observed by a grand national celebration in that city during the middle of next May, said:

"I was present on the memorable occasion, not as a delegate, but among the public admitted, and it was a grand convention. I can see no objection to a great celebration in Chicago on the fiftieth anniversary, and I have no doubt the people of the country will join in making it a great success. Public men cheerfully will co-operate, and I have no dohbt the president will be glad to accept an invitation to be present and deliver an address.

"Such a celebration would do much to awaken patriotism among our people and promote unselfish love of country instead of love of one scheme or ambition as against another. There is occasion for patriotism these days as there was when the Chicago convention was held fifty years ago, and such celebrations as that proposed must be helpful to the whole country.

"The memory of the martyr Lincoln is dear to us all. The day has arrived when our people, undivided, can see him at his true worth and appreciate his greatness. I know his nomination was at the time construed in certain circles as the cause of war, but the error of that view long since has been admitted.

"The convention which it is suggested should be celebrated was note-worthy. It was a quiet but determined struggle within the party. I remember how the delegates and audience were swayed as the fortunes of the leaders changed. The supporters of Seward were wild with joy when during the balloting their candidate appeared in the lead, just as those of Lincoln were when their choice showed to advantage. Actual tears were shed as their candidates receded, but with all of the enthusiasm and ardor the convention proceeded with its work in a most impressive manner.

"To me the most impressive feature of a celebration such as that suggested would be participation of our great men to extol the virtues of Lincoln and reawaken dormant patriotism."

Chicago citizens generally received the suggestion with considerable enthusiasm. Among G. A. R. men the idea of celebrating the anniversary was received with much enthusiasm. It was said that all of the patriotic orders in Chicago would be glad to participate in commemorative exercises. John S. Varley, head of the Union Veterans' union, hailed the proposed celebration as a fitting tribute and said he had no doubt that the G. A. R. and other patriotic organizations would gladly take it up.

"Lincoln was the greatest of modern statesmen," said Mr. Varley, "and any celebration held to commemorate any event in his life cannot help but foster a love for their country in the hearts of all classes of citizens.

"The fiftieth anniversary of the nomination of Lincoln is an event that particularly deserves public notice. The convention really marked a turned point in the history of the country. It was the beginning of that period of suffering and stress that cement forever and with blood the ties that bind together the states that form the Union."

CONCRETE VS. STEEL

One Everlasting—The Other Expensive.

Two County Boards of Road Commissioners had an argument about highway bridges, and the following was the result:

Both counties were running about even in expenses, and with excellent credit and no indebtedness. One county borrowed $1,000 and built a steel highway bridge with a wooden floor. The other borrowed $1,350, and erected a permanent concrete bridge. Twenty-five years later the cost of the first bridge was as follows:

Interest on $1,000 at $60 a year	$1,500
Reflooring every five years, four times	400
Repainting every eight years, two times	100

This gives a total of $2,000, which amounts to $80 per year, and the $1,000 originally borrowed still unpaid, and must now be increased to $2,000, or go without a bridge. For the next twenty-five years the cost per year runs $60 more, by reason of the interest on the additional $1,000, and the amount in debt is $2,000. At the end of fifty years the amount will be paying at the rate of $200 per year, and be in debt $4,000. At the end of one hundred years it will be paying at the rate of $320 a year and be in debt $5,000. It takes no financier to see that the building of temporary steel or wooden bridges will lead to bankruptcy or higher tax rates.

The county that erected the permanent concrete bridge, costing nothing for repairs or repainting, but costing one-third more than the steel bridge in first cost, would have a charge of only $81 for interest and indebtedness, which would never need to be increased for that bridge.

In many places a properly designed concrete bridge will compete in cost with a steel bridge, both of the same loading capacity, and the concrete bridge employs materials and labor from the county, while the greater part of the cost of the steel bridge is expended out of the county, thus the money paid for the concrete bridge is returned to the tax payer, and the amount expended for the steel bridge is a constant drain on the tax payers.

If money can be borrowed at a lower rate on the bond issue, say 4 per cent, the showing is even more favorable for the concrete bridge, and the county can then afford to pay 50 per cent more for concrete than for steel. People in general ought to take more interest in these things, and one of the ways of obtaining information is to visit industrial shows, in this case, the cement show.

The next cement show will be given in Chicago, from February 18th-26th, in the Coliseum. It promises to be the greatest of its kind. There will be more than three hundred exhibitors, and much valuable information will be distributed on concrete, especially on bridges, residences, etc.

This is a valuable opportunity for farmers and highway commissioners to obtain reliable data on any work they are going to do in the coming year, and the displays are interesting and instructive.

Don't Preach About Home Trade

and at the same time send your orders for job printing out of town. Your home printer can do your work just as good, and in nine cases out of ten he can beat the city man's prices, because he pays much less for running expenses. By sending your next printing order to this office you'll be better satisfied all around, and you'll be *keeping the money at home.*

WHEN YOU WANT printing, you want good printing. That's the kind we do, and at the right prices. Give the home printer the same chance you would ask for the home merchant—trade at home.

OFF THE SAME PATTERN.

I've seen some mighty funny kinds
O' people in my day;
I've seen some men with knowin' minds
And some that's not that way.
I've watched them while they play the game,
And this is what I see:
They all stack up about the same.
They're jest a heap like me!

It's not much matter who they are
Nor where they live nor why,
A-drivin' mule or autocar,
Afoot or on the fly;
The rich, the poor and all the rest,
No matter what they be,
You look inside a feller's vest—
He's jest a heap like me!

That's why I ain't no sort o' cause
For findin' fault with man,
Sence the whole passle of them draws
To jest the selfsame plan.
The men that works, that sighs, that jokes,
And them that does all three,
They're all a pile o' right good folks
And jest a heap like me!
—Chicago News.

A Close Call.

The Fox Hunter—Were you in at the death?

The Novice—No; cussed near it, though, when that brute pitched me into the creek.

How He Got Even.

A traveling man who stutters spent all afternoon in trying to sell a grouchy business man a bill of goods and was not very successful.

As the salesman was locking up his grip the grouch was impolite enough to observe in the presence of his clerks, "You must find that impediment in your speech very inconvenient."

"Oh, n-no," replied the salesman. "Every one has his p-peculiarity. S-stammering is m-mine. W-what's y-yours?"

"I'm not aware that I have any," replied the merchant.

"D-do you stir y-your coffee with your r-right hand?" asked the salesman.

"Why, yes, of course," replied the merchant.

"W-well," went on the salesman, "t-that's your p-peculiarity. Most people use a t-teaspoon."—Success Magazine.

Seeing Europe.

"And did you go through Berlin while touring abroad?" asked the caller.

"Did we, dear?" said the wife to her husband.

"Yes," replied the busy man from behind his paper. "Don't you remember we bought some gasoline there?"

"And Paris—did you stop in Paris?" continued the caller.

"Did we, dear?" asked the wife of her better half.

"Why, of course. Don't you know we busted a tire there and had to have a new one put on?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Log Cabin Philosophy.

De charity what's 'fraid er col' weather is de kind dat you'll never miss on a windy mawnin'.

All roads leads ter happy lan', an' on de way de heart beats sich a merry tune you des can't keep from dancin'.

Ef dis ole worl' was ter roll any closer ter heaven, how many people, does you reckon, would feel like hoppin' in without a interduction?—Atlanta Constitution.

Babson's Bravery.

"Naturally when Babson awakened and heard burglars downstairs he woke his wife and told her to go down and put the cat out?"

"On the contrary, he pursued very heroic methods. He bravely seized his pistol, raised the street window and discharged the weapon, then locked his bedroom door and waited for the police."—Boston Herald.

How He Did It.

"How," asked the young lady as she looked with admiration at the rugged nonagenarian, "have you managed to live so long and preserve your health so well?"

"By rigorously declining to practice what my friends have preached," he candidly replied.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Slight Difference.

Tommy—My ma wants ter know if after a few years I'll be taken into the firm.

Employer—Tell your ma that you will not be taken into the firm, but taken in by the firm.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Proving Truth of the Quotation.

Mrs. Henpeck—The minister who married us is dead.

Henpeck—But the evil that he has done lives after him.—Cleveland Leader.

Too Bad!

"Oh, name the day!" the lover cried
In accents all unsteady.
"Alas, I can't!" the maid replied.
"They all have names already!"
—New York Times.

ROAD SUPERVISORS

Appointed by the County Commissioners January 31st.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Harry C. Hershman, all roads north of B. & O. R. R. in District No. 1; $350.

F. R. Sharpless, road from Swanton to top of mountain; $75.

Joseph Shank, road from top of mountain to Chaffee, and to Mt. Zion, and to Shaw; $90.

B. T. Bray, road leading from Rhodes place to Blaine road, and Blaine road to Mud Pike, also old state road from Barnum road to state road; $65.

A. M. T. Warnick, Barnum road, also road from Barnum to Folly Run; $90.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Silas Teats, road from Bear Creek bridge at Friend's to District No. 5 by old furnace; $80.

Joseph Jefferies, road from school house to line of District No. 5, road from school house via Zadoc Green's to State line, road from Neil's mill to District No. 5, Mineral Spring road, Cove road from Neil's mill to District No. 5; $75.

James H. Fike, road from M. E. Church at Selbysport to Guard's bridge, road from M. E. Church to Mill Run by James Guard's, road from John Riley's to Mill Run road by McCleary's farm, Morgantown road from west end of Selbysport bridge at Selbysport to line of District No. 6 on Winding ridge; $150.

Zadoc Groves, road from Selbysport bridge to Bear Creek bridge at E. Friend's; $55.

B. T. Schroyer, road from corporation line at Friendsville to line of Dsitrict No. 5 by Elder Hill; $125.

Jefferson Lowdermilk, road from Kim. Frazee's to Pa. line by Ridge school house, and by Jeff. Lowdermilk's to Glade road from S. K. Frazee's to Guard's bridge, road from Kim. Frazee's to Morgantown road; $115.

Harry Rumbaugh, road from Selbysport bridge to Hiram Humberson's, road from covered bridge to Morgantown road at Frey farm; $45.

Thurman Umbel, road from S. K. Frazee's to Pa. line at Daniel Umbel's house; $40.

Hiram Humberson, road from Garey's gate to Reckner's lane by J. H. Rushe's; $55.

Frank Humberson, road from Reckner's lane to West Va. line, from A. Thomas' to West Va. line; $70.

Lieutellus Frazee, road from Rush's watering trough to Buffalo run; $20.

Alfred Schroyer, road from C. W. Friend's to Sand Spring road at Alfred Schroyer's; $25.

Ami Hinebaugh, road from Sand Springs to Blooming Rose church; $60.

G. W. Fike, road from Jeff. Frazee,s to McDermott farm, road from Sand Spring to L. M. Umbel's, Glade road to W. Va. line; $90.

William Myers, road from Reckner's farm to Sand Spring road; $35.

Milton Friend, road from C. W. Friend's to White Rock run, road from White Rock run to John R. Friend, $90.

James Frazee, road from cross roads at C. W. Friend's to W. Va. line, road by Falkner's saw mill to W. Va. line, by Falkner's to W. Va. line; $80.

Thomas C. Fike, road from Albert Welch's in Friendsville to gate at Hook farm; $75.

Alex. Frazee, road from gate at Hook farm to line leading from Blooming Rose church, road from Morgantown road by Blooming Rose church to Friendsville road, road from lane leading from Blooming Rose church to cross roads at C. W. Friend's; $85.

Harry Hinebaugh, road from Guard's bride via Swalp's to State line, Mill run road to school house, Melville Coddington and Bowser roads; $50.

Isaac T. Meyers, road from Alf. Schroyer's to West Virginia line, $55.

Joshua Burgess, road from Sang Run road near C. E. Fike's to intersect the Morgantown road near Franklin Humberson's; $25.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Peter Reichenbecker, road from Keyser's ridge to line of District No. No. 5, $10; road from Keyser's ridge to Weller's gate, $15; $25.

Z. Sibert, Negro mountain road from National road to Amish road; $35.

Harvey H. Miller, Negro mountain road to Pa. line, and road from H. Miller's to State line at William Wright's; $35.

Perry Durst, Amish road from Pike to line of District No. 12; $30.

H. S. Yoder, road from Aaron Beachy's to Pa. line; $25.

Noah Hershberger, road from S. Beachy's to Pa, line; $40.

E. S. Miller, Niverton road from Grantsville to Pa. line; $40.

S. C. Loechel, river road from National road to Pa. line; $40.

Fearson Maust, road from Pike near stone house to Pa. line; $40.

Charles Poleman, Red run road from National road to Pa. line; $40.

Walter Chaney, Avilton road from Bepler farm to line of District No. 11; $50.

William Hetz, Pope road from Hetz's lane to C. L. McKenzie's, $20; road from National road by Coleman's to Avilton, $35; $55.

Christopher Miller, road from Charles L. McKenzie's store to McKenzie's saw mill; $15.

C. J. Otto, Boucher road from D. Enlow's to National road, $30; New Germany road from D. Enlow's to cross roads at M. E. church. $50; road from M. E. church to Bepler farm, $50; $130.

G. J. Gnegy, road from National road to cross roads and little glade road; $30.

C. C. Durst, Grantsville road from D. Enlow's by A. Warnick's to National road; $60.

J. L. Fresh, Blue Lick road from Dorsey's school house to Brown's lane; $35.

John Stark, road from Swauger's mill by S. Wiland's to M. E. church, $27; road from Bancord's to north end of Dorsey's lane, $35; $62.

George W. Broadwater, Elk Lick run road from Stark's gate to line of District No. 11, $30; road from C. J. Otto's mill by Swauger's mill to cross roads at M. E. church, $23; $53.

P. Yost, Oakland road from east end of covered bridge to line of District No. 12, $55; Manadier road from Ridgley's school house to railroad crossing, $25; road from J. L. Durst's to Oakland road near Beachy's farm, $15; river road from covered bridge to Grantsville, $55; Engle road from cross roads to L. Yommer's $45; roads from covered bridge to Engle's school house, $15; $210.

Hampton Butler, road from railroad by M. Custer's to meadow mountain road near Widow Bittinger's; $40.

Josiah W. Durst, Shade Hollow road from National road to Widow Miller's; $20.

Fred Otto, road from Swauger's mill race to corner of Widow Bittinger's field; $40.

Jacob S. Miller, road from Yoder's school house by J. D. Brenneman's to Niverton road; $20.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

H. B. Warnick, road from Frankville road to Folly Run and from Folly Run to Barnum road; $30.

W. C. Titchinell, road from Watson's wheel house to chestnut grove, $40; and road from Frankville to chestnut grove; $40; $80.

Thomas A. Michael, road from Westernport by Firm Rock church to line of District No. 11, $40; new road from Savage river bridge to Westernport road, $30; and road from Phil. Michael's to Firm Rock church; $10; $80.

F Broadwater, road from line of District No. 1 to line of District 12, $60; road from mouth of dry run to mouth of Bear pen road, $30; road from Devecman's farm to north end of Crabtree bridge, $35; $125.

Lee Fazenbaker, road from Garrett county line to Chas. Michael's road; $60.

S. A. Duckworth, road from Chas. Michael's to S. A. Duckworth's; $25.

P. R. Titchinell, road from Bloomington to Folly Run, $55; and road from Folly Run to new road, $5; $60.

A. M. Duckworth, road from river road to Frankville road; $25.

Joseph Myers, Bloomington road from Allegany county line near mountain to Folly Run, $65; Mill run road, $15; $80.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Adam Hetrick, Smearman road to top of mountain, $15; road from Boger's to George's, $10; road from Accident to Bear Creek and from Accident by George's to Bear Creek, $65; road from Engle's Mill to Mud Pike, and from Engle's Mill to line of District at Charles Hetrick's, $30; $120.

Henry Kolb, road from William Fisher's to Morgantown road by Samuel Hilemans and from Caroline Frazee's to Fike road and from Morgantown road to Bear Creek bridge; $60.

Milton Fisher, Morgantown road from line of District No. 5 to Cove road and from Cove road to National road, Lewis Harmon road, $40; Cove road by Jerry Strawn's to National road, Spruce Hollow road, Mill road to District No. 2, $30; James Paul road, $20; $90.

D. O. Dewitt, road from Matthew Frazee's by Solomon Boyer's to Accident road at Rock Lick, road from Ode Dewitt's to near Charles Dewitt's and from Solomon Boyer's to Weller's Mill, $33; Legislative road from Ode Dewitt's to the line of District No. 2, and from Legislative at Flat Rocks to Bishoff's school house, and by school house to Legislative road by Brison Welch farm, $50; $83.

Jonas Schrock, road from Grantsville road to Amish church, road from Grantsville road to Bear Creek; $40.

James Knox, road from line of District No. 12 to Joel Bender's and thence the Bender road through to line of District No. 7; $55.

C. A. Guthrie, road from Accident to line of District No. 2, from Zehner's gate to Bear Creek bridge; $80.

Fred Hoffman, road from Accident to District line at Bethel church, from M. J. Miller's bridge to line at Samuel Mosser's, $75; road from William Hartman's to the Shartzer farm, and from Miller's distillery to cross roads at William Englehart's thence to Mud Pike on Boger's hill, $30; $105.

Lewis Kamp, road from Horse Shoe Bend to Kasey's Mill, $45; from Horse Shoe Bend to finger board, $25; road from Bear Creek bridge (south side) to Cove church, and from Brethern church to District line, $55; $125.

J. M. Fisher, road from Cove church by A. Fisher's to Morgantown road, road from church by William Fisher's to Wesley Hilman's, road from Krouse's shop to old school house, and road from William Lohr's to Morgantown road; $55

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Marshall Frankhouser, road from Cranesville road to W. Va. line, $15; road from Crane's lane at the Black House to forks of road at J. E. Elsey's, $35; road from coal bank to West Virginia line, $45; $95.

Jerome Kelly, road from Crane's lane to White Rock run, $40; road from C. L. Falkenstine's to Michler line at Fike hill, $25; $65.

Victor Hauger, Cranesville road from Swallow Falls by J. E. Elsey's to the W. Va. line; $60.

Homer Custer, road from William Lowdermilk's to Elijah Friend's (on the mountain); $40.

S. M. Friend, road from coal bank to Jos. Frantz's; $60.

Sherman G. Savage, road from Sang Run to Hoyes Run; $40.

Marcellus Friend, road from Hoyes Run to Deep Creek, $40.

D. McLane, road from McHenry to line of District No. 5, $50; road from Bender's place to McHenry road, $40; $90.

Thomas Bishoff, road from Jos. Frantz's to Johnstown, $35; road from Seabolt's to Ed. Bishoff's school house by Casteel farm, $20; $55.

Stephen W. Friend, road from Hoyes Run to Andrew Seabolt's; $30.

M. Mattingly, road from Ode Dewitt's to McHenry; $50.

Brison Glotfelty, road from Jos. Frantz's to Glotfelty's fields at McHenry; $20.

James Wilburn, road from Johnstown to District line No. 5, $15; road from McHenry to District line No. 5, $20; $35.

John Glotfelty, road from Deep Creek to McHenry, $40; road from finger board to Glendale church, $20; $60.

Joseph Ash, Grantsville road from sand hole to Bear Creek bridge, and road from Mud Pike by Jonas Hostedler's to intersect county road; $30.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Roy O. Winters, road from Third street in Oakland to Broadford, $50; road from Broadford by Haney's to State road, $40; road from Dennett's Hotel to Oakland, $20; road from Jos. Shaffer's farm to Mt. Lake Park, $20; $130.

Jacob Echard, road from Mt. Lake Park ice house to Deer Park and road from Oakland to Gortner's and road from Loch Lynn to top of mountain at Kelso's gate, also all other roads in District No. 7 not mentioned; $1,100.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Jack Wilson, road from Kearney to Stoyer; $40.

Jos. Conneway, Pike from top of mountain to Gorman; $75.

Jas. Moreland, road from pike to M. White's house by B. F. Harvey's, $20; road from Gorman to Kearney, $80; King & Wilderson road from King's to Gorman, $25; $125.

William Mason, road from West Union road at Gortner's store to top of mountain, $50; road from Mason's school house to Bowman's pike, $60; $110.

David Gnagey, Shaffer road, $75; Horse Shoe run road to Red House, $40; $115.

Frank Harvey, Abernathy road from top of mountain to Wilson road: $55.

D. W. Wilson, Mason road from Clement's to Henry road, $50; road from Henry to Pat. Flynn's $50; $100.

George Blamble, Pike from top of mountain to W. Va. line at Chisholm's mill; $60.

James Aronholt, Bayard county road; $50.

A. D. Harvey, Wilson road to Wilson; $75.

J. W. Biggs, Wilson and Cooper road; $45.

William Cosner, road from Wood place to Dobbin, $65; road from Fairview church to road from Wood place to Dobbin, $15; Beckman and Pope road, $15; $95.

John H. Sanders, Aurora road from Gortner to W. Va. line, $125; Sunnyside road to Red House, $25; Dewitt and Ashby road from Aurora road to Mosser's, $25; Mansfield road by John Sanders $25; $200.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Edward Finzell, Finzell road from National road to Pa. line; $55.

Samuel S. Meese, Wilhelm road from National road to Pa. line; $65.

Urias McKenzie, Pocahontas road from National road to Pa. line; $65.

B. F. Green, Frostburg road from Wilson's lane to National road, $60; Frostburg road from Wilson's lane to District No. 11, $40; $100.

George S. Bittinger, Lowery road to Pa. line; $40.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Columbus Paugh, road from William Thayer's to Lake Brown, road from State road to William Beckman's, State road to Delawder's cottage, also all roads in District No. 10 North of B. & O. R. R., excepting roads from Mt. Lake Park Ice House to Deer Park, and road from Deer Park road to Wilson's store; $300.

James L. Harvey, road from Jerry Tasker's corner to Schell, W. Va.; $30.

George W. Moon, road from Lost Land run to Deer Park road; $40.

Robert E. Paugh, road from Jerry Tasker's corner to Geo. Moon's sheep pen, $45.

P. J. Lohr, road from Deer Park road to Wilson's store, $25; road from Wilson's store to Mud bridge; $50; $75.

William Seabolt, road from Loch Lynn to the Schreves place; $30.

James Lish, road from Kelso's gate on top of mountain to White church, also all other roads south of R. R. not mentioned; $300.

DISTRICT NO. 11.

J. E. Wampler, Lonaconing road from Brown's lane to Allegany county line; $150.

H. H. Robeson, road from Brown's lane by Lancaster's to Wilhelm's, $25; Ridge road from Lancaster's lane to Merrill P. O., $40; road from E. O. Robeson's to Garlitz's grist mill, $10; $75.

J. O. Wilhelm, Frostburg road to District No. 9; $30.

Cornelius Smith, Westernport and Barton road from Jesse Michael's to Lonaconing road near Layton's, $55; Lonaconing road from J. Warnick's to Strickland's, $80; $135.

Jonas Weitzell, Point road from Poplar Lick bridge to Fairview church; $40.

Alvin Fazenbaker, Barton road from Allegany county line to A. Fazenbaker's; $55.

George W. Broadwater, Lonaconing road from line of District No. 3 to J. Warnick's; $50.

John Merrill, road from line of District No. 5 to Merrill's bridge; $80.

C. A. Green, Laurel run road from Allegany county line to Strickland's lane; $30.

DITSRICT NO. 12.

Edward Brenneman, New Germany road from Bittinger to Backwoods road; $50.

Jacob Brenneman, all other roads in the District, $550.

DISTRICT NO. 13.

J. B. Moore, road from corporation at Kitzmiller to Lost Land run; $145.

A G. Barrack, Chaffee road, $30; Dodson road, $40; road from Kitzmiller to Mud bridge, $145; $245.

DISTRICT NO. 14.

J. G. D. Spiker, road from West Union road at Totten farm by White's to Crellin Road at Glotfelty farm; $100.

John W. Markley, road from King's run to Sang Run road near Isaac Male's, $30; new road from Hooppole road to Sang Run road, $30; road from Henry Jordan's to the Dodge school house, $30; $90.

B. C. Scott, Terra Alta road to Cranesville road by Davis', $100; road from finger board to W. Va. line, and from same road to Hutton Swith, $70; new road from Hutton Swith road to West Va. line, $25; $195.

Newton Reams, road from Oakland to Hinebaugh's mill road by William Hall's, $250; road from Cranesville road to Sang Run road by the river, $50; $300.

M. J. Hughes, Ashby and Hutton Switch road; $50.

Frank Ashby, road from to Glotfelty farm, road from Crellin to W. Va. line; $40.

A. L. Sines, road from Oakland to Deep Creek by the river; $150.

John L. Brenneman, road from Crellin road at Browning's farm to White road; $30.

S. A. Kendall, road from corporation line of Oakland to Crellin; $200.

NATIONAL ROAD.

David Pope, 4th, 5th and 6th miles west of Allegany county line, $120.

Charles Hetz, 7th, 8th and 9th miles west of Allegany county line, $120.

Louis Deffenbaugh, 10th and 11th miles west of Allegany county line, $80.

William Tressler, 12th, 13th and 14th miles west of Allegany county line, $120.

M. J. Folk, 15th and 16th miles west of Allegany county line, $80.

Marshall Lohr, 17th and 18th miles west of Allegany county line, $80.

Peter Beachy, 19th, 20th and 21st miles and to the State line, $120.

The appointees named in the aforegoing list are requested to file their oaths and bonds on or before March 7, 1910, for approval.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Encyclopedic Guideboards.

In many towns and counties now a white painted stone post gives in clear black letters at every fork in the roads a list of towns hardly less formidable than those on the train bulletins of a railroad terminal. At a glance the traveler may see his way along for fifty miles.

Sometimes the automobile associations are themselves responsible for information disseminating guideboards of different construction, but equally useful. The necessity of providing a new class of travelers with a new sort of facts has been back of the movement for guideboard rehabilitation. The contrast in this respect makes it easy to distinguish the regions of horse drawn vehicles content with a next town direction and those places which have felt the era of the automobile.

A lesson in local geography is carried in every such guideboard. Perhaps this revival of the guideboard is but a return to conditions that prevailed before the days of the railroad.

Town Improvement Enthusiast.

Jenks—Are you an advocate of the city beautiful?

Jinks—I am. I would like to see every trolley pole in town made as beautiful as a barber's sign.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread Chain Stitch Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.

Our guarantee never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-09 ly.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department
Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
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J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
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W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
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A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 17, 1910.

THE PLUM tree at Annapolis is being shaken, shooken, shook, and the Garrett county appointments are still in the Governor's green bag!

AND NOW Maryland's debonair ex-Governor, the Hon. Edwin Warfield, has placed himself on record again as opposing the State House grafters which may call for another attack upon his personality by the powers that be and surround the present Chief Executive.

EX-GOVERNOR WARFIELD'S expose of the State House grafting is meeting with the approval of every honest, well-thinking citizen of Maryland. He has the plaudits of the good people even if the curses of the ringsters are heaped upon his head.

"WILL THE Democratic Party Keep Its Pledges or Not?" is a headline in yesterday's Sun paper and refers to the present inactive and wholly incompetent Maryland Legisla ure. We rise to ask, "Has The Democratic Party EVER KEPT ITS PLEDGES TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND?"

BUSINESS POLICY.

Managers of very large enterprises have different questions of business policy to solve which smaller firms are exempt from. When a firm or trust becomes so large or powerful that it dominates the market supply of a commodity, the question of "fixing prices" arises; in other words, it has become master to a large extent of the law of supply and demand, in that one line. Such domination is usually based upon control of the main sources of supply and of the bulk of the machinery of distribution, in addition to the manufacturing features which are the original scope of the business. Given a firm in such commanding position with respect to a commodity which the public needs and must buy in large quantities, be it beef or wheat, steel rails or coal oil, what are the principles which should actuate and determine the fixing of prices? Are they to be fixed at the utmost extent of the public's ability to pay, or at the reasonable limit of the company's ability to furnish?

Our business friends are familiar with the term "good will." It probably existed on earth as a business asset centuries before "the angels sang it in." Certain it is that it is as highly valuable an asset in the balance sheet now as it ever was. Can trusts or monopolies afford to dispense with it? To come down to the concrete facts, can any firm or corporation afford to squeeze its customers to the last limit of their endurance, and thus forfeit their good will? If an extra demand arises which causes a temporary shortage, is a corporation justified in temporarily putting up its prices, although its own manufacturing costs have not increased?

Many modern business men—the "public-be-d——d" type—will answer these questions without hesitation by the simple affirmation "business is business." But business is not business, as they mean it; it is horse sense and common sense and good sense applied to commercial life. The doctor who usually charges a certain sum for a certain service, and who doubles his fee because he is wanted more urgently, is not a sensible man. He makes enemies instead of friends. The shopkeeper who would charge me 10 cents for a 5 cent loaf of bread because I am extra hungry, is unprincipled, and gets no more of my future custom than I can help giving. The monopoly which fixes prices according to the demands of the market and not according to its cost price plus a reasonable profit is working upon equally false and unfortunate ethical and business principles. By so doing it is forfeiting the good will of its customers, it invites competition, it provokes hostile legislation and stringent regulation; in other words, it antagonizes the general public good will, and no business can permanently succeed upon such a foundation. A more secure business, a more permanently profitable business, a more honorable business can be built by cultivating the good will of the public, by a "public-be-pleased" policy and by avoiding exploitation of its necessities. Short-sighted, self-willed, hard fisted, penny-wise-and-pound-foolish some business men are, and they do not see the better way, the more honorable way—and in the end the really more profitable way—which best business sense and intuition sees and acts upon.

A GENERAL FAKE BALLOT.

If the subtle plans of the manipulators of the legislature are carried out, the entire state will have before it a fake ballot. If a definition of a fake ballot were to be asked, it could be very easily given in the words that any ballot that bears superfluous or misleading names or matter is to that extent a fake ballot. If it presents confusing arrangemente of names, lining devices or other methods to mislead, it is a trick ballot. Possibly no state in the Union knows more about this kind of voting than some portions of Maryland. The political schemers are now planning to perpetuate a fake ballot for the state by loading it with constitutional amendments that would completely bewilder a considerable portion of the voters and would cause even the intelligent voter to make errors that would jeopardize his vote.

In every first-class community in the country, with the exception of Maryland, the short-ballot movement is being fostered. The design is to have a ballot of convenient size with few names to vote and no extraneous matter. Here in Maryland the Democratic ring regards as its salvation the fouling of the polls with their malordorous devices intended to make it impossible to secure a straight, clean expression of the public will. The decent citizenship of the state resents the continued plotting of the men whose capacity to enact beneficial legislation when in office is only equal by their incapacity to distinguish between creditable politics and the low grade of machination that is unworthy of men claiming to have regard for the rights, duties and dignities of citizenship.

A half-dozen amendments to the Constitution have already been tinkered or are in process of manufacture, and others are likely to outcrop before the close of the session. The device of multiplying proposals for the consideration of the voter and of making a ballot already the most unwieldy in the country even more preposterous, indicates that the Democrats regard their chances of winning upon their record, unsupported by devious devices, exceedingly slender. The prospect of another suffrage amendment has not been passed over. Even in the last days there may be sprung upon the people the travesty of a constitutional disfranchising amendment. Let it be said again, as has been said in warning time and again by The American, expressing as it does the sentiments common to all circles of society, that the end of the process of insulting the Constitution of the state by the proposal of amendments, made not in the interest of the state, but for the duplicitous purpose of a party, will meet with the repulse from power of the party following such a course.

The people of Maryland have been able to get along very comfortably under the Constitution as it is, with an occasional amendment dictated by necessity. They believe they will be as cared for in the future without an outbreak of amendment that would make the ballot look as if it had a case of black measles. They understand very well that the men who are solicitous about amending the Constitution are the same who are incapable of passing effective legislation for the benefit of the state. They fully appreciate the inconsistency of the position of the constitutional lawyers who flutter about the Democratic loft in proposing changes in the organic law, while at the same time the Democratic leaders are engaged in bringing the political rights of the people into disgrace by any pretext they can hit upon.

At present it appears to be a toss-up what kind of a device will be next hit upon for carrying elections. One hundred thousand registered voters counted out at the last election will have to be accounted for in the reckoning next time, for the people will require the deed of perfidy to be answered for. In that number were many of the same political persuasion as the Democratic wreckers, and the persons have salted wounds that refuse to heal under the salve of unctuous cajolery. If the attempt shall be made to have the intolerable campaign plots still more pernicious, then the issue is not difficult to forecast.

What the Democratic leaders are looking for is a cover from the glare of publicity, something under which the trick work of elections can be done with such an air of candor and frankness, of benignancy and openness as to lead the voters to believe that the campaign has been carried on under high-minded influences. This is a bit difficult, because the people cannot be fooled all the time; in fact, they are never fooled by the devices of the Democrats. So the old blundering way of going into battle with boomerangs will be observed. The days of Democratic blunderbussing are not over. The present trend, as reflected in the counsels of the Democratic leaders and in the manipulations they foolishly believe to have the fine Italian quality, disclose the prospect for a repetition of familiar tactics.—Baltimore American.

In Memoriam.

In loving remembrance of Vera Marie Ferguson, who was called from earth Feb. 13, 1909.

How we miss her bright smiles and the sound of her sweet voice. But it speaks to us yet, as it were, in tones inaudible. How vividly we remember the sweet face and lovable qualities that endeared her to all. She is not forgotten—the brilliant example of her brief life will go on—

Vera has grown more fair,
Vera is happier there,
For Jesus called her to share
His mansion of glory over there.

A LOVING FRIEND.

(Fairmont papers please copy.)

Special Bargain in two cast iron Gas Ranges at Naylor's. 3t.

NOT SUFFICIENTLY TAUGHT

Only Small Percentage of School Children Receive Proper Instruction Concerning Tuberculosis.

Definite instruction concerning the nature and methods of prevention of tuberculosis is being given to less than 6 per cent of the public school children of the United States according to a bulletin issued today by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Recent investigation has shown that in only nine cities, Washington, D. C., Dallas, Tex., Richmond. Va., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Malden, Mass., Salem, Mass., Saginaw, Mich., and Knoxville, Tenn., are special textbooks being used or lectures being given about tuberculosis. In three states and one territory, Michigan, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Porto Rico, laws have been passed requiring that instruction about the nature and methods of prevention of tuberculosis be given in all public schools. In Tennessee the State Department of Education has requested that such instruction be given and has issued circulars for this purpose. In New Jersey and West Virginia wall-cards giving instruction are hung in every school-room and the attention of all children is called to them. The actual number of children, however, who will this year be taught by their teachers that tuberculosis is a communicable, infectious disease, and that it can be prevented, will not exceed one million. If the state laws requiring such instruction were strictly enforced, at least 2,000,000 children would be reached.

While tuberculosis does not cause as many deaths among school children as it does among workingmen or among infants under five years of age, the National Association gives some figures to show how serious the disease is among this class. Based on the census of 1900 it is estimated that nearly 100,000 children now in school will die of tuberculosis before they are eighteen years of age, or that about 6,400 die annually from this disease. Estimating that on an average each child who dies of tuberculosis has had six years of schooling the aggregate loss to the country in wasted education each year amounts to $1,152,000. According to investigations made in New York, Boston and Stockholm, the percentage of children who are afflicted with tuberculosis is much larger than the death rate would indicate.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis declares that there are two ways of checking the ravages of tuberculosis among school children. The first way is to instruct every school child about the dangers of the disease, and to show them how they themselves may prevent tuberculosis in their homes. The second method is to establish open-air schools for all childaen who have tuberculosis or who are suspected cases, segregating them from the healthy children.

BITTINGER.

Miss Missouri Bowman, who is in charge of a district school near Grantsville, drove to this village last Friday evening to spend Saturday and Sunday with old friends, and when near her destination her horse got fast in a snow drift and as he could not get out with the sleigh, Miss Bowman unhitched him from the sleigh and when the animal was freed from the snow drift she mounted and road to Joel Orendorf's, leaving the sleigh sticking in the drift. All day Saturday and Sunday a terrific snow storm piled the snow many feet in the lanes and on Monday morning Miss Bowman found her sleigh hidden from sight and the drifted condition of the roads made it impossible to return to her school.

Deputy Sheriff Shartzer, of Oakland, was in this neighborhood one day last week discharging the duties of his office.

A. J. Oester was employed in making some necessary repairs to Dennis Brenneman's residence last week.

J. B. Harmon was in this village last week soliciting orders for fertilizer.

Samuel Bowser, teacher of the Foxtown public school, is arranging to locate permanently in the far west as soon as his school closes in the spring.

J. T. Lohr made a business trip to Salisbury, Pa., on day last week.

Asa Bittinger purchased a splendid new sleigh last week, and with the great abundance of snow and the number of attractive young ladies in the country there should be much occasion for using the new sleigh.

The lover of winter scenery would find ample satisfaction in looking over Garrett county this winter.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. MARGARET GLOVER.

Mrs. Margaret Glover, wife of Mr. Dennis Glover, of Hutton, died last Friday afternoon at the Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, where she had undergone three operations of a serious nature within the past three weeks. Mrs. Glover was taken to Baltimore nearly three months ago for treatment. Her physicians and family entertained great hopes for her recovery until the early part of last week when a complication arose and she grew steadily worse until death came. She was the daughter of Mrs. Margaret Connell, of Oakland, and is survived by her husband and several children, as well as by two brothers, Messrs. John Connell, of Hutton, and Richard Connell, of Morgantown, and by three sisters, Mrs. Parley DeBerry, of Terra Alta; Mrs. Tina Taylor, of Century, and Miss Ellen Connell, of Oakland. The funeral of Mrs. Glover occurred Monday from the Presbyterian church at Terra Alta, and was conducted by Rev. John A. McClelland, of Grafton, the interment being made at Terra Alta.

BERNARD GEISSMAN.

Bernard Geissman, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Geissman, of Oakland, died at Sylvan Retreat, Cumberland, last Sunday morning at five o'clock, having been a patient in that institution for about two weeks. He was born February 16th, 1889, and yesterday, the day of his funeral, witnessed his twenty-first anniversary. Prior to his recent illness the deceased was employed in a clerical position in the United States Navy Yard in Washington, D. C., where he was held very high for his gentlemanly bearing and strict attention to his duties. While at work about four weeks ago he was taken violently ill and was immediately brought to his home in Oakland by his father where he was given the best attention by his devoted parents, but his ailment failed to respond to treatment and upon being advised he was taken to Cumberland where it was hoped he would be restored to health. A few days following his removal to that place he seemed to be growing better and hopes were entertained for his ultimate and speedy recovery, but death intervened and he passed peacefully away. His remains were brought to his home here Sunday afternoon and the funeral occurred yesterday morning from St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church in Oakland, the services, solemn and impressive, being conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. Manges, in the presence of a large number of sympathizing relatives and friends. The pastor spoke of the blameless life led by the young man, of his passionate love for his bereaved parents and his fealty for his church and his friends, many of whom were present to bear mute testimony to the high esteem in which he was ever held. The pallbearers were among his companions in life, namely Wallace Brown, Carter Welling, Homer Turney, Mark White, Will Scherr and Arthur Naylor, and the flower bearers were Dr. W. W. Grant and Samuel Lantz. The church choir rendered some beautiful music and Dr. John G. Robinson sang "Lead, Kindly Light." After the services in the church the remains were conveyed to the Oakland cemetery and there consigned to mother earth to await that great day when the Lord shall say, "Arise!"

ELEVEN YEARS AGO

The Weather Was Worse Than the Recent Rough Spell.

Eleven years ago Monday this section of Maryland was in the throes of the worst snow storm and blizzard that Oakland had ever known. The falling and drifting snow, with the thermometer away below zero, had completely tied up traffic on the railway and for three days in succession not a particle of mail was delivered to or dispatched from the local postoffice. Trains were abandoned by the crews and left standing on sidetracks and in several instances passenger trains were snowed in completely so that they could move neither forward or backward until a way was opened by men with shovels.

Several sections of a troop train bearing the Twelfth Regulars, enroute to the Philippines, where the insurrection was just breaking out, were stalled at numerous places between here and Cumberland at which point they laid for several days. The regimental band gave concerts daily in the Academy of Music there at which it was the pleasure of the editor to be present, he having been snowed up at Cumberland also.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 7.30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

BABTIST.

Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

22222 The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices
Subscribe for the Republican.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. N. U. Bond was in the city Monday on business.

Mr. Dennis Glover, of Hutton, was in the city yesterday on business.

Mrs. Daisy Grace Hugnes, of Baltimore, is here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder.

Mr. Henry Lauer went to Baltimore Friday night on business, returning to Oakland Monday evening.

Miss Bessie Offutt returned to Oakland Monday from a visit of several weeks to friends in Chicago.

Miss Margaret Sollars returned to her home near Oakland Tuesday afternoon after a visit of several weeks to friends and relatives in Baltimore, Winchester, Va., and Romney, West Va.

Miss Estella Hart has returned home from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Daniel Shaffer, at Fairmont, W. Va.

Mrs. Harry A. Rasche went to Uniontown, Pa., yesterday morning to remain a week as the guest of relatives.

Miss Edna Watson, of Scranton, Pa., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Grant at their home on Liberty street.

Senator Speicher and Delegate Bolden spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland, returning to Annapolis Monday morning.

Dr. W. W. Davis, of the Park, came up to Oakland this morning from Baltimore and will remain here a day or two on business.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Ex-Sheriff Austin Brown was over on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad several days last and this week on business

Mr. G. S. Hamill, Jr., left Oakland yesterday morning for Baltimore from which city he will accompany his family home this week.

Miss Elizabeth West, who spent a week as the guest of Miss Naomi Crawford in Baltimore, has returned to her home in Oakland.

Mrs. Harland L. Jones returned to her home in Oakland last Wednesday from a visit of three weeks to friends in Ohio and West Virginia.

Miss Margaret Browning, of Lake Brown, who spent a week in Oakland as the guest of her sister, Mrs. N. R. Sanner, returned to her home this morning.

Mr. George Loar, of Grafton, and his sister, Miss Lottie Loar, of Oakland, left here Monday morning for Washington, D. C., whence they will go on to Florida and spend a few weeks.

Mr. D. W. Wilson, of near Wilson, was in the city Tuesday morning making some purchases of roofing, paints, etc., with which he intends to improve his home during the spring months.

Ex Cons able Maffett has been confined to his bed for several days past with an attack of the grip and complications. He was quite ill for a day or two but is somewhat improved at present.

Mrs. George Crawford and son Alvan returned to Oakland from a visit of several weeks to friends and relatives in Baltimore, Frederick and points in Frederick county last Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Joseph E. Harned entertained quite a number of ladies and gentlemen at her residence on Second street last Thursday evening, flinch being engaged in until a late hour, followed by refreshments.

Mr. John W. Stanton, of Chicago, Ill., arrived in Oakland yesterday morning, where he will remain for a week or ten days for the benefit of his health and as the guest of his brother Mr. J. M. Stanton.

Among those from Oakland who attended the funeral of Mrs. Dennis Glover at Terra Alta Monday were Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Naylor, Mrs. U. G. Palmer, Miss Julia E. Byrne and Mr. D. Y. Morris.

Mr. Lloyd C. Shaffer, of Carmel, was in Oakland Tuesday, going from here to Baltimore on a special train which was run by the B. & O. for the benefit of West Virginia merchants doing their buying in that city.

Miss Ellen Connell, who was absent from Oakland for several days recently owing to the illness and death of her sister, Mrs. Dennis Glover, has returned, being accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Margaret Connell, and aunt, Mrs. Kirby.

Mrs. Herman Creutzburg entertained a party of twenty ladies at valentine flinch at her residence Monday afternoon. The rooms were tastefully decorated with hearts and other valentine day emblems and was a most delightful affair. Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess to her guests.

Mr. R. A. Smith, of the Hamill Mining Company, Blaine, was in Oakland Monday night and Tuesday morning on business. Mr. Smith reports business good in the Potomac Valley region, the mines and mills running on full time with demands for products in keeping with the supply.

A corps of Baltimore and Ohio railroad engineers are surveying for a pipe line, nine miles long, to follow the railroad from Everett's tunnel in this county to Keyser, for the purpose of furnishing good water for the engines of the company, the water now being used being injurious. It will be a gravity line.

Mr. Charles S. Davis, of J. M. Davis & Sons, returned Saturday evening from Philadelphia, where he had been attending a meeting of the Pennsylvania Hardware Dealers' Association, and left again on Monday for Wheeling to attend a meeting of the West Virginia Association, he being a member of both organizations.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, formerly of Bittinger, who left this county early in the fall for the South, has been at the home of his daughter in North Carolina during the entire winter, his physical condition being such as to prohibit his journey further south to his new home at Veteran, Florida, which point, however, he hopes to reach in a few weeks, as expressed in a letter received here by a friend a short time ago.

Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co., of Oakland, have a force of men engaged in Petersburg, West Va., installing hot water heating plants in two dwellings owned by State Senator L. J. Forman of West Virginia. Mr. Ernest Townshend is foreman in charge of the work and it will require some days to complete it. Several years ago the local firm of heating contractors installed a plant in Senator Forman's dwelling resulting in such satisfactory service that the two additional plants were contracted for. The material for the work were hauled a distance of forty-two miles overland to Petersburg from Keyser, West Va., at a cost of about $20 per ton, thus making the work very expensive.

Married.

BECKWITH—SANDERS.—At Cumberland on Tuesday, by Rev. J. William McCauley, Mr. Ira Julian Beckwith, of Oakland, and Miss Mary Florence Sanders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sanders, of near Oakland. The young people left Oakland Monday afternoon, going from here to Mountain Lake Park, where they took the train for Cumberland and were married. From Cumberland they went to Johnstown, Pa., where they will spend a short time and then return to Oakland and go to housekeeping.

GRAVES—LITTLE.—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Little, Oak street, Oakland, Tuesday evening by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, in the presence of the immediate family of the bride, Mr. Wilmer J. Graves, of Jeannette, Pa., and Miss Christina Little. Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served and the couple left on train No. 12 for Jeannette, where the groom is engaged in business and where their future home will be made. The bride is a most excellent young lady and the couple have the best wishes of many friends for a long and happy wedded life.

LEE—BOWERS—Mr. Charles B. Lee, a prominent ranchman of Shattuck, Oklahoma, was married last Thursday evening to Mrs. Malissa F. Bowers, of Piedmont, Rev L. D. Parry, paster of the First M. E. church, Piedmont, officiating, and the happy couple left on train No. 55 for their future home in Oklahoma. It was quite a romantic affair as both the bride and groom had been married previously and one was a widow and the other a widower. The romance of it was that prior to their previous matrimonial experience when children together in Garrett county had been "sweethearts."

GONDER—WEST—On Thursday evening of last week, at the Lutheran parsonage in Oakland, by Rev. E. Manges, Mr. Thomas A. Gonder and Miss Annie McComas West, two of Oakland's prominent and best known young people, were joined in wedlock in the presence of the minister's family and Mrs. Henry W. McComas, aunt of the bride. The wedding was kept secret by those interested until yesterday morning when it was announced, causing much surprise even among the closest friends of both bride and groom. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Truman West and is a charming young lady. The groom is the second son of Mrs. and the late Justice Andrew B. Gonder and is a most excellent young man. They will make their home in Oakland where Mr. Gonder is about to enter into the drug business. THE REPUBLICAN extends its best wishes.

Workmen are engaged this week repairing and recalcining the wall in the auditorium of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church. Since the building was erected numerous unsightly cracks have appeared in many places in the walls and ceiling. These are being filled under the supervision of Mr. John Ault and Mr. James O. Cleveland and when completed a great improvement in the appearance of the audience room will be readily noted.

Sheriff Andrew Medders, of Kent county, this state, has negotiated for the purchase of two thoroughbred bloodhounds for running down chicken thieves of that community. These bloodhounds are to be presents from the farmers whose crops have been devastated. Capt. J. W. McClay lost 40 fine fowls one night last week, and his neighbor lost 16. In and about Kennedyville the farmers have lost scores of chickens and hams.

Last Sunday morning notwithstanding the extreme cold weather and the accompaning blizzard, about twenty-five members of the local lodge Knights of Pythias attended service in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church where they were addressed by Rev. E. Mangee, the pastor of the church. The preacher based his remarks on the great love existing between David and Jonathan and drew from the lesson that brotherly spirit that links Pythians so closely together.

The directors of the B. & O. have approved President Willard's program of betterments. These betterments include the expenditure of $16,000,000 for new equipment, mostly monster freight engines, and other large sums for new trackage and the elimination of tunnels. The company's chief lack has been in motive power, and it seems now to be engaged in a sincere endeavor to put itself in condition to take all the business that is offered it at fair rates, which is about all we may reasonbly expect from a railroad.

Last Saturday morning Sheriff Andrew Shartzer, accompanied by Attorney J. W. S. Cochrane, of Cumberland, Constables Brown and Callis and Mr. John T. Browning, started from Oakland for Friendsville in a sled drawn by two horses, the parties being interested in the disposal of the Long property at Friendsville which was advertised to be sold Saturday morning at Sheriff's sale. After battling with the snow until the top of Hooppole Ridge was reached further progress was arrested by the breaking of the swingle trees, the disarrangement of the harness and the well-nigh exhaustion of the animals, when the party was compelled to return to Oakland, and the sale of the property has been postponed until March 12th, as will be noticed by advertisement elsewhere in this paper today.

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C. T. DODGE, District Manager, Cumberland, Md.

Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
42-13t Accident, Md.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Rocus Wolf to the undersigned, bearing date December 12th, 1905, and which said Mortgage is recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 51, folio 447, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, I will on

Saturday, the 12th Day of March,

1910, at the hour of 10.30 A. M., in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction

All that piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in Garrett county aforesaid, which is known and described as

Lot No. 13 on the Plat of "East End,"

a suburb of Oakland, Maryland. Said lot is a corner lot, contains about one-fourth of an acre and is improved by a small dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER.
Mortgagee.

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is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill, cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 saw lid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers. WILL SELL CHEAP.

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The Oakland Electric Company

THE CRY NOW IS ON TO PITTSBURG

Western Maryland Seeks the Power to Extend Its Line.

A bill of supreme importance to the State of Maryland was taken to Annapolis Thursday by Mr. George R. Gaither and Mr. Winslaw S. Pierce and put in charge of Mr. Girdwood. It will be engrossed and introduced today. The bill is designed to enable the Western Maryland railroad to finance the extension from Cumberland to Connellsville, where it will connect with the Vanderbilt system and enter Pittsburg.

The bill, in brief, is to authorize the Western Maryland company to sell its unissued stock at the the market price, which is now about $50 a share. It is also authorized by the bill to aid the construction of any railroad within or outside the State if the same when constructed shall either directly or through an intervening line connect with or form a continuous line with the Western Maryland road.

The proposed Pittsburg extension cannot be constructed under the charter of the Western Maryland company. Two new charters will be obtained under general laws—one for a road from Cumberland, or rather from the connection of the George's Creek road, near Cumberland, to Mason and Dixon's line, and another under the Pennsylvania laws to construct from the Maryland line to New Haven, Pa., a town adiacent to Connellsville. The Western Maryland company owns the George's Creek road and uses its tracks through the Narrows to a point several miles northwest of Cumberland.

This proposed construction will make a line from Baltimore to Pittsburg 308 miles in length, considerably shorter than either the Pennsylvania or the B. & O. The right of way has been acquired, preliminary surveys have been made, and it is expected that the work of construction will proceed rapidly. It is also expected that the road will be in running order within two years from the time construction begins. The distance from Cumberland to New Haven is 88 miles, and the estimated cost for a single-track road is $8,000,000. But it is expected that not less than $10,000,000 will be actually spent. All the bridges and tunnels will be made for a double track, and a double track will be laid from Cumberland past Savage mountain.

The authorized capital stock of the Western Maryland company is $60,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is preferred. Of the $50,000,000 common stock some $23,000,000 is outstanding and more than $26,000,000 is in the treasury of the company. It is this latter that is to be sold and the money used to subscribe to the stock of the two companies that are to build the line to Connellsville. Then the stock of those two companies will go into the treasury of the Western Maryland company. Under existing law a sale of the stock for less than par might make the purchasers liable for the debts of the company to the extent of the difference between the amount they pay for it and the face value. To avoid this is one object of the bill.

The construction of this proposed connecting link will be of enormous value to Western Maryland. It will realize the hopes and expectations of the people at the time the road was sold to the Fuller syndicate. It will bring to Baltimore traffic of the Middle West and the Lake region now controlled by the Vanderbilt Western system and perhaps from the Wabash as well. It will require the construction of additional terminals at Baltimore and will greatly enlarge the commerce of the port.

It is the expectation that every member of the city delegation will urge the enactment of this bill and that tney will receive especially the aid of all the delegations from the western counties.

A SOUTHERN LETTER

Something About the Piled up Grandeur of the Scenery of West Virginia

I fell in with an American once in Turkey, end we were admiring the rugged scenery that lines the Bosphorus between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora.

"It suggests to me a little the Kanawha River in West Virginia I said to him.

"I have never been in West Virginia," he replied.

"That's funny," I remarked, "for West Virginia is on the border of your state."

"Yes, but it never seemed to me there was much over that way to be interesting."

I looked at the mountains that hedged us in and called to mind again the magnificent mountains of the Virginia country I had referred to and wondered at the man. Southern Europe and Eastern Asia are rich in attractive scenery, and I went on further to the eastward than my companion did, pentrating the Caucausus, that ancient cradle of the human family, and drifting into those other famous mountain ranges of the continent. Yet I found no mountain settings to surpass those of our land.

It seemed singular that a man would pay hundreds of dollars to travel thousands of miles away from home to applaud the grandeur that is in no way of more charm than that which he could find at the expense of a few hours' travel and a five dollar bill. But that is human nature.

It is also nature. I put my old cows into a field that has something fit to eat in it, and after browsing around a bit they try to get over the fence into the dead cotton stubble.

It is a mystery to me, sometimes why people take the trouble to travel at all. They pay their money, take a night train, doze the hours away in a badly ventilated sleeping car, and are happy.

Not long ago a new railroad was opened from middle North Carolina into West Virginia. It traverses some of the grandest scenery on the two continents and is a well built line. It is doubtful if it will ever become a popular line of travel, for it will carry its passengers, as one of them remarked, through the most broken and unsettled part of the United States.

Yet the man who thinks about it as he stands on the top of one of the high ranges of North Carolina mountains and looks out across the face of creation can almost imagine that he sees Jehovah on one of the peaks, bringing to Moses the law which has governed men since the day when intelligence became amenable to law.

Now West Virginia is planning another railroad that comes down this way through the mountains, and I am of the opinion that the road, which will run from the Potomac above Cumberland, threading the valleys between the Alleghenies and the Shenandoah ranges, crossing the summit from the Potomac to the headwaters of the James River, will open a mountain country worth traveling miles to see and penetrate.

The mountains begin in Pennsylvania. They continue through the Virginias and Carolinas to Georgia, by way of Tennessee and Kentucky. West Virginia is all mountains. I never saw any place of the size that has so much of its land piled up in such enormous heaps. Other States have some low lands, some prairies, some coast land, or something to break the continuous skyline of range and inclosed valley, but West Virginia is all mountains.

It is one of the most magnificent spectacles in the world. The canyons and gorges of such streams as the Blackwater, the New, the Kanawha, the Cheat, the Potomac and other rivers are deep and long and forbidding. One of the most impressive experiences I ever knew was at a funeral in the New River gorge, when a number of victims of a mine accident were buried on the top of Echo Mountain. The river runs in a narrow cleft, cut in the solid rock. On one side runs the railroad, part of the way hewed from the rocky walls. On the other side a road crawls along under the precipice.

The homes of the miners hang to the narrow bits of terrace found here and there, and the coal mines punctured the cliffs high above the water, like the nests of kingfishers on the bluffs of the smaller streams.

Just one place for miles a road finds its way out of the gorge to the mountain, and it turns and winds from shelf to shelf of the jutting spurs of the cliff in what seems a perilous manner. It is the only means whereby wagons may enter the gorge or get out, unless they come on a freight car.

There one day they buried forty or fifty victims of a serious accident, and the beholder of that spectacle comprehended the vastness of the forces that inspired creation.

Wagons carried the somber burdens up the cliff sides out of the gorge. A band played a dirge as the procession climbed upward, and the echoes ringing from mountain to mountain were terrible in their solemn and repeated note. I had reached the place on a late night train, and all through the dark hours until the morning the keening and wailing of the survivors filled the valley with sorrow. The unsuppressed grief of these stricken people was pitiful as the funeral dragged its slow length up the mountain side.

But at the top what a change. Back from the gorge a little distance the table-land spread away for miles and the river was completely shut out. Far in the distance the softened summits of neighboring ranges lifted their heads and the bright sunlight, streaming over field and forest, suggested that the Lord God still smiled upon the the earth.

The funeral of so many at one time had something to do with the effectiveness of the scene, for it is impossible to escape some feeling of emotion at the grief of others, even the most distant stranger. But with that was the immensity and the grandeur of the mountain scenery.

One of these days it will be possible to get into the West Virginia mountain from all points, and then the splendor and sublimity of the mountains of the Appalachian system will attract travelers who appreciate the greatest work of creation. and such travelers will not be disappointed.

Unfortunately for the traveler to the South, the time to see the mountains and to be in the mountains is in the summer, the time when travel southward is not at its high tide. Yet the man coming South who delights in mountain scenery will get more than the worth of his money by arranging his journey, even in the winter, that he may come by the Alleghenies and the Shenandoahs, where he can see the playgrounds of the stupenduous forces of Nature, those giants who with volcanic, hydraulic and atmospheric agencies have tossed the hills and valleys about as a boy would a handful of toys. There is no need to go to Europe to see magnificent scenery. It is convenient to all of us a home.

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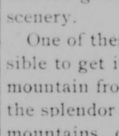

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PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

WHAT GOD REQUIRES OF US

Text, "What Doth Thy God Require of Thee, but to Do Justly, and to Love Mercy, and to Walk Humbly With Thy God?" (Micah vi, 8.)

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 13.—Are the words of our text true? Is it possible that the true religion of the Bible demands nothing more of us than is expressed in this text? What about the Jewish Law? What about its sin-offering, its burnt-offering, its thank-offerings? What about the ten commandments? What about the digest of those commandments approved by our Lord Jesus, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy mind, with all thy being, with all thy strength; and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"? What about Church attendance? What about our responsibilities to our families? To the Church? To the poor? What about study of the Bible to know God's will? What about our responsibility for the heathen? What about baptism and the Lord's supper?

Indirectly, dear brethren, all the matters included in our questions and many more are included incidentally in the provisions of our text. Sometimes a whole sermon is preached in a few words. No one will dispute the reasonableness of the Divine requirement as stated in our text. Our Creator could not justly or with self-respect ask less than this of his creatures who would enjoy his favor. The interests of all demand that these principles should be required of every creature permitted the enjoyment of Divine favor to the extent of eternal life. Whoever fails to come up to these conditions would thus evidence his unworthiness of life eternal; his prolonged existence would merely be a prospering of sin and a menace to the happiness and righteousness of others.

But now let us see the scope of this Divine requirement, whose justice we have already acknowledged. We note the natural division of our text into three parts:

(1) Doing justly;
(2) Loving mercy;
(3) Walking humbly.

The requirement of *justice* in all our dealings with our fellows, commends itself to every rational mind. It includes the whole Law of God. A brief statement of that Law which had our Lord's approval reads, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and all thy mind, all thy being and all thy strength; and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two propositions hang all the Law and the Prophets. It is but just that we should recognize our Creator as first; that we should glorify the One who gave us our being and all the blessings that come therewith; that we should be obedient to his righteous requirements that make for our own happiness and that of others. It is also but right that we should recognize the rights of others, as we would have them recognize our rights. The Golden Rule is the barest of justice. Not a hair's breadth less would come within the requirements of our text, Do Justly. Come, then, let us reason together. How many of us do justly in all of life's affairs—in our relationship to our God and to our neighbor?

Begin at home. Let each one criticise his words and his deeds toward his parents; toward his children; toward his brothers; toward his sisters; toward husband; toward wife. Do we in all of our relationships of life treat these who are so near and so dear to us according to the standards of *justice*, according to the Golden Rule? Do we do toward them as we would have them do toward us? If not, after making a beginning with the Lord, striving to render to him our homage and obedience, let us closely scrutinize every word, every act of the home life and see to what extent these can be improved upon and made more nearly just. The majority of people, we feel sure, will be surprised to know how unjust they have been toward those who are of the very nearest and dearest of fleshly relationships.

Follow the matter up and consider the justice or injustice of your words and deeds in daily life with your neighbors and daily associates. Do you invariably speak to them in the same words and with the same tone and gesture that you would approve if they were in your place and you in theirs? In matters of business do you drive a closer bargain with them than you would think just for them to make with you? Or, on the other hand, do you ask of them higher prices for the services or materials you furnish them than you would consider just and right if you were the purchaser and they the venders? Do you watch your chickens that they do not commit depredations upon your neighbor's garden as carefully as you would wish your neighbor to watch his chickens as respects your garden, if you had one? Do you blow no more tobacco smoke in the face of your neighbor than you would like to have him blow in your face? Are you as careful about wiping your feet when entering his house as you would like him to be when entering your house? Do you treat all men, women, children and animals as kindly, as gently, as properly every way as you think would be just and right if you were in their place and they in yours? Do you speak as kindly of your neighbors as you would have them speak of you? Or do you hold up their imperfections to ridicule, as you would like to have them hold up yours? Do you guard your tongue so that you speak only things you would think proper for your neighbor to speak respecting you, if you changed places?

Simple Justice—Nothing More.

Do you not begin to see, dear friends, that what God requires of us is much beyond what the majority have been rendering? Do you stand appalled and tell me that it would be impossible to live fully up to that standard? I agree with you. And St. Paul agrees, saying, "We cannot do the things which we would." The Scriptures again agree and declare "There is none righteous, no, not one. All have sinned and come short of the glory of God."

What shall we do? Shall we say that because we are unable to live up to our own conceptions and standards of justice we will make no attempt to do so, but abandon those standards entirely? God forbid. We are weak enough and imperfect enough as it is. To ignore our best ideals of justice would be to take off all the brakes and permit the downward tendencies of our depraved natures to go rapidly from bad to worse—to carry us further and further from God and the standards of character which he approves. We can surely be content to do nothing less than our very best to live up to our own ideals and to raise those ideals as nearly as possible to the Divine standard.

What Would Be the Use?

Suppose we do our very best daily to measure up to our highest conceptions of our God-given ideals and standards, would God accept of this and count us worthy of his favor and of eternal life? Surely not. The Law of the Lord is perfect. Justice is Justice. Not the hearer of a law, not the well-wishing, receives the reward, but the doer, the obedient! Here, then, we find ourselves in difficulty. With our hearts, our minds, we approve God's Law and desire to be obedient to him, but find, as St. Paul says, that many things we wish to do we fail to accomplish; and many of the things we do not wish to do we cannot avoid. "We cannot do the things that we would." We approve the excellent demands of God's Law. We disapprove the imperfections of our own flesh. Like St. Paul, we cry out, "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from this dead body?"—this body that is imperfect through inherited sin and weaknesses. With our minds we serve God's Law and approve it; but with our bodies we come short. What is our hope? How shall we be delivered? Can we prevail upon God to change the reasonable requirement of our text so that it shall read, What doth God require of me but to will justly and do imperfectly? We cannot hope for such a change in the Divine Law. Are we then hopeless as respects Divine approval and eternal life? (Romans vii, 17-24.)

The Gift of God Is Eternal Life.

In our moment of perplexity we hear God's message "speaking peace through Jesus Christ our Lord." The message of peace is that what we could not do for ourselves in the way of lifting ourselves up to Divine approval God has provided shall be done for us through our Lord Jesus Christ. Our failure to keep the Law marks us as unworthy of eternal life, and worthy of the wages of sin—not eternal torment, but death. God in mercy concluded to offer us eternal life as a *gift*—because of our not actually meriting it under his legal requirements. Thus we read, "The wages of sin is death; but the *gift* of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans vi, 23). What we could not obtain legally under the Divine requirements God proffers to us as a gift. But the gift is a conditional one as expressed in the words, "through Jesus Christ our Lord." Only those who accept Jesus Christ as "the Way, the Truth, and the Life" may have God's gift of eternal life. Hence it will be seen that it is wholly a mistake to suppose that the heathen at home or abroad can get eternal life, the gift of God, in ignorance of Christ. All the Scriptures confirm this and declare not only that we cannot save ourselves by obedience to the terms of God's Law, but that "there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved"—through faith in his name—through faith in his blood (Acts iv, 12).

But how is this done justly? and, why does God so limit his gift of eternal life?

God's Law represents himself and cannot change. He cannot require less than perfection. To do so would be to fill the Universe to all eternity with depraved and imperfect beings. God has a higher plan than this and declares, "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways" (Isaiah iv, 9). He explains that his ultimate purpose is that there shall be no imperfect creature in all his Universe. All whose hearts are loyal to him and the principles of his government shall be perfected, and all others shall be destroyed in the Second Death. Thus, eventually, every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God. Then every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, shall be heard saying, Blessing, and honor and glory and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever (Revelation v, 13).

You Are Bought With a Price.

Possibly God could have arranged some other way of dealing with sin and sinners which would not have required the death of Jesus as the Ransom price, the purchase price, the redemption price for sinners. But the fact that this method was adopted our great Creator assures us that no other method would have been so wise, so just, so beneficial. No other method would have so fully demonstrated God's Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power.

In brief, then, God's arrangement is that all of his human creatures shall have opportunity of full return to harmony with himself, provided they wish to do so, provided their hearts, their wills, are fully responsive to the letter and spirit of his Law—the requirements set forth in our text. God has provided in Jesus for the satisfaction of Divine Justice as respects all of the condemned race who desire to return to his favor.

We agree with all the orthodox creeds of Christendom that only repentance from sin and an endeavor to put it away from our thoughts and words and deeds, combined with faith in the Redeemer's sacrifice and a full consecration of heart and life to do the Father's will—nothing short of this attainment will gain the salvation which God is now holding out to mankind. To such the Apostle explains that the righteousness, the full demands of the Law of God, his full requirement, "is fulfilled in us who are walking not after the flesh, but after the Spirit" (Romans viii, 4). From the moment of our consecration and begetting of the holy Spirit God deals with this class as with sons. He trains them in the School of Christ, disciplining, chastening, proving them, testing the sincerity of their consecration vows and the loyalty of their hearts. To those who prove faithful the great reward promised—glory, honor, immortal joint-heirship with the Lord Jesus Christ in his Millennial Kingdom and its work of blessing all the families of the earth (Galatians iii, 29; Revelation iii, 21).

Our *disagreement* with all "orthodox creeds" is in respect to what shall be done with the unsaintly—with those who do not present themselves to God and who are not begotten again of the holy Spirit. Our creeds of the dark ages misrepresented the teachings of the Bible in respect to these and told us that they are all to be consigned for hundreds or thousands of years to Purgatory or for all eternity in hell torment. Not such is the teaching of God's Word, but the very reverse, as we have previously shown. The Scriptures do not declare, In thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be *damned;* but the reverse of this—that they shall all be *blessed*. All the sin-blind eyes shall be opened. All the deaf ears of ignorance shall be unstopped. For the blest thousands years of Christ's reign the world's uplifting or resurrection will proceed, while the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth. The angels on the plains of Bethlehem did not declare to the shepherds, Fear greatly! for behold, we bring you bad tidings of great misery which shall be unto all people. Their message was the reverse of this: "Fear not; behold we bring you *good tidings* of great joy which shall be unto *all people*" (Luke ii, 10). God who had a "due time" for calling natural Israel and who has also a "due time" for calling spiritual Israel, has a "due time" for making known the riches of his grace to the non-elect world of mankind. And the "elect" of spiritual Israel and of natural Israel are to be the channels of this Divine grace and mercy, which during the Millennial Age, will flow as a river of salvation, to which mankind will be invited to come and drink freely.

Love Mercy and Walk Humbly.

It may astonish some that God requires even more than *Justice*, which is his legal standard. In his permission of sin and its wage of death he has shown the sinner his own mercy or love. And it is for the sinner's benefit and for the good of all, that God requires that all who will have the full benefit of his mercy shall be required to cultivate this mercy quality in their own hearts. As the sinner attempts to conform his life to the perfect standard and finds himself unable to keep God's Law and obliged to come for mercy to the Throne of Grace, he is informed that he can have that mercy only upon condition that he will exercise similar mercy toward those who trespass against him, his ideals and interests.

Humility is a quality very necessary to every creature. Pride is a fault which besets not merely the weak and imperfect, but which overcame the great angel of light, Lucifer, and transformed him from a faithful servant of Jehovah into Satan, the Adversary of God. We are glad, therefore, that Divine Wisdom requires humility as one of the conditions of our acceptance with him. This requirement assures us of the security of the Divine Empire against all treason in the future, for none will be admitted to the eternal life conditions either now or in the Millennial Age, except the humble. Let us hearken then to the lesson of our text and conclude with the words of the Apostle, "Humble yourselves therefore, under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time" (I Peter v, 6).

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett ounty, Maryland, is situated in a magificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could upport a city or several thousand peoe, where most crops of the temperate ne are produced and where total fails are wholly unknown. In addition he staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the dvantages nature has so prodigally betowed upon this community. Right at ur doors are rich deposits of coal, kaon, pure glass sand, fire and potters' lay, an inexhaustible supply of brick d tile shale, abundant supply of naral gas for lighting, heating and anufacturing purposes, the purest ater on earth, a great supply of water ower only waiting harness to illumiate this mountain top, and supply facories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a lateau twenty by sixty miles in exent, two thousand eight hundred feet bove the sea, where it is never too hot or comfort and never too cold for conenience; America's ideal summer reort; America's greatest health resort; here we sleep under two or more blanets all summer long and you, who reide in the lowlands or large centers of opulation, are sweltering with the heat nd breathing humid, unhealthy and oisoned air. Here the drives are grand prospect and glorious in nature's arb; where some new scene greets the sion at every turn of the road. $238,-0.00 is being spent on State highways iating from Oakland.

me to Western Maryland, young , and grow up with the country. If prefer to invest in agricultural ls or fruit lands, you will find prices ging from five to fifty dollars per , depending upon location and imvements These are attractive intments without risk of loss. We also te factories and industries of all ds, and believe that this location ofs the best advantages on account of abundance of raw material, cheap el and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, thin six hours of the Nation's capital, a country with almost unbounded reurces, with a variety of everything: ater Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, healthy climate, where hay fever and nany ills to which the human race is eir in less favored climes, is entirely nknown; a land of pure and abundant ater, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious roblems, and where the small investor long with the man of more pretentious apital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, f an equal start in life, then you will eadily concede the importance and corectness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, ut no more land." "There is a tide in he affairs of men which, if taken at he flood, leads on to fortune and me."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifeme and regret it for years to come. A word to the wise is sufficient." akland is on the boom, and you should et on the band wagon if you wish to in the procession.

For further information, call on the ecretary of the Board of Trade, Oak-d, Md.

the OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,

Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

Creutzsburg's

MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

TRUXTON KING

A Story of Graustark

Latest Success of That Prince of Story Tellers

GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

A Story of Love and Adventure, Ranking With the Best McCutcheon Has Ever Done.

Truxton King

A Story of Graustark

By George Barr McCutcheon

Author of "Graustark," "Beverly of Graustark," "Brewster's Millions," "Jane Cable," "The Man from Brodney's," Etc.

A Devil-May-Care Young American in a Land of Romance. Novel Adventures in a Strange Little Kingdom.

A Captivating Story in McCutcheon's Best Vein and a Great Treat for Our Readers

Truxton King, big, handsome, good-natured and young, ranges over the face of the earth looking for romance and adventure and finding none, until at last he comes to the natural home of such things—Graustark. The same old, romantic land of Graustark. There are plots and counterplots, the scurry of hoofs, the clash of swords and the crack of rifles. And things happen with an unexpectedness, a rush and a go which sweep the reader along until, like us, he can say breathlessly: "McCutcheon has done it again."

The Opening Chapters of this remarkable romance will

APPEAR IN THIS PAPER SOON

THE GATE THAT WON JANE.

Story of a Young Inventor Who Made a Success.

By MARY G. BENTLEY.

[Copyright, 1905, by American Press Association.]

Farmer Tillson hadn't a generous hair in his head. He kept every cent he got and never gave out a cent.

Jane was as open hearted as Tillson was close. She was the life of the young farmer people round about, and not one of them but loved her. Her uncle did all he could to impress her with the fact that, having some capital, she should look upon marriage as a sort of partnership in which her partner should furnish an equivalent to her own means.

One day there came to Tillson's farm a young man who asked for work. He was rather intellectual looking than muscular, a fact that did not favorably impress Tillson. But he

"YE MUST TALK WITH ME 'BOUT THAT GATE."

offered to work for very low wages, and as it was harvest time Tillson employed him.

Now, Jane no sooner saw young Zeke Freeman doing the hardest work there was to be done on the farm, which her uncle put upon the young man, than she pitied him. Pity being akin to love, she loved him. She was bright enough, however, to keep the situation from her uncle, who never suspected it till Freeman one day went to him to ask for Jane's hand.

"No; ye can't have Jane," snarled old Tillson ungraciously. "She's my brother's daughter an' has money of her own, an' you ain't nothin' but a hired man with no prospects. I don't see what Jane was thinkin' on to say ye could ask me. Ye can't have her, an' that's all there is to it."

Zeke opened his mouth as though to protest or to strengthen his case by further argument, but Tillson's face was grim and forbidding, and he knew the old man too well to weaken his chances by causing useless irritation. He turned away.

That afternoon they were near the farmyard gate, Zeke digging post holes and old Tillson patching up a wheelbarrow, when the drummer of an agricultural warehouse appeared. But, instead of going straight to Tillson, he stopped at the gate and began to examine it curiously.

"Queer contrivance that," he said presently. "Good idea, though—grand, good idea. How did you happen to think of it?"

"It's some of my hired man's dillydallyin'," replied Tillson gruffly. "He's forever up to something of that sort. Wastes half his time."

Zeke flushed a little, but did not look up.

"No wasted time about that," declared the drummer emphatically. "It's a valuable idea. There's money in it."

"Money?" questioned Tillson eagerly. Then he saw one of the horses squeezing his body through the open doorway of the cornerib, and he rushed off. He would have sent Zeke, only he preferred him to continue at the post hole digging.

"So it's your idea, is it?" said the drummer as he crossed to Zeke's side. "Going to have it patented, of course."

Zeke laughed. "Patented!" he echoed. "That foolish thing? Why, it's nothing but a lot of stones and two hinges placed so the gate will shut of itself."

"But that's just the sort of thing which usually proves valuable," persisted the drummer. "The simpler the device, if it's useful, the better. You'll make a mistake if you don't protect the idea."

"Then I guess I'll make the mistake," said Zeke carelessly. "Patents cost money, and I haven't any. Besides, if I had I wouldn't risk 50 cents on that foolish thing."

The drummer regarded him thoughtfully. "Look here," he said suddenly, "how would you like to make a trade? I could appropriate the idea for myself if I did business that way, but I don't. Still, I like to make money wherever I see a chance. My house does a good deal in patent articles, and I can generally guess pretty close whether there's money in an idea or not. Now, if you say so, I will put this through at my own expense and keep half the profit. What do you say?"

"You mean use stones like that and all?" asked Zeke skeptically.

"No; it's only the idea I want. We would find some substitute for the stones."

Zeke's indifference began to vanish. "If you really think it's worth anything," he said doubtfully, "I'll be glad to have you fix it up. But I don't want you to lose money." Then, a little wonderingly, "I thought patents were made of pulleys and springs and—and such things and that 'twas geniuses who got 'em up who studied years and years to make 'em all right."

The drummer smiled. "It is that way sometimes," he said, "but not always. I have known inventors to have their ideas come to them in a moment, in a flash of thought. But suppose we fix this thing now."

He opened a notebook and wrote for some seconds, then tore out the leaf and handed it to Zeke.

"It's a sort of agreement for you to put your name to," he said. "Read it first, though. Never sign anything until you know what it is. Later I will have regular papers made out for both of us."

Zeke read the paper and signed his name with the pen which the drummer held ready. Then he resumed his digging. A few moments later Tillson came hurrying back.

"The dratted horse ate a full peck of good corn," he began wrathfully. "No supper 'll be get this night. Now, what is it 'bout that gate bizness? How's there money in it?"

"By getting the invention patented," answered the drummer carelessly, "but Zeke and I have fixed that up. Well, I must be going."

"But, look here!" exclaimed Tillson. "Ye must talk with me 'bout that gate. It's mine! Zeke ain't nothin' to do with it."

"Oh, I don't want the gate," said the drummer coolly. "It's only the idea, and that, I believe, belongs to Zeke. Goodby."

Tillson stared at him as he walked away, the wrath deepening on his face. Suddenly he swung round to Zeke. "What did ye get?" he demanded. "Come, hand it over."

"I didn't receive anything in money," Zeke answered.

"Stop!" roughly. "Don't tell any yarns. Didn't I hear the man say you an' him fixed it up? Now, how much money did he give ye for my gate? Look at me straight."

Zeke did so, with a half smile. "He's to pay for getting out a patent," he replied, "and have half what we make."

"An' ye didn't get any money?"

"Not a cent."

Tillson looked at him sharply, but there was no deceit in the straightforward face. Even he realized the fact. "Then ye're an idiot!" he snarled. "The man was set on the idea; I could see that from the way he spoke. Ye could have got fifty or a hundred dollars jest as easy as nothin'. Mebbe we could have made a trade for a lot of his tools. An' now—huh!—ye'll never hear from him ag'in."

Zeke did not answer, and presently Tillson went toward the barn grumbling. But his words did not disturb Zeke in the least. He scarcely expected to hear from the man again. In spite of what had been said, he could not bring himself to believe that the simple contrivance was of any value. Even when the "regular papers" came, with imposing seals and blank places for him to sign his name, he regarded them more as interesting novelties than as anything that would affect his future.

But one day a letter came which caused his eyes to open wide with amazed delight and which after a half hour of hard thinking carried him into the house after his Sunday clothes. It was nearly dark when he returned from the town. Old Tillson met him at the barn door, his face dark.

"What d'ye leave work for without my say so?" he demanded.

"Business," replied Zeke. "I heard you say t'other day the mortgage had run by and that if you didn't raise the money soon they'd be selling you out. So I've been to a lawyer and had it fixed over in my name, to save you trouble. You can pay me whenever it suits. You see," in answer to the look on Tillson's face, "I got a check for two thousand on the patent and am likely to get as much more every year. I think I'll buy Dickson's big farm that joins ours."

Tillson stood looking at the young man with mouth and eyes wide open. The expression on his face was a study. One would expect to see some shamefacedness there, but there was none. There was not even gratitude. For the moment there was surprise mingled with a feeling of suspicion that Zeke had assumed his debt that he might make something by it. One who always acts from mean motives suspects every one else of doing the same thing. His first words indicated that such was the condition of his mind.

"What interest you goin' to charge me?"

"Never mind about the interest. You can pay whatever rate you please or nothing at all."

"Waal, I suppose you've got to be paid suthin'. What is it you want?"

"Jane."

"Oh, that's the pay you're after!"

The moment the old curmudgeon's interest came to the front he was less concerned about that of his niece.

"You and she can settle that, I suppose. As long as she's satisfied I suppose I'll have to be."

Jane was perfectly satisfied, and before long there was a wedding.

But Zeke didn't buy Dickson's farm. He drifted into the employ of a firm engaged in the development of mechanical contrivances and is now a very rich man.

KODAK ●● SAFETY ▲ FILM

MEANING OF CENSUS TERMS.

The Bureau's Instructions Concerning a "Dwelling House" and a "Family."

The official definitions of the terms "dwelling house" and "family," with reference to the population schedule to be carried by the enumerators in the Thirteenth United States Census, beginning April 15th next, are explained in the Census Bureau's lengthy printed instructions to the canvassers. It is pointed out that the answers should relate only to conditions existing on April 15th, the "Census Day."

The words "dwelling house" and "family" are, for census purposes, given a much wider application than they have in ordinary speech.

A "dwelling" is defined as a place in which, at the time of the census, one or more persons regularly sleep. It need not be a house in the common meaning of the word, but may be, for example, a room in a factory, store, or office building, a loft over a stable, a canal boat, a tent, or a wigwam. The term also includes a hotel, boarding or lodging house, a tenement or apartment house, an institution or school building, if persons regularly sleep there, as well as the ordinary dwelling house.

A "family," as a census term, may mean a group of individuals who occupy jointly a dwelling place or part of a dwelling place, or an individual living alone in any place of abode. All the occupants and employees of a hotel, if they regularly sleep there, make up a single family, because they occupy one dwelling place, and persons living alone in cabins, huts, or tents; persons occupying a room or rooms in public buildings, stores, warehouses, factories, or stables, and persons sleeping on river boats, canal boats, barges, etc., if they have no other usual place of abode, are regarded as families.

The enumerators are required to enter on the schedule the name of every person whose usual place of abode on April 15, 1910, was with the family or in the dwelling place for which the enumeration is being made. The head of the family is to be entered first; then the wife; next the children, whether sons or daughters, in the order of their ages; and lastly, all other persons living with the family, whether relatives, boarders, lodgers or servants. The head of the family, whether husband or father, widow or unmarried person of either sex, is to be designated by the word "head," and the other members of a family as wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt, niece, boarder, lodger, servant, etc., according to the particular relationship which the person bears to the head of the family.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Harold Walker McCullough and Laura Etta Umbel, both of Friendsville.

Lyman S. Enlow and Helen Louise Hoye, both of Sang Run.

Benjamin Harrison Swainson and Mrs. Catharine Trader, both of Monongah, W. Va.

Raymond Lisk Matthews, of Easton, Pa., and Lydia Miller, of Oak Hill, W. Va

William Wesley Goss, of Oakland, and Lena Helmick, of Elkins, W. Va.

Stingly Lee Youst, of Fairmont, and Lillie Bertha Haines, of Swanton.

Robert Brook Hawkins and Stella Hafer, both of Wheeling, W. Va.

George Griffith and Chastina Dulin, both of Newburg, W. Va.

Wilmer J. Graves, of Jeannette, Pa., and Christina E. Little, of Oakland.

John Rowan and Minnie Rollins, both of Buckhannon, W. Va.

Peter Sign and Rosa Bennett, both of Hall, W. Va.

One with request not to publish.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

As special counsel for the State Board of Health and Registrar of Vital Statistics for Garrett county, and by order of the State Board of Health, I desire to call the attention of the public in general to the following laws, which the Board of Health has concluded to enforce to the fullest extent in Garrett county:

By the Acts of 1898, Chapter 312, and amended by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed in 1900, Chapter 431, it is made the duty of every parent, attending physician or nurse in charge to report to the local registrar or sub-registrar, the birth of every child, day and date. It is also made their duty to report every death, day and date, and the cause of death to the same source.

This law also provides that before any body shall be interred or buried, that a permit shall be secured from the local registrar or sub-registrar, and before such a permit shall be granted that the attending physician must give a certificate of the cause of death.

The law also provides that no undertaker or coroner shall bury a body without first having the permit as above.

A heavy penalty is provided against all persons who fail to carry out the provisions of the law to the fullest extent.

The following is a list of the persons who have been appointed sub-registrars, and any one desiring to secure the full text of the law can call on them where they can secure a copy, and all matters coming under the above head you will please report to the sub-registrar in your district. I hope the law will be carried out to the fullest extent, and that it will not be necessary to inflict a punishment.

Dist. No. 1—F. H. Turner, Mrs. Sarah M. Fairall, Swanton.

Dist No. 2—W. W. Savage, Friendsville; Asa E. Riley, Selbysport.

Dist. No. 3—John Miller, Grantsville.

Dist. No. 4—Jacob Stump, Bloomington; George L. Michaels, Westernport, R. F. D.

Dist. No. 5—John Goehringer, Accident.

Dist. No. 6—Nathan H. Casteel, Hoyes.

Dist. No. 7—Charles A. Tower, Oakland.

Dist. No. 8—Jas. D. Harvey, Robert Lathrum, Oakland, R. F. D.

Dist. No. 9—Chas. A. Murphy, Frostburg, R. F. D.; Floyd Crowe, Finzell.

Dist. No. 10—Samuel P. Specht, William D. Hoye, Deer Park.

Dist. No. 11—Peter F. Michael, Barton; Alvin Jacobs, Lonaconing.

Dist. No. 12—Perry Bowser, Grantsville; Silas Beachy, Bittinger.

Dist. No. 13—Mrs. Frank Laughlin, A. L. Lee, Kitzmiller, Md.

Dist. No. 14—E. I. West, Dr. John E. Legge, Oakland.

G. S. HAMILL,
Special Counsel for the State Board of Health and Local Registrar of Vital Statistics for Garrett county.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., February 17, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, March 7, 1910,

to transact all routine business. Road Supervisors are requested to file their bonds and oaths of office on or before above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of W. A. Harvey, and W. H. Ridder, partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey & Co., Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the creditors of W. A. Harvey and W. H. Ridder, individuals and partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey and Company of Gorman, in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1910, the said Bankrupts were duly adjudicated Bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 16th day of February, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 1, 1910.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Lying and Being in the Town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett County and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of George R. Long and Freda Long, his wife, at the suit of The Lichtenstein Company, the same being No. 7 Judicials to the March Term, 1910, of said Court, I have seized and taken into execution, and will on

SATURDAY,

the 12th Day of March,

A. D., 1910, at 12:30 o'clock p.m., on the premises of the First Lot herein described known as The Hotel Lot, at Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale for cash to satisfy said execution and costs the following property:

All those three certain pieces, parcels or lots of ground situate, lying and being in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, described as follow, to wit:

First Piece or Lot—Beginning at a point on the South side of alley, and South 73 degrees East, 12 feet to a stone standing in County Road, and running thence South 73 degrees East, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 125 feet to North side of Maple Street, thence with North side of Maple Street, North 73 degrees West, 50 feet to a stone, thence North 17 degrees East, 70 feet to line of County road, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing 6,000 square feet, more or less.

Second Lot—Beginning at a point on a line drawn North 73 degrees West, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 50 feet from C. V. Guard's northwest corner on Maple Street, and running thence South 17 degrees West, 100 feet, thence North 73 degrees West, about 108 feet to the the 4th line of "Look Sharp" in the River, thence with said line, down the river, North 15 degrees East, 100 feet, then South 72 degrees West, to the place of beginning.

Third Piece—Being Lot No. 16 in Block A., except 20 feet off of the rear end of said lot. This lot hereby conveyed has a frontage of 25 feet on Maple Street, and a depth of 130 feet.

Being the same lots, pieces or parcels of ground which were conveyed to the said George R. Long by Calvin L. Dean and wife by deed dated October, 12th, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 68, &c., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The first lot described above is a very desirable one for a hotel, and is improved by outbuildings though there are no improvements on the third lot. The improvements on the Second lot consist of an ice house and a large stable suitable for livery purposes.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VIII.—First Quarter, For Feb. 20, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. vii, 1-12. Memory Verses, 7, 8—Golden Text, Matt. vii, 12—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

When any truth is brought home to us by the Spirit how prone we are to ask: Does any one do it? What about such a one who makes a great profession of having no anxious care? Do you know if they really practice it at home? Do you think that the preacher himself lives that way? So it goes, and instead of seeing Jesus only we are prone to see everybody but Jesus. Hence the admonition of our lesson. "Judge not that ye be not judged," or, as it is elsewhere, "Let us not therefore judge one another any more" (Rom. xiv, 13). Because, as in the context, all believers shall stand before the judgment seat of Christ and every one of us shall give account of himself to God. We are so peculiar that it is generally easier to see the mote in another's eye than the beam that is in our own eye, whereas if we ourselves were right with God we would have only love for all others, and, being very conscious of our own infirmities, we would have only prayerful compassion for those of others. Christ for us in our stead on the cross obtained for us eternal redemption; Christ for us in heaven at the right hand of the Father makes victory over sin our privilege, but because we do not know as we should the power of Christ in us by His Spirit we are more often stumbling blocks than samples of what the life of Christ really is. Yet the one thing we are here for is so to live that the world may know and believe that Jesus lives.

In our last year's studies in the Acts of the Apostles some of us were much impressed by the words "Jesus shewed Himself alive" in connection with those other resurrection words, "Jesus shewed Himself" (Acts i, 3; John xxi, 1, 14). His own testimony was that He came not to condemn, but to save. To one sinner He said, "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more." To another, "Thy sins are forgiven" (John iii, 17; viii, 11; Luke vii, 48). He did condemn the self righteous, fault finding, hypocritical Pharisees, but He never had even a seemingly harsh word for the penitent sinners or for any truly desirous to be His disciples. Such love as His is heavenly; all else is from the pit. In us it is either Christ or self.

The Spirit through Peter speaks of those who knew the way of righteousness, but did not walk therein, though professing to do so, as dogs and swine (II Pet. iii, 21, 22). See also Prov. xxvi, 11, 12. If one cannot speak even to many among the redeemed of the deep things of God (see I Cor. iii, 1, 2; Heb. v, 12, 13), how much less should we think of talking spiritual things to natural people to whom they are only foolishness. Such are spoken of finally as being "without," having no right to the tree of life (Rev. xxii, 14, 15), but if those who are "in Christ" would walk honestly toward them that are without, without Christ and without God (I Thess. iv, 12; Eph. ii, 12), who can tell how many who are now "without" might become "within" by His grace.

This life which will commend Christ to others can only be by the Spirit of God, by a wisdom which is not of this world, but in verse 11, along with Luke xi, 13, we learn that God is more willing to give us His Spirit, the fullness of His Spirit, than parents are to give good things to their children. In Jas. i, 5, 6, we learn that this wisdom is to be had for the asking, but it must be an asking in faith and, according to Jas. iv, 3, with nothing of self seeking, but wholly for the glory of God, that the life of Jesus may be made manifest. The asking, seeking, knocking, with that end in view will surely find an abundant response. We must remember that asking so as to receive means that we are abiding, keeping His commandments and doing the things that are pleasing in His sight (John xv, 7; I John iii, 22). The seeking that finds is explained in Jer. xxix, 13, "Ye shall seek Me and find Me when ye search for Me with all your heart." As to knocking, consider Rev. iii, 20, and Luke xii, 36, and tremble at the possibility of our keeping Him knocking at our door when He so longs to take full possession of us and lavish upon us the wealth of His love. Too many are like the elder brother, unhappy and blaming the father for it, when all the time the father is saying, "All that I have is thine;" "All things are yours."

In reference to the last verse (12), which is also the golden text, note that it is, like all the rest, a message for believers or those who profess to be such that they may prove the reality of their faith. For unsaved people to take this verse and call it their religion is simply a going about to establish their own righteousness without submitting themselves to the righteousness of God (Rom. x, 3). We must be righteous before we can do righteously, but, having believed the love of God to us and received the Lord Jesus Christ as our Saviour, then it becomes us to manifest Christ by loving our neighbor as ourselves (Lev. xix, 18; Gal. vi, 14). No condemnation in Christ is the blood bought standing of every believer, but it is in order that the righteousness of the law may be fulfilled in us.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Comments on Important Features of the Annual Meeting.

Proportional Representation Again Defeated—Outline of Resolutions Adopted—Finances of the Grange—Election of Officers to Serve For Two Years.

[Special Correspondence.]

The forty-third annual session of the national grange, held at Des Moines, Ia., last month, measured up well in point of accomplishments with previous meetings of the kind. The resolutions that were adopted were for the most part conceived in the highest interests of the Order, and those which relate to our great national policies, such as the tariff, taxation, transportation and our larger agricultural interests, will find general approval by the state and subordinate granges.

There was a more general discussion of the resolutions when presented than usual. Fewer, it seemed to us, were referred to committees. More called for immediate discussion and action. The discussion on taxation, involving the two prominent issues, "classification" and "uniform rate," occupied nearly all of an afternoon session and came up on a resolution sent up from the Kentucky state grange and not following the report of the committee on taxation, as might have been anticipated. While it is no doubt wise to refer many subjects presented in resolutions to committees appointed for their consideration, who may give considerable time and thought to formulating the grange position in regard to them, we all know that in state grange as well as national these committee reports come in at the close of the session, and in the usual rush to get through and get away adequate discussion is rarely given a committee's report. We believe in discussing many subjects that are presented for the consideration of delegates at our state and national grange meetings when they are presented in the form of resolutions, even though they are afterward referred to committees.

The matter of proportional representation that was expected to divide the state masters more equally than it did proved to be decidedly one sided when the vote was taken. The Michigan plan of giving two additional votes for each 10,000 of membership above the first 10,000 was again presented; also another, known as the federal plan, the essence of which is that each state shall be entitled to representation by one voting member for every 10,000 members in the state and every voting member shall be entitled to an alternate in case of his own absence; that what is known as the representative vote shall be used on all ordinary occasions, the state vote only when demanded, and when it is demanded both representative and state vote must be cast before a measure can be declared carried. This combined vote is to be used at the election of officers and on changes in the constitution. Should a state be represented by only one person that state shall be entitled to one other representative to be elected by the state grange or appointed by the state grange executive committee. Neither plan was adopted. We may add it is doubtful if either ever will be. There were many resolutions of large public interest adopted, and the reports of the committees were exceedingly able and instructive. Postal savings banks and the parcels post system were demanded, ship subsidies strongly opposed; in road improvement the market roads should receive first attention; on the question of taxation the uniform rate system found approval, no property to be exempt; a committee on co-operation, national in scope, was appointed; protection for monopolies or for those who sell in foreign markets for less than is demanded in our own was opposed; indorsement of ex-President Roosevelt's conservation policy was voted; liberal appropriations by congress for the support of agricultural extension departments in agricultural colleges were asked; $5,000 a year for two years was voted for the partial support of the national grange organ. This outlines briefly only a part of the measures approved by the national grange.

The finances of the national grange are in good shape. The total assets were $115,821.29 on Oct. 1, and since that date this amount has been increased about $4,000 by dues from state granges that did not report previous to Oct. 1. The national master reports that no funds of the national grange have been lost through investment or otherwise and that the treasurer's books had been audited every year by the executive committee and the list of securities found intact. These funds are invested in loans upon real estate to the amount of $50,795.29, amply secured; also $45,668.71 is invested in municipal and railroad bonds of unquestioned value. $9,920.54 is deposited in savings banks and the balance in smaller amounts in safe companies. In view of the fact that the management of the financial investments of the national grange had been questioned and criticised, an investigating committee was appointed which, after a careful examination of the condition and security of the funds of the Order, reported that it found all investments to have been wisely made and commended the acumen of the men who secured the investments.

THE NEW MACADAM.

How Road Builders Have Improved on Scotchman's Idea.

IDEAL HIGHWAY NECESSITIES

Careful Grading, Good Drainage, Substantial Foundation and a Wearing Surface Necessary For the Up to Date Macadamized Road.

In a recent speech on the construction and maintenance of macadam roads Austin B. Fletcher, secretary of the Massachusetts highway commission, said:

Macadam's road is a thing of the past. In fact, the road of the kind built by the Scotchman John Loudon Macadam and named in his honor has been obsolete in this country for some time.

Macadam knew nothing of machine broken stone, and he did not dream that a broken stone roadway could be made as smooth as a billiard table by the use of steam road rollers.

In these days when we speak of a macadam road we mean a road with the following characteristics:

A road with easy gradients, usually not exceeding a five foot rise in 100 feet of length.

A road with drainage appliances so perfect that substantially no water reaches the broken stone from below.

A road with a foundation consisting of either the natural soil, if suitable, otherwise of artificially placed gravel or unbroken stone, so that the foundation with the superimposed broken stone will have sufficient strength to distribute over the underlying soil any load to which the road is likely to be subjected.

A road with a wearing surface of two or more layers of broken stone, small in size, those at the bottom usually not more than two and one-half inches in diameter and those at the top generally varying from one and one-quarter inches to one-half inch

BEAUTIFUL STRETCH OF MACADAMIZED ROADWAY.

(From Good Roads Magazine, New York.)

in diameter, each course or layer carefully spread, uniform in depth and rolled thoroughly with a steam road roller before the next course is placed. By this process, the rolling being done on thin layers, the stones become thoroughly compacted and the void spaces or interstices between the stones are largely eliminated. The final process consists in spreading over the surface of the upper layer of broken stone a thin covering of the screenings which result from the machine breaking of the stones and which contain a considerable proportion of fine dust, then flushing or grouting the screenings into such voids as remain between the broken stone and rolling the road with the steam roller.

So far as the treatment of macadam roads is concerned, the remedy seems to be in the application of protective coats or coverings of a bituminous nature.

Before any of the bituminous materials are applied it is essential that the road surface be evened up and patched where necessary, rolled and swept clean of all dust. The bituminous materials are then applied hot to the road surface by means of spraying machines or gravity distributers or by hand in quantities varying from one-quarter to three-quarters of a gallon to the square yard and immediately covered evenly with sand, fine gravel or broken stone screenings.

The annual maintenance will be merely the cost of renewing the covering, probably from 4 cents to 5 cents per square yard per annum. By this method no wear whatever will take place on the broken stone, and in a sense that portion of the ordinary macadam road which takes the wear will thereafter be only a foundation for the bituminous wearing coat.

The protective coat referred to would probably be inadequate for traffic, and the introduction of bituminous binders into the voids between the broken stones would be necessary.

A good deal of work of this sort is being done now in an experimental way by mixing the bituminous material with the broken stone before it is placed on the roadway or by grouting the bituminous material into the spaces between and around the broken stone after it has been placed and partially rolled.

The cost of the ordinary macadam road is probably from 20 to 50 cents per square yard, and the roadway will require a protective covering at least as often as once in two years. It would be economical to rely upon the protective covering and to omit the bituminous material from the voids between the stone while the traffic remains as at present

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribe Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtaine from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county in Maryland, letters of Administration or the personal estate of

VICTOR LOWMAN,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

ORPHA LOWMAN,
Administratrix,
Kendall, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

GEORGE R. ROOT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

DAVID E. ROOT,
Administrator,
Horseshoe Run, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE MILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

JOHN P. MILLER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM PRICE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1910.

HERBERT L. PRICE,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

ORDER NISI.

David W. Sloan, and others, vs. John F. Friend, and others.

No. 922 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 27th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of February, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,112.81.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDE RNISI.

Elijah J. M. Button vs. Emily Welch and others.

No. 1639 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett Contty.

Ordered this 2nd day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, Attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of March, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of February.

The reports states the amount of sale to be $300.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

William S. Yoder, et al. vs. Norman Schrock, et al.

No. 1603 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 29th day of January in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by William S. Yoder, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of March, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $5,500.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1910. NUMBER 52

TO LIMIT THE FRANCHISE IN OAKLAND

Proposed Measure Allows Only Taxpaying Class to Vote.

A measure was introduced by request in the House of Delegates by Assemblyman D. E. Bolden on Tuesday which seeks to limit the right of franchise to the taxpayers of Oakland who are assessed with property to the value of two hundred dollars or more and who are qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly.

The text of the measure we publish below, an advance copy having been furnished this paper by Delegate Bolden Monday morning.

The measure in full is as follows:

A BILL

Entitled an Act to repeal and reenact with amendments Section 170 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, titled "Garrett County," sub-title, "Oakland," as said section was enacted and amended by Chapter 343 of the Acts of 1892, and by Chapter 123 of the Acts of 1896, and by Chapter 25 of the Acts of 1898.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland that Section 170 of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title, "Garrett County," sub-title, "Oakland," as said section was enacted and amended by Chapter 343 of the Acts of 1892, and by Chapter 123 of the Acts of 1896, and by Chapter 25 of the Acts of 1898, be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted and amended so as to read as follows:

Section 170. And be it further enacted, that all taxpayers of the town of Oakland assessed on the town books for at least two hundred dollars, and who have resided in said town for six months next preceding any municipal election, and who are qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of Maryland, shall on the second Monday in March, 1910, and on the same day in every second year thereafter elect by ballot one person to be Mayor of said town, and the said voters qualified as aforesaid shall on the second Monday in March, 1910, and on the same day in every year thereafter elect three persons to be members of the Town Council, and the members of the Town Council who have been elected and are now in office shall hold their office until the term for which they have been elected shall have expired and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

GARRETT COUNTY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS MADE

By Governor Crothers Tuesday and Confirmed by the Senate Same Day.

Tuesday evening Governor Crothers submitted the appointments for Garrett county to the Senate for confirmation, which body, acting upon the Chief Executive's suggestion, immediately confirmed them.

As has been known for some time two lists were submitted to the Governor from Garrett county, one being from the regular committee and the other from those opposing the organization in Garrett county. The former, recommended by the regulars, were appointed to a man, the opponents being given no recognition whatever.

The appointments for the county follow:

Justices of the Peace—District No. 1, J. L. McRobie and Augustus B. Harvey; No. 2, Leon Hardie and Walter W. Griffith; No. 3, Peter Nathan; No. 4, Marcus M. Fazenbaker and Thomas Burke; No. 5, Henry Kahl and William J. Bowman; No. 6, Nathan C. Browning; No. 7, A. S. Teats and Floyd White; No. 8, no appointment; No. 9, Thomas J. Crowe; No. 10, William D. Hoye; No. 11, C. H. Smith; No. 12, no appointment; No. 13, Albert L. Lee; No. 14, James A. Delawder and Edward I. West.

Notaries Public—James P. Treacy, Harland L. Jones, and Miss Alma Scherr, of Oakland; Miss Ella Kildow, Crellin; Mrs. Sue R. Laughlin, Kitzmiller; Patrick J. Garrett, Deer Park; P. T. Garthright, Mt. Lake Park; Samuel Sines, Sines; S. C. Bonig, Grantsville; Edward M. Liston, Selbysport; R. M. Holman, Friendsville.

Supervisors of Elections—William R. Offutt, Oakland, and Thomas J. Johnson, of Johnsons. The Republican member, Mr. Samuel Lawton, of Oakland, was appointed and confirmed two weeks ago.

School Commissioner—Peter H. Yost, of near Grantsville.

The latter appointment as well as that of Mr. Lawton was made upon the recommendation of the Republican County Committee, as required by law and will give general satisfaction. Mr. Yost is especially well qualified for the position and his friends are satisfied that he will make a successful, painstaking public official

Resume Editorship.

Mr. J. Slidell Brown, who for so many years conducted the editorial columns of the West Virginia Argus, but who sold the paper three years ago, has again assumed the editorship of the paper under the new management to whom it was recently sold.

DIXON & KELSO

WANTED!

25 Tons good Baled Wheat and Oats Straw.

Will pay $10 per ton: part Cash.

We have 50 Bags Fancy Timothy and 25 Bags Fancy Clover Seed, at $2.40 per bu. for the Timothy and $9.50 for the Clover.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

TO FIX MARYLAND-WEST VIRGINIA BOUNDARY LINE

Supreme Court Orders New Survey of State Boundary.

The Supreme Court of the United States Monday decided the disputed boundary case between Maryland and West Virginia which has been before the Court since 1891. Justice Day read the decision of the Court. The Court holds in brief that the Deakins line, while not an astronomically correct line, has been for so many years regarded by the people of both states as the boundary line, and the State of Maryland has acquiesced so long in the exercise of jurisdiction over the territory that West Virginia's claim is superior. Accordingly the two states are directed to select three commissioners within the next 40 days who shall relocate the old Deakins line, and make a report to the Supreme Court. Should the two states fail to agree on a commission within the limit set by the Court, the Supreme Court itself will appoint the commissioners.

West Virginia's claim to jurisdiction over the Potomac river is flatly denied, and a previous decision of the Supreme Court is cited, showing that the charter of Maryland given to Lord Baltimore by King Charles I. conveys to him the Potomac river and the soil under it, and the islands therein to high-water mark on the Virginia shore.

The opinion is very lengthy. It points out that the contention of the State of Maryland is rested upon the construction of the charter granted by King Charles I, on June 30, 1632, to Lord Baltimore. A portion of the charter is quoted, and the court points out that there is some difference in the record as to some of the Latin text and the translation, but that for its purposes it is sufficient to consider the record as presented by the State of Maryland. It is to be observed that the purpose of its part of the grant was to locate the northern line of the State of Maryland from Delaware Bay to the true meridian of the first fountain of the River Potomac; then tending downward toward the south to the further part of said river, and following it to where it faces the western and southern coasts as far as to a certain place called Choptank. It is the contention of Maryland that the controversy between the two is narrowed down to the proper location of the true meridian from the first fountain head of the Potomac river, which, being located, would effectually settle the boundary line in dispute.

The court then points out the lines run, respectively, from the Fairfax stone and the Potomac stone. It is insisted for the State of Maryland that the spring at Potomac stone most nearly fulfils the terms of the Lord Baltimore charter. On the other hand, West Virginia contends that the true head of the Potomac river is at the Fairfax stone, and that the boundary should be located by a line from the spring at that point. Such has long been the recognized boundary line between Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. The distance from the Fairfax meridian is about one and one-fourth miles and the distance to the Pennsylvania line is about 37 miles.

It may be true, says the court, that the meridian line from the Potomac stone more fully answers the calls of the original charter than does the meridian line starting from the Fairfax stone, but it is to be remembered that the grant to Lord Baltimore was made when the region of the country intended to be conveyed was little known, was wild and uninhabited, had never been surveyed or charted and the location of the upper part of the Potomac River was largely a matter of conjecture.

The so-called Potomac stone was neither set nor located until 1897, six years after the beginning of this suit, when it was put in place by the surveyor on the part of Maryland. He designated a monument set by him as the Potomac stone and the so-called Potomac meridian line was run by the same engineer. The court then reviews in great detail the history of the Fairfax stone. Without stoping to mention the cases in which Virginia has recognized the Fairfax monument in creating counties and otherwise, it is to be noted that the Fairfax stone was recognized as a boundary point by the State of Maryland in locating Garrett county, the boundary between which and Preston county, W. Va., it was the purpose of the act of the legislature of Maryland to have settled by the filing of the bill and proceedings in the present case.

The court then comes to the Deakins line and cites the legislative history of Maryland providing for its survey.

"The action of Deakins in adopting the Fairfax stone as a starting-point for his line is an important feature of the controversy," says the court. For that reason the Deakins map is inserted in the opinion. The court holds that the Deakins line is an attempted meridian line north from the Fairfax stone to the Pennsylvania line. The events leading up to the running of the Michler line are next given. It is pointed out that the legislature of Maryland on March 5, 1860, adopted the Michler line, commencing at the Fairfax stone and subsequently the State of Maryland provided for the marking of the Michler line. West Virginia, on the contrary, did not approve of the Michler line, but in 1887 the legislature passed an act conditionally confirming it. The disagreement between Michler line and the Deakins line probably arises, in the opinion of the court, from the fact that Michler ran the true astronomical line and that his line is a due north and south line, where as the Deakins line probably run with a surveyor's compass and with less accuracy than the Michler line.

"It is the contention of the State of Maryland," continue the court, "that Deakins never attempted to run a true north and south line; that he never had any authority from the State of Maryland to do so, and that in the act confirming the lay out of the lots by Deakins it was especially declared by the State of Maryland that it did not show the true western boundary of the state; furthermore, that the attempt which has been made to trace the Deakins line shows that it is not a true north and south line, but a broken line, having offsets in various places.

"The State of Maryland insists that the evidence shows that a number of old grants made prior to the Deakins' survey would extend west of the boundary line as shown either by Deakins or Michler. It is the contention of the State of Maryland that when these grants were made they indicated a line further to the west that either of these lines, and that the ancient grants of large tracts of land showed that fact. But the evidence continued in this record leaves no room for doubt that after the running of the Deakins' line, the people of the region knew and referred to it as the line between the State of Virginia and the State of Maryland."

The court then quotes from what it styles the "frank and able report," filed by Lieutenant Michler with his survey confirming this situation, and interprets his statement as leaving little doubt that there was an old boundary line generally adopted. The court then goes on to quote from the report of the committee of the Maryland Historical Society as proving that the Deakins' line before the passage of the act under which the Michler line was run had long been recognized as the boundary and served as such. Even after the Michler line was run and marked, the testimony shows that the people generally adhere to the old line as the true boundary line. The fact remains that after the Deakins survey in 1788, the people living along the line generally regarded it as the boundary line between the state at bar. In the acts of the legislatures of the two states resulting in the survey and running of the Michler line, it is evident from the language used that the purpose was not to establish a new line but to retrace the old line and the court is strongly inclined to believe that had this been done at that time the controversy would have been settled.

"A perusal of the record satisfies us," continues the court, "that for many years occupation and conveyance of the lands on the Virginia side had been with reference to the Deakins line as the boundary line. The people have generally accepted it and adopted it, and the facts in this connection cannot be ignored."

The court then quotes Mr. Justice Field in the boundary line dispute of Virginia against Tennessee setting forth that it is the principle of the Supreme Court that "long acquiescence in the possession of territory and in the exercise of dominion and sovereignty is conclusive as the nation's title and rightful authority."

The opinion continues:

"An application of these principles cannot permit us to ignore the conduct of the states and the belief of the people concerning the purpose of the boundary line known as the old state or Deakins line, and to which their deeds called as the boundary of the farms, in recognition of which they have established their allegiance to the State of West Virginia, and in accordance to which they have fixed their homes and habitations.

"True it is that after the running of the Deakins line certain steps were taken intended to provide a more effectual legal settlement and delimitation of the boundary. But none of these steps were effectual, or such as to disturb the

(Continued on page 8)

MAN WAS ARRESTED ON RAPE CHARGE AND CONFESSED

Albert Timberman, of Near Bayard, Assaults 13-Year Old Girl.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Andrew Shartzer arrived in Oakland from Gorman with a prisoner who had committed one of the most heinous crimes that a human can be guilty of, that of rape on a mere child.

The officer's prisoner was Albert Timberman, whose parents reside at Wilson. The culprit has been a rover for a number of years, first working at one place and then another, his last employment being with a saw mill operation near the scene of his crime, which was committed Monday morning shortly before nine o'clock, the victim being Minnie Paugh, a little thirteen-year old school girl on her way to school at Bayard. Timberman caught the child on the road and after he had outraged her made his escape into West Virginia at or near Gorman, some six miles from the scene of his crime and went on toward Mount Storm.

In the meanwhile Sheriff Shartzer had been made acquainted with what had occurred and a telephone message to Deputy Sheriff Kimmell, at Gormania, soon placed that officer on the trail of the escaping man. He was overtaken near Mount Storm by the West Virginia officer about four o'clock yesterday morning and brought back to Gorman where he was delivered to the Maryland officer and immediately brought to Oakland and placed in jail.

On the way from Mount Storm to Gorman Timberman confessed his crime to Sheriff Kimmell, going into the minutest details of the revolting outrage.

Timberman is about nineteen years of age; about five feet six inches tall, squarely built and has a most revolting countenance.

B. & O. WILL LAY A THIRD TRACK

Now Locating Grade from Rodamer to Terra Alta.

The B. & O. R. R. Co. has a large force of its engineering corps at Terra Alta for the purpose of establishing a grade for its third track from Rodamer to Terra Alta, which move was previously recommended by President Willard while making his first inspection tour over the entire system owned, operated and controlled by the B. & O. and its subsidiaries. The proposed new third track which is to be built will parallel the present main line to a point about 300 yards east of Rodamer's tunnel, where the three tracks will vary to the north and run due northwest through a ravine known to hunters and old settlers as "fox cut" and strike the old line at a point near Rodamer tower, doing away with the tunnel altogether.

The third track will be a great benefit to the company in the way of dispatching its eastbound trains over the part of the Allegheny mountains where traffic is the heaviest, and which will be the means of preventing many delays to passenger and freight traffic which occurs daily between Rodamer, the extreme point of the third track between Cheat river and that place and the top of the mountain at Terra Alta.

Teachers Entertains.

Tuesday evening the Oakland teachers entertained the school officials, the senior class and a few other friends at a Washington birthday party at the school house, and proved themselves delightful hostesses, The walls were decorated with drawings of cherry leaves and fruit, and a cherry tree on the platform was the source of much amusement, the guests being blind folded and required to tie the cherries on the tree. Several guessing contests were held. Earl Smith won the prize, consisting of a box of candy, in the geographical contest. The prize in the Shakespeare contest, a Shakespeare Birthday Book was received by Mrs U. G. Palmer. The booby prizes consisting of a cherry and a hatchet were captured by J. E. Harned and C. E. Ellithorpe. Several valuable packages were auctioned off, Prof. Browning acting as auctioneer. The Commercial department was converted into a kitchen and delicious refreshments were served. Hand painted booklets were given to the guests as souvenirs of the occasion.

Davis' Patent Steel Ranges

If in need of a new range write for our booklet, we have a range different from all others, with a special feature of grate rest, oven linings, rocking grate and poker shake are only found on the Davis, The most durable range ever offered to the trade at prices in reach of all. Address

Davis' Cash Hardware.

GARRETT COUNTY SUGGESTED FOR CAMP SITE

Recommendation Sent In to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

Suggestions for a camp site for the next encampment of the United States Army to be held either in Maryland or in the neighborhood of the state have been received by Adjutant-General Warfield from the railroad companies to which he applied for advice and recommendations. The suggestions forwarded to the adjutant-general, which he has in his turn sent to the quartermaster-general of the army, mention Mountain Lake Park, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Singerly, in Cecil county, near both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads; Westminster, where the state encampment last year was held, and Gettysburg, which is reached by both the Western Maryland Railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading road.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

P. A. Barnard and Florence Duckworth, both of Bloomington.

Alvin Fike, of Fearer, and Nora Fike, of Selbysport.

Howard Haines, of Swanton and Croula Moreland, of Emorysire, W. Va.

Henry Thompson, of near Cork, W. Va., and Daisy Thomas, of near Auburn, W. Va.

Charles Cunningham and Mary Smith, both of Fairchance, Pa.

Charles Hilpert and Jessie Ryan, both of Salem W. Va.

Curtis Dill, of Reedsville, W. Va. and Jessie Pell, of Austin, W. Va.

Clarence Nuzum and Minnie Lynn, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Henry Baker and Eva Helm, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Jacob C. Wilson, of Westernport and Maggie Mitter, of Bloomington.

Charles Van Aorten, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Goldie Nichols, of Monongah, W. Va.

One with request not to publish.

MARYLAND'S FAIR SEX

Statistics Show That Females are in Excess by Ten Thousand.

According to the report of the State Board of Health for the year ended December 31, 1907, which has just been submitted to Governor Crothers, there are 10,000 more females than males in Maryland.

"According to our figures," says the report, the population of Maryland in 1907 was 1,296,754. The estimated colored population was 257,696. In Maryland the female sex exceeds the male by almost 10,000. The estimated figures are: Males, 645,759; females, 656,163. A little less than one-half of the total population is in Baltimore City —555,646. The natural rate of increase, independent of immigration, is about 25 per cent.

The total number of births in the state in that year is given as 18,109, of which 14,775 were white and 3,330 negroes; males, 9,311, females, 8,794. Of these 9,344 were in the counties and 8,761 in Baltimore. Of a total of 20,982 deaths 14,775 were white persons and 3,330 negroes, says the report—11,150 in Baltimore and 9,792 in the counties. In one cass a white child was born to a father 87 years old and mother 33 year old. In another the mother 35 years old and the father 17 years old.

The estimated population of Washington county was: White, 46,075; colored, 6,297; total, 52,372.

According to the figures of the report the father is 4.67 years older than the mother. If the figures for mothers above the age of 45 were corrected, the average difference would be approximately 4 years.

Will Become Resident.

Mr. Ninian U. Bond, of the DuBois & Bond Bros. Company, who have been extensive lumber operators in Garrett county for a number of years, will become a permanent resident of Oakland. Mr. Bond recently purchased from Mr. D. M. Dixon a beautiful building lot at the head of Second street and is now having architects draw plans and preparing specifications for a modern dwelling which he contemplates erecting on the lot he purchased from Mr. Dixon.

Rotoscilo.

Have you seen the Rotoscilo? What is it? Call at

Davis' Cash Hardware.

THE YOUNG INTERCESSOR.

A Lass Who Faced Washington to Save Her British Lover.

By HOWARD FIELDING.

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Thomas Lynde was a patriot in the days of 1776, but fate denied him the pleasure of fighting for his country.

He had been crippled by an accident, so that one of his legs was shorter than the other and had to be made even with a sort of stilt, upon which he trudged about vigorously enough for the purposes of business, but not for those of war.

He was a merchant in New York, and he stayed there, never concealing his sentiments, constantly persecuted, yet managing to live through it all and even to retain his liberty up to the

THOMAS LYNDE STUMPED OUT INTO THE HALL.

winter of 1782, which was not many months before the final departure of the British power from the city.

So he must have possessed a measure of shrewdness with his obstinacy and a spirit not to be crushed by affliction.

He had a daughter, Marjory, who had inherited her mother's beauty and her father's indomitable courage, perhaps some of his obstinacy as well, for when there came at last a difference of opinion between them she did not yield even to his iron will.

The cause of this difference was a handsome young officer of the guards, a soldier of the king, and therefore in the eyes of Lynde a natural enemy. But he was not a natural enemy in the eyes of Marjory. He was an officer and a gentleman, doing his duty as his conscience commanded and his circumstances permitted.

Marjory was a patriot, but she was a woman, and it seemed reasonable enough to her that Captain Asgill should be a good man, while every other British soldier was an abhorred invader and the minion of a tyrant.

She was not swayed by personal preference for Captain Asgill, she assured her father, but simply by her sense of justice.

It was inconceivable to Lynde that his daughter could love a redcoat. She had seen her mother fade and perish from the mere stress of their intolerable situation, as much a victim of the horrors of war as any soldier slain in battle. Her two brothers had served in the patriot armies, and one had died of sickness and the other of a wound.

But Marjory knew or felt that Captain Asgill was not responsible for these ills, or at least she could not feel that he was, and she did not relinquish his acquaintance despite her father's wish.

Captain Asgill did not visit her, because he knew Lynde's sentiments, which he hoped to overcome, but there were two or three homes in the narrow circle of Marjory's social life where Asgill by the exercise of a lover's ingenuity could see her now and then in the company of others.

Upon a certain evening in April he came hurriedly to her house. Marjory saw him entering by the gate, and she knew by his manner and indeed by his mere presence there that no ordinary errand had brought him.

She met him in the hall, the broad door being open and the full moon shining in upon her, and a pretty girl in the moonlight was the same a hundred years ago or a thousand.

A sudden impulse of tenderness swayed Asgill uncontrollably. He extended both hands and drew Marjory toward him, and at that moment Thomas Lynde stumped out into the hall.

The scene was very brief, and Marjory was banished at the beginning.

The next minute, as it seemed to her, Asgill was gone, and she did not know why he had come or what he had meant to say or do.

"I gave him his walking papers," said Thomas Lynde and added grimly: "Now it remains to be seen what he will do to me. That young rascal has influence, my girl. He would like me out of the way perhaps."

One week later Lynde was arrested and imprisoned by order of the board of royalists, and Marjory was left in terrifying loneliness, utterly helpless, so far as any attempt to rescue her father was concerned, and very scantily informed as to his situation.

Any prisoner was in peril. So much she knew. And this knowledge was presently made doubly sure by the atrocious murder of Captain Joshua Huddy, an American officer who was taken from the military prison in New York by a party of soldiers under the infamous Lippincott and hanged as an act of vengeance for the death of one White, a plundering guerrilla.

Lippincott placarded the body with the line, "Up Goes Huddy For Philip White," words which were soon on every lip and were excellently calculated to haunt the minds of those whose loved ones lay in danger.

Marjory knew of only one man who could advise or help her in this emergency, and that was Captain Asgill, but what had become of him? No word had come to Marjory from him. Those whom she could ask, with any hope of news, had heard that he had left the city, whither and upon what errand they could not say.

The girl's position was utterly wretched. That hand clasp in the moonlight had awakened her heart, but to what end? Would he have declared his love for her? Would he have pledged his faith? Tender thoughts of him would surge up within her, and then—his disappearance, his silence, what could they mean? Her father's prophecy rang in her ears.

It had been speedily fulfilled, and the mere suggestion which her soul repelled that Asgill had had any hand in that calamity was madness in the silence of sleepless nights.

Upon a day in May there came to her a British soldier in tattered garments bearing a letter from Captain Asgill.

Supposing his situation to be already known to her, he had made no effort to prepare her mind. The poor girl read the words of tenderness with which the letter began, and her heart sank. Then in an instant the fatal news flashed through her like a bullet.

Captain Asgill was under sentence of death. The words of love he sent to her were the first and the last.

"I crowd all my facts into these opening lines," he wrote, "because I know not how long a time I have before the secret messenger who will bear this comes to me. When he comes he cannot wait. It will be a tap at the window, and I must cease.

"I came to you that evening to say goodby, being ordered upon a mission of some danger, which in fact led to my capture.

"I had loved you from the first, but did not mean to speak so soon. My heart overmastered me. Would you have listened? I know not and never can know in this world.

"I beg of you to think of me as a man of honor, who would have laid at your feet my name, my hopes, all that was mine to give. My whole life was yours then, when I counted it in years, as now, when only days remain.

"You will have heard of the mischance which has befallen me. You may even have better information than mine, but I am told this—that General Washington demanded Captain Lippincott to be tried as a murderer for the death of Captain Huddy; that Sir Henry Clinton refused the demand; that General Washington thereupon summoned a council of officers, by whom it was decided that a British prisoner of suitable rank should be chosen by lot to expiate the crime of Lippincott, if crime it was.

"The lot fell to me, and I rest, therefore, under sentence of death, the time and place unknown to me as yet.

"My name may be much blown about the country for a little while, and it is better for your father's sake that yours should not be joined with it.

"I have therefore refrained from communicating with you through open means allowed to me, not knowing under whose eyes my words might fall, but heaven's kindness has sent me this secret means, which I seize upon with gratitude."

The concluding portion of the letter dealt with certain perils which he foresaw for herself and her father and pointed out the proper course for the to pursue.

"I have small influence with Sir Henry Clinton," he continued, "but much with Sir Guy Carleton, who will succeed him. In fact, I have acted for some time under private instructions from Sir Guy, an old time friend of my father, Sir Charles Asgill.

"At need, show him these lines. I would send some words to him upon my own account if the time sufficed, but it does not."

The letter closed with many words of love, and Marjory clasped it to her breast and sat for a long time motionless.

Then she arose and went about an odd task, putting a small supply of food into a little satchel, and, with that in her hand, she left the house.

Upon the second day thereafter she had come to that quaint old house with the broad roof and the low eaves at Verplanck's point, upon the Hudson, the headquarters of Washington.

Now, at that time the affair of Captain Asgill was much upon the mind of Washington, and when he was informed that a young woman sought him upon some plea connected with that matter he gave orders that she be brought before him.

He was provided with extremely full and accurate information about Asgill, and no such name as Marjory Lynde appeared upon the record.

If she came to plead for Asgill it was likely that she was a spy of Clinton's and her plea a fraud.

When Marjory was brought into Washington's presence he was impressed by her youthful beauty, but more by a certain rapt and trancelike expression of her face, as though she were suffused with some strong controlling spiritual influence.

When bidden to speak she asked for the life of Captain Asgill simply, directly and with no waste of words.

"And what is he to you?" asked Washington.

"He is to be my husband," she replied.

This ran counter to Washington's information and was precisely the story which would have been put upon the lips of a spy.

The general looked keenly at this blue eyed, slender girl who faced him so calmly.

"The fate of Captain Asgill rests not with me, but with the congress," he said. "Nevertheless my wish might have its weight. What has led you to believe that I would intercede for him?"

"My mother is dead," said Marjory. "My two brothers are dead. My father, stubborn to the last, has suffered hardships and persecutions and the loss of everything, and he is now in prison by the order of the loyalists. He cannot survive it. His strength will not suffice. I shall never see him again. And when I learned that the only other person on earth who loves me and whom I love had been condemned to die by mere chance and for no wrong that he had done the feeling came upon me that this passed beyond the boundaries of God's justice, beyond what he would permit. I feel it surely in my heart." And she laid her clinched hand upon her breast. "It needed only for me to do my part, which I have done. I have come to you."

This appeal, uttered with that peculiar power which comes from complete spiritual conviction, affected Washington powerfully, but he was still in doubt.

"In Captain Asgill's circumstances," said he, "it would be natural to ask leave to communicate with his betrothed. Permission would have been granted, but it has not been asked."

She drew Asgill's letter from her bosom.

"A soldier brought me this," said she. "I beg you to read it."

"A soldier?" he asked, surprised.

"A British soldier. He had been a prisoner."

"My child," said Washington, "you have done me a considerable service."

"I beg you to read the letter," said she again, and Washington read.

"This would touch any human heart," he said. "There is more in it than even you perceive."

He reflected for a moment and then resumed:

"I am about to tell you a secret. The opportunity to send this was not an accident; it was contrived by me. I desired that Captain Asgill should communicate with Carleton; it suited my plans. And, upon the other hand the representations which Captain Asgill could have made were the surest possible means for saving his own life. And this he well knew. 'Some words upon my own behalf,' he writes. My child, they were life to him. But he believed that he had but the one chance to write and only a few minutes for the work, and he preferred to save his honor with you and to serve your interests and those of your father.

"Lift up your hand and pledge me secrecy in the sight of heaven. This man of honor and sentiment shall not die in the place of such a wretch as Lippincott. You have well said that God's justice will not permit it. I

"I BEG YOU TO READ THE LETTER."

give you my promise that if I myself am spared for a sufficient time Captain Asgill shall not die."

The rest is history.

Captain Asgill remained under sentence of death, but the popular outcry was unavailing to drive him to the scaffold.

In June, still under sentence, he was admitted to parole and was for some time in Philadelphia, where Marjory was with her father, whose release she had secured—partly, no doubt, through influence exerted in his favor by Washington.

In Philadelphia the lovers met and plighted their vows and won a somewhat grudging consent from Thomas Lynde.

All through the summer Asgill remained in his strange position, practically a free man, yet under the shadow of the gallows. But a powerful hand protected him and guided his affairs, and in the autumn he was freed finally from all restraints, and he and Marjory were married very happily

FARM · ORCHARD AND — GARDEN
BY
F.E.TRIGG
REGISTER.
ROCKFORD, IA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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A NEW ARSENICAL SPRAY.

In view of the fear which is felt by some orchardists as to the effects on their fruit trees resulting from a continued use of arsenate of lead as an insecticide in their spraying operations from an accumulation of arsenic in the soil and because of the fear felt in some other quarters as to the effect on the public health of an extensive spraying of trees and fruit with arsenic lead compounds, keen interest will be felt in the work of two French scientists, Vermorel and Dantony, who, with a view to overcoming the dangers referred to, have conducted extensive experiments the past three years in the use of ferrous arsenate as a substitute for arsenate of lead and with a remarkable degree of success. The solution which they have used is made as follows: Twenty ounces of arsenate of soda are dissolved in five gallons of water, making solution A. Twenty ounces of iron sulphate are also dissolved in five gallons of water, making solution B. Solution B is poured into solution A gradually, with continued stirring. Toward the end of the operation the mixture should be tested with potassium ferrocyanide test paper, and when this turns blue no more of solution B should be poured in, as it is important not to have too great an excess of the iron sulphate. The combination should then be diluted to fifty gallons. Besides ten ounces of ferrous arsenate, it will contain also some sulphate of soda and ferrous hydrate. When in contact with the air the ferrous arsenate turns greenish, while in contact with the air the ferrous hydrate turns to ferric hydrate, which is the best antidote against arsenical poisoning. The general color of the spray is a dirty green and cannot be mistaken for any other product. The experimenters found the spray very adhesive; that when used twice as strong as the above prescription there was no burning of the foliage, while at half strength it had an effect as an insecticide equal to the usual formula of arsenate of lead. Moreover, the foliage of trees sprayed with the ferrous arsenate looked healthier and of a darker green than those treated with other sprays. Besides the advantages mentioned—adhesiveness, insecticide value, freedom from burning, a characteristic color and the presence of an antidote with the poison—would be the cheapness of the product, owing to the low cost of sulphate of iron as compared with acetate of lead.

THE LIME-SULPHUR SPRAY.

Last summer, when it was too late to apply it effectively, the writer had an inquiry from a Pennsylvania reader asking for the formula for making the lime-sulphur spray used in combating the San Jose scale, which had appeared in his orchard. For the benefit of this reader and any others who may have to fight this pest we give below the formula and how to prepare it. This spray should be applied to the trees while the buds are dormant, preferably during the months of February and March. To make fifty gallons of the spray mixture fifteen pounds of lime and fifteen pounds of sulphur are required. Many include fifteen pounds of salt, but recent experiments show that this adds no particular value. To prepare the mixture fresh stone lime should be slaked to a whitewash; then add the sulphur, which has been made into a paste by means of hot water. The mixture should then be stirred thoroughly and boiled for two hours, when enough hot water should be added to bring the whole mixture up to fifty gallons. Best results will be had if the spray is used while hot. To prevent a clogging of the spray nozzle by particles of lime the mixture should be strained through a twenty mesh brass strainer or two thicknesses of gunny sacking before being poured into the spray tank. The liquid should be applied to the trees under high pressure, so as to give a finely divided spray, and all parts of the trunk and limbs should be reached.

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION.

Two Minnesota Holstein breeders hit upon a very sensible plan when in purchasing sires for their herds they did so with the agreement to exchange sires at the end of two years so as to prevent inbreeding. The plan works well with two breeders and would give just as satisfactory results and cover a much longer period if from four to six breeders were to co-operate in it, each buying a good sire and passing it on to his neighbor at the end of the time mentioned and in turn receiving one from his neighbor. In the older dairy sections of the country this plan is followed to quite an extent and with very satisfactory results, for it permits a sire to remain in a neighborhood long enough to demonstrate beyond question the type and capacity of his get.

Professor Willard of the North Dakota experiment station has lately completed a soil map which should be of practical value to every intelligent farmer and landowner of that state.

Sensible parents will keep the sick cat and dog confined in some place away from the little children who may be in the home. A sick cat often transmits disease, while no one ever knows when a sick dog is going to run amuck.

Thirty inches of snow on a level in most of the north, central and eastern states, accompanied by blockade of railroads, scarcity of fuel and intense cold, suggests the fact that the climate has not changed enough so that we are rid of the "old fashioned winter."

Latest reports show that there are now in operation throughout the country 40,004 rural mail routes, aggregating more than 1,000,000 miles and serving about 20,000,000 patrons. To date the innovation has cost the government $170,000,000. The system lacks about $17,000,000 a year of being self maintaining.

If there is any one condition that a dairy or meat animal should be spared during the winter months it is a wet and nasty place in which to rest at night. Not only does such a condition mean lack of comfort for the animals, but they are likely to produce or aggravate tubercular tendencies and any other ailment that is promoted by dampness and filth.

The apple maggot is a pest which affects this fruit in some sections of Maine, and it is said to be infinitely worse than the larvae of the codling moth, as many of the maggots will infest a single apple and often entirely honeycomb it. One of the worst features in connection with the pest seems to be that it cannot be readily reached by the arsenical sprays which are so effective in holding the codling moth in check.

Often the stand still condition of the house fern or palm is due to the roots having completely occupied all of the available space in the pot. In such case the plant should be removed from the pot, placed in a larger receptacle and new soil added, with such fertilizer as the particular plant may need. Where the plant looks rather tough it is sometimes advisable to cut the leaves or body back rather sharply, thus inducing a rapid growth of new stuff.

It is entirely in place to talk of a conservation of forest and water power resources, but far transcending this is an agitation looking to such handling of the rich soils to be found almost anywhere as will result in a conservation of their fertilizing elements, those factors that really give them worth as soils. Could the loss which we have sustained in this regard be known and the figures representing it be expressed in black and white it would be a total staggering belief.

One of the best features connected with the agricultural short courses which are being conducted by agricultural college instructors at important points in their respective states is not only that it gives practical agricultural instruction condensed and simplified for the benefit of those not used to technical study, but it arouses in many a bright boy and girl a desire to know more about the subjects presented, thus influencing them to take the more extended courses at the state agricultural college. The short course is thus a sort of agricultural entree, whetting the appetite for a good square meal.

Next in importance to having the right kind of soil in proper tilth is the point of securing seed for such soil that is of strong vitality and free from weed seeds and other adulterations. Small grains, especially oats, should be given a thorough cleaning in a fanning mill under a good blast of wind. If the hand mill will not do this work the way it ought to be done one can hire the cleaning done at small cost at the elevator. If there is question about the vitality of seed which seems to be plump and ought to grow it is an easy matter to test it by spreading a representative handful between a couple of sheets of blotting paper and keeping the seed warm and moist for a few days. Should a considerable per cent of the sample not grow it would indicate that a larger per cent would need to be sown to secure the necessary stand.

Wounds that may have been made on the trunks and low branches of fruit trees by the gnawing of rabbits and mice will heal more readily if the spots are covered with grafting wax, which will exclude the air and moisture. This may be made by melting together four parts of rosin, two parts of beeswax and one part of tallow. When melted the mixture should be thoroughly stirred until cold, or it may be poured while warm into a pail or tub of cold water. When it has cooled sufficiently to handle the hands should be greased with tallow and the mass pulled and worked until it becomes quite light in color. It may then be made into balls or sticks of convenient size and is ready for use. It should be warmed slightly to work well. Where the wound to be treated is large very good results may be had by dipping strips of cotton cloth in liquid grafting wax and winding it spirally about the trunk, allowing the edges to overlap so as to make the wrapping as nearly air tight as possible. We have had injured trunks heal completely under such a covering as this.

If the hens should scratch the covering from the strawberry bed during the coming three or four weeks bare spots should be recovered is the late winter and early freezing that plays smash wit plants.

The feed for brood animals of wh ever kind should be flesh and bo building rather than fat forming. O this account the corn should be r duced to a minimum and oats, bra barley, peas, alfalfa and clover s stituted.

It is a compliment to the nativ strength of soil that it will grow eve weeds. It is just as great a comp ment to the soil and a good deal gre er one to the fellow who works it i it produces some more useful crop than weeds.

We saw a team of $400 horses the other day which had been driven to town all a-sweat and were allowed to stand without blanketing. The man who is compelled to buy such a team will concede that this kind of treatment is likely to prove a bit expensive.

There are quite a good many things to take into account in getting ready for the spraying campaign, and for this reason preparations should be made some time before the actual work is begun. Not only should the chemicals be on hand for the various solutions which are to be used, but the spray tank, hose, cutoff, nozzle, etc., should be carefully inspected.

The check habit is a mighty good habit to get into not only because it means that a fellow who uses a check book has money in the bank, but also that when a bill has been paid by check not only the stub, but the canceled check, serve as conclusive evidence that the account for which it was drawn has been paid. More men ought to have money in the bank, and more ought to use check books.

Some observations which have been made by the poultry department of the Maine Agricultural college show that eggs from hens kept in houses with curtain instead of tight board fronts are not only more fertile, but produce a larger per cent of strong chicks. This is attributed to the fact that with the curtain front the houses are better ventilated and result in a more vigorous physical condition on the part of the hens, which accounts for eggs of greater vitality.

Every orchard owner who would attain best results in the management of his trees should spray them at the proper season for the several pests which may affect them, and to do this most effectively he should have in his possession the spraying calendar issued by his state experiment station. This not only tells when to spray and how, but gives the formulas for the spray mixtures which should be used for the several kinds of fruit trees and shrubs and how to prepare them. Such bulletins are suited to the seasonal needs of the states in which they are published.

Not infrequently the cow in the herd that gives the largest flow of milk may be the most unprofitable, due to her large consumption of food and the low per cent of butter fat in her milk. Cows vary from 2.75 to 6 per cent in butter fat showing, and the only accurate way of telling where on the scale they belong is to apply the Babcock or butter fat test. It may be a bit hard to act on the results of the test and dispose of animals that are not paying for their keep previously supposed to be money makers, but it is the only course to follow if a fellow is in the dairy business for the money there is in it rather than for glory and health.

Perhaps no figures that have lately been published give a better idea of the ruthless destruction of our timber resources as a country than the statistics of the cut of white pine and included species for the year 1908. That year the cut was less by 847,787,000 feet than that of the preceding season, or a decrease of 20.2 per cent. In 1908 Minnesota, which for several years past has led in white pine production, produced 448,512,000 feet less than in 1907. Wisconsin ranked second in the cut of white pine, while Michigan, which in years gone by used to lead all states, was outranked by three New England states which were stripped years ago, but are now coming to the front with a second growth of pine.

The Kansas experiment station recently concluded some experiments with a view to determining the cost of egg production. Two pens of fowls were taken, one of White Plymouth Rocks and the other of White Leghorns. Tab was kept on the hens between Feb. 1 and Oct. 1, 1909. The best two hens in its first pen laid 181 and 174 eggs each respectively, the average of the whole pen being 143 eggs per hen. The total cost of feed for this pen was $8.81, receipts from eggs sold $25.56, leaving a profit over cost of feed of $17.75, or about $1.61 per hen for the eight months. While the best hen in the pen of White Leghorns made a record of only 172 eggs, the average of the whole pen was 152 eggs. In the case of the Leghorns the cost of the feed was about a cent less per month, while the net profit on eggs above cost of feed was $1.81 per hen.

F. E. Trigg

WORK OF ENUMERATORS

As Set Forth in the Instructions Now Out.

What the census enumerator are required to learn regarding the place of birth of native-born and foreign-born persons, and other personal facts concerning the latter class, in taking the Thirteenth United States Census, beginning April 15 next, is fully set forth in the printed instructions prepared by the United States Census Bureau to guide them in filling the population schedule. It is pointed out that all the questions relate only to conditions existing on April 15, the "Census Day."

On the subject of place of birth of a native-born person the instructions state that if the person was born in the United States the enumerator is to give the State or Territory (not city or town) in which born. A person born in what is now West Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota or Oklahoma should be reported as so born, although at the time of birth the particular region may have had a different name.

Relative to conjugal condition, the enumerators are to report whether the person is single, married, widowed or divorced. Married persons are to be asked if they have been married before. If the present marriage is the first, the fact is to be indicated by the sign "M 1;" but if it is the second or subsequent marriage, then the enumerator is to write "M 2," meaning married more than once.

The question calling for the number of years of the present marriage is declared by the Census Bureau to apply only to persons reported as married, and the answer should give the number or years married to the present husband or wife. Thus a woman who may have been married for 10 years to a former husband, but has been married only 3 years to her present husband, should be returned as married 3 years. The number of years entered should be the number of completed years. A person who on April 15, "Census Day," has been married 3 years and 11 months should be returned as married 3 years. For a person married less than 1 year, the entry is to be "0," meaning less than 1 year.

In the case of persons speaking Polish or reporting that they were born in Poland, which is no longer an independent country, the enumerator is to inquire whether the birthplace was in what is now known as German Poland or Russian Poland, and he must write the answer accordingly as Poland (Ger.), Poland (Aust.), or Poland (Russ.)

If the birthplace reported is Canada, the enumerator is required to ask whether the person is of English or French descent and to write Canada (Eng.) or Canada (Fr.) according to the answer.

The question calling for the year of immigration to the United States applies to all foreign-born persons, male or female, of whatever age. It should be answered, therefore, for every person whose birthplace was in a foreign country. The enumerator must enter the year in which the persons came to the United Srates. If he has been in the United States more than once, the year of his first arrival is to be stated.

The inquiry whether naturalized or alien applies only to foreign-born males 21 years of age and over. It does not apply to female, to foreign-born minors, or to any male born in the United States. If the person was born abroad, but has become a full citizen either by taking out second or final papers of naturalization or through the naturaltzation of his parents while he was under the age of 21 years, the enumerator is to write "Na" (for naturalized). If he has declared his intention to become an American citizen and taken out his "first papers," the enumerator is to write "Pa." If he has taken no steps towards becoming an American citizen write "Al" for alien.

The inquiry as to the ability to speak English applies to all persons 10 years of age or over. If English is spoken the enumerator must write "English" in the proper column. If the person enumerated is not able to speak English the enumerator is required, in such cases only to write out the name of the language spoken, as French, German, Italian, etc. If more than one language is spoken by a person who, however, does not speak English, then the enumerator to write the name of that language which is his native language or mother tongue.

BIG MALLET ENGINES FOR THE BALTIMORE & OHIO

Heaviest Locomotives Known Are Included in Big Expenditures for Motive Power.

The B. & O. board of directors at a recent meeting, in addition to the large appropriations made for roadway improvement in the furtherance of President Willard's plan for increased operating efficiency, authorized some three million more expenditure for motive power. This with the thirteen million dollar order for cars and locomotives now being filled makes sixteen millions for new equipment.

An interesting feature of the latest order for motive power is that it includes thirty Mallet engines of the heaviest weight ever built for road use.

The B. & O. was the pioneer company in the introduction of the monster mallet, its first weighing 334,500, then the largest locomotive in the world, being placed on the Sand Patch grade on the Connellsville division. Since then other American railroads have employed the Mallet type for hill work, the Northern Pacific's weighing 350,000 pounds, the Great Northern's 362,000 pounds and the Erie's 410,000 pounds, these being the weights of the engine proper, not including tank.

The B. & O. is now to have no less than thirty of the gigantic weight of 420,000 pounds, the heaviest known, and much the largest order ever placed for such type. They are not to be confined to hill work but are to be operated as road engines over the Allegheny mountains.

In addition to the thirty Mallet locomotives the new order includes 120 consolidation freight type locomotives of 227,000 pounds weight and same general design as the 84 now being delivered.

As to Keeping Secrets.

A Chicago police magistrate, after long years of observation and experience, declares unequivocally that women keep secrets much more surely than men, jokesmiths, philosophers and alleged history to the contrary notwithstanding. He avers that in the smaller things—the relatively unimportant matters—it may be true that woman is the more loose-tongued, that she is naturally somewhat gossipy, and her domestic status, uneventful as it usually is, inclines her to small talk. But when it comes to the things that actually count—the vital, compelling, tremendous things—woman, according to this Chicago official, is so far beyond man that comparisons are all but ridiculous. Moreover, he says that nine out of ten police officers know this to be true, whatever aspect of the question may be held in the other walks of life.

Doubtless it is all as the Chicago man says. It seems likely enough, when contemplated in connection with certain characteristics of woman that are universally admitted. Take the matter of bearing physical pain, for instance. There is scarcely a physician anywhere who will not tell you that the average woman will bear without a murmur pain that would drive men to suicide. Woman shrinks shudderingly from the slightest impending danger, but she faces a real crisis when it is upon her in a way man rarely rises to.—Washington Herald.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

TO PITTSBURG IN TWO YEARS

Mr. George R. Gaither Explains Western Maryland's Plans.

A dispatch from Annapolis to the Baltimore Sun, dated Feb. 17, says regarding the extention of Western Maryland Railroad from Cumberland to New Haven, Pa., and the prospects of the bill now pending in the Legislature to authorize the company to finance the extension, as follows:

Favorable report was presented Friday to the House by the Committee on Corporations on a bill to authorized the Western Maryland Railroad to finance the extension of the road from Cumberland to New Haven, Pa. While new stock might be issued at par without further authorization from the Legislature, the plan of issuing it below par, which is authorized in the pending bill, necessitates such sanction.

At a hearing before the committee this morning Mr. George R. Gaither said that probably $15,000,000 will be issued, while the opinion is prevalent that this will bring from $50 a share upward. The new stretch is to be 83 miles long and will be completed, said Mr. Gaither, in about two years.

In days gone by, said Mr. Gaither, the system followed in construction new roads or extensions had been to issue bonds and to give stock as a kind of a bonis, while the Western Maryland was averse to increasing any prior liens and believed that the road should represent money actually invested in stock.

"We want every penny put into the road to be represented by actual property," soid Mr. Gaither. "Further, we have provided for full publicity as to the condition of the property and the intrinsic value of the shares, and shall court and cultivate such publicity. The actual value of a road is now often considered in computing rates, and this value will be accurately determined by reports and records which it is provided, must be furnished to the State."

That the proposed extention will mean much to Allegany and Washington counties in particular, as well as to the State in general, was the opinion expressed by representatives of those sections. Said Mr. Carl, of Allegany:

"So many and so great are the advantages promised to Cumberland by the extension that it is difficult to determine the most prominent. In the first place, it will put Cumberland on another trunk line, while it will also give us additioual competing connection with New York on the one hand and Pittsburg on the other.

"Further than this, it means an investment of $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 in Cumberland and Allegany county in the next two years. The Western Maryland already has shops at Cumberland and a contractor is now at work on the establishment of an extension yard on the West Virginia side, and further expansion and consequent expenditure of money will undoubtedly be necessitated. These are only two or three advantages, without going into the possibility of increased population, greater circulation of money, added prosperity for our tradesman and other business interests, and so on."

Mr. Jacob M. Middlekauff, of Washington county, thus expressed himself:

"Some time will be required to demonstrate the full benefits that will accrue to Washington county from the extension of the Western Maryland and its connection with the New York Central. Competition and consequent improvement in rates will develop and our shippers will benefit proportionately. The new road will bring us into closer communication with the great centers of the country, and will also bring immediate benefits through other channels."

No talk of opposion to the bill has developed in any quarter of the House.

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Fire Waste in United States.

"The average annual fire waste of the United States for the five years ending with 1907 was $252,000,000, and the losses for the year 1908, beginning with $24,000,000 in January and steadly increasing, aggregate over $200,000,000. Although there were but seven fires during the year 1908 where the losses were $1,000,000 or more, the aggregate loss equals that of the year of the great Baltimore conflagration. When the business man of large interests faces a restriction of his credit due to the fact that he can no longer obtain sufficient fire insurance to cover his combustible holdings, the fact that we may have been burning up $500 worth of property every minute, day and night, for the past six years, may at last penetrate his consciousness," writes Alfred Stumpe in the March Popular Mechanics, and puts the following questions:

"What if we were to lose a quarter of a billion dollars every year in wheat or cotton or beef? What if such a value in shipping should sink in New York harbor? What if the national treasury should be looted annually of that amount or business failures approximate that figure?"

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Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

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* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

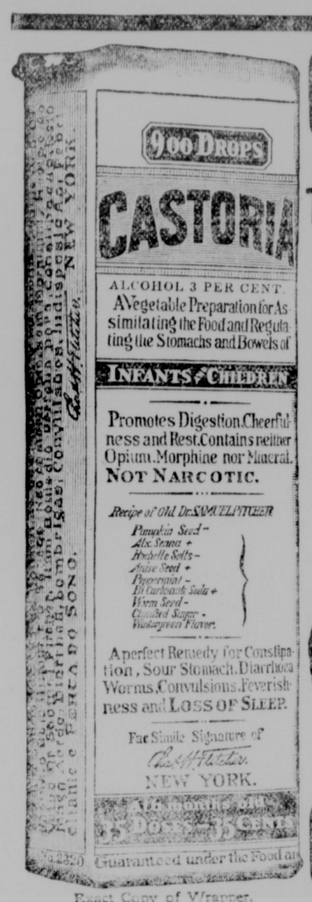
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.25 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m



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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 24, 1910.

BY THE decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, published on another page of this paper, in the boundary line case between the States of Maryland and West Virginia, the former state has lost none of her territory and the latter will part with a very small portion of her heritage. The question, however, is not how much or how little one state gains from the other but the settlement for all time to come of the disputed lines—the one run by Francis Deakins and the other by Lieut. Michler—by this decision of the Court. Under the decision the Deakins line, originally run under a joint commission of the state of Maryland and the mother state of Virginia, will be the recognized and legal boundary between the commonwealths. This is to be relocated and marked by Commissioners from each of the States to be appointed within the next forty days.

THE KNOCKER.

The knocker is necessary to prod us on. If everybody told us we were all to the mustard, we'd soon begin to believe it and sit down and do nothing. Positively it's the fellow who knocks you hardest who's your best friend. And yet were it not for the high, fierce joy a fellow has in achieving things in spite of the knocker, how much joy would be gone from the effort! The knocker has his value when he is an artist. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin and Patrick Henry were masters of the noble art of knocking. So, too, was Abraham Lincoln and Grant. They knocked sham from its throne. There is Roosevelt knocking with all his picturesque might. Even Carrie Nation is a knocker from the old house but her knocking has become more dangerous than the laws against which her hatchet is wielded. Never a genius that has helped the world along but has done so by doing some vigorous preliminary knocking.

To be sure there is knocking that is wholly bad—the knocking of malice and envy. The backbiter really does little harm, or the slanderer, either. They are not what hurt in their work. The thing that hurts is the truth, and if the knocker tells things about you that are true then you should proceed to correct the fault. He is your friend in fact, if your enemy in intent. Criticism is knocking, yet but for criticism we should have no advancement. A man must knock if he would waken the sleepers; a man must take knocks that he may be in training for the work he has to do. The knocker, at his best, is the man who sends the world along. Let each man, therefore, knock away, and if he doesn't knock in the right way we may be sure that the thing knocked will come back at him some day and knock him out. Be kind—be blowed! Therefore let the knocking proceed, and "damned be he who first cries, 'Hold, enough!' "

Among the many laudatory letters which every newspaper receives, there is always a modicum of knocking epistles. Our experience probably is no different to that of other contemporaries. It is the knockers that brings life and energy to newspaper men. From time to time we receive letters from people who want their subscriptions cancelled, and suddenly. Such letters never bother us because it is by this means that we know we have said something. In every instance where one man is offended, there are others greatly please. And so while the newspaper man at times, is showing people out through one door, there is another door through which others are constantly coming in. And for all that go out, ten come in. And often the gentleman who stalks off with a clatter of brogans, one month, comes sneaking back softly to the mourners' bench a few months' later.

We do not wish to lose any subscribers, but we honestly cannot say that we are sorry to lose the man who, liking ten articles, cancels because he dislikes one. The man who will tolerate no ideas except his own is not in the line of growth and for such there is little hope. Of course, you are not expected to accept all we write—but mark this, if we make you think for yourself, that is all there is about it—it has done you good.

Neglect.

Do not neglect to insure your property in strong, safe and prompt paying companies represented by Renninger & Offutt. The standing and responsibility of the companies represented by us are appreciated and their strength attested by the fact that many of the largest property holders throughout the county insure their property in our companies.

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TERRIBLE FATE OF LITTLE BOY

Whole Community Was Shocked by the Fatality.

BLOOMINGTON, Md., Feb. 21—The whole community was terribly shocked late on Saturday afternoon when the news reached town that little Raymond Harris, not quite eight years of age, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Harris, of this place, while crossing the B. & O. bridge, had been struck by fast express train No. 14, due here at 15 minutes past 5 o'clock, and hurled over the bridge to the river below, a distance of about fifty feet. The little child fell in the water at the river's edge and was picked up by his father who witnessed the accident and was about twenty feet from his boy when he was struck. Mr. Harris was returning from work and was accompanied by his son, who had spent the afternoon with his father, who is employed as car shifter at the Hampshire dump. When about midway of the bridge a fast freight was noticed approaching the east end and at the same time the express train hove in sight at the west end. It is supposed the little fellow saw and realized his danger for he started to run ahead of his father and was in the act of stepping off the track at the west end of the bridge when struck. He was carried to the home of his parents a short distance from the scene of the accident where an examination of his injuries revealed a badly fractured skull. Later on he was taken to the hospital at Keyser, where he died three hours after the accident never having regained consciousness. His body was brought home Sunday afternoon on No. 3 over the W. M. railroad. The father lay down between the tracks and escaped injury.

Mrs. Paugh, a widow living with her family at Hampshire, who was stricken with typhoid fever a few days ago, was sent to the Hoffman Hospital for treatment Thursday morning. Her son, Charles, the only support of the family, is recovering from a prolonged and very severe attack of the same disease and is unable to leave his room.

All doubts of the temperance people as to the views held by Senator Speicher, of this county, on legislation pertaining to the liquor question were dispelled on Thursday, when he voted with three other senators against the repeal of the local option laws of Washington county.

Mr. Howard Barnard, son of Mr. Henry Barnard, a well known farmer of this district, and Miss Florence Duckworth, of Empire, boarded the morning accommodation train for Oakland last Thursday and while at the county seat sought the aid of two very important personages in matrimonial affairs, the county clerk and a minister. The happy pair returned the same evening and received an old fashioned welcome at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. John Rowe, formerly of this place, now a prominent business man of Grafton, while on a visit to his father-in-law, Mr. Andrew Mullen, of Piedmont, during the past week, visited our town on Saturdry to renew old associations.

An outbreak of scarlet fever has occurred at Barnum. Four or five cases have been reported and in order to prevent a further spread of the disease the public school at that place was closed last week.

Mr. Alvey Chaney, of Beryl, a fireman on the Western Maryland railroad, was taken off his engine at Dobbin, W. Va., suffering from an attack of appendicitis and sent home on No. 2 Friday morning. The same evening he was taken to the Western Maryland hospital at Cumberland for treatment.

Mr. John Miller, a well known business man of Luke, was in town Saturday looking after the interests of his branch store in this place.

Postmaster Jacob Stump has been appointed by the State Board of Health sub-registrar for this district.

On Friday morning a large force of men were at work at the west end of the yard at this place, putting down a skeleton track for a steam shovel to be used in excavating and widening the cut at the north side of B. & O. bridge where the W. M. R. R. runs under the B. & O. It is said the old shops will be torn down to make room for additional tracks and a new roundhouse, machine shop, tool house and other necessary buildings erected on the site of the field now known as the base ball park. The home of the mayor of "Tootsie town," an old landmark and the oldest house in Franklin, will be moved and converted into a depot at this point. Mr. "Tootsie" Flynn, who with his family has occupied the old mansion uninterruptedly for the past 30 years, says that while he hates very much to vacate the old home he is not a knocker to stand in the way of the march of improvement. He has not yet decided where he will move.

Saturday was pay day at the mines of the Marstellar Coal Co.

Mr. Wm. Randall, manager of the Buxton & Landstreet stores at Beryl accompanied by his two sons, was in town on Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Wildman and daughter Nellie, Messrs. Freeland Tibbetts, John Rowland, Harry Hartley and Robert Tibbetts, all of Kitzmiller, were guests of relatives and friends on Sunday.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MUCH WORK AHEAD FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Action Awaiting Bills After the Pie Is Passed.

All of the Governor's appointments must be in by today. The Constitution gives him 50 days in which to make his selections, and the time limit expires on February 24. The Senate, however, need not act on any until prepared to do so. As a rule, the Committee on Executive Nominations delays a report until near the close of the session and then confirms in bulk. A senator may at any time call on the committee to produce the civil list for his county, and his request is always complied with, but he prefers to have them held back so that in event of a strong kick he may find it conducive to his political health to suggest a change. This explains why these lists slumber so long in the committee, which rarely meets, makes no investigation and simply obeys orders. Senators, as a rule, get what they want, that is to say, in the way of minor appointments, for if these do not suit senatorial courtesy would enable the objectors to have them rejected.

It was to prevent the Governor from dealing with the view to gaining votes for his pet measures that all legislation has been tied up, and no bill of importance been reported back to either house. After today the appointments will all have been made, and then the decks will be cleared for action. During the five weeks following the sessions will be longer and more frequent. A large number of important measures, all of which may be expected to provoke extended debate, are to be disposed of, and unless these are shoved through during the closing hours they will die on the files.

Owing to the many business propositions demanding consideration, little is heard of the proposed political legislation. Even the constitutional amendments are lost sight of for the time being, while absolutely no interest whatever is manifested in the Primary Election Bill. All talk about pressure being brought to bear on legislators to pass a direct primary law is rot There is no sentiment, no demand and not the slightest indication that it is desired in the counties. The people know that with such a general election law as now disgraces the Maryland statutes, with the frauds that are practiced by the administration officials and tolerated by the Executive himself, no expression of opinion is obtainable and until the system is changed from top to bottom all talk of improving the primary law is buncombe.

Chairman Hanna, of the Republican Committee, exposed the insincerity of the Governor, who, while crying aloud for a primary election law which would enable the people to make their own selections, nullified the result of an election in Howard county by recognizing a defeated and a very small minority when he appointed the supervisor of election. The governing body of the Republican party has no official knowledge of the existence of the self-appointed committee which sent in the names and which owes its existence to the Democratic machine in the county. Without Democratic aid it would have no standing whatever for it was thrown out by the state convention and refused admission by the State Central Committee. When, therefore, the Governor, knowing these facts, refused to recognize the accredited committee of the county, he did not comply with the law, and Chairman Hanna's contention that he does not practice what he preaches is sustained by the facts.

The Republicans want a fair primary law and will readily vote any bill whether it be the Governor's, Blair Lee's or Murray Vandiver's, provided they are given a square deal. When, therefore, this bill is considered, or rather, if it ever comes out of committee, the Republicans will offer a rider repealing the Wilson ballot law. If this is accepted they will vote for the bill, if refused they will vote against it.

The Attorney General has not been paying much attention to his election contrivances of late. His time is taken up with explanation of the public utilities measure he drafted and which is exciting more opposition as the drastic provisions are exposed. There are not a dozen members in the House nor half a dozen senators who would accept the bill in the form in which it has been presented, and if it ever gets through it will be so changed that its author will not recognize his handiwork.

The equal suffrage movement is attracting far more attention than either of these measures and is gaining strength daily. Members of the legislature were so impressed by the arguments advanced by its advocates at the meeting in Annapolis last week that if a vote had been taken then and there the bill would have received more votes than the Constitution demands to make it a law. Only those politicians who fear the influence of woman when exerted in behalf of decent government are outspoken in their opposition. It is the concensus of their opinion at Annapolis that if the legislature fails to act at this session the movement will become an issue in thcampe next aign, and one of the two parties, if not both, be obliged to accept it.

Oyster culture is another of the great questions demanding attention. The opposition to this is certain if the tide water counties is as pronounced as ever, but the preponderance of sentiment is in favor of continuing the system, and the attempt to repeal the law will prove abortive. Unless the apponent of the Shellfish Commission should succeed in forming a combination by log rolling or other measures, the amendments proposed by the Commission will be adopted.

What the fate of the state-wide local option bill will be is problemetical. The advocate of the measure claims a majority in the House, while its opponents are equally confident of an adverse majority. As a matter of fact neither side is sure of its ground. The vote in the Senate in the Washington county repeal bill is not indicative of the attitude of that body on the state bill, as two of the senators subsequently explained they voted for it because it was a local measure. The House committee is expected to report the bill next week.

The one sure thing is the Pure Food Bill. This measure will undoubtedly pass, the influences back of it being too strong to be resisted.

Senator Price brought in his reassessments bill. This applies to the counties only and is regarded by its author as one of the most important propositions before the legislature. There has not been a general reassessment outside of Baltimore city in years and, as much of the property has increased in value, a revaluation would result in increasing the state revenues. Baltimore city alone pays its fair proportion of taxes. In some sections of the state property owners pay more than their possessions justify, while in others the wealthier classes escape altogether. The county people themselves have concluded that the time for equalization has arrived and they are heartily in favor of a reassessment. Baltimore would benefit in the way of a lower tax rates, as the assessable basis would be increased. The Price bill is a voluminous affair covering, as it does, 67 sheets of Senate bill paper.

In view of the increased demands made upon the state, the proposed reassessment is timely. The financial committees of the General Assembly are not a little concerned over the outlook. Failure to dispose of the road bonds may again necessitate their being taken over by the state and this, together with other needs, will tax the necessary resources to the limit. There is a strong disposition to aid all the deserving institutions not directly controlled by the state and a determination to provide adequately for those wholly under state management. Fearful of the Governor's slashing powers, the committees do not intend to give him the last say.

It is announced that the hearings will end on March 10 and that then the joint committees on Finance and Ways and Means will prepare the omnibus and general appropriation bills and at the same time fix the levy. The purpose is to pass these in time to have them returned before adjournment so that if deemed advisable the items eliminated can be restored, notwithstanding the gubernatorial veto.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Tuesday the semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court was held with all members of the Court present, when the following business was transacted:

George J. Pool was appointed guardian of his minor daughter Mandeline.

First account of William Winterburg, administrator of Laura E. Winterburg, late of Garrett county, deceased, was ratified.

First account of James W. White, administrator of the estate of Joseph M. Crim, late of Garrett county, deceased, was ratified.

Breakfast Menu.

Anyone who has observed the menu literature of the past year or two has noticed how slim the breakfasts are. The old idea of a fat and sturdy breakfast has disappeared. Notice this one, taken from the domestic department of a great daily: "Baked apples, vermicelli toast, coffee"—that's all. Here is another: "Barley with bananas, buttered toast, fish fluff, coffee." This is a little more pretentious than the first, since it introduces that fish business, which is no doubt a souffle, wherein the fish flesh is evolved, with the help of beaten whites of eggs, into a light and airy condition.

But this very item shows the tendency toward light breakfasts. A little fruit, toast or cereal, a cup of coffee—that is the typical breakfast. Everything else is disappearing. Even the reliable old egg, under the discouraging high prices, is being relegated as a superfluity. And as to the breakfast bacon, that is passe in the dietary of the future. Will that meager menu be sufficient to sustain one in the toils of the morning until the time of the noon sustenance arrives? Just try it and see.

Free

Have you seen the Free? It is free.
Davis' Cash Hardware.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000
Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

Two Ranges in One

An interchangeable gas, coal and wood range. You can cook and bake, using gas and coal at the same time. A gas range that can be changed to coal or wood in three seconds. Now on exhibition at.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices.

Subscribe for the Republican.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Dougald McLean, of McHenry, was in the city yesterday on business.

WANTED—Your Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. G. A. Fraley spent Tuesday evening with relatives at Terra Alta, W. Va.

Mr. Z. G. Duckworth, of near Westernport, was in the city Saturday on business.

Money to loan on unincumbered Garrett county real estate. Fred. A. Thayer. 52-3t

School Commissioner C. E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, spent Tuesday and yesterday in Oakland.

Messrs. Charles A. Ashby and Abel Dewitt of Deer Park, were in Oakland yesterday on business.

Try one of our Long Life Batteries on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mrs. Jas. Willison and children, who visited relatives in this city, have returned to their home in Oakland.—Cumberland News.

Mrs. John W. Davis entertained quite a number of her friends Tuesday evening at her home on Second street. Progressive flinch was enjoyed by the guests of the hostess. Delicious refreshments were served.

Tuesday being Washington Birthday and a legal holiday, the banks were closed and at the postoffice Sunday hours were observed.

Among the callers at this office Tuesday morning were Messrs. C. G. Harvey, of Upper Potomac, and Otho J. Paugh, of near Swanton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Beckwith arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon from their wedding tour and will go to housekeeping in rooms in the Beckwith block.

Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft arrived in Oakland from Baltimore Tuesday afternoon and remained here until yesterday afternoon when he returned to Baltimore.

Mrs. Samuel Boggs and Mrs. S. Seymour, of Cumberland, returned to their homes Monday after spending a week here as guests of their sister, Mrs. D. E. Offutt.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. Hugh Weir, of near Lonaconing, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. James Weir, and his aunt, Mrs. John T. Green, were in Oakland last Saturday, when they called at this office on business.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

SHIRT WAIST FACTORY WILL COME TO OAKLAND

Details Are Now Being Arranged and the Machinery Will Arrive Shortly.

A letter received by one of the business men of Oakland from the promoters of the shirt waist factory to be established here, gives positive assurance that the matter has taken definite shape and that the factory will be in operation early this spring, the necessary machinery having been selected and will be shipped from the manufacturers within a short time.

The company will be incorporated with sufficient capital to caary on the business on a scale in keeping with the demand for the product. The large room on the third floor of the First National Bank building, now occupied by the Knights of Pythias lodge, will be utilized by the factory for at least one year and then if circumstances warrant the company will erect its own building. The Knights will use the room recently vacated by the Bar Association as a lodge room.

Mr. N. G. Steltz, the wholesouled representative of the Pittsburg Branch of the American Type Founders Company, was in Oakland Tuesday calling on his trade.

Mrs. Mary Barnes, of Washington, D. C., who was in Oakland last week attending the funeral of her nephew, the late Bernard Geissman, returned to her home Saturday morning.

Mr. George W. Fleming, of Fayetteville, N. C., passed through Oakland Monday afternoon en route to Fairmont on business, returning east yesterday when he stopped off in Oakland for the day to see many of his friends.

Miss Orley V. Dunham, one of the assistant teachers of the Oakland public schools, has been quite ill for two or three days and as a result of her illness the department in the school over which she presides is closed temporarily.

Rev. W. H. Stowell, former rector of St. Matthew's parish, of Oakland, and at present rector of the Westernport parish, has resign his pastorate there to accept the rectorship of the Episcopal church at La Plata, Charles county.

Mr. Henry Speicher, of Accident, was in Oakland Sunday evening and Monday morning, having accompanied his brother, Senator Speicher, to Oakland, from his home where the week end was spent by Garrett county's representative in the upper house.

Mrs. Vernie Ravenscroft, of Pittsburg, widow of the late Dr. Frank H. Ravenscroft, spent Monday evening and Tuesday morning in Oakland as the guest of her niece, Mrs. Erbie Lantz, going from here to Deer Park to visit her sister Mrs. Abel DeWitt.

Mr. William Kepner, of Valley Falls, arrived in Oakland Tuesday evening to visit his father, Mr. E. D. Kepner, who has been and is still quite ill of infirmities of old age. The elder Mr. Kepner has been confined to his home practically all the winter and at present is in a serious condition.

Mr. Austin Brown left Oakland yesterday afternoon for Pittsburg, Pa., where he went on business connected with his saw milling operations in the lower end of the county. At Cumberland Mr. Brown was joined by his partner, ex-County Treasurer W. E. Hollinger, who accompanied him to Pittsburg.

Rev. Thomas J. Stanton, chaplain at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, arrive in Oakland Monday afternoon to remain a few days visiting his brothers, Messrs. John W. Stanton, of Chicago, and J. M. Stanton, of Oakland. Father Stanton has been for some months past chaplain at the above hospital where he is also taking treatment for a nervous breakdown.

Messrs. M. R. Hamill and Charles A. Deffinbaugh, members of the County Democratic Committee, went to Annapolis last Monday afternoon on a political mission, returning to Oakland Tuesday night. As a result of their visit to the seat of government Governor Crothers appointed the local justices, notaries, etc., recommended by the organization committee, notwithstanding the fact that a fight was made against them by the opponents of the regulars.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Hostetler and three children, of near Trenton, North Dakota, who have been in the Accident section of Garrett county since December last visiting relatives and friends, took their departure for their western home this morning on train No. 7, being accompanied by Miss Maggie Beeghley, sister of Mrs. Hostetler. Since his arrival in Maryland Mr. Hostetler has disposed of his property in North Dakota and as soon as he arrives in the west he will move to Western Idaho to engage in fruit culture and the raising of alfalfa on irrigated land. Mr. Hostetler's homestead of 160 acres in Dakota was public land when he settled on it seven years ago since which time he has improved and farmed it pretty thoroughly. His wheat crop last year amounted to about 5,000 bushels.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Are You Going to Housekeeping?

Think of buying 100 assortment of kitchen utensils that includes No. 8 tin wash boiler, No. 2 galvanized tub, 12-qt, galvanized bucket, 12-qt. tin water pail, 1 set knives and forks, 1 seven piece glass water set, 1 wash board, 1 galvanized coal hod, 1 6-qt. granite pan, 1 forty-two piece white dinner set of dishes at an average cost of ten cents each or $10.00 for the assortment. Specially selected for the kitchen.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

Farmers in the sugar producing section of Garrett county are making extensive preparations for gathering the sugar water and reducing it to sugar and syrup. In many of the camps hundreds of vessels have been prepared and are ready as soon as weather conditions merit their setting. The winter has been an ideal one to make an exceptionally heavy flow of water and now if the warm days and cool nights follow, a tremendous crop is anticipated by the producers. In some instances buyers have been around through sections of the county optioning the sugar and syrup at a good price.

As will be noticed by referring to our advertising columns, Clerk John C. Dunham, clerk to the Mayor and Town Council, gives notice of the municipal election to be held on Monday, the 14th day of March, when one person for Mayor and three persons for members of the Council are to be elected. The polls will be held in the First National Bank building between the hours of eight o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. Municipal affairs in Oakland have reached a climax and the time is here when none but level headed business men who have the best interests of the community uppermost in mind should be considered for the offices to be filled at the coming election.

Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, superintendent of the West Virginia Home for Orphans at Elkins, W. Va., was in Oakland last week for a day or two. The Home, Mr. Kildow said, is growing and is relieving the distress of many children of tender years who are gathered up from all sections of the Mountain State and cared for until such time as good homes can be found for them with respectable people who will agree to look after their welfare. At present a number of boys ranging in years from four to ten, are at the Home and these will be placed with any family in this or any other county who will agree to the terms prescribed by the trustees of the orphanage. A letter to Mr. Kildow, Elkins, West Va., from anyone desiring to adopt any of the children will bring an immediate answer.

Swash

Buy the Swash Motor Washer, uses less water, less soap, less time, has burner to heat water in tub; made of aluminized galvanized steel. See the Swash Washer before buying. Remember it is an entirely new patent.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

$2.48

Is the price we are offering the Western Washing Machine for; it has tub rack and is well made throughout; special bargain.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

Entered the Army.

At Cumberland last Friday, according to the Times of that city, Charles R. Nutter, of Oakland, enlisted in the Regular Army and "was accepted for the cavalry on account of his prior service, as only previous service men can get into the cavalry, and will later be sent to Fort Myer, Va. Nutter was a race track man and has gone into cavalry to get a better idea of horsemanship, for he believes that an enlistment in the cavalry arm of the service is as good as three years with race track horses."

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Walter P. Dent, Mr. H. Z. Gibson, Mrs. Mary Maple, Mr. G. N. Nicolson, Mrs. Lola Townsend.

Just Received.

A stock of barbed wire and field fencing.

New Razor back hog, special sheep and cattle fence, 9 wires, 25 cents a rod, extra heavy field at reduced prices.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

ESTABLISHED 1884 — ESTIMATES GLADLY GIVEN

STEAM AND HOT WATER Heating

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring

Stoves, Fixtures, Mill Supplies.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

WORK GUARANTEED — PRICES RIGHT

Business Appointments

By telephone—make definite appointments, prepare a "keepable" program for the day and thus triple the amount of your time and profits.

The Bell Telephone line leads you directly and instantly before the man you wish to meet. He prefers telephone appointments, and he too has a day's work to plan.

Use the Bell

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

C. T. DODGE, District Manager, Cumberland, Md.

Thrifty Mary.

Thrifty Mary is so well known in our large business centers that she needs no introduction, but in order that you may know of the good work she is doing we have arranged to give to our customers or send by request her book on practical suggestions to the house wife that will not only be of interest but of benefit if instructions are followed as suggested.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Rocus Wolf to the undersigned, bearing date December 12th, 1905, and which said Mortgage is recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 51, folio 447, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, I will on

Saturday, the 12th Day of March,

1910, at the hour of 10:30 A. M., in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction

All that piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in Garrett county aforesaid, which is known and described as

Lot No. 13 on the Plat of "East End,"

a suburb of Oakland, Maryland. Said lot is a corner lot, contains about one fourth of an acre and is improved by a small dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER.
Mortgagee.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers. WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS., Jennings, Md.

14-2m.pd.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HANNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

NEWSPAPERS MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS

The Opinion of an Expert That Is Worth While Considering Carefully.

John Sparrow, well-known in advertising circles, believes that newspaper advertising is the highest and most effective form of publicity and that the advertising columns of a newspaper create public spirit and sustain confidence just as effectively as do the editorial columns, says Newspaperdom. All newspapers' advertisements, whether large or small, in Mr. Sparrow's opinion, make for opticism and enterprise.

"My reason," he said, recently, "for valuing the newspaper advertisement more highly than other forms of publicity, is not because it is unquestionably the least expensive method of reaching the customer, all things considered, but because it is the most natural, and, therefore, the most effective.

And newspaper advertisements are read. They are live news, as much so as the 'stories' which sprinkle the other columns. For real human interest the 'want' page easily leads all others, and the display ads, by their contrast with solid matter, are restful to the eye, as it is also attractive. Just fancy a newspaper without a line of display in it. But that would be impossible—it wouldn't be a newspaper; for no matter how much good reading it carried it would fail to reflect the life of the town.

"While everybody admits that women read the advertisements in the papers—almost religiously as it were—occasionally some skepticism as to the men is expressed. This is an erroneous idea. I firmly believe that men are approached more easily through the newspaper ad than by booklet or circular, unless that is exceptionally well written. Man is aggressive and combative by nature, and dislikes to have things thrust upon him. But you can 'toll him on' all right, as his wife will tell you. The newspaper ad doesn't chase him down or rub him the wrong way. It stands and invites him when he is in the mood to be invited.

"I do not mean to decry any of the other schemes of publicity. They are all effective in proportion to the cleverness of their get up but their relation to newspaper advertising is the same which the artillery and cavalry hold to the infantry of an army. The infantry is depended upon to do the hard fighting. It is a good idea to think of advertising in military terms for advertising is campaigning or it is nothing.

"The 'enemy' is the composite public mind, and the grand point of attack is its memory, which is uncertain and elusive. An impression may be made, but it will not hold unless hammered in. The minute you cease to hammer the public begins to forget. The newspaper, published every day, is the logical arm of assault. It may be good tactics to shell the woods occasionally and to keep the cavalry scouting, but 'the works' will have to be carried, after all, by those bristling bayonets, the pointed lines in the daily papers.

"The value of newspaper advertising is not confined to the benefits received by the advertisers. Economically, it is much more important than that. The advertising columns of a newspaper create public spirit and sustain confidence just as effectively as the editorial columns do, though in a different manner. The page make the town boom up. They feed our civic pride; they give us a touch of the metropolitan feeling. And all the ads, whether large or small, make for optimism and enterprise. 'Things can't be bad,' says the reader to himself, 'when merchants are using so much printers' ink'."

Can Be His Own Ancestors.

The first who was king was a fortunate soldier; who serves his country well has no need of ancestors.—Voltaire.

FOR THE CHILDREN

A Good Balancing Trick.

Everybody has seen the jugglers in a circus spinning plates and even dishes on a pointed stick. For the most part the plates they use are made of wood or metal, and their equilibrium is due to centrifugal force, which will fail just as soon as the rotation is too weak to overcome the force of gravity.

But here is a way to balance a china plate on the point of a needle and even to cause it steadily to spin upon this delicate support.

Cut a couple of corks down the middle, through the long axes, and in the extremity of the four halves thus obtained insert as many forks, inclined to the smooth sides of the corks you have just cut at a little less than a right angle. Place these four corks round the rim of the plate at equal distances from one another and see that the teeth of the forks are in contact with the rim to prevent their swaying like so many pendulums.

The little system we have now constructed is capable of being balanced, even firmly, so to speak, upon the point of a needle, whose eye end is buried in the cork of an upright bottle. With a little care to prevent the plate slipping, you may even cause it safely to rotate at a fair rate of speed, which, when once set in motion, will continue for a long while, because the friction at the point of contact is almost nothing.—"Magical Experiments."

Buff Says "Baff."

This is a game in which no one is allowed to smile and laugh. All the players except one sit in a row or half circle. One goes out of the room and returns with a stick or poker in his hand and a grave and solemn face. He is supposed to have just returned from a visit to Buff.

The first player asks him, "Where do you come from?"

"From Buff."

The next asks, "Did he say anything to you?"

To which the reply is:

Buff said "Baff"
And gave me this staff,
Telling me neither to smile nor to laugh.
Buff says "Baff" to you all, his men,
And I say "Baff" to you again.
And he neither laughs nor smiles
In spite of all your cunning wiles,
But carries his face with a very good grace
And passes his staff to the very next place.

If he can repeat all this without laughing he delivers his staff to some one else and takes his seat, but if he laughs or even smiles he pays a forfeit before giving it up.

Why the Squirrels Are Red.

Once, it is said, there was a squirrel that did not like its home, and he used to scold and find fault with everything. Its papa squirrel had long gray whiskers and was so wise, besides which he would shake his whiskers quickly. He said to the squirrel: "My dear, as you do not like your home there are three sensible things any one of which you could do—leave it or change it or suit yourself to it. Any one of these would help you in your troubles."

But the little squirrel said: "Oh, I do not want to do any of those. I would rather sit on the branch of a tree and scold."

"Well," said the papa squirrel, "if you must do that, whenever you want to scold just go out on a branch and scold away at some one you do not know."

The little squirrel blushed so much that he became a red squirrel, and you will notice that to this day red squirrels do just that thing.—Farm Press.

A Dancing Egg.

To execute this little experiment you need a hard boiled egg and a smooth china plate. To be sure that the experiment is going to be successful keep the egg in a perpendicular position while it is being boiled.

Place the plate upside down on the table to be able to catch it quickly with your hand. Place the egg in the center of the plate and, putting the thumb of the left hand and the index finger of the right hand on both ends of the egg, give it a sudden twirl, causing it to turn around in quick motion. The egg will gradually stand on one end. Then you pick up the plate, and all you have to do is to keep the egg in motion, which is not difficult.

A Riddle.

What is the color of the wind and the moon?

Answer.—The moon rose, and the wind blew (blue).

The Lion Tamer's Little Boy.

The lion tamer's little boy,
He knows no fear at all,
Chasing the king of beasts with joy
As kittens chase a ball.

He knows the tricks of daddy's trade.
He scares the tiger lean
Or makes the elephant afraid,
And that is rather mean.

And often when the show is done,
When animals should rest,
The lion tamer's little son
Will act as if possessed.

He tries them out with silly stunts
Until it seems a sin.
But while the timid beasts he hunts
His daddy happens in

And says: "Now, I'll give you a chance
To do the selfsame thing
That you have asked of them. Now dance
And leap and twist and swing!

"Five minutes, now, I'll cage you fast.
Your teasing tricks must cease.
These beasts of mine shall have at last
A little rest and peace."

And when he's locked in by papa
The animals grow gay
And could they speak would say: "Ha, ha.
It's now our turn to play."

—St. Nicholas.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

A MENTAL MISHAP.

A TRAIN of thought is not equipped
With whistle and with brakes,
Which may be why such violent
And sudden stops it makes.
With no attachment to the wheels
Its airy flight to check,
And that is why you often hear
About it in a wreck.

When the conductor of the train
Sits in his easy chair
It runs along without mishap
And takes him anywhere,
But if his wife should motion him
To go and fix the grate
The mishap to that train of thought
Is sad to contemplate.

When all conditions are in tune
And level is the track,
Oh, how that train securely glides
To Halifax and back!
But when a bill collector calls
And there is cash to pay
At once the engine sideways jumps
And spoils the right of way.

A pleasant line on which to ride—
The passengers are gay.
No ticket puncher comes along
And says, "Get off or pay."
But, oh, it is a risky trip,
Although the hurt is slight,
For there may be a dozen wrecks
In just a single night!

The Little Lady.

"Ethel wouldn't you like to have a little baby brother left at your house?"

"Baby brother?"

"Yes."

"Indeed, no."

"Why not?"

"Because babies are too common for anything. It's just like our washerwoman."

Making It Plain.

"You write to your girl friends on a typewriter?"

"I do."

"Isn't that bad form?"

"I don't know about that, but it is safest. I write such a miserable hand that when they can't make out a sentence they take it for a proposal."

Probably.

"You never can tell what a woman will say."

"That may be, but there is another kick."

"What is it?"

"You never can tell what she won't say."

Pure Contrariety.

"He has the blues."

"Blues?"

"Yes."

"Wonder why."

"The only girl told him he was green."

Longing.

I wouldn't hanker for a land
Where it was always spring.
But I could stand a country where
They had that sort of thing
Occasionally.

He Knew.

"You seem to be in a brown study, Miss Flora."

"Tain't Brown," cheeped her little brother. "It's Jones."

Hot Stuff.

"She gave me a piece of her mind."

"What did you do with it?"

"Put it out on the snow bank to cool off."

Bird, Sure Enough.

"I have been invited to take a ride in a flying machine."

"What a lark!"

Hard to Keep Up.

To claim that you have found the pole
May take but little wit.
But, oh, it calls for skillful lies
To get away with it!

Impossible.

"Don't make a fool of yourself."

"I won't."

"Don't be too certain."

"But I can't. I haven't the material."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Of course we all know that some one else frequently gets our due, but that we ever get some one's else—never!

If you are bound to succeed it isn't at all because you failed yesterday, but in spite of it.

Men like flattery, but they hate to have their tastes in that direction commented upon.

Setting an example is one thing and getting it to stay set is another and quite different thing.

A woman is now called upon to do heroic stunts in keeping down household expenses, but no one can notice that hero medals are any more fashionable than they have been heretofore.

The individual who never changes his mind hasn't any.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

THE TWO SALVATIONS

"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life" (John iii, 16).

"Christ also loved the Church and gave himself for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it by the washing of water by the word; that he might present it to himself a glorious Church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish" (Ephesians v, 25-27).

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 20.—Pastor C. T Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached twice here today in our largest auditorium to the "Bible Students' Convention." The large audience seemed deeply interested. He said:—

Some apply the first text only and think of the Divine Program as being merely an endeavor to rescue mankind from sin and death to righteousness and eternal life in the present time. Such as hold this view are much confused, because it must be acknowledged that comparatively little has been done, or is now being done, for man's uplift. After six thousand years it is still true that "The whole world lieth in the Wicked One;" "Darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the heathen." In order to have any confidence at all in this theory those who hold it are obliged to greatly lower their standards. They are forced to hope that God will admit millions of unfit people, crude, rude, ignorant and wicked to eternal life and happiness, or perchance provide for them Purgatorial experiences, to make them fit, righteous and acceptable for life eternal. As a whole, Christian people are greatly bewildered. The tendency of their bewilderment is toward doubt, skepticism, atheism.

The other view briefly stated is that God never intended the salvation of the world, but merely the salvation of the Church, elect according to the foreknowledge of God through sanctification of the Spirit and belief in the Truth. Those who hold this theory have great confusion also, because it seems incomprehensible that God would make no provision for "thousands of millions" of Adam's race, but arrange for them to be born in sin, shapen in iniquity, and to go down to the tomb (or worse) without a clear knowledge of God and his purposes and will respecting them.

As we have already frequently set forth, both of the described theories are erroneous. The Scriptures set forth two salvations, entirely separate and distinct. They are different as respects time, in that the one "salvation began to be spoken by our Lord" at his First Advent, and began to be applicable to his Church at Pentecost, and will wholly cease at his Second Coming in the end of this Age. The other salvation neither applied before our Lord's First Advent nor during this Gospel Age, but will apply to all mankind, except the Church, during the Millennium—the thousand years of the reign of Christ and the Church, specially designed for the blessing of the world and its uplifting out of sin and death conditions.

These two salvations are distinctly different as to kind, as well as respects their plan of operation. The salvation of the Church during this Gospel Age—since Pentecost—means not only a deliverance from sin and death conditions to eternal life, but provides that the eternal life will be on the heavenly or spiritual plane and not on the earthly or human plane of existence. Thus the Apostle declares that our "inheritance is incorruptible and undefiled and fadeth not away and is reserved in heaven for us, who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation" (I Peter i, 4, 5). Our Lord also told that in the resurrection we shall be like unto the angels. The Apostle also declares that ultimately we shall be partakers of the divine nature and like our Lord and Redeemer.

Hence, all who participate in this salvation of this Gospel Age are Scripturally spoken of as New Creatures in Christ Jesus, whose "citizenship is in heaven." These are assured that at the Lord's Second Coming they will constitute the First Resurrection class. They are guaranteed that only the blessed and holy will have part therein, and that all participating in that First Resurrection will be Royal Priests unto God and unto Christ, and reign with him a thousand years (Revelation xx, 6). They are assured that the transformation of mind which they now experience through the begetting of the holy Spirit will, in their resurrection, result in a complete transformation, providing them with *spirit bodies*. Thus it is written of their resurrection, "It is sown in weakness; it is raised in power: It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory; It is sown an animal body; it is raised a spiritual body" (I Corinthians xv, 42-44). Of these who will share in the Church's salvation the Apostle says, "We shall not all sleep, but must all be changed," because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God" (I Corinthians xv, 50, 51).

The world's salvation which will follow will be wholly different from this. It will not include a change of nature from earthly to spirit nature. It will mean a rescue from sin and death to the earthly perfection of the original man, in the image and likeness of his Creator, and surrounded by every necessary blessing for his comfort. Human perfection and the Eden home were lost through disobedience to God. The Divine arrangement is that the merit of our Lord's obedience unto death, when ultimately applied for mankind, shall fully cancel the death sentence upon him. More and better than this, God has promised that the same Sin-Offering shall seal a New Covenant between himself and mankind. The blessings of that New Covenant arrangement will then immediately begin. The great Redeemer will thenceforth be the great Mediator of that New Covenant. The whole world of mankind will be fully under his supervision and government for their blessing, their correction in righteousness, their uplifting out of sin and death conditions—back, back, back, to all that was lost in Eden. All of this was the original design of the Great Creator. All of this will be outworked through the Great Redeemer. All of this was secured or *sureticd* by his death, finished at Calvary (Hebrews vii, 22).

St. Peter, pointing down to that glorious time of the world's blessing, calls it "times of refreshing and times of restitution." He tells us that all the holy prophets described the blessings of those restitution times—the thousand years, the Millennium (Acts iii, 19-21). When once we get the eyes of our understanding opened, we find the Apostle's words thoroughly corroborated by the Divine records, which describe the wonderful blessings that are to come when the earth shall yield her increase. Then Paradise Lost shall be Paradise Regained. Then God will make his earthly footstool glorious. Then the blessing of the Lord shall make rich and he will add no sorrow therewith. Then streams shall break forth in the desert and the wilderness and solitary places shall be glad. But most glorious will be the change in humanity. The Lord promises to turn to the people a "pure message"—instead of the contradiction of creeds of heathenism and Churchianity. He promises that Satan shall be bound for that thousand years, that he may deceive the nations no more. He promises that then all the "blinded eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped" (Isaiah xxxv, 5; II Corinthians iv, 4).

Two Salvations—One Savior.

Both of these salvations, according to the Bible, result from the death of Jesus our Redeemer, who died in obedience to the Divine will, "Died, the Just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God" (I Peter iii, 18). The Scriptures clearly show not only the two salvations, but also two parts of the Redeemer's work, distinctly separating his work for the Church from his work for the world. In his death there was a Divine general provision for the sins of the whole world and a special provision for the sins of the Church. The two thoughts are frequently brought out in the Scriptures. One text distinctly declares, "He is the propitiation [satisfaction] for our sins [the Church's sins], and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." His death constituted the satisfaction price. The Redeemer applied that merit for the Church's sins, "for us," long ago, eighteen centuries before we were born. Only when we became believers and entered into a Covenant of sacrifice did we obtain our share in the merit of that great sacrifice. The world has not yet received its share of that promised blessing, but the operation of the Divine Plan is sure and will bring it to them "in due time," as St. Paul declares (I Timothy ii, 6).

The drawing and calling of the Church has not been along the lines of human perfection, for all are sinners and none righteous or perfect. And many of those drawn of the Lord were by nature much more fallen and depraved than some who give no evidence of the work of grace in their hearts. The Lord's calling and drawing seem to be along the lines of justice, love of righteousness, faith, humility and obedience. These qualities will all belong to the perfect man. But all have lost them in varying degrees. Such as respond to the Lord's call now are accepted as being in the right heart attitude which, if they had perfect bodies, would constitute them perfect men. In other words, they have qualities of heart which, if brought to a knowledge of the Truth, would prove some of them to be pure in heart and such as the Lord would desire should have eternal life and all of his favors. But more are called and drawn by God's providences and the preaching of his message than he designs to save in the present salvation. He is choosing a very select class for a very special purpose and therefore makes the terms and conditions of their salvation extremely difficult. As a consequence we read, "Many are called, but few chosen"—under this "high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

Terms of Salvation Differ.

Of course, these different salvations imply different terms or conditions. God's requirement of Adam, that he might continue to live forever and everlastingly enjoy Divine favor, his Eden Home, etc., was obedience to reasonable, just requirements. It was his violation of the Divine Law that brought upon him the sentence of death—"Dying thou shalt die"—with all that this has implied to him and his posterity of mental, moral and physical decline, weakness, death. The requirement of God for the world of mankind during the Millennial Age will similarly be—obedience to God's just, reasonable regulations, laws. Whoever then will render obedience may with proportionate rapidity go up on the highway of holiness toward perfection at its end. Whoever refuses obedience to the extent of his ability will fail to make progress and ultimately die the Second Death, from which there will be no redemption and no resurrection.

Such obedience as will be required of mankind in the great Mediator's Kingdom will include their co-operation in the resistance of their own fallen weaknesses. It will include the exercise of patience and kindness towards their fellow-creatures, fellow sufferers. The Divine Law of love to God with all the heart, mind, soul strength and for the neighbor as for one's self they must learn fully. As they will realize their own blemishes and strive to overcome them and ask not the Father, but the Mediator for forgiveness, they will be obliged to follow the Divine rule of exercising towards others similar mercy and forgiveness to that which they desire for themselves. But they will not be required to enter into the covenant of self-sacrifice, self-denial, etc. All the blessings of God on the earthly plane will be for them fully and freely to use and enjoy, in harmony with the Divine regulation.

The conditions governing the salvation of the Church are wholly different from those which will appertain to the world. The Church is called out of the world under a Divine invitation to suffer with Christ in the present life and during this Gospel Age and then to reign with Christ during the Millennial Age, participating in his Mediatorial Kingdom for the blessing, uplifting, salvation of the world. It is not in vain, therefore, that our Lord and the apostles, in setting forth the call of the Church during this Age, specified particularly and frequently the necessity for all who would share in this salvation to participate with the Redeemer in *his sacrificing*, in "*his death*," and consequently participate in "*his resurrection*" and in his reign of glory. Hark to the words, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life;" "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my Throne;" "And whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple" (Luke xiv, 27). Let us remember our Lord's words to the disciples James and John, respecting a place in his Millennial Throne. He intimated that the getting to the Throne at all, in any place, would imply great humility and self-sacrifice. He asked the disciples, "Are ye able (willing) to drink of the cup that I shall drink of and to be baptized with the baptism (into death) that I am baptized with?" (Mark x, 38.) Hearken again: This cup of which he tells us we must drink, if we would sit in his Throne, is his *communion cup*. It is offered, not to the world, but to his consecrated followers. It is not another cup, but "My Cup." The invitation was, "This is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins. Drink ye all of it" (Matthew xxvi, 28, 27). It must all be drunk before the many, the world, can get their share of the intended blessing through the New Covenant, which this blood seals. And only the disciples of Christ, only those who desire to walk in his steps, are invited to drink of that cup. All of them are so invited and they will drink all of it. None of it will be left for the world during the Millennial Age to drink. It is a special privilege to drink of this cup. With the drinking of it goes the special blessing of the special salvation of this Gospel Age. Except we eat of his flesh (appropriate the merit of his sacrifice), and unless we drink his blood (join in sacrifice with him), we have no life in us—inherent life, immortality.

So far as our hearts and minds are concerned at the time of our consecration they must be fully given up to the Lord ere he will accept them. We could be no more fully consecrated if we had absolutely perfect bodies and were absolutely free from all the entailment of Adam's condemnation. But God's requirement is that no sacrifice may come upon his altar, except such as is without spot or blemish. Hence he could not accept our offering, our consecration, even though it were as completely and fully made as was our dear Redeemer's. Hence his first provision was that the righteousness of Christ should be imputed to us on account of our faith and obedience, in order to permit us to offer sacrifices holy and acceptable to God (Malachi iii, 3; Romans xii, 1).

This view of our participation in the Redeemer's merit separately and apart from the world's participation in it—by faith and imputation of merit and not actually—the Bible declares to be a "mystery," which not many are able to discern—only the spiritually-minded—only the spirit-begotten. Those who *can* see and hear and understand the terms and conditions of this great salvation of this Gospel Age are specially blessed—"Blessed are your eyes, for they see, and your ears, for they hear" (Matthew xiii, 16). To see, to hear, to understand, that glory, honor, immortality, eternal life on the spirit plane, are the rewards of a few years of self-denial and self-sacrifice, is to hear of a pearl of great price, of which few know. And to know of that pearl and not to be willing to sell all that we have to obtain it would demonstrate to the Father our unworthiness of life on this high plane. We exhort so many as see and hear and appreciate, in the words of the Apostle, "Let us make our calling and election sure" by a full and hearty compliance with the gracious high calling of which we have learned and which our hearts have accepted (II Peter i, 10).

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett ounty, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand peo-ple, where most crops of the temperate one are produced and where total fail-es are wholly unknown. In addition the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, e, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, y, etc., this section is a great apple untry, and many varieties of fruits, rries and vegetables grow with little tention.

Yet, these are by no means all the dvantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,-000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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The Opening Chapters of this remarkable romance will

APPEAR IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

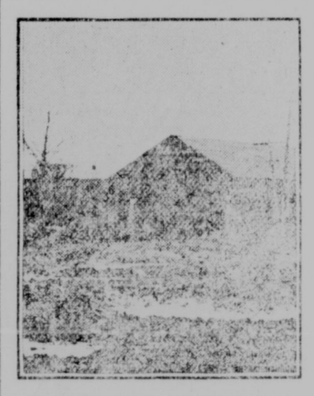
BAD ROADS COSTLY.

Responsible For Hunger and Illiteracy In the United States.

GREAT HANDICAP TO FARMERS

They Suffer Heavy Losses Getting Their Products to Market Over Ill Kept Roads—Land Values Advance With Improved Roadways.

Two hundred and fifty million dollars a year are wasted on bad roads in the United States. Added to loss on haul, the storage and extra food rates make the total expense $1,000,000,000 a year. This means a tax of $12.50 on every man, woman and child in the country. Corners in the grain markets are frequently the direct result of bad roads. In four bad road states 375,000 people out of 7,000,000 cannot read or



RURAL ROAD BEFORE IMPROVEMENT.

write. In four good road states out of 6,000,000 population there are 20,000 illiterates. Do good roads concern you? If you are one of the 30,000,000 people who live on farms in the United States it is a fairly safe guess that you know something about bad roads, even if you do not know and have never chanced to cross the 7 per cent of improved roads of the total 2,000,000 miles of highway in the United States.

America's country roads are so notoriously bad that it costs more to haul a ton of wheat from farm to market than to ship that ton from New York to Liverpool. America's country roads are so bad that it costs the American farmer 23 cents to haul a ton when it costs the English or the Belgian or the French or the German farmer only from 7 to 9 cents for the same haul. You, Mr. Town Man, and you, Mr. Farmer, pay for the unnecessary waste of those bad roads, the town man by extra cost of what he eats, the farmer by lessened profits on what he sells. The same reason explains why the town man pays $1.25 in spring for potatoes which cost from 50 to 75 cents in the autumn.

The interstate commerce report shows that the railroads yearly haul 265,000,000 tons of farm produce and that the average haul from farm to market for the whole country is nine and a fraction miles. Put the cost of hauling at a round $2 a ton for the nine miles and you have the cost of hauling farm produce at a round half billion dollars a year. Half that cost is waste, solely owing to bad roads.

The charge to haul wheat from New York to Liverpool, 3,100 miles, is 3.5 cents per bushel. The charge to haul a bushel of wheat from farm to market, 9.4 miles, is 5.11 cents. The storage on wheat at water fronts is 9 cents a bushel a year.

The results of bad roads are yearly tolls of $12.50 against every person who eats farm produce. That yearly waste could build 200,000 miles of A1 macadam roads every year, basing the cost at the very highest average of $5,000 a mile.

The beauty of the relentless scheme of things is that when we mend our ways—in this case mend our roads—nature not only loses, but the deficit, but she puts a plus to the account where there used to be a minus. Supposing of the 2,000,000 miles of roads in the United States all were improved instead of only 7 per cent, what would be the result to farmer and consumer? First of all, the big deficit of waste on haul, on storage, on cornered prices, wiped out! The minus goes off the national slate and the plus comes on.

The good road moves the remotest farm right next to the market. A farm twenty miles from the market on an all the year round good road is nearer market than a farm seven miles away on a bad road. Truck farmers in New Jersey and Long Island can haul their produce to market, thirty miles, cheaper than they can ship by railroad, and that produce nets, according to well known averages, as follows:

Fruit, $80 per acre; flowers, $2,000 per acre; corn, $8 per acre; wheat, $7 per acre; oats, $7 per acre; vegetables, $42 per acre.

Out in the Dakotas and Minnesota and Manitoba farmers haul their product thirty and forty miles, but they can haul it only when the roads are dry in the early fall, and at that season the price is lowest. The farmer along the good road can command the best price by hauling only when the price is best, and he can also raise the produce that gives biggest net returns. If you would learn why a whole family can live, and live well, off an acre in Holland and Belgium and France when a family fails to live well off 160 acres in often in America.

With good roads Dakota farmers who under present conditions drive gumbo mud during spring could market their crops when prices ruled the highest. Instead of selling their wheat at 70 and 80 cents in the fall they could sell it at $1 during the winter and in the spring. An additional price of even 25 cents a bushel would mean $15,000,000 more in the pockets of the Minnesota farmers, a similar amount to the farmers of the Dakotas and to the wheat farmers of the Pacific coast.

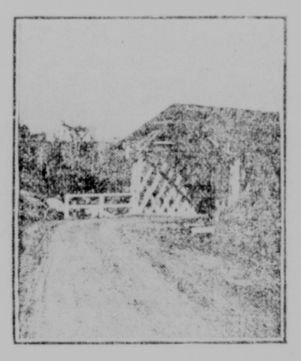
New York farmers do not raise vegetables in quantities because until recently roads did not permit them to market such a perishable product in quantities. This holds good in New England. The same condition exists in the cow country and the grain country. Potatoes and onions your Dakota farmer can market in quantities. Therefore he raises them, but because bad roads cut him off from the market half the year he does not raise the more perishable vegetables. Vegetables he buys from California at fancy prices, another tax for bad roads. In fact, owing to bad roads, there have been seasons when New Yorkers were paying $1 a bushel for their potatoes and western farmers were glad to sell them at 15 cents for pig feed and starch.

With access to market and best ruling prices, net returns increase and farm lands jump in value. It is an actual fact wherever good roads have gone land has increased in value from $2 to $9 an acre. In Jackson county, Ala., a bond issue of $250,000 built 125 miles of macadam road. The selling price of land was from $6 to $15 before the road was built. On the completion land values went up from $15 to $25.

The effect of good roads on school attendance needs no proof. In the five states having the best roads the average attendance is 77 per cent of enrollment. In the five states having the fewest good roads the attendance averages only 59 per cent.

With these figures on schools it is not surprising to find that ignorance and bad roads go together. In the four bad roads states, with a total population of 7,000,000, are 375,000 men and women, white and native born, who can neither read nor write. In four good roads states, with a population of 6,000,000, are only 20,000 illiterates.

The movement for good roads is so recent that it need not be retailed here. When colonists first came to America the roads followed buffalo trails and Indian wilderness paths. As farms became fenced roads ran along between boundaries without regard to the shortest distance or grade, and these were kept in order (or disorder) by statute labor—farmers turning out for a day once a year for a road picnic, filling in holes that ought to have been filled in months previously, tinkering and trifling away time with no special director. The results were what might have been expected. Men do not employ blacksmiths as doctors, and why should farmers be supposed to possess the technical knowledge of an engineer? During various wars two or three good roads were hacked through the wilderness across country, from New York up to Boston along the old post road, from the



THE SAME ROAD IMPROVED.

Cumberland mountains west to St. Louis, from Virginia up through Pennsylvania to Pittsburg and when emigration began to roll westward from St. Louis to Oregon. With these exceptions the highways of the United States were a system of pig track trails.

Then came the great railroad building era down to 1880, when public roads were forgotten in the expectation that railroads would supplant them, but as population grew the necessity for roads to link farm with market became daily more insistent.—Agnes C. Laut in Collier's.

Good Substitute For Macadam.

One example of the road bureau's work will show its usefulness. Roads for the state of sticky gumbo soil have been almost a hopeless problem. There is a whole belt of such states along the south, and there is another belt along the Missouri where wheels sink hub deep and horses flounder to death in a mire more treacherous than quicksand. The road bureau discovered from many practical tests that by burning gumbo soil a roadbed compact as macadam could be obtained at half the cost of macadam or at practically only the cost of labor and of fuel to do the burning. There is no longer any excuse for lethargy in road building through the gumbo states.

South to Build Highways.

Eight hundred miles of improved roads are to be undertaken by the Southern Appalachian Good Roads association. Of these 300 miles are to be in North Carolina. Poor roads are said to cost that state $10,000,000 a year. An enormous number of tourists go to the southern Appalachian region, but because of the poorness of the highways in general they see but a small portion of it. The great system of roadways now proposed is planned to make that wonderful region one of the most attractive in all the world.

TO FIX MARYLAND-WEST VIRGINIA BOUNDARY LINE

(Continued from page 1)

continued possession of the people claiming rights up to the boundary line. When the proceedings were taken to run the line of 1859 the legislative acts passed by the two states showed the purpose to recognize and distinctly mark and locate the old line, not make a new one.

"The effect to be given to such facts as long-continued possession, 'gradually ripening into that condition which is in conformity with international order depends upon the merit of the individual cases as they arise. In this case we think a right in its nature prescriptive has arisen practically undisturbed for many years, not to be overthrown without doing violence to principles of established right and justice equally binding upon states and individuals.

"It may be true that an attempt to relocate the Deakins line will show that its a somewhat irregular and not a uniform astronomical north and south line; but surveyors appointed by the states represented in this controversy were able to locate a number of points along the line and the northern limit thereof is fixed by a mound, and was located by the Commissioners who fixed the boundary between West Virginia and Pennsylvania by a monument which was erected at that point, and we think from the evidence in this record that it can be located with little difficulty by competent commissioners.

"We think, for the reasons, which we have undertaken to state, that the decree in this case should provide for the appointment of commissioners whose duty it shall be to run and permanently mark the old line, beginning at a point north of the river where the north line from the Fairfax stone crosses the same.

"As to the contention made by West Virginia in her cross bill that she is entitled to the Potomac River to the north bank thereof, the court dismisses that claim with a reference to the opinion delivered by Justice Shiras in the case of Morris vs the United States. In this case, among other the things, there was a controversy between the heirs of James H. Marshall and the heirs of John Marshall as to the ownership of the bed of the Potomac River from shore to shore, including therein certain reclaimed lands. Justice Shiras pointed out in his opinion that "the charter granted to Lord Baltimore by Charles I, of the territory known as the Province of Marvland embraced the Potomac River and the soil under it and the islands therein to high-water mark on the southern or Virginia shore."

"This decision," the court holds, "fully disposes of and denies this claim of the State of West Virginia in her cross-bill.

"Upon the whole case, the conclusions at which we have arrived, we believe, meet the facts disclosed in this record, are warranted by the applicable principles of law and equity, and will least disturb rights and titles long regarded as settled and fixed by the people most to be affected. If this decision can possibly have a tendency to disturb titles derived from one state or the other by grants long acquiesced in, giving the force and right of prescription to the ownership in which they are held, it will no doubt be the pleasure as it will be the manifest duty of the law-making bodies of the two states to confirm such private rights upon principles of justice and right applicable to the situation.

"A decree should be entered settling the right of the states to the western boundary and fixing the same as we have hereinbefore indicated to be run and established along the old state line as known and recognized after the Deakins survey; and commissioners should be appointed to locate said line as near as may be.

"The cross-bill of the State of West Virginia should be dismissed insofar as it asks for a degree fixing the north bank of the Potmac River as her boundary.

"Counsel for the respective states are given 40 days from the entry hereof to agree upon three commissioners and to present to the court for its approval a decree drawn according to the directions herein given. In default of such agreement and decree this court will appoint commissioners, and itself draw the decree in conformity herewith, costs to be equally divided between the states."

AN ANCIENT CONTROVERSY.

Maryland-Virginia Boundary Dispute Dates From Colonial Days.

The question at issue was the settlement of the boundary line between Garrett county, in Maryland, and Preston county in West Virginia. The disputed territory lies wholly in Preston county. Had Maryland won her case the decision would have restored her a portion of the eastern side of Preston county, a strip of territory about one and one-quarter miles in width and about 36 miles long.

The controversy dates from colonial days, but the present suit was brought by the State of Maryland under an act of the Maryland legislature of 1890, in which the Attorney General was directed to take steps "as speedily as possible" to settle the controversy. During the long lapse of years since the action was ordered an endless array of testimony has been taken and more than 10 years ago the western boundary line of the state was surveyed. H. M. Clabaugh, at that time Attorney General of Maryland, now a justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, requested that Maryland Geological Survey to take charge of the work of surveying the western boundary line.

The purpose of the survey was the verification of the Michler meridian line, which started at the Fairfax Stone and which was run in 1859 and 1860 in accordance with a joint resolution passed by the legislatures of Maryland and of Virginia and the determination and tracing of a new meridian line, starting at the Potomac Stone, according to Mr. Brown, marked the westerly course of the North Branch of the Potomac River which in the last analysis was the point at issue, according to the Maryland contention, while the Fairfax Stone was the foundation of West Virginia's clrim. The historic Fairfax Stone was the result of a long dispute between the colony of Virginia and Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron. In 1733 commissioners were appointed to make a survey of both the Potomac and Rappahannock, between which rivers lay the disputed territory.

In 1746 the line from the head of the Rappahannock to the head of the North branch of the Potomac, as fixed by these commissioners, was located and the Fairfax Stone was set up at the point determined upon by them, as the head of the North branch of the Potomac. All this was done, however, without the knowledge of Lord Baltimore. Indeed, Lord Baltimore was dead before the news of the erection of the Fairfax Stone reached England. His successor in 1753 immediately protested against the fixing by the Fairfax Stone of the boundary lines in Virginia, because he, himself, claimed, under the charter from Charles I., jurisdiction to the head of the South branch of the Potomac River, which extends much farther to the west than the North branch. Subsequently the governor of Maryland appointed commissioners, whose report proved that the first fountain of the South branch of the Potomac River was the farthest to the west, and that a meridian drawn north from that source would be many miles west of a meridian drawn from the head of the North branch.

Timothy & Clover.

We are now taking orders for timothy and clover seed. See samples and prices.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. Harrison Arnold has sold his stock of merchandise to Messrs. Samuel Welch and Joseph Callis who will continue the business at the old stand.

Mr. Upton Cuppett is again in the field taking orders for fertilizers. Mr. Cuppett is a practical farmer, knows what the soil in this section needs and is a safe man to deal with.

This is becoming quite a shipping point on the B. and O. R. R. Messrs. Cuppett, Leighton & Co. will have shipped during this month by the end of this week over twenty cars of lumber, ties and props. There are also other large shippers from this station.

The oyster supper for the bene[fit] of the Ladies' Aid of the M. E. [Church] Tuesday evening netted the so[ciety] over ten dollars and the near fo[rty] participants spent a pleasant e[ve]. Mr. A. T. White says he alwa[ys] a good time where there are plen[ty] eatins."

Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, [Superin]tendent of the West Virginia E[piscopal] Orphan Children, was in Loch [Lynn] last Friday and left a six year old girl at the home of Mrs. Emma Lish to be raised as her own. The child has got a good home and will be well trained.

Business has been dull here for some days on account of the snow drifts which the farmers had been driving over for weeks becoming so soft as to allow horses to break through, making it very dangerous to pass over them. Some of the drifts are six feet deep.

We have been impressed with the improvement in horses in this neighborhood within the last few years. Many very fine draught horses are to be seen on our streets daily. Probably the best span in the neighborhood is owned by Mr. Richard Ream, who has refused five hundred dollars for them.

Mr. Fred. Gortner, who one year ago purchased the Meese farm and now resides there with his family, has made many valuable improvements and in a few years will have one of the most valuable farms in the county.

Messrs. G. B. M. and Willey Friend, who own adjoining farms near here, have taken advantage of the fine sledding this winter and hauled to their farms three thousand bushels of lime stone which they will burn and apply on their farms.

Mr. Simon Baker, who owns a large and very valuable farm near [Here], has fattened a number of beef [cattle] for local butchers this winter.

The eleven-month old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Echard has been quite ill for the past two weeks, but is thought to be improving now.

Mrs. Long, who has been ill so long, is not improving.

Mr. Winchell has been on the sick list for some days.

Inquiries for cottages for the summer are beginging to come in.

Orders are coming to the planing mill and the outlook for spring and summer work is encouraging.

$10,000.00 To Loan.

We have $10,000.00 to loan on first mortgage on real estate in amounts to suit borrower.

4t. RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Attys.

FLATWOODS.

Mr. Francis McGettigan was a guest at John Holtschneider's Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Luther Keller is suffering from a severe attack of the grip.

An engine belonging to M. J. Miller Sons, which was used to operate a chop mill, went wild and did about two hundred dollars damage to the plant.

Among the guests at Ben Keller's Sunday were John H. Fresh and family, J. Mahlon Speicher and family, Philip Bowman and wife, John Bowman, and Nellie and Wm. Fox.

Mr. Urias Hook, of Meyersdale, Pa., is visiting Mr. Fred Bowser.

Mr. Frank Callis, agent for Hooker Wyman Co., is in the vicinity of Friendsville this week selling nursery stock.

Mr. Wesley Callis was calling on Miss Beeghly last Sunday evening.

A very pleasant surprise party was given at the home of Conrad Fraty on last Sunday evening.

M. L. Fresh made a business trip to Eglon, W. Va., one day last week.

MERRILL.

Monday morning about ten o'clock considerable excitement was caused by fire in the Red Hill school near Merrill. The teacher, Miss Opal, and scholars had just started the day's studies when the fire broke out. Mr. Clarence Stephen, one of our young men, who happened to be passing the school, noticed the fire and with great presence of mind succeeded in extinguishing the blaze before much damage was done. Miss Opal and pupils were very much frightened and they together with the residents whose children attend the school feel very thankful to Mr. Stephens for his timely assistance. For had he not arrived at an opportune moment the school would in all likelihood have been destroyed.

Mr. John Warnick, who was thrown from a horse some time ago and severely injured about the face, has so far improved as to have the stitches taken out.

Mr. Alex Broadwater visited friends in Salisbury Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. L. G. Porter, of Dallas, Texas, left for home Tuesday after visiting relatives here. Miss Bertha Broadwater accompanied him.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McIntyre, of Stoyer, Md., are visiting Mr. McIntyre's parents at this place.

Mr. Lewis Broadwater and Miss Katie Mowbray visited at New Germany last Sunday.

Columbus, Victor and Everett Broadwater jointly celebrated their birthdays on Monday evening at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Broadwater. A pleasant evening was spent by those present.

STOYER.

Rev. E. P. Idleman preached a very interesting sermon here at the home of Mr. John T. Steyer Friday evening last.

Mr. Frank Vansickle, of Bayard, was calling on relatives here last week.

Miss Emma Steyer is very ill at this writing.

Col. Thomas, of Pittsburg, Pa., and son, Mr. J. Thomas, of New York, were here on business last week.

Miss Mabel Neville was visiting at the home of J. T. Steyer last week.

Messrs. Ernest Hillea[ry] and James Wilson, of near Gorma[ny] were calling on their best girls [on] W. T. Steyer's Sunday evening.

Mrs. Clifton W[ilson] was in town one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs [John] Kirby and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar [Wo]lf, of Kitzmiller were calling on [friends] here the first of the week.

Mr. [and] Mrs. W. G. Riley were in town [call]ing on friends Monday.

Mr. [Tho]mas Melvin and little son John has ret[urned] home after spending a few days with his mother at Piedmont, W. Va.

Mrs. James W. White was in town last week.

Mr. Daniel Wilson, of near Kitzmiller, was in town last week.

Mr. Albert Steyer was visiting relatives here Sunday.

Mr. J. Riley, of Elkins, W. Va., was a business caller in town.

Mr. M. B. McHenry, of Piedmont, W. Va., was in town the first of the week on business. He still has quite a lot of lumber to be shipped from this place.

Mr. George Harvey, of Kirtz Chapel, was visiting friends here last week.

Mrs. Layman DeBerry, of Wildell, W. Va., is visiting friends here.

Mr. Chas. Kidd was seen on our streets Tuesday last with two of our charming young ladies.

LAKE FORD.

The young people of this section have been making good use of the fine sleighing snow. The farmers have been doing a large amount of hauling also.

A number of young people were pleasant visitors at the home of Mr. M. H. Frankhouser Sunday. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Artie Wolfe, Miss Bertha Teets, Messrs. Laurence Collins, Ray Ringer and Jesse H. Wolfe.

Mr. E. H. Wolfe is slowly recovering from a very severe attack of typhoid fever. He is under the care of Dr. A. B. Rinehart, of Terra Alta, and Miss Blanch Durbin, of Cameron, W. Va.

We are glad to learn that Miss Blanch Chance has recovered sufficiently to return to her school at this place.

A number of our young people were pleasant callers at the home of Mr. W. S. Collins last Sunday.

Mr. Ora Teets returned home last Saturday evening.

The stork has paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Collins and left them a little daughter.

Some of our people attended church at Cranesville last Sunday morning and listened to a very interesting sermon delivered by Rev. Albert Engle.

Mr. Clayton Wolfe was home over Sunday. He has been doing carpenter work near Confluence, Pa., for the B. & O. R. R. Co.

BITTINGER.

Mrs. Perry H. Broadwater is seriously ill at her home.

Henry Platter, of Jennings, passed through here last Monday.

Charles Stark, of Chaffee, W. Va., spent last Saturday and Sunday with his parents at this place.

Jacob Brenneman made a business trip to Salisbury, Pa., on Monday of this week.

The Elias Lohr family moved from their old home near here to Springs, Pa., this week.

Robert Reckner and sister, Miss Estella, of North Glade, spent the first days of this week with friends in this neighborhood.

The Board of Council for the various Lutheran congregations in this charge, held a joint council meeting here on last Sunday afternoon.

John Shartzer, of Oakland, came here last week with the intention of conducting an aution, but on account of the inclemenc of the weather he could hold no action.

Mrs. Funk Mellinger, of Beckman, spent a few hours in this place last week.

If this weather continues open sugar making ill soon be in progress and the air abo Bittinger will smell sweet again.

[FRO ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

M. Silas C. Beachy has start[ed] up his sawmill with Mr. O. S. L[ewis] as sawyer. Mr. Lewis is a very co[m]petent man and quite a hustler.

C. C. Beachy is "gat[h]ering up su barrels preparatory to making so[r]

John W. Mason and brother, Col[lins] ove[r]seer at Beulah, W. Va., have a timber proposition [on] hand.

Mr. Bittinger has been doing quite a good business this winter with his coal mine and chopper.

Mr. A. B. Mason passed through this village last Tuesday enroute to Mr. Daniel Baker's and had great difficulty returning home Wednesday accompanied by Mrs. Mason, as the roads were almost impassable.

Mr. Henry Bender, of Cherry Tree Meadows, has procured employment with Mr. Silas C. Beachy.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Baker, of Accident, are visiting Mrs. Baker's parents.

Jennings Bros. badly wrecked their snow plow last Thursday in a snow drift near Mr. C. C. Beachy's.

Mr. A. R. Bernard, of Swanton, has recently purchased the sawmill from Mason Bros. which has been for sale for some time.

Mason Bros. contemplate starting up their sawmill as soon as the rough winter weather is over. With the equipment they now have installed it will not take very long to complete their sawing.

Rotoscilo.

The Rotoscilo is revolutionizing the world. Ask J. M. Davis & Sons all about it.

Maryland's Fast Disappearing Timber Supply.

There are 2,000,000 acres of woodland in the State from which was cut in 1908 nearly $5,000,000 worth of material. The principal cut was lumber amounting to 225,000,000 board feet, but included also immense quantities of piling, mine props, cordwood, poles, railroad ties, pulpwood, lath and shingles. This took more than three times the growth of the forests for that year and points to but one thing, that we are using our forests much faster than they are growing—a condition that cannot long continue for we will soon use up all our capital. We use six times as much wood per capita as Germany, nine times as much as France, and sixteen times as much as Great Britain. The same follies that these countries practiced toward their forests before forest preservation became a public necessity we are practicing now and like them we are destined to suffer similar calamities, unless we can be taught to profit by their experiences. One thing is certain, that when our own supplies are exhausted we cannot depend upon other countries to come to our rescue for none of them have timber to spare. We face the problem of a serious shortage in the near future. Its intensity and duration will depend upon the attitude we now take in regard to this forest question.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., February 17, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, March 7, 1910,

to transact all routine business. Road Supervisors are requested to file their bonds and oaths of office on or before above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of W. A. Harvey, and W. H. Ridder, partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey & Co., Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the creditors of W. A. Harvey and W. H. Ridder, individuals and partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey and Company of Gorman, in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1910, the said Bankrupts were duly adjudicated Bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 16th day of February, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 1, 1910.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Lying and Being in the Town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett County and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of George R. Long and Freda Long, his wife, at the suit of The Lichtenstein Company, the same being No. 7 Judicials to the March Term, 1910, of said Court, I have seized and taken into execution, and will on

SATURDAY,

the 12th Day of March,

A.D., 1910 at 12:30 o'clock p.m., on the premises of the First Lot herein described known as The Hotel Lot, at Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale for cash to satisfy said execution and costs the following property:

All those three certain pieces, parcels or lots of ground situate, lying and being in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, described as follow, to wit:

First Piece or Lot—Beginning at a point on the South side of alley, and South 73 degrees East, 12 feet to a stone standing in County Road, and running thence South 73 degrees East, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 125 feet to North side of Maple Street, thence with North side of Maple Street, North 73 degrees West, 50 feet to a stone, thence North 17 degrees East, 70 feet to line of County road, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing 6,000 square feet, more or less.

Second Lot—Beginning at a point on a line drawn North 73 degrees West, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 50 feet from C. V. Guard's northwest corner on Maple Street, and running thence South 17 degrees West, 100 feet, thence North 73 degrees West, about 108 feet to the the 4th line of "Look Sharp" in the River, thence with said line, down the river, North 15 degrees East, 100 feet, then South 72 degrees West, to the place of beginning.

Third Piece—Being Lot No. 16 in Block A., except 20 feet off of the rear end of said lot. This lot hereby conveyed has a frontage of 25 feet on Maple Street, and a depth of 130 feet.

Being the same lots, pieces or parcels of ground which were conveyed to the said George R. Long by Calvin L. Dean and wife by deed dated October, 12th, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 68, &c., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The first lot described above is a very desirable one for a hotel, and is improved by outbuildings though there are no improvements on the third lot. The improvements on the Second lot consist of an ice house and a large stable suitable for livery purposes.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

GEORGE R. ROOT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

DAVID E. ROOT,
Administrator,
Horseshoe Run, W. Va.

Notice of Municipal Election

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held on

Monday, March 14th, 1910,

for the purpose of electing—

One person to serve as Mayor of the town of Oakland for a term of two years.

Three persons to serve as members of the Town Council of Oakland for the term of two years.

The polls will be held in the Council Chamber, First National Bank Building, on Alder street from eight o'clock a. m., until six o'clock p. m.

By order of the Council.

JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

David M. Beeghly and others, vs. Sarah J Speicher and others.

No. 1622 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 22nd day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by J. C Renninger and E. H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of March, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of March, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

VICTOR LOWMAN,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

ORPHA LOWMAN,
Administratrix,
Kendall, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE MILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

JOHN P. MILLER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM PRICE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1910.

HERBERT L. PRICE,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Elijah J. M. Button vs. Emily Welch and others.

No. 1639 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett Contty.

Ordered this 2nd day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, Attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of March, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of February.

The reports states the amount of sale to be $200.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

William S. Yoder, et al. vs. Norman Schrock, et al.

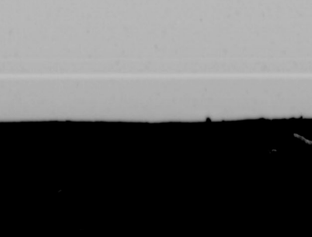
No. 1633 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 29th day of January in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by William S. Yoder, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of March, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $5,500.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.



OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

TO FIX MARYLAND-WEST VIRGINIA BOUNDARY LINE

(Continued from page 1)

continued possession of the people claiming rights up to the boundary line. When the proceedings were taken to run the line of 1859 the legislative acts passed by the two states showed the purpose to recognize and distinctly mark and locate the old line, not make a new one.

"The effect to be given to such facts as long-continued possession, 'gradually ripening into that condition which is in conformity with international order depends upon the merit of the individual cases as they arise. In this case we think a right in its nature prescriptive has arisen practically undisturbed for many years, not to be overthrown without doing violence to principles of established right and justice equally binding upon states and individuals.

"It may be true that an attempt to relocate the Deakins line will show that its a somewhat irregular and not a uniform astronomical north and south line; but surveyors appointed by the states represented in this controversy were able to locate a number of points along the line and the northern limit thereof is fixed by a mound, and was located by the Commissioners who fixed the boundary between West Virginia and Pennsylvania by a monument which was erected at that point, and we think from the evidence in this record that it can be located with little difficulty by competent commissioners.

"We think, for the reasons, which we have undertaken to state, that the decree in this case should provide for the appointment of commissioners whose duty it shall be to run and permanently mark the old line, beginning at a point north of the river where the north line from the Fairfax stone crosses the same.

"As to the contention made by West Virginia in her cross bill that she is entitled to the Potomac River to the north bank thereof, the court dismisses that claim with a reference to the opinion delivered by Justice Shiras in the case of Morris vs the United States. In this case, among other the things, there was a controversy between the heirs of James H. Marshall and the heirs of John Marshall as to the ownership of the bed of the Potomac River from shore to shore, including therein certain reclaimed lands. Justice Shiras pointed out in his opinion that "the charter granted to Lord Baltimore by Charles I, of the territory known as the Province of Maryland embraced the Potomac River and the soil under it and the islands therein to high-water mark on the southern or Virginia shore."

"This decision," the court holds, "fully disposes of and denies this claim of the State of West Virginia in her cross-bill.

"Upon the whole case, the conclusions at which we have arrived, we believe, meet the facts disclosed in this record, are warranted by the applicable principles of law and equity, and will least disturb rights and titles long regarded as settled and fixed by the people most to be affected. If this decision can possibly have a tendency to disturb titles derived from one state or the other by grants long acquiesced in, giving the force and right of prescription to the ownership in which they are held, it will no doubt be the pleasure as it will be the manifest duty of the law-making bodies of the two states to confirm such private rights upon principles of justice and right applicable to the situation.

"A decree should be entered settling the right of the states to the western boundary and fixing the same as we have hereinbefore indicated to be run and established along the old state line as known and recognized after the Deakins survey; and commissioners should be appointed to locate said line as near as may be.

"The cross-bill of the State of West Virginia should be dismissed insofar as it asks for a degree fixing the north bank of the Potmac River as her boundary.

"Counsel for the respective states are given 40 days from the entry hereof to agree upon three commissioners and to present to the court for its approval a decree drawn according to the directions herein given. In default of such agreement and decree this court will appoint commissioners, and itself draw the decree in conformity herewith, costs to be equally divided between the states."

AN ANCIENT CONTROVERSY.

Maryland-Virginia Boundary Dispute Dates From Colonial Days.

The question at issue was the settlement of the boundary line between Garrett county, in Maryland, and Preston county in West Virginia. The disputed territory lies wholly in Preston county. Had Maryland won her case the decision would have restored her a portion of the eastern side of Preston county, a strip of territory about one and one-quarter miles in width and about 36 miles long.

The controversy dates from colonial days, but the present suit was brought by the State of Maryland under an act of the Maryland legislature of 1890, in which the Attorney General was directed to take steps "as speedily as possible" to settle the controversy. During the long lapse of years since the action was ordered an endless array of testimony has been taken and more than 10 years ago the western boundary line of the state was surveyed. H. M. Clabaugh, at that time Attorney General of Maryland, now a justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, requested that Maryland Geological Survey to take charge of the work of surveying the western boundary line.

The purpose of the survey was the verification of the Michler meridian line, which started at the Fairfax Stone and which was run in 1859 and 1860 in accordance with a joint resolution passed by the legislatures of Maryland and of Virginia and the determination and tracing of a new meridian line, starting at the Potomac Stone, according to Mr. Brown, marked the westerly course of the North Branch of the Potomac River which in the last analysis was the point at issue, according to the Maryland contention, while the Fairfax Stone was the foundation of West Virginia's clrim. The historic Fairfax Stone was the result of a long dispute between the colony of Virginia and Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron. In 1733 commissioners were appointed to make a survey of both the Potomac and Rappahannock, between which rivers lay the disputed territory.

In 1746 the line from the head of the Rappahannock to the head of the North branch of the Potomac, as fixed by these commissioners, was located and the Fairfax Stone was set up at the point determined upon by them, as the head of the North branch of the Potomac. All this was done, however, without the knowledge of Lord Baltimore. Indeed, Lord Baltimore was dead before the news of the erection of the Fairfax Stone reached England. His successor in 1753 immediately protested against the fixing by the Fairfax Stone of the boundary lines in Virginia, because he, himself, claimed, under the charter from Charles I., jurisdiction to the head of the South branch of the Potomac River, which extends much farther to the west than the North branch. Subsequently the governor of Maryland appointed commissioners, whose report proved that the first fountain of the South branch of the Potomac River was the farthest to the west, and that a meridian drawn north from that source would be many miles west of a meridian drawn from the head of the North branch.

Timothy & Clover.

We are now taking orders for timothy and clover seed. See samples and prices.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. Harrison Arnold has sold his stock of merchandise to Messrs. Samuel Welch and Joseph Callis who will continue the business at the old stand.

Mr. Upton Cuppett is again in the field taking orders for fertilizers. Mr. Cuppett is a practical farmer, knows what the soil in this section needs and is a safe man to deal with.

This is becoming quite a shipping point on the B. and O. R. R. Messrs. Cuppett, Leighton & Co. will have shipped during this month by the end of this week over twenty cars of lumber, ties and props. There are also other large shippers from this station.

The oyster supper for the bene[fit] of the Ladies' Aid of the M. E. [Church] Tuesday evening netted the so[ciety] over ten dollars and the near fo[rty] participants spent a pleasant ev[ening]. Mr. A. T. White says he alway[s has] a good time where there are plen[ty of] eatins."

Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, [Superi]ntendent of the West Virginia [Home] for Orphan Children, was in Loch [Lynn] last Friday and left a six year old girl at the home of Mrs. Emma Lish to be raised as her own. The child has got a good home and will be well trained.

Business has been dull here for some days on account of the snow drifts which the farmers had been driving over for weeks becoming so soft as to allow horses to break through, making it very dangerous to pass over them. Some of the drifts are six feet deep.

We have been impressed with the improvement in horses in this neighborhood within the last few years. Many very fine draught horses are to be seen on our streets daily. Probably the best span in the neighborhood is owned by Mr. Richard Ream, who has refused five hundred dollars for them.

Mr. Fred. Gortner, who one year ago purchased the Meese farm and now resides there with his family, has made many valuable improvements and in a few years will have one of the most valuable farms in the county.

Messrs. G. B. M. and Willey Friend, who own adjoining farms near here, have taken advantage of the fine sledding this winter and hauled to their farms three thousand bushels of lime stone which they will burn and apply on their farms.

Mr. Simon Baker, who owns a large and very valuable farm near here, has fattened a number of beef cattle for local butchers this winter.

The eleven-month old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Echard has been quite ill for the past two weeks, but is thought to be improving now.

Mrs. Long, who has been ill so long, is not improving.

Mr. Winchell has been on the sick list for some days.

Inquiries for cottages for the summer are beginging to come in.

Orders are coming to the planing mill and the outlook for spring and summer work is encouraging.

$10,000.00 To Loan.

We have $10,000.00 to loan on first mortgage on real estate in amounts to suit borrower.

4t. RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Attys.

FLATWOODS.

Mr. Francis McGettigan was a guest at John Holtschneider's Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Luther Keller is suffering from a severe attack of the grip.

An engine belonging to M. J. Miller Sons, which was used to operate a chop mill, went wild and did about two hundred dollars damage to the plant.

Among the guests at Ben Keller's Sunday were John H. Fresh and family, J. Mahlon Speicher and family, Philip Bowman and wife, John Bowman, and Nellie and Wm. Fox.

Mr. Urias Hook, of Meyersdale, Pa., is visiting Mr. Fred Bowser.

Mr. Frank Callis, agent for Hooker Wyman Co., is in the vicinity of Friendsville this week selling nursery stock.

Mr. Wesley Callis was calling on Miss Beeghly last Sunday evening.

A very pleasant surprise party was given at the home of Conrad Fraty on last Sunday evening.

M. L. Fresh made a business trip to Eglon, W. Va., one day last week.

MERRILL.

Monday morning about ten o'clock considerable excitement was caused by fire in the Red Hill school near Merrill. The teacher, Miss Opal, and scholars had just started the day's studies when the fire broke out. Mr. Clarence Stephen, one of our young men, who happened to be passing the school, noticed the fire and with great presence of mind succeeded in extinguishing the blaze before much damage was done. Miss Opal and pupils were very much frightened and they together with the residents whose children attend the school feel very thankful to Mr. Stephens for his timely assistance. For had he not arrived at an opportune moment the school would in all likelihood have been destroyed.

Mr. John Warnick, who was thrown from a horse some time ago and severely injured about the face, has so far improved as to have the stitches taken out.

Mr. Alex Broadwater visited friends in Salisbury Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. L. G. Porter, of Dallas, Texas, left for home Tuesday after visiting relatives here. Miss Bertha Broadwater accompanied him.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McIntyre, of Stoyer, Md., are visiting Mr. McIntyre's parents at this place.

Mr. Lewis Broadwater and Miss Katie Mowbray visited at New Germany last Sunday.

Columbus, Victor and Everett Broadwater jointly celebrated their birthdays on Monday evening at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Broadwater. A pleasant evening was spent by those present.

STOYER.

Rev. E. P. Idleman preached a very interesting sermon here at the home of Mr. John T. Steyer Friday evening last.

Mr. Frank Vansickle, of Bayard, was calling on relatives here last week.

Miss Emma Steyer is very ill at this writing.

Col. Thomas, of Pittsburg, Pa., and son, Mr. J. Thomas, of New York were here on business last week.

Miss Mabel Neville was visiting at the home of J. T. Steyer last week.

Messrs. Ernest Hillea[r] and James Wilson, of near Gorma[n] were calling on their best girls [on] W. T. Steyer's Sunday evening.

Mrs. Clifton W[ilson] was in town one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. [John] Kirby and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar [Wo]lf, of Kitzmiller were calling on friends here the first of the week.

Mr. [and] Mrs. W. G. Riley were in town [call]ing on friends Monday.

Mr. [Tho]mas Melvin and little son John has returned home after spending a few days with his mother at Piedmont, W. Va.

Mrs. James W. White was in town last week.

Mr. Daniel Wilson, of near Kitzmiller, was in town last week.

Mr. Albert Steyer was visiting relatives here Sunday.

Mr. J. Riley, of Elkins, W. Va., was a business caller in town.

Mr. M. B. McHenry, of Piedmont, W. Va., was in town the first of the week on business. He still has quite a lot of lumber to be shipped from this place.

Mr. George Harvey, of Kirtz Chapel, was visiting friends here last week.

Mrs. Layman DeBerry, of Wildell, W. Va., is visiting friends here.

Mr. Chas. Kidd was seen on our streets Tuesday last with two of our charming young ladies.

LAKE FORD.

The young people of this section have been making good use of the fine sleighing snow. The farmers have been doing a large amount of hauling also.

A number of young people were pleasant visitors at the home of Mr. M. H. Frankhouser Sunday. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Artie Wolfe, Miss Bertha Teets, Messrs. Laurence Collins, Ray Ringer and Jesse H. Wolfe.

Mr. E. H. Wolfe is slowly recovering from a very severe attack of typhoic fever. He is under the care of Dr. A. B. Rinehart, of Terra Alta, and Miss Blanch Durbin, of Cameron, W. Va.

We are glad to learn that Miss Blanch Chance has recovered sufficiently to return to her school at this place.

A number of our young people were pleasant callers at the home of Mr. W. S. Collins last Sundav.

Mr. Ora Teets returned home last Saturday evening.

The stork has paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Collins and left them a little daughter.

Some of our people attended church at Cranesville last Sunday morning and listened to a very interesting sermon delivered by Rev. Albert Engle.

Mr. Clayton Wolfe was home over Sunday. He has been doing carpenter work near Confluence, Pa., for the B. & O. R. R. Co.

BITTINGER.

Mrs. Perry H. Broadwater is seriously ill at her home.

Henry Platter, of Jennings, passed through here last Monday.

Charles Stark, of Chaffee, W. Va., spent last Saturday and Sunday with his parents at this place.

Jacob Brenneman made a business trip to Salisbury, Pa., on Monday of this week.

The Elias Lohr family moved from their old home near here to Springs, Pa., this week.

Robert Reckner and sister, Miss Estella, of North Glade, spent the first days of this week with friends in this neighborhood.

The Board of Council for the various Lutheran congregations in this charge, held a joint council meeting here on last Sunday afternoon.

John Shartzer, of Oakland, came here last week with the intention of conducting an aution, but on account of the inclemenc of the weather he could hold no action.

Mrs. Funk Mellinger, of Beckman, spent a few hours in this place last week.

If the weather continues open sugar making ill soon be in progress and the air about Bittinger will smell sweet again.

FRO ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Silas C. Beachy has started up his sawmill with Mr. O. S. Lewis as sawyer. Mr. Lewis is a very competent man and quite a hustler.

C. C. Beachy is gathering up staves barrels preparatory to making sugar.

John W. Mason and brother, of Oakland, were over at Beulah, W. Va., on a timber proposition last week.

Mr. Bittinger has been doing quite a good business this winter with his coal mine and chopper.

Mr. A. B. Mason passed through this village last Tuesday enroute to Mr. Daniel Baker's and had great difficulty returning home Wednesday accompanied by Mrs. Mason, as the roads were almost impassable.

Mr. Henry Bender, of Cherry Tree Meadows, has procured employment with Mr. Silas C. Beachy.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Baker, of Accident, are visiting Mrs. Baker's parents.

Jennings Bros. badly wrecked their snow plow last Thursday in a snow drift near Mr. C. C. Beachy's.

Mr. A. R. Bernard, of Swanton, has recently purchased the sawmill from Mason Bros. which has been for sale for some time.

Mason Bros. contemplate starting up their sawmill as soon as the rough winter weather is over. With the equipment they now have installed it will not take very long to complete their sawing.

Rotoscilo.

The Rotoscilo is revolutionizing the world. Ask J. M. Davis & Sons all about it.

Maryland's Fast Disappearing Timber Supply.

There are 2,000,000 acres of woodland in the State from which was cut in 1908 nearly $5,000,000 worth of material. The principal cut was lumber amounting to 225,000,000 board feet, but included also immense quantities of piling, mine props, cordwood, poles, railroad ties, pulpwood, lath and shingles. This took more than three times the growth of the forests for that year and points to but one thing, that we are using our forests much faster than they are growing—a condition that cannot long continue for we will soon use up all our capital. We use six times as much wood per capita as Germany, nine times as much as France, and sixteen times as much as Great Britain. The same follies that these countries practiced toward their forests before forest preservation became a public necessity we are practicing now and like them we are destined to suffer similar calamities, unless we can be taught to profit by their experiences. One thing is certain, that when our own supplies are exhausted we cannot depend upon other countries to come to our rescue for none of them have timber to spare. We face the problem of a serious shortage in the near future. Its intensity and duration will depend upon the attitude we now take in regard to this forest question.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., February 17, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, March 7, 1910,

to transact all routine business. Road Supervisors are requested to file their bonds and oaths of office on or before above date.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of W. A. Harvey, and W. H. Ridder, partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey & Co., Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the creditors of W. A. Harvey and W. H. Ridder, individuals and partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey and Company of Gorman, in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1910, the said Bankrupts were duly adjudicated Bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 16th day of February, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 1, 1910.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

eal Estate

Ly[ing] and Being in the Town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett County and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of George R. Long and Freda Long, his wife, at the suit of The Leichtenstein Company, the same being No. [] Judicials to the March Term, 1910, of said Court, I have seized and taken into execution, and will on

SATURDAY,

the 12th Day of March,

A. D., 1910 at 12:30 o'clock p.m., on the premises of the First Lot herein described known as The Hotel Lot, at Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale for cash to satisfy said execution and costs the following property:

All those three certain pieces, parcels or lots of ground situate, lying and being in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, described as follow, to wit:

First Piece or Lot—Beginning at a point on the South side of alley, and South 73 degrees East, 12 feet to a stone standing in County Road, and running thence South 73 degrees East, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 125 feet to North side of Maple Street, thence with North side of Maple Street, North 73 degrees West, 50 feet to a stone, thence North 17 degrees East, 70 feet to line of County road, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing 6,000 square feet, more or less.

Second Lot—Beginning at a point on a line drawn North 73 degrees West, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 50 feet from C. V. Guard's northwest corner on Maple Street, and running thence South 17 degrees West, 100 feet, thence North 73 degrees West, about 108 feet to the the 4th line of "Look Sharp" in the River, thence with said line, down the river, North 15 degrees East, 100 feet, then South 72 degrees West, to the place of beginning.

Third Piece—Being Lot No. 16 in Block A., except 20 feet off of the rear end of said lot. This lot hereby conveyed has a frontage of 25 feet on Maple Street, and a depth of 130 feet.

Being the same lots, pieces or parcels of ground which were conveyed to the said George R. Long by Calvin L. Dean and wife by deed dated October, 12th, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 68, &c., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The first lot described above is a very desirable one for a hotel, and is improved by outbuildings, though there are no improvements on the third lot. The improvements on the Second lot consist of an ice house and a large stable suitable for livery purposes.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

GEORGE R. ROOT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

DAVID E. ROOT,
Administrator,
Horseshoe Run, W. Va.

Notice of Municipal Election

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held on

Monday, March 14th, 1910,

for the purpose of electing—

One person to serve as Mayor of the town of Oakland for a term of two years.

Three persons to serve as members of the Town Council of Oakland for the term of two years.

The polls will be held in the Council Chamber, First National Bank Building, on Alder street from eight o'clock a. m., until six o'clock p. m.

By order of the Council.

JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

David M. Beeghly and others, vs. Sarah J. Speicher and others.

No. 1632 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 22nd day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by J. C. Renninger and E. H. Sinceli, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of March, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of March, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

VICTOR LOWMAN,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

ORPHA LOWMAN,
Administratrix.
Kendall, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE MILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

JOHN P. MILLER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber [] of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM PRICE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1910.

HERBERT L. PRICE,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Elijah J. M. Button vs. Emily Welch and others.

No. 1639 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 2nd day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sinceli, Attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of March, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of February.

The reports states the amount of sale to be $200.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

William S. Yoder, et al. vs. Norman Schrock, et al.

No. 1683 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 29th day of January in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by William S. Yoder, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of March, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of February, 1910.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $5,500.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

...COMING
...e Way Of

...ME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1910. NUMBER 1

...NTH OF STORMS.

...id July Weather Will Prevail in March.

...Smith's forecast for March ...orable to those lightly clad. ...ie dose:

...gives no promise of being a ...owing with sunshine and mild ...chasing their mates across the ...e. Upon the other hand the ...g cast by the disturbing ele... denote much stormy weather ...far into the month. Much of ...ly part of the month will show ... and cold. There will be much ...eable weather. January and July ...er will at times prevail. High ..., thundershowers and snow flurries ...ach play its part in the formation ...eather. The month will run much ...w the average March for all sorts ...eather.

...storm wave will pass over from ...ruary which will prove to be of ...ch force. Rain, sleet and snow will ...w up during the passage of the ...ave. High winds and very cold ...eather will follow in the track of the ...orm. In the northern portion of the ...ountry blizzards will show up and ...own south thunderstorms and cyclones ...re likely to prevail.

The 6th, 7th and 8th denote a renewal of storms and a continuation of disagreeable weather.

On or touching the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th denote a period of storms of much intensity, which will be followed by very cold weather.

The 17th, 18th and 19th are days on which storms are likely to prevail.

The 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th denote intense storm possibilities exciting the meteorology with as much vigor as any of the month.

Stormy weather will most likely continue to the last days of the month and be sure to close it with a disturbed wave.

Just Received.

A stock of barbed wire and field fencing.

New Razor back hog, special sheep and cattle fence, 9 wires, 25 cents a rod, extra heavy field at reduced prices.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MANY FARMS HAVE BEEN ABANDONED

Vast Areas Deserted for New Field of Activity.

The idea prevails in some quarters that, with the approaching end of free land in the West, the era of abandoned farms will be forever past in the United States. Nothing could be more erroneous. There never were more abandoned farms in the history of the United States than there are today.

There never was a period in the history of the world—not excepting times of war and famine—when such uniformly high prices ruled for farm products, when the world demand was so uniformly greater than the world supply; and there never has been a period—as far as the United States is concerned—when there were so many abandoned farms, when there existed such a uniform deterioration in farm values, such a uniform and persistent movement away from the land to the town in the sections of the country known as the abandoned farm areas.

Take the United States as a whole—on the first of January, 1910, according special returns gathered by the Conservation Commission, there 16,000 square miles of abandoned farms, chiefly in New England, New York, the Southeast and the Middle Central States, at present 10,000,000 acres of abandoned farms—an area the same as all that part of the Canadian Northwest that is cultivated, 15 times the size of Rhode Island, four times the size of Connecticut, twice the size of Massachusetts, twice the size of New Jersey. Averaging up all the farms of the United States, the size per farm is 146 acres; so that there are enough abandoned farms to set up 70,000 farmers. Doesn't look very much as if the abandoned farms were decreasing, does it, though one hears general rumors to that effect constantly?

Take the abandoned farm areas by sections—in New York State between 1880 and 1900 more than 14,000 farms were abandoned; more than 400,000 people left the country for the city; 20 agricultural districts showed a decrease in the population. If New York land were worked to its full capacity it would support a population equal to France, between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 people. As matters stand, the population is over 7,000,000; but 5,000,000 of these are city people, who draw their sustance from other States. Practically, only a little over 2,000,000 are drawing their support directly from the soil.

The same story could be told of all New England with the exception of parts of Maine and Massachusetts. The funny man's description of "crops of moss from New York, summer boarders for New Hampshire, summer swell for Massachusetts and commuters from New Jersey," is, of course, an exaggeration; but it is an exaggeration that has a lot of truth in it.

COL. THEO. ROOSEVELT'S AFRICAN BIG HUNT OVER

Expedition Has Now Sailed for Khartoum—500 Specimens Secured.

From Gondokoro, Soudan, on the Upper Nile, Colonel Roosevelt and others of his immediate party sailed Monday on the steamer Dal for Khartoum, where they expect to arrive on March 15. With their departure the African scientific expedition under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington and led by the former president of the United States was, for all practical purposes, brought to a close. Colonel Roosevelt considers that the killing of the giant elands in his recent excursion along the upper reaches of the Nile was a fitting end of a marvelously successful trip. The results generally from the standpoint of the hunter and the scientist have exceeded all expectations.

Colonel Roosevelt and his son Kermit have killed some 500 specimens of large mammals. The bag includes the following:

Seventeen lions, 11 elephants, 10 buffaloes, 10 black rhinoceroses, 9 white rhinoceroses, 9 hippopottami, 9 giraffes, 3 leopards, 7 chetahs, 3 giant elands, 3 sables, 1 sitatunga and 2 bongos.

All these were killed in the interest of science and the specimens will be disposed of accordingly, the greater number going to the Smithsomian Institute. Mr. Roosevelt will retain not more than six trophies for himself.

From the point of importance the most highly prized game may be rated as follows:

First, the giant elands, the first complete speciman of which family are now being taken from the country; second, the white rhinoceroses; third, the bongos, the first to be stalked and killed by a white man, fourth, the sitatunga, a specie of antelope.

The naturalists secured a remarkable collection, comprising many thousands of birds and other mammals. The results in this line have been most gratifying, and science will be enriched by several new and smaller mammals of Africa. The game taken and the collections made constitute a world's record for a similar period of hunting and scientific research in Africa, and the American museums will receive the greatest collections of African fauna in existence. All agree that too much praise cannot be accorded R. J. Cuninghame, the Englishman whose management of the expedition was as nearly perfect as could be conceived.

Colonel Roosevelt will now devote his time to writing, including the preparation of the addresses which he is to deliver in Europe. He will do no more hunting unless during the trip down the Nile chance throws in his way an opportunity to secure some rare specimens.

Life Is a Funny Proposition.

Man comes into this world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings by the balance of his species. In his infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a 'izard up; in his duties he is a fool; if he raises a family he is a chump; if he raises a small check he is a thief, and then the law raises the devil with him; if he is a poor man he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he rich he i dishonest, but considered smart; if he is in politics he is a grafter and a crook; if he is out of politics you can't please him, as he is an undesirable citizen; if he goes to church he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church he is a sinner and is damned; if he donates to foreign missions he does it for show; if he doesn't he is stingy. When he first comes into the world everybody wants to kiss him; before he goes out they all want to kick him. If he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age he is simply in the way and living to save funeral expenses. Life is a funny road, but we all like to travel it just the same.

Lost in the Rockies.

Through a letter to her father, T. E. Shillingburg, superintendent of Jno. G. Hoffman & Sons Co., tannery at Gormania, it was learned that his daughter, Miss Inez, who is spending a season in the Rockies, while hunting got lost and in wandering about in the mountain fastnesses had some thrilling experiences. Finally she came to an Indian hut and by signs made known her sad plight and a friendly squaw guided her to Red Rock.

MORE LEGISLATIVE BILLS THAN CAN BE PASSED

Many Important Measures Awaiting Consideration.

In commenting upon the multiplicity of bills now awaiting action, an Eastern Shore senator who is one of the most conservative legislators in the General Assembly remarked that if all were to be disposed of an extra session would be unavoidable.

"We have five weeks of the session remaining," said he, "and allowing only one day for each of those regarded as important—and at least two, if not three, will require more deliberate consideration—we won't be able to get through with one-half. The rules of the Senate permit unlimited debate when the discussion is not continued for purposes of delay, and as many of the bills are of vital importance—and I refer to those of a nonpolitical character—I assume that there will be no desire to curtail the talk by attributing such a motive to any senator. It might therefore be wise to give the right of way to measures in which the public is primarily interested, like the pure food, the oyster, the reassessment, the banking, the appropriation and other such bills, and to sidetrack the stock jobbing and political jobs, which will only consume time and mean nothing in the end. The legislation of a local nature which requires only the approval of the representatives of the constituencies affected will, in my judgment, not suffer, as these will be threshed out in committee and meet with no opposition when taken up.

"There is no crying demand for a large number of the general bills, a majority of which might be characterized as hobbies of individuals or schemes of opposing corporations who are trying to get the better of their opponents, and no tears would be shed over their failure; but these serve to block needed legislation and must therefore be taken into consideration. The great danger lies in the haste that usually characterizes the work during the closing days and which results in the enactment of laws that have not received the necessary consideration."

This statement summarizes the situation at Annapolis. It is based on experience and conditions as they actually exist. Nor has the flood of bills ceased to pour in. They will continue to come until the time limit for their introduction has expired, and as the committees will be unable to deal with all of them as they should, it is apprehended that some fearful and wonderful laws will appear on the statutes if the Governor permits them to pass.

In a degree the Governor himself is responsible for the chaotic condition in the House which is reflected to a lesser extent in the Senate. The assignments to important committees were not carefully considered, the same men being placed on too many of them. Take as example the House Committees on Judiciary and Corporations, who have referred to them more important bills than go to all others with the possible exception of the Ways and Means. Five of the eleven members on either committee serve on both and as the time for meetings is usually fixed at the same hour, it is impossible to secure a full attendance. Indeed it is difficult for either to secure a quorum and almost impossible to get as many together as are needed after the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Girdwood, chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, publicly acknowledged during the past week that he is unable to collect a quorum in the afternoon. If there have been any committee meetings at night the announcement will cause some surprise, for, as a rule, the legislative halls and rooms are deserted after dark by all save a few chairmen who are trying to go it alone and belated members and employes who collect in groups and tell funny stories. No session of the Senate has lasted two hours and only once did a House session consume three hours. Just two bills of importance have come from committee. The White Slave Bill passed the House and is now in the Senate Judiciary. The pure food measure escaped into the House and is now on the files. This week the State-Wide Local Option Bill will come out of the House Committee on Temperance with two reports—majority and minority.

If in this mass of stuff the numerous political bills, most of which are designed to give the machine a stronger grip on the state, should be lost the failure of the others would occasion less regret. Unfortunately, it is just this class of legislation the Democratic machine always gives the right of way to and gains through.

A sample measure of the many now awaiting consideration was introduced last week by Senator Gorman. The purpose is apparent enough. It removes the only bipartisan feature in the duties assigned to the supervisors of elections Under the existing law the Republican member has the right to veto an objectionable selection for judge or clerk. If the man is a crook or otherwise unfit to serve he may be asked that some other be named. The Democratic supervisors have the same right when the Republican names an undesirable person

It is now proposed to vest in the majority of the board the right to name arbitrarily any Democratic judge and clerk regardless of Republican protest, while the minority member is obliged to submit three names from which list the majority must name one. This would enable the Democrats to place in the window men who would obey the orders of the local boss and promote trickery and fraud.

Just what will be done with the proposed disfranchising amendment is problematical. If the leaders were sure of their ground they would not hesitate to put through another, but they fear the effect on the ticket at the next general election. The crushing defeat sustained last fall indicates to them the temper of the people, and they will move slow before courting another disaster.

The Republicans are keeping a close watch on every move of their opponents, while they are in a hopeless minority they do not propose to submit without protest to the imposition of unfair and unjust legislation. What they intend to do is to adhere to their platform pledges. They will vote for such measures as are in line with the promises if given an opportunity. They favor a public utilities commission provided the bill is operative and nonpartisan, but they will never support the monstrosity that has been presented to the legislature. This is not only regarded as unconstitutional, but it would give the Governor the power to establish a political machine. What the Republicans wants and advocate is a commission that can be depended upon to treat every corporation alike and a law that will not permit a discrimination.

Many of the Democrats say they favor the same kind of a bill. That under consideration is so defective in all of its material provisions that if it ever comes before the General Assembly it will be perforated with amendments, and if it should ever pass the author will not recognize in the act evidence of his own handiwork.

So far as the so-called state primary bill is concerned, it hasn't the ghost of a chance of passing. It is regarded by leading Democrats and Republicons as the work of a theorist and, therefore, wholly impractical. The crudeness of the measure was demonstrated when it was pointed out that it repealed the Wilson Law and the Primary Election Law of Baltimore City. No one takes the thing seriously. Senator Lee, who is one of the strongest advocates of direct voting, has taken the trouble to prepare a measure which he believes to be practical, but while this is an improvement on that in committee, it does not meet the approval of the leaders.

If the Governor's health permits—and he is slowly recovering from the severe strain of the past two weeks—he will begin signing bills this week. A number of local and other measures, none of any importance, are awaiting his approval. Like all executives who preceded him, and who entered upon the second half of their terms after the appointments had been made, he no longer wields the same influence exercised before the plums were distributed. He still has warm friends in both branches, but is not in position to enforce his demands.

The legislature will now proceed to do as it pleases with the Governor's recommendations.

In today's issue of THE REPUBLICAN we begin the publication of George Barr McCutcheon's serial story, "Truxton King." This story was first published in book form and had a tremendous sale a year or two ago, more than half a million copies of the work having been printed and sold. The story is one that appeals to all classes and all ages. In it the reader meets with the young, the middle aged and those more advanced in life. Every line is entertaining and our readers will miss a great treat unless they read the opening chapters and continue reading the story as it will appear in these columns from week to week until completed.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Ruth Cook, Mrs. Parley Groves, Mr. John Johnson, Mr. W. M. Landis, Mrs. Daniel S. Mooser, Mr. J. H. Naylor, Mr. Jim Neal, Mr. Dan Richardson.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. REBECCA L. WARNICK.

Mrs. Rebecca L. Warnick of Kitzmiller, Md., died February 16, 1910, aged 49 years, 11 months and 26 days. The body was interred in the Nethken Hill cemetery and the funeral sermon was preached at Nethken Hill church by Rev. Sutton, of Kitzmiller, assisted by Rev. J. F. F. Gray. Her husband, Columbus Warnick, was killed in No. 6 mine about fourteen years ago. She leaves four children, one married. They are Mrs. Stella Hamilton of Wheeling, Clarence, Lervellen and Viva Warnick. She lived at Elk Garden a number of years and the community sympathizes with the family in the loss of their mother.

JACOB GNAGEY.

Jacob Gnagey, a prominent and most excellent citizen, died at his home, four miles south of Grantsville, February 22, 1910. He had just passed his eighty-fifth year. He came from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and settled in old Allegany in his early life. He was a carpenter by trade, but in later years he added farming to his trade, which he made his chief occupation for the rest of his long and useful life. He owned a beautiful farm as his home, where he died in peace and honor. At a suitable period of his life he married Sarah Beachy, a daughter of John Beachy, in his life time a prominent man in the county. She survives and is a lovable woman in every way. She and her deceased husband were the parents of five living children: Rebecca Miller, Annie Warnick, Minerva Warnick, G. J. and C. J. Gnagey. She is a woman in the best meaning of the term, devoted to her spouse for more than fifty years, motherly, wifely, kindly and neighborly, with kind words and acts for all—enmity and ill will for none. Jacob Gnagey was an excellent citizen in every way. He was honest, reliable and obedient to the law, never violating it; friendly and kind-hearted by nature, of pleasant manners and ever ready to do friendly and neighborly acts for the worthy; always amiable and pleasant, never contentious. He was a worshipper in the Amish church. He will be greatly missed in his community but not forgotten.

At the closing of this poor tribute the sad news came that the worthy wife had followed, on February 24th, in a death no doubt hastened by grief. She was aged seventy-five years. So let this be a tribute to the lamented pair. The sorrow will be doubled, and even more. An old friend,

Feb. 26, 1910. J. B.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Last Wednesday evening the service in the M. E. church was in charge of Miss Annie DeBerry, president of the Junior Epworth League. The children read in concert the 23rd Psalm, the Beatitudes, the Lord's Prayer and gave recitations declamations and songs, filling the full hour to the edification and delight of a large audience. After the exercises lemonade and cake were served to the entire audience. The proficiency of the children in the knowledge of the Bible was a surprise to all.

The regular monthly business meeting and social, of the Epworth League was held Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. Edward Chance. Over twenty members were present besides a number of Juniors. After the business meeting a "needle threading social" was participated in by all present and a jolly good time was had, after which light refreshments were served under the direction of Miss Abbie Chance.

Mr. Willis Echard, of Buckhannon, W. Va., is in the Park visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. Gay W. Heyden, of the Hotel Creedmore, Grafton, W. Va., was with his parents here Sunday.

Preaching in the M. E. Church Sunday at 11.00 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

An interesting bible study is being held in Loch Lynn every Monday evening. The class will meet at the home of Mr. C. J. Rathbun next Monday evening.

Ex-Judge T. H. Cuppett spent a few days last week at his old home near Friendsville.

Mrs. Daniel Sweitzer contemplates buying a home here or in Loch Lynn.

Are You Going to Housekeeping?

Think of buying 100 assortment of kitchen utensils that includes No. 8 tin wash boiler, No. 2 galvanized tub, 12-qt. galvanized bucket, 12-qt. tin water pail, 1 set knives and forks, 1 seven piece glass water set, 1 wash board, 1 galvanized coal hod, 1 6-qt. granite pan, 1 forty-two piece white dinner set of dishes at an average cost of ten cents each or $10.00 for the assortment. Specially selected for the kitchen.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

DIXON & KELSO

Barbed and Woven Wire Fence, Nails

We have put in stock an immense line Woven wire in heights ranging from 26 in. to 58 in., on which we can quote a price much below the present market, having purchased last fall when market was extremely low.

We can name equally low prices on Barbed wire and Nails.

Dynamite

Have big stock of Dynamite, Caps and Fuse. March is a good month for farmer to blow out stumps.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

...CE FOR THE SOUTH POLE | nection w...

...etween England and ...
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...UXTON KING

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A Story of Graustark

By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

Truxton King, a millionaire's son, sets out in search of adventure. Where better could he look for stirring events than in faroff Graustark, where the age of chivalry yet survives in all its romantic opportunity; where rules Prince Robin, the most precocious boy monarch in the realm of fiction; where the reds of Europe plot his murder in mysterious underground retreats; where gallant Truxton King and brave "Uncle Jack" fight valiantly for the preservation of the prince and the love of beautiful princesses; where American pluck and manhood are pitted against foreign intriguers, and where honesty and courage are mightier than the sword? Read of Prince Robin, son of an American princess; of Olga Platanova, the girl with the dread mission; of Marlanx, the Iron Count; of John Tullis, the American bulwark of a foreign throne; of lovely Lorraine and of daredevil Truxton King, and then you will understand why an American lad is Prince of Graustark and an American author prince of story tellers.

CHAPTER I.

TRUXTON KING.

HE was a tall, rawboned, rangy young fellow with a face so tanned by wind and sun you had the impression that his skin would feel like leather if you could affect the impertinence to test it by the sense of touch. His clothes fitted him loosely and yet were graciously devoid of the bagginess which characterizes the appearance of extremely young men whose frames are not fully set and whose joints are still parading through the last stages of college development.

This tall young man in the panama hat and gray flannels was Truxton King, embryo globe trotter and searcher after the treasures of romance. Somewhere up near Central park, in one of the fashionable cross streets, was the home of his father and his father's father before him—a home which Truxton had not seen in two years or more. It is worthy of passing notice, and that is all, that his father was a manufacturer; more than that, he was something of a power in the financial world. His mother was not strictly a social queen in the great metropolis, but she was what we might safely call one of the first "ladies in waiting," which is quite good enough for the wife of a manufacturer, especially when one records that her husband was a manufacturer of steel. It is also a matter of no little consequence that Truxton's mother was more or less averse to the steel business as a heritage for her son. Be it understood here and now that she intended Truxton for the diplomatic service.

But neither Truxton's father, who wanted him to be a manufacturing Croesus, nor Truxton's mother, who expected him to become a social Solomon, appears to have taken the young man's private inclinations into consideration.

Young Mr. King believed in romance. He grew up with an ever increasing bump of imagination, contiguous to which, strange to relate, there was a properly developed bump of industry and application; hence it is not surprising that he was willing to go far afield in search of the things that seemed more or less worth while to a young gentleman who had suffered the ill fortune to be born in the nineteenth century instead of the seventeenth.

We come upon him at last—luckily for us we were not actually following him—after two years of wonderful but rather disillusioning adventure in mid Asia and all Africa. He had seen the ...ongo and the Euphrates, the Ganges ...nd the Nile, the Yangtsekiang and ...he Yenisei; he had climbed mountains in Abyssinia, in Siam, in Tibet and Afghanistan; he had shot big game in more than one jungle and had been shot at by small brown men in more than one forest, to say nothing of the little encounters he had had in most unoccidental towns and cities.

For twenty days he had traveled by caravan across the Persian uplands, through Herat and Meshhed and Bokhara, striking off with his guide alone toward the sea of Aral and the eastern shores of the Caspian, thence through the Ural foothills to the old Roman highway that led down into the sweet green valleys of a land he had thought of as nothing more than the creation of a harebrained fictionist.

Somewhere out in the shimmering east he had learned, to his honest amazement, that there was such a land as Graustark. At first he would not believe, but the English bank in Meshhed assured him that he would come to it if he traveled long enough and far enough into the north and west and if he were not afraid of the hardships that most men abhor. The dying spirit of romance flamed up in his heart. His blood grew quick again and eager. He would not go home until he had sought out this land of fair women and sweet tradition. And so he traversed the wild and dangerous Tartar roads for days and days, like the knights of Scheherazade in the times of old, and came at last to the gates of Edelweiss.

Not until he sat down to a rare dinner in the historic Hotel Regengetz was he able to realize that he was truly in that fabled, mythical land of Graustark, a quaint, grim little principality in the most secret pocket of the earth's great mantle. This was the land of his dreams, the land of his fancy. He had not even dared to hope that it actually existed.

And now it becomes my deplorable duty to divulge the fact that Truxton King, after two full days and nights in the city of Edelweiss, was quite ready to pass on to other fields, completely disillusioned in his own mind and not a little disgusted with himself for having gone to the trouble to visit the place.

Where were the beautiful women he had read about and dreamed of ever since he left Teheran? On his soul, he had not seen half a dozen women in Edelweiss who were more than passably fair to look upon. True, he had to admit, the people he had seen were of the lower and middle classes—the shopkeepers and the shopgirls, the hucksters and the fruit venders. What he wanted to know was this: What had become of the royalty and the nobility of Graustark? Where were the princes, the dukes and the

"I'LL GIVE YOU A HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR IT."

barons, to say nothing of the feminine concomitants to these excellent gentlemen?

One dingy little shop in the square interested him. It was directly opposite the Royal cafe, with American bar attached, and the contents of its grimy little windows presented a peculiarly fascinating interest to him. They were packed with weapons and firearms of ancient design. Once he ventured inside the little shop. Finding no attendant, he put aside his suddenly formed impulse to purchase a mighty broadsword.

On several occasions he had seen a grim, sharp featured old man in the doorway of the shop, but it was not until after he had missed the Thursday train that he made up his mind to accost him and to have the broadsword at any price. With this object in view, he inserted his tall frame into the narrow doorway, calling out lustily for attention.

"What is it?" demanded a sharp, angry voice at his elbow. He found himself looking into the wizened, parchment-like face of the little old man.

"That bread— Say, you speak English, don't you?"

"Certainly," snapped the old man. "Why shouldn't I? I can't afford an interpreter. You'll find plenty of English used here in Edelweiss since the Americans and British came. They won't learn our language, so we must learn theirs."

"What's the price of that old sword you have in the window?"

"Three hundred gavvos."

"What's that in dollars?"

"Four hundred and twenty. It is genuine, sir, and 300 years old. Old Prince Boris carried it. It's most rare."

"I'll give you a hundred dollars for it, Mr.—er"—he looked at the sign on the open door—"Mr. Spantz."

"I don't want your money. Good day."

Truxton King felt his chin in perplexity. "It's too much. I can't afford it," he said, disappointment in his eyes.

"I have modern blades of my own make, sir, much cheaper and quite as good," ventured the excellent Mr. Spantz.

"You make 'em?" in surprise.

The old man straightened his bent figure with sudden pride. "I am armorer to the crown, sir. My blades are used by the nobility—not by the army, I am happy to say."

"I say, Herr Spantz, or monsieur, I'd like to have a good long chat with you. What do you say to a mug of that excellent beer over in the cafe garden? Business seems to be a little dull. Can't you—er—lock up?"

Spantz looked at him keenly.

"May I ask what brings you to Edelweiss?" he asked abruptly.

"I don't mind telling you, Mr. Spantz, that I'm here because I'm somewhat of a fool. False hopes led me astray. I came here looking for romance—for adventure."

"I see," cackled Spantz, his eyes twinkling with mirth. "You thought you could capture wild and beautiful princesses here just as you pleased, eh? Let me tell you, young man, only one American—only one foreigner, in fact—has accomplished that miracle. Mr. Lorry came here ten years ago and won the fairest flower Graustark ever produced—the beautiful Yetive—but he was the only one."

"No. I'm not looking ... princesses. I've seen hundreds of 'em in all parts of the world."

"You should see Prince Robin," went on the armorer.

"I've heard of nothing but him, my good Mr. Spantz. He's seven years old, and he looks like his mother, and he's got a jeweled sword and all that sort of thing. I daresay he's a nice little chap. Got American blood in him, you see."

The old man retired to the rear of the shop and called out to some one upstairs. A woman's voice answered.

"My niece will keep shop, sir, while I am out," Spantz explained.

They paused near the door until the old man's niece appeared at the back of the shop. King's glance became more or less in the nature of a stare of amazement.

A young woman of the most astounding beauty, attired in the black and red of the Graustark middle classes, was slowly approaching from the shadowy recesses at the end of the shop. His heart enjoyed a lively thump. Truxton King, you may be sure, did not precede the old man into the street. He deliberately removed his hat and waited most politely for age to go before youth, in the meantime blandly gazing upon the face of this amazing niece.

Across the square, at one of the tables, the old man, over his huge mug of beer, became properly grateful. He was willing to repay King for his little attention by giving him a careful history of Graustark, past, present and future.

The old man was rambling on. "The young prince has lived most of his life in Washington and London and Paris, sir. He's only seven, sir. Of course you remember the dreadful accident that made him an orphan and put him on the throne with the three 'wise men of the east' as regents or governors—the train wreck near Brussels, sir. His mother, the glorious Princess Yetive, was killed and his father, Mr. Lorry, died the next day from his injuries. That, sir, was a most appalling blow to the people of Graustark. There never will be another pair like them, sir. God alone preserved the little prince. The collision was from the rear, a broken rail throwing a locomotive into the princess' coach. This providential escape of the young prince preserved the unbroken line of the present royal family."

"I say, Mr. Spantz, I don't believe I've told you that your niece is a most remarkably beau"—

"As I was saying, sir," interrupted Spantz so pointedly that Truxton flushed, "the little prince is the idol of all the people. Under the present regency he is obliged to reside in the principality until his fifteenth year, after which he may be permitted to travel abroad."

Spantz was eying him narrowly. "You do not appear interested in our royal family," he ventured coldly.

Truxton hastened to assure him that he was keenly interested. "Especially so now that I appreciate that the little prince is the last of his race."

"There are three regents, sir, in charge of the affairs of state—Count Halfont, the Duke of Perse and Baron Jasto Dangloss, who is minister of police. Count Halfont is a granduncle of the prince by marriage. The Duke of Perse is the father of the unhappy Countess Ingomede, the young and beautiful wife of the exiled Iron Count Marlanx. No doubt you've heard of him."

"I remember that he was banished from the principality."

"Quite true, sir. He was banished in 1901 and now resides on his estates in Austria. Three years ago in Budapest he was married to Ingomede, the daughter of the duke. Count Marlanx has great influence at the Austrian court. The Duke of Perse realized this when he compelled his daughter to accept him as her husband. The fair Ingomede is less than twenty-five years of age. The Iron Count is fully sixty-five."

"HE WAS BANISHED IN 1901."

"I'd like to see if she's really beautiful. I've seen but one pretty woman in this whole blamed town, your niece, Herr Spantz. I've looked 'em over pretty carefully too. She is exceedingly attract—"

"You will not find the beautiful women of Edelweiss in the streets, sir," snapped Spantz.

"Don't they ever go out shopping?"

"Hardly. The merchants, if you will but notice, carry their wares to the houses of the noble and the rich. But tomorrow the garrison at the fortress marches in review before the prince. If you should happen to be on the avenue near the castle gate at 12 o'clock you will see the beauty and chivalry of Graustark. The soldiers are not the only ones who are on parade." There was an unmistakable sneer in his tone.

"You don't care much for society, I'd say," observed Truxton, with a smile.

Spantz's eyes flamed for an instant and then subtly resumed their most ingratiating twinkle. "We cannot all be peacocks," he said quietly. "You will also see that the man who rides beside the prince's carriage wheel is an American, while Graustark nobles take less exalted places."

"An American, eh?"

"Yes. Have you not heard of John Tullis, the prince's friend? He, your countryman, is the real power behind our throne. On his deathbed the prince's father placed his son in this

A SLY, IMPULSIVE SMILE PLAYED ABOUT HER RED LIPS.

American's charge and begged him to stand by him through thick and thin until the lad is able to take care of himself. As if there were not loyal men in Graustark who might have done as much for their prince!"

King looked interested. "I see. The people, no doubt, resent this espionage. Is that it?"

Spantz gave him a withering look, as much as to say that he was a fool to ask such a question in a place so public. Without replying, he got to his feet.

"I must return. I have been away too long."

The American sank back in his chair. Suddenly he became conscious of a disquieting feeling that some one was looking at him intently from behind. He turned in his chair and found himself meeting the gaze of a ferocious looking, military appearing little man at a table near by. His waiter appeared at his elbow with the change.

"Who the devil is that old man at the table there?" demanded young Mr. King loudly.

The waiter assumed a look of extreme insolence. "That is Baron Dangloss, minister of police. Anything more, sir?"

"Yes. What's he looking so hard at me for? Does he think I'm a pickpocket?"

"You know as much as I, sir," was all that the waiter said in reply. King pocketed the coin he had intended for the fellow and deliberately left the place. As he sauntered across the little square his gaze suddenly shifted to a second story window above the gunshop.

The interesting young woman had cautiously pushed open one of the shutters and was peering down upon a trio of red coated guardsmen. Almost at the same instant her quick, eager gaze fell upon the tall American, now quite close to the horsemen. He saw her dark eyes expand as if with surprise. The next instant he caught his breath and almost stopped in his tracks.

A shy, impulsive smile played about her red lips for a second, lighting up the delicate face with a radiance that amazed him. Then the shutter was closed gently, quickly. He felt his ears burn as he abruptly turned away.

In the meantime Baron Dangloss was watching him covertly from the edge of the cafe garden across the square.

CHAPTER II.

A MEETING OF THE CABINET.

AT this time the principality of Graustark was in a most prosperous condition. Its affairs were under the control of an able ministry, headed by the venerable Count Halfont. The Duke of Perse, for years a resident of St. Petersburg and a financier of high standing, had returned to Edelweiss soon after the distressing death of the late Princess Yetive and her American husband, and to him was intrusted the treasury portfolio.

The financing of the great railroad project by which Edelweiss was to be connected with the Siberian line in the north fell to his lot at a time when no one else could have saved the little government from heavy losses or even bankruptcy.

The opening of this narrative finds the ministry preparing to float a new 5,000,000 gavvo issue of bonds for construction and equipment purposes. Agents of the government were ready to depart for London and Paris to take up the matter with the great banking houses. St. Petersburg and Berlin were not to be given the opportunity to gobble up these extremely fine securities. This seemingly extraordinary exclusion of Russian and German bidders was the result of vigorous objections raised by an utter outsider, the American, John Tullis, long time friend and companion of Grenfall Lorry, consort to the late princess.

Tullis was a strange man in many particulars. He was under forty years of age, but even at that rather immature time of life he had come to be recognized as a shrewd, successful financial power in his home city, New York. At the very zenith of his power he suddenly and with quixotic disregard for consequences gave up his own business and came to Graustark for residence, following a promise made to Grenfall Lorry when the latter lay dying in a little inn near Brussels.

They had been lifelong friends. Tullis jestingly called himself the little prince's "morganatic godfather." For two years he had been a constant resident of Graustark.

His wide awake, resourceful brain, attuned by nature to the difficulties of administration, lent itself capably to the solving of many knotty financial puzzles; the ministry was never loath to call on him for advice and seldom disposed to disregard it. An outsider, he never offered a suggestion or plan unasked. To this single qualification he owed much of the popularity and esteem in which he was held by the classes and the masses. Socially he was a great favorite. He enjoyed the freedom of the most exclusive homes in Edelweiss.

There was but one man connected with the government to whom the popularity and influence of John Tullis proved distasteful. That man was the Duke of Perse. On more than one occasion the cabinet had chosen to be guided by the sagacity of John Tullis in preference to following the lines laid down by the astute minister of finance. The decision to offer the new bond issue in London and Paris was due to the earnest, forceful argument of John Tullis—outside the cabinet chamber, to be sure. This was but one instance in which the plan of the treasurer was overridden. He resented the plain though delicate influence of the former Wall street man. Tullis had made it plain to the ministry that Graustark could not afford to place itself in debt to the Russians, into whose hands sooner or later the destinies of the railroad might be expected to fall. The wise men of Graustark saw his point without force of argument and voted down in the parliament the duke's proposition to place the loan in St. Petersburg and Berlin. For this particular act of trespass upon the duke's official preserves he won the hatred of the worthy treasurer and his no inconsiderable following among the deputies.

But John Tullis was not in Edelweiss for the purpose of meddling with state affairs. He was there because he elected to stand mentor to the son of his lifelong friend, even though that son was a prince of the blood and controlled by the will of three regents chosen by his own subjects.

To say that the tiny prince loved his big, broad shouldered, ruddy cheeked, adoring mentor would be putting it too gently; he idolized him. Tullis was father, mother and big brother to the little fellow in knickers.

One woman in Graustark was the source of never ending and constantly increasing interest to this stalwart companion to the prince. That woman was, alas, the wife of another man. Moreover, she was the daughter of the Duke of Perse.

The young and witty Countess of Marlanx came often to Edelweiss. She was a favorite at the castle, notwithstanding the unhealthy record of her ancient and discredited husband, the Iron Count. Tullis had not seen the count, but he had heard such tales of him that he could not but pity this glorious young creature who called him husband.

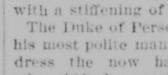
At present we are permitted to attend a meeting of the cabinet, which sits occasionally in solemn collectiveness just off the throne room within the tapestried walls of a dark little antechamber known to the outside world as the "room of wrangles." The question under discussion relates to the loan of 5,000,000 gavvos, before mentioned. At the head of the long table, perched upon an augmentary pile of lawbooks, surmounted by a little red cushion, sits the prince, almost lost in the huge old walnut chair of his forefathers.

The prince was a sturdy, curly haired lad, with big brown eyes and a lamentably noticeable scratch on his nose, acquired in less stately but more profitable pursuits. (It seems that he had peeled his nose while sliding to second base in a certain American game that he was teaching the juvenile aristocracy how to play.)

About the table sat the three regents and the other men high in the administration of affairs, among them General Braze of the army, Baron Pultz of the mines, Rosion of agriculture. The Duke of Perse was discussing the great loan question. The prince was watching his gaunt, saturnine face with more than usual interest.

"Of course it is not too late to rescind the order promulgated at our last sitting. There are five bankers in St. Petersburg who will finance the loan without delay. We need not delay the interminable length of time necessary to secure the attention and co-operation of bankers in France and England. It is all nonsense to say that Russia has sinister motives in the matter. We need the money before the winter opens. Why should ... England? Why France?"

For some unaccountable ... struck the table violently ... and directed his glare upon ... lished ... explosiv... caught ... by surp... gasped ... lips fell ... Then it m... occurred ... that the ... could be a... by no on... the pers... whom it w... plainly addr... He lifted his ... and piped ... shrilly and ... a fervor ... startled even ... intense Perse...



"BECAUSE UNCLE JACK SAID WE SHOULD."

"Because U... Jack said ... should, tha... why."

It goes without saying that the innocent rejoinder opened the way to acrid discussion of John Tullis, that gentleman's ears burned in response to the sarcastic comments of the Duke of Perse and Baron Pultz they probably tingled pleasantly as the result of the stout defense put up by Halfont, Dangloss and others.

The duke's impassioned plea was of no avail. His confreres saw the wisdom of keeping Russia's greedy hand out of the country's affairs—at least for the present—and reiterated their decision to seek the loans in England and France. The question, therefore, would not be taken to parliament for reconsideration. The duke sat down, pale in defeat; his heart was more bitter than ever against the shrewd American who had induced all these men to see through his eyes.

At this juncture the prince, gathering from the manner of his ministers that the question was settled to his liking, leaned forward and announced to his uncle, the premier:

"I'm tired, Uncle Caspar. How much longer is it?"

Count Halfont coughed. "Ahem! Just a few minutes, your highness. Pray be patient—er—my little man."

Prince Bobby flushed. He always knew that he was being patronized when any one addressed him as "my little man."

"I have an engagement," he said, with a stiffening of his back.

The Duke of Perse smiled grimly. In his most polite manner he arose to address the now harassed princeling, who shifted uneasily on the pile of lawbooks.

"May your most humble subject presume to inquire into the nature of your highness' engagement?"

"You may, your grace," said the prince.

The duke waited. A smile crept into the eyes of the others. "Well, what is the engagement?"

"I had a date to ride with Uncle Jack at 11 and to review the troops."

Count Halfont interposed good humoredly: "There is nothing more to come before us today, your grace, so I fancy we may as well close the meeting. To my mind it is rather a silly custom which compels us to keep the prince with us—er—after the opening of the session. Of course, your highness, we don't mean to say that you are not interested in our grave deliberations."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE GRANGE IN NEW YORK.

Over Ninety Thousand Members Enrolled—Influential in Legislation.

The influence of the grange in New York state was never greater. Ten new halls have been dedicated this year, one costing over $15,000. The grange is demanding cleaner fairs, and the fair associations are recognizing the influence of the grange. A grange hall has been erected as part of one of the new buildings at the state fair grounds. Addresses are given here on one day of the fair.

As to co-operation, there is no state organization for that purpose, but fully half a million dollars is reported in co-operative trade for the past year. Patrons' fire relief associations carry $100,000,000 insurance at a saving of two-thirds the cost of the old line companies. The grange is recognized as an important factor in legislation, particularly in road legislation. The grange has been influential in securing the passage of laws dividing the burden of construction of highways so that the poorer inland towns are relieved largely of the cost of the same. The low assessed value towns receive more aid from the state than towns of a higher assessed value. About 2,000 miles of macadam highways have been constructed, and the state is to construct about 3,500 miles of state roads. There are altogether about 16,500 miles of improved roads in the state. It costs about $7,000,000 a year to maintain the roads. An amendment to the state oleo law was enacted at the last session of the legislature whereby oleo must be sold in unbroken packages of not to exceed five pounds, properly marked, wrapped and sealed. Before this law was passed fully 90 per cent of oleo sold was sold as butter.

The grange has created a new interest in agricultural education, and the college of agriculture at Cornell is crowded to its fullest capacity. The agricultural college, experiment station and the department of agriculture are all working harmoniously together with the grange as the four great factors in building up the agriculture of the state.

There are now over 90,000 members in the grange of the Empire State.

...CE FOR THE SOUTH POLE

...etween England and Amer-...at Is Expected to Arouse the ...ting Blood of the world.

...y James A. Edgerton.

...south pole may as well ...n and be discovered. The ...cans and English are after ...l when both branches of the ...o-Saxon race start out to do ...ng there is nothing more to ... As Captain Robert F. Scott, ...eader of the prospective Brit... expedition, expressed it, he ... stay two years if he does not ...cover the Pole in one, will stay ...ee years if he does not discover ... in two, and added, "In fact, ... shall jolly well stop there till ...e thing is done."

As for the American expedition ...s commanding spirit will be Robert E. Peary, even thought he is not to accompany it in person. It is Peary who plans it, Peary who turned over to it the $10,000 given him in New York, Peary who donates to it the use of the Roosevelt and Peary's companions in the discovery of the north pole who will man the expedition. Since Peary tried for the other end of the world for twenty-three years, it is unnecessary to say that the exploring party organized by him and animated by his spirit will also "jolly well stop there till the thing is done."

There have been few finer examples than that furnished by Commander Peary in this entire affair. His correspondence with Captain Scott to determine if an American expedition would be acceptable to the British, who through the Shackleton and other explorations had established a prior claim in the antarctic field, revealed the instincts of the sportsman and an honorable regard for the feelings of others. Peary's donation of his $10,000 gift and of the Roosevelt had a dramatic touch and exhibited unselfishness. This same unselfishness was displayed by his voluntary relinquishment of the honor of leading the expedition.

Those of us who criticised Mr. Peary for his attacks on Dr. Cook should now be the more ready to render tribute to the true discoverer of the north pole. While personally not for long deceived by the Cook claims, I, like the majority of other newspaper men who wrote on the subject, regarded Peary's strictures on his rival as ungenerous and in bad taste. Subsequent events have to some extent justified him, or at least have shown his provocation. When one has worked twenty-three years for a certain thing and at last has attained it only to have some purveyor of fiction beat him to the cable office and claim the laurels—well, who wouldn't yell "stop thief?"

The last heard of Dr. Cook he was in South America, but he was not looking for the south pole. He has doubtless had enough of the polar proposition to last him the rest of his natural life. The doctor seems to be yearning for obscurity. Why not let him have it?

It is now Peary's turn. The House of Representatives may not be willing to make him a rear admiral, but why should that disturb him? There are platoons of rear admirals, but only one pole discoverer. Who knows the names of six of our estimable rear admirals? Yet who in the circle of the nations has not heard of Peary? Some of these holders of toy titles and gilt shoulder straps get an inflated notion of such things. In the big world of real men and women what do they count for? What have they to do with the ages? So long as history lasts Peary's fame will last. What could a rear admiral's title add to him?

Captain Robert A. Bartlett, who commanded the Roosevelt on its trip to the arctic and went nearer the north pole than any white man except Peary, has already resigned a good job to take his old station in his trip to the other end of the world. Before he had sent in his resignation his possible connection with the antarctic expedition was discussed with Commander Peary.

"Will Bartlett go?" somebody asked.

Peary paused in open mouthed astonishment. "Will Bartlett go?" he repeated musingly, as if to make sure that he had heard aright. "Bartlett will go. Nothing but a ball and chain and the bars of a state or federal prison could possibly keep Bartlett from going."

Some of the pictures of Captain Bartlett look almost human, but there are others that have a positively terrifying aspect. I recall one in particular in which he has a pipe in his mouth that would cause a stampede of polar bears. If he looked like that at his Eskimo dog team it is no wonder that the Peary party made quick time to the pole. The dogs would cover thirty or forty miles a day merely to get away.

The English-American race to the south pole will be a sporting event that will stir the world's blood. The two expeditions will start at opposite sides of the pole at practically the same time. Captain Scott will traverse the route already covered by Lieutenant Shackleton. The Peary party will go in from Weddell sea over a course uncharted and unknown. The English expedition will have motors, Siberian ponies and dogs. The Americans will depend on dogs alone. While the rivalry is to be entirely friendly, it will nevertheless be keen and should arouse the sporting blood of the two nations as not even the yacht races, the Derbies, the tennis and polo matches and other international contests have done.

It is not at all impossible that the betting fraternity will get into the game and big stakes be placed on the event. Commander Peary suggests that one exploring party might get to the pole only twenty-four hours ahead of the other, which would be a closer race than that to the cable lines when Dr. Cook broke out of the north only a week ahead of himself. There will be no Cook finish to this affair, however. The example of the Brooklyn explorer will prevent others from claiming to have discovered any pole whatsoever without sworn affidavits, diagrams and proofs that would convince the now skeptical University of Copenhagen. It will be impossible, however, for the discoverer of the south pole to "bring on his Eskimos," for the reason that no human beings live on the antarctic continent.

The probability is that the south pole is on a plateau 10,000 feet in elevation and that both exploring parties will have an all land routes. Shackleton found land all the way in his journey and when he reached his farthest south at 111 miles from the goal said that powerful fieldglasses revealed a continuing plateau as far as he could see. His elevation was then about 10,000 feet. Because of the altitude and for the reason that there is no sea water to modify the temperature the area surrounding the south pole is colder than that encountered by arctic explorers. Mountains and glaciers also make going in the antarctic difficult. For all that, the discovery of the south pole should be less difficult than was that of the northern end of the world. There are no open leads and no drifting ice floes, two of the obstacles that have defeated so many arctic explorers in their efforts to reach the north pole.

The route to be followed by the American party leading in from Weddell sea is also thought to be over the land, though next to nothing is actually known concerning it. A coast line has been discovered, and this is supposed to be the shore of the antarctic continent. It may, however, be only a shell, with open sea beyond it. Again, it may lead to high and practically inaccessible mountain ranges. This uncertainty as to what the Americans may encounter would put the odds in favor of the British, since they will follow for most of the distance the course already traversed by Lieutenant Shackleton, just as Shackelton in turn kept close to the track made by Captain Scott in his first expedition of 1901-4.

The Englishmen will go in from New Zealand and the Americans from Punta Arenas, on the southern extremity of South America. The start in each case will be made next summer. The seasons are in the southern hemisphere the exact reverse of ours, Christmas occurring in midsummer there and the 4th of July in midwinter. It is designed to go into winter quarters in 1911 and make the actual polar dashes during the spring and summer 1911-12. If successful the expeditions will then start home early in 1912. It is barely possible that news may be heard of one or both ventures before either reaches a cable station, as the British intend to take wireless apparatus and to establish wireless stations at their two bases, which will be approximately 500 miles apart. It is not impossible that these wireless stations could be utilized for communication with the outside world, although the distance will be very great.

Captain Robert Falson Scott, the leader of the British expedition was born in 1868 and has been in the navy since 1882. He served in various ships, becoming successively lieutenant, commander and captain, which last rank he has held since 1904. His first anarctic expedition started in from Port Lyttleton, New Zealand, which will be the base of the new venture. Near the eightieth parallel a high ice barrier was found, but a long shift was made, a pass discovered, and an approach was pushed toward the pole, which stopped a few hundred miles short of the record made by Lieutenant Shackleton last year. It is not without interest that Shackleton gained his first anarctic experience as a member of this first Scott expedition. It is hardly probable that he will accompany the next one, as he is now busy writing a book, but either next summer or later may lead an expedition of his own. He will shortly visit America, where he is to be signally honored.

Lieutenant Shackleton's account of the list days of his journey is thrilling, and as it describes conditions which will be met by the two expeditions now forming I subjoin a few extracts.

"The blizzard had done its work, however, and we recognized that we had just about reached our limit. We got up at 2 a. m. and at 4 a. m. were away for a final march south, taking with us nothing but food, instruments and the queen's flag, with a bamboo rod for a staff.

Half running, half walking, we made that last march, and at 9 a. m. in latitude 88 degrees 23 minutes we hoisted the union jack, we could do no more, for to go farther meant abandoning all hope of getting back to our depots.

The pole, though only ninety-seven geographical miles away (111 statute miles), was impossible for us to attain. Before us stretched the same white plain over which we had traveled for many days. Our powerful Goertz glasses showed no signs of land, and we could safely assume that the geographical south pole was situated on this immense plateau, between 10,000 and 11,000 feet above sea level and certainly the coldest and one of the most stormy parts of the world. We took a photograph of the party, with the queen's flag blowing out in the wind that cut us to the bone, took possession of the plateau on behalf of his majesty and immediately began the march back to our camp, our faces once more turned north."

The leader of the American expedition will probably not be announced for some time. The most likely men for the post are Borup and McMillan, both of whom accompanied Peary in his north pole dash. Whoever is in command, Robert E. Peary will be the actual head. Under his guidance and inspiration we have a right to hope that, despite the handicaps against the Americans, they will win the race and that the first flag raised at the south pole, as at the north, will be the stars and scripes.

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...L. SINCELL, EDITOR.

...HURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1910.

CHEERLESS HOMES.

The "young man of today" is so often viewed with alarm and regarded with solicitude that moral homilies about him have lost their force. Somebody is always saving him in a new way until he grows rather tired of being saved.

Here, however, is a bit of true gospel that will appeal to him—and it may likewise appeal to his parents. "The homeless home," says a Cleveland minister, "is the greatest danger to the young man of today. An unsympathetic home has more peril in it than the saloon, the gambling den or the street. The home should be a home in the truest sense of the word, and not a mere place to eat and sleep."

The danger is negative, of course, but it drives the young man to positive evils. He wants comfort and sympathy, and if he doesn't get them where he lives he will go elsewhere. The home is a place to live in. Comfortable chairs and couches, fireplaces that are used and furnaces that work, plenty of lights wherever lights are needed, warm rugs and walls tastefully tinted and hung with good pictures, good meals and adequate provision for casual lunches, music, sunlight and a general atmosphere of cheerfulness, sympathy and tolerance; these are the things that make a home real to the much discussed young man. What though he does muss things up and leave footprints on the floor and on odor of tobacco in the parlor? There are things more desirable than perfect order and model housekeeping.

MARYLAND AND THE INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

Senator Gorman's opposition to the income tax, expressed in his speech at Annapolis last night, is in direct opposition to the promises of his party as expressed in its national platform. We believe it is also in conflict with the views of the rank and file of the Democrats of the country.

The reasons for giving the National Government the right to impose the tax have been repeatedly summarized. Senator Brown, of Nebraska, in a speech in the Senate recently, thus reiterated them:

First, because it restores to the Government the right to exercise a power possessed and exercised at various times for more than a hundred years.

Second, because it confers a power now enjoyed by every other sovereign nation in the world.

Third, because in times of peace it may become necessary to the general welfare.

Fourth, because in a national emergency it may become necessary to the life of the nation.

Mr. Gorman's idea that the State can levy an income tax and his belief that "few men of wealth will try to evade it"—if he is speaking seriously—are difficult to reconcile with assumption of knowledge that justifies one in debating the proposition. Imposition of an income tax by a State is not a new thing. We believe one has been in existence in Virginia since 1843, being perfectly harmless all the time. North Carolina has had an income tax in one form or another since 1849. We have no recent report of the amount collected, but in 1902 it amounted to $18.27. Possibly since that time the yield has been nothing. South Carolina has fared a little better, as with herculean effort it succeeded in 1907 in gathering in $36,000—a pitiful sum in comparison with the general property tax.

It will thus be seen that effort on the part of the States to levy an income tax has been a total failure. The best opinion is that the tax cannot be collected by the State. Attempts to do so will either fail, as they have done heretofore, or they will drive capital from the State which imposes the tax to one that doesn't.

It is a question of time when the people will demand that an income tax be levied in the only way it can be levied—by the National Government; that this proper means of making the rich pay their fair share of the tax necessary to support the government be resorted to. In these days when the tension between classes is growing tighter and tighter, he is a friend neither to State nor to nation who stands in the way of the effort to equalize the burden which now falls all too heavily upon the shoulders of the poor. —Baltimore News.

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JUDGMENT REVERSED. CAUSE REMANDED.

Mr. Morgart Again Wins in the Court of Appeals.

The case of William A. Morgart vs. Thomas F. Smouse, being No. 36 on the docket on the Court of Appeals, was on Friday decided by Judge Bruke, reversing the judgment in the court below and remanding the case. This is the second time the case has been heard before the Court of Appeals, Mr. Morgart winning each time.

This suit as originally tried was before Judges Henderson and Keedy, sitting as a law court. Mr. Smouse sued to recover thirty thousend dollars from Mr. Morgart, alleging that they were partners in the sale of some valuable coal and timber land in Garrett county, and further alleging that the profits were sixty thousand dollars, from the sale. The court sitting as a law court gave Mr. Smouse a judgment for $9,001.

Mr. Morgart appealed the case and the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment below, one of the reasons being that the case should have been tried in a court of equity.

Mr. Smouse next brought suit in a court of equity and the case was heard before Judge Keedy, who rendered a verdict for the same same amount as first obtained, $9,001.

Mr. Morgart again appealed with the result that the judgment below is again reversed and the cause remanded.

While the full text of the decision has not arrived it is understood that one of the reasons for the reversal of the case as given is that Mr. Morgart was not allowed anything for his time and the use of his money, the cost of which fall upon Mr. Smouse will be about $1,000.

Ex-Judge Ferdinand Williams and DeWarren H. Reynolds represented Mr. Morgart and Thomas J. Peddicord and D. J. Blackiston Mr. Smouse.

WRONG VIEWS OF THE CENSUS

No Harm Can Come to Any Person Who Answers the Questions.

Letters from the census supervisors to the United States Census Bureau show the erroneous apprehension of a considerable element of the population that their answers to the enumerators' questions in the next census, beginning April 15, this year, will cause increased taxation, legal entanglements, or injurious consequences to their persons and property.

In order to quiet such unfounded fears, which would, unless removed, materially affect the accuracy of the census, the bureau has prepared an official statement relative to the decennial census, it origin, purpose, and uses.

This statement should furnish complete assurance to those concerned that information given the enumerators is held by the Census Bureau in the strictest confidence with reference to the identity of the informants, as required by the policy of the bureau and commanded by the law of the United States.

The bureau earnestly hopes that clergymen, priests, physicians, schoolteachers, employers and other public-spirited citizens who come in contact with large numbers of people, will cooperate with the bureau by telling persons who are believed to entertain erroneous opinions of the census the real facts and urging them to give full replies to the enumerators. Teachers are particularly requested to speak of the census to the school children and ask them to tell their parents about it.

The statement issued by the bureau explains that the Constitution requires a census of the population to be taken every ten years in order to reapportion state representation in the National House of Representatives. It is the means also to ascertain the increase in the population, agriculture, industries and resources of the nation since the last census.

It is emphatically declared, by the statement, that the information sought from the people of the United States is used solely for general statistical purposes. It will neither be published nor used in any other way to disclose facts regarding any individual or enterprise. The census, it goes on to say, is not, never has been and cannot be employed to obtain information that can be used in any way in the assessment of property for purposes of taxation or the collection of taxes, either national, state or local; or for deportation proceedings, extradition measures, army or navy conscription, internal revenue investigations, compulsory school attendance, child-labor law prosecutions, quarantine regulations, or in any way to affect the life, liberty or property of any person.

It points out that replies to the enumerators are and must be held by the Census Bureau in strict and absolute confidence. All the bureau officials, supervisors, supervisors' clerks, enumerators and interpreters, before entering upon their duties, are obliged to take a solemn oath not to disclose any information they may obtain, except to the Census Bureau, and a violation of the United States law in regard to this oath means a $1,000 fine or imprisonment for two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

HE GOT HIS'N

Henry Jackson, Colored, Sentenced to Two Months at the Cut.

Last Sunday Henry Jackson, a roving negro who "summers" in Oakland and "winters" in Washington, got into trouble with "Bill" Haskell on Oak street near the M. E. church, when a "cussin" match was indulged in by these two individuals.

Monday morning a warrant was taken out for the arrest of the parties but before it could be served Mistoh Jackson got himself into further trouble by assaulting one of Jim Denmark's children at Catonsville and attempting to throw it into the creek.

In the meantime officers were in search of Jackson and finally located him at Denmark's home trying to "compromise the case," as he styled it, with Mrs. Denmark. As soon as the officer appeared Jackson made a break and ran toward Broderick's lake, but he was not acquainted with the fact that a wire fence with fierce barbs was strung across his path and into this he piled pell mell. Before he could extricate himself Deputy Sheriff Shartzer was upon him and he meekly accompanied the officer to jail. Yesterday morning he was given a hearing before Justice Teats who imposed a sentence of two months in the House of Correction.

Jackson made the mistake of his life by coming to Oakland too early in the "summer."

Haskell was also gathered in by the officer and he was also given a hearing and will spend the next week as the guest of Garrett county for the part he took in Sunday's disturbance. He was born and raised in Oakland and for the past twelve years or more he has been living at Tunnelton where he works in the mines one month and drinks bad whiskey the other eleven months of the year.

Timothy & Clover.

We are now taking orders for timothy and clover seed. See samples and prices.
Davis' Cash Hardware.

To Change Forest Fire Law.

A bill just introduced in the State Legislature by Senator Biddison makes some needed changes in the present forest fire law that should prove very beneficial. The proposed law divides the expense of extinguisning forest fires equally between the county and the state. Under the present law the county has to pay the entire expense of extinguishing forest fires, and then has the power to collect the costs from the landowners on whose account the money was expended. This means that the landowner who sufiers most from forest fires must not only sustain the loss, but pay the largest share of the expense of putting out the fire for which he is probably in no way responsible.

This bill in addition gives the forest wardens the power to arrest in case of detected violations of the forest laws, and also gives them the power to summon help to extinguish forest fires. The bill should have the support of all woodland owners.

There are 2,000,000 acres of woodland in the State from which was cut in 1908 nearly $5,000,000 worth of material. The principal cut was lumber amounting to 225,000,000 board feet, but included also an immense quantities of piling, mine props, cordwood, poles, railroad ties, pulpwood, lath and shingles. This took more than three times the growth of the forests for that year and points to but one thing, that we are using our forests much faster than they are growing. We use six times as much wood per capita as Germany, nine times as much as Franse, and sixteen times as much as Great Britain.

There are 73,168 acres of wooded area in Washington county, which is 20 per cent. of the acreage of the county. Garrett county, which leads in timber, has 64 per cent. of its acreage in forests, while Charles county has 11 per cent. and Frederick county has 12 per cent. The latter counties having less timber than any other county in the State.

Mr. Jacob Hershberger, of near Swanton, who has brought himself some local notoriety as a weather prognosticator, was in Oakland last Saturday trying to create a mental disturbance among his acquaintances and friends who thought the winter was about over, by predicting storms, blizzards, rains and snows, the latter to the number of ten, before spring will consent to smile upon us. When asked if these ten snows include the robin, blackbird, service, wild goose, tame duck and wild duck snows, Mr. Hershberger answered in the affirmative, and added that the maple sugar crop would be a hummer. We hope the latter prediction will be fulfilled, and as to the former we trust that Mr. Hershberger will lose every vestige of his notoriety as a truthful weather prophet.

$2.48

Is the price we are offering the Western Washing Machine for; it has tub rack and is well made throughout; special bargain.
Davis' Cash Hardware.

Subscribe for The Republican.

TWO RAILROAD WRECKS

Occurred In and Near Oakland Last Friday Morning.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had considerable difficulty last Friday morning to keep its trains moving on anything like schedule time, owing to two wrecks which occurred during the early hours of the day in and near Oakland.

The first accident was caused by the undergearing of a freight car coming down which derailed the car near the Frantz Hotel. It bumped along over the ties until the Second street crossing was reached and there the train was stopped after doing considerable damage to the ties of the track and holding up traffic for an hour or more.

The second wreck occurred near the old Charles Shaffer farm one mile west of town, where five empty steel coal cars were derailed, two of them turning turtle and piling down the embankment. The wrecking crew was called into service and the obstruction was cleared away in about three hours after the wreck occurred.

Trains both east and west were forced to use the eastbound track while the obstruction remained on the roadbed, thus impeding traffic and delaying both passenger and freight trains.

$10,000.00 To Loan.

We have $10,000.00 to loan on first mortgage on real estate in amounts to suit borrower.
4t. RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Attys.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Held By St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Sunday School.

Last Sabbath morning a service was conducted at St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church by the Sunday school in memory of Bernard Geissman, whose death removed from the school one of its most faithful members. Resolutions of condolence were adopted, after which Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the church, in a few remarks paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased, extolling his virtues, his love of the church, his home and friends.

The resolutions adopted by the school are as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in the ministration of His inscrutible will, to permit the Angel of Death to enter the portals of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Sunday school of Oakland, and to bear away to Heaven the soul of Bernard Geissman, one of our beloved companions and scholars, whose devotion to the best interests of the school was a marked trait of his character; and

WHEREAS, This Sunday school has lost a member who will be sadly missed by reason of his fidelity to duty and th cheerful Christian devotion constantly shown by him in the upbuilding of this branch of Christ's kingdom on earth; therefore, be it

Resolved, By St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Sunday school of Oakland, that in the death of Bernard Geissman this organization has suffered a great loss, but we bow in humble submission to Divine will, knowing that our loss is his eternal gain; and be it

Resolved, That the life and character of our departed friend and companion was an example to others, and rightly showed forth the virtues of Christian love, devotion to church, family and home; and be it

Resolved, That while we mourn his loss and offer this tribute of love to his memory, we pray the blessing of God upon his parents and friends, uniting with them in a lively hope of meeting him again at the throne in Heaven; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this school, a copy delivered to his family, and published in the papers of the town.

E. J. FRINGER,
MRS. LORADITCH,
Committee

Rotoscilo.

Have you seen the Ro'oscilo? What is it? Call at
Davis' Cash Hardware.

RULE ABOUT STAMPED ENVELOPE

Postal Bills Prohibits Printing Names and Addresses of Business Houses.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, Washington, has decided to include in the appropriation bill about to be reported a provision prohibiting the Postoffice Department from furnishing stamped envelopes containing the names and addresses of the business houses to which they are supplied.

Heretofore, for a slight additional cost, it has been possible for business firms to obtain stamped envelopes from the Department which bore in the left hand corner the printed name and address of the firm. These envelopes were especially in favor with banking firms. For a number of years various printers and publishers throughout the country have been protesting against the Postoffice Department's invasion of the printing field. At the expiration of the Government's present contract with a Dayton, O., printing firm, the Postoffice Committee would have the practice discontinued. Hereafter the Department will be allowed to supply only the words, "Return in —— days to."

The Department has made little or no profit on the printing of envelopes, the practice having been employed mainly for the convenience of the large houses who purchase envelopes in thousand lots.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany County.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT Interest Paid on all Sav Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good tin you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to th and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all t tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and rece a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE B. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

Two Ranges in One

An interchangeable gas, coal and wood range. You can cook and bake, using gas and coal at the same time. A gas range that can be changed to coal or wood in three seconds. Now on exhibition at.
Davis' Cash Hardware.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Subscribe for the Republican.

Absolutely Pure

Grapes—
delicious, healthful—give the most valuable ingredient, the active principle, to

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Insures wholesome and delicious food for every day in every home

NO ALUM

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	*$ 50,000*
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	*40,000*

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — *Gilmor S. Hamill*
John M. Davis — *George W. Legge*
John T. Mitchell — *William R. Stull*
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Austin Brown, who visited Pittsburg last week on business, returned to Oakland Friday evening.

Mr. A. T. Fraley, of Newell, W. Va., spent last Friday in Oakland with his brother, Mr. G. A. Fraley.

Money to loan on unincumbered Garrett county real estate. Fred. A. Thayer. 52-3t

Mr. Stuart F. Hamill returned to Oakland Tuesday from a brief visit to Johnstown and Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. J. B. Cheuvront, superintendent of the Northern Natural Gas Company, was in Terra Alta Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Offutt returned to Oakland Tuesday morning from a month's visit to Mrs Offutt's parents in Chicago.

Senator Speicher and Assemblyman Bolden, after spending the week end with their families, returned to Annapolis Monday morning.

Dr. W. W. Davis, of Mountain Lake Park, was in town Monday for an hour or two on business, leaving on train No. 55 for Clarksburg, W. Va.

WANTED—Your Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting. S. Lawton & Sons.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeek, who has been visiting in Baltimore and New York, returned to Uplands near Deer on train No. 3 Sunday morning.

In Cumberland last Tuesday a marriage license was issued to Arthur Winfield Allen, Friendsville, Md., and Beulah Leona Wilson, Byes, W. Va.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Born range, in use less than two years; good as new; complete hot water attachment that can be used with or without running water. Jas. L. Pollock. 1-3t

Hon. Philip Willett, who recently returned from a lecture tour of the central west, and Mr. W. C. Winchell, who has been ill at his home at Mountain Lake Park for two weeks, were in Oakland yesterday.

Mr. Hurley U. Miller, residing seven miles south of Oakland, will sell at public auction at his farm on Thursday, March 17th, beginning at one o'clock, a large lot of personal property, including live stock and farm machinery.

George Weber, of Oakland, who has been here for a couple of weeks, looking after the interests of the store of H. Weber & Sons, florists, has been quite sick for several days, but is now somewhat better.—Fairmont Times.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — **THE** — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Mr. John Ault left Oakland Sunday afternoon for Pittsburg where he has taken a contract for the erection of a flat and will return to Oakland upon the completion of his contract and be ready for work here when the weather conditions warrant.

Try one of our Long Life Batteries on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rasche returned to their home in Oakland Saturday night, the latter from a visit of two weeks to relatives in Uniontown and the former after an absence of three or four days which was spent in Pittsburg, to which city he was accompanied by Mrs. Rasche from Uniontown.

Lieut. E. S. West, who has so delightfully entertained the members of the Knights of Pythias at previous meetings of that organization with his illustrated lectures on the far east, will continue the series at the meeting of the Lodge Friday evening when he will lecture on Japan, using a large number of pictures.

Mr. S. T. Jones, cashier of the Garrett National Bank, of Oakland, Md., will deliver an address on Friday afternoon, March 5th, at 1:45 o'clock, before the pupils of the Piedmont High School in the assembly room of that building. Mr. Jones is one of the strongest business men of Western Maryland and his address will be along business lines.—Piedmont Herald.

By the securing of a contract from the United States Express company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, commencing Tuesday, will run a solid express train between New York and St. Louis. The eastbound train will be known as No. 48, the westbound, No. 49. The train will carry no passengers. It is due here at 8.05 a. m., going west, and at 4.25 going east.

A new counterfeit $1 silver certificate has been discovered by the secret service and Chief Wilkie has issued a circular in which the counterfeit is described as of "the series of 1899, check letter B, face plate number 4810; back plate number 2844 or 2344; W. T. Vernon, registrar of the treasury; Chas. Treat, treasurer of the United States, and containing portraits of Lincoln and Grant."

Sixteen couples enjoyed the bounteous hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Mahlon C. Hinebaugh, who entertained at their residence in Oakland Tuesday evening. Progressive flinch, which has been one of the most attractive forms of entertainment this winter, was greatly enjoyed by those present. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, carnations, sweet peas. The refreshments were the acme of culinary art.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

The plans and specifications for Mr. N. U. Bond's residence, to be erected here this summer, have been completed and he expects to award the contract to a builder this week. The regret has been expressed that Mr. Bond's home will be out in the county instead of being located within the corporate limits of Oakland. All are very much pleased, however, that he will remain a resident of Garrett county and that his place of habitation will be in this neighborhood.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court in the boundary line case between Maryland and West Virginia has been decided favorably to the latter state, the newspapers of Preston county have been congratulating the people of that section of the national domain. None will have to come over into Maryland, they proclaim, and they therefore will remain loyal subjects of Czar Stephen B. Elkins. From near Cranesville the report has come to Oakland that a resident of that section declared that should the Court decide the boundary line case favorable to this State he intended to move away as he always understood that Maryland was an unhealthy State to live in. Why, bless your soul, neighbor, Maryland is an unhealthy State to live in—for some people, but not the law abiding ind or those who conduct themselves in a respectable manner.

Subscribe for The Republican.

JAIL BREAKERS CAUGHT.

One of the Three Men Who Escaped From Parsons Jail Captured.

Last Sunday afternoon Sheriff Shartzer received a telephone message from the Sheriff at Parsons to be on the lookout for three men who escaped from the jail at that place Friday night, giving a description of the escaped prisoners with the further information that they were headed in the direction of Oakland; that they were bad characters and would resort to violence if necessary to keep their liberty.

The officer immediately went to work on the case and after telephoning to a number of people residing along the road leading from Parsons to Oakland, the men were recognized by the description given as being the same parties who stopped at a farmhouse south of town Sunday and got their suppers, leaving immediately in the direction of Oakland.

With this information the Sheriff and his deputy drove out the road toward George Shartzer's residence and near there saw one of the men hiding behind a tree along the roadside. He was placed under arrest. While the officers were engaged in this they were attracted by a noise in the woods and judged that the two companions of their prisoner were making their escape, which turned out to be true, neither of them being apprehended.

The prisoner captured by Sheriff Shartzer was Lloyd Valley, a young man who was confined to the Parsons jail charged with house breaking and "bootlegging" whiskey. His companions were Siden Martin, charged with robbing a jewelry store, and Earl Cook, charged with breaking into a car on the Western Maryland Railroad near Parsons. Valley was taken from Oakland to Parsons by the sheriff of the West Virginia county Monday.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 a. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.
G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

BABTIST.

Ferndale—Preaching at 7:30 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Union revival services will begin at Elder Hill Monday, March 7th.
Everybody invited.
C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.
P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

John H. Shaw and Bessie Elizabeth Harding, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Walker Leroy Gray and Myrtle May O'Neil, both of Roseby's Rock, W. Va.

Okey Blaine Tenney, of Century, W. Va., and Trottye Ward, of Volga, W. Va.

Benjamin F. Harvey, of Philippi, W. Va., and Velina Skidmore, of Randolph county, W. Va.

William Waddell and Margaret Annan, both of Newburg, W. Va.

Charles Russell Durst, of New Germany, and Myrtle Fitzwater, of Swanton.

Charles William Warnick and Sarah M. DeWitt, both of near Bloomington.

Frederick LeBleu, of Buckhannon, W. Va., and Maud Flowers, of Alexander, W. Va.

Joseph Bailey Poole and Alma Hunt, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Will Forest Shields and Sadie R. Winters, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Joseph Francis Sharpless and Almeda Stewart, both of Garrett county.

Mr. D. H. Shank, who has been superintendent of the Kendall Lumber Company for several years, has resigned his position which took effect Monday of this week. Mr. Shank is succeeded as superintendent by Mr. E. E. Ferrier, formerly of Friendsville, who has for some time been engaged with a lumbering concern in Virginia. Next week Mr. Shank expects to leave for Boone county, West Va., and engage in the stave manufacturing business with Mr. Henry Krug, formerly of this county. Mr. Shank's family will remain in Oakland as residents.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

SPRING IS COMING

So Let Us Supply Your Needs In The Way Of

PLOWS,
Single and Double Shovel,
Hillside and Level Land,
Wood and Steel Beam.
SULKY PLOWS,
MANURE SPREADERS,
HARROWS,
Disc, Wheel, Drag, Leyer,
Wood Frame and Springtooth.
CULTIVATORS,
CORN PLANTERS,
Hand and Horse Power.
GRAIN DRILLS,
CREAM SEPARATORS,
MOWERS,
BINDERS,
RAKES,
VEHICLES,
BUGGIES,
SURREYS,
RUNABOUTS,
WAGONS,
HARNESS,
ROOFING,
1, 2 and 3-ply Tar,
Amazon and Carey's.
FERTILIZERS,
For All Crops.

Write or call on us personally and we will be glad to show and give you our best price on any of the above articles.
Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

Business Appointments

By telephone—make definite appointments, prepare a "keepable" program for the day and thus triple the amount of your time and profits.

The Bell Telephone line leads you directly and instantly before the man you wish to meet. He prefers telephone appointments, and he too has a day's work to plan.

Use the Bell

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

C. T. DODGE, District Manager,
Cumberland, Md.

Thrifty Mary.

Thrifty Mary is so well known in our large business centers that she needs no introduction, but in order that you may know of the good work she is doing we have arranged to give to our customers or send by request her book on practical suggestions to the house wife that will not only be of interest but of benefit if instructions are followed as suggested.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill, cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers. WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Maryland,

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Rocus Wolf to the undersigned, bearing date December 12th, 1905, and which said Mortgage is recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 51, folio 447, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, I will on

Saturday, the 12th Day of March,

1910, at the hour of 10:30 A. M., in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction

All that piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in Garrett county aforesaid, which is known and described as

Lot No. 13 on the Plat of "East End,"

a suburb of Oakland, Maryland. Said lot is a corner lot, contains about one-fourth of an acre and is improved by a small dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER.
Mortgagee.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

THE HEROES OF THE RAIL

To do Their Duty is the First Thought of the men at the Throttle.

"Yes," said an engineer, one of the group of six who were telling of their experiences, "I have known several exhibitions of nerve that have a right to be classed among the heroic. One occurred about 12 years ago, on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. Sam Galloway was one of the best engineers that ever drove an engine over any road. He not only knew all about an engine, and how to handle it, but he was perfectly cool and collect under any circumstances.

"He was hauling a fast train, and had left Pittsburg more than an hour late, with orders to make it up. It was in the spring of the year, just as the ground began to thaw. He was going at a 50-mile gait rounding the base of a hill—on one side was the hill and the other a creek, some 40 feet below—when he saw a great rock, which would weigh more than a ton, suddenly fall on the track a short distance ahead of him. His first impulse was to apply the brakes, but there would not be time to stop, and to hit the rock seemed certain to topple the engine and train into the creek.

"Instead of reversing he pulled her open another notch or two, the train fairly jumping forward as it felt the increase of power. He struck the rock under full headway, drove it from the track, rolling it down the side into the creek, while the engine and train fairly leaped over the broken rails. The blow was terrific and jolted the passengers from their berths in the sleeping cars, but they were saved by the quickness of Sam and his nerve."

Another hero in overalls recalled an incident of nerve. "It was on what is now known as the Monon route," he said. "It was in the early days of railroading out there when the engine of one of the trains was derailed turning over on its side. The engineer's foot caught between the tender and the engine footboard. The scalding steam and water were slowly roasting him to death while the trainmen were endeavoring to release him. The only way was to cut off his foot at the instep, and the only tools were a cold-chisel and a hammer. He insisted that it should be done, and while the conductor was using these rude tools the brave engineer encouraged him. Strange to say, he recovered and lived many years afterward, still running his engine."

"Well, boys," said an engineer who had been running on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for 32 years, "I have, perhaps, been fortunate, and never had what you would call any peculiar experiences. I never touch a drop of liquor under any circumstances, yet I feel sure that if my train should meet with a bad accident and a number of lives were lost, some newspaper reporter, and probably the general public, would try to lay the blame on me, and say that I was intoxicated. This is one of the things with which railroad men have to contend. The public has the idea that we are a set of rough, hardened men, who care little for life. But engineer knows that his life is in danger, and if he did not think anything of the passengers, he is not going to take any risk that he can avoid.

If an accident does happen his first thought is to protect his train, if there is likelihood of another train coming in either direction. It is not so much thought of himself or the lives of his passengers as it is of his duty."

An old engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad said: "I had a thrilling experience once. We had just left a small town in Ohio and were going at a good rate of speed, when I notice several children playing near the track, about 60 feet ahead. I blew the whistle several times and the children scampered away, all except a little girl, who seemed fascinated by the onrushing train. I put on brakes but saw that she would be run down unless something was done at once. Letting go of the throttle, I reached down and leaned far over, caught the child up by her hair. I swung her up beside me, and at the stopping of the train, set her down with the bidding to run along home."

Barney Oldfield, the famous automobile driver, once gave a locomotive engineer a nervous moment out in Indiana. Oldfield was out for a road record and was tearing down the road like mad toward a railroad crossing. He saw a train coming, but he figured that he could get across the tracks a moment ahead of its arrival. Too late he saw that the train would reach there the moment he did and that he was in danger of losing his life. His machine and the locomotive met, but at exactly the right moment he turned in the direction the train was going, ran up over the cowcatcher, across the path of the train, and to safety in a ditch on the other side of the track. The train went on without even slowing up.

Among stories of heroic nerve and devotion to duty none surpasses that of an engineer on the Lake Shore a few years ago, who, while buried under the wreck of his engine, tightly pinned, while the steam was blowing all over him ordered his fireman, who was trying to air him, to leave him and flag No. 7, which was then almost due. The others had forgotten that another train was rushing on to destruction, but this heroic engineer did not forget. In is of such stuff that heroes are made.—Chicago Tribune.

Dreadnoughts For France.

The Paris Matin prints a statement which shows that France intends to follow other countries in the matter of constructing Dreadnoughts. It says that the two battleships which will form part of the programme to be submitted to Parliament in January will be of 23,000 tons displacement. They will have a speed of 20 knots an hour and will be equal if not superior to any battleship afloat.

They will have the greatest attacking power of any ship in existence at the time they are laid down. Their secondary battery will consist of eighteen guns, ten of which will be of superior calibre to any secondary battery used by the ships of other countries. The vessels are to be completed in three years. Two ships of this class will be laid down every year from 1910 on, so that by 1915 France will possess nineteen battleships, twelve of which will be of the Dreadnought type.

He Lacked Repose.

It was Christmas time, and a large and distinguished party was invited to the boy's house for dinner. He was drilled in manners for the occasion. He was especially warned to be silent.

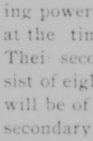
"Promise not to speak till you are asked a question," said his mother.

And this the boy solemnly promised to do.

At dinner he was full of curiosity and animation, turning his big interested eyes on every face, and the fish course had arrived without a word or sound from him. By that time, however, his patience was exhausted, and he cried to his mother peevishly:

"Say, mamma, when are they going to start questioning me?"—New York Times.

MAKE YOUR APPEAL



to the public through the columns of this paper. With every issue it carries its message into the homes and lives of the people. Your competitor has his store news in this issue. Why don't you have yours? Don't blame the people for flocking to his store. They know what he has.

THINK ABOUT IT About what the Home Paper means to you and yours. It means all the interesting news of the community, of your neighbors and friends, of the churches and schools, of everything in which you are directly interested. Don't you think the Home Paper is a good thing to have?

FRENCH PLAN A GREAT FETE FOR ROOSEVELT

Former President Will Be Received With Much Honor.

To appear in the role of a private citizen and student among his fellow-savants is the wish of former President Roosevelt regarding his visit to Paris, April 14. He has intimated that he wishes to preserve as far as possible the attitude of the student in which he accepted the invitation to lecture at the Sorbonne.

The French government is anxious to receive the former President of the United States with the highest honors. French society is prepared to lionize him; the literary, philosophical, geographical and scientific bodies all desire to entertain him, and the American colony would like to give a great banquet in his honor.

But the former President will not be received entirely as a private citizen, despite his requests. The government has declined to forego the honor of entertaining him. Colonel Roosevelt has given his acceptance to a dinner at the palace of President Fallieres. This was arranged by Ambassador Jusserand, who is to make a special trip across the Atlantic to attend. However, Col. Roosevelt's wishes will be so far respected by the French that his visit will lack the spectacular features of General Grant's stay in Paris during his world tour.

The exact program to be observed during his stay is subject to revision by further conference between the former President and the council of the Sorbonne. A Greek play for his delectation has been mentioned, but his acceptance is doubted. A reception will follow the lecture, which will be given in the amphitheatre. The forty French immortals will be included in those whom Colonel Roosevelt will meet.

On April 16th Colonel Roosevelt will be received in solemn audience by the institute, of which he is a member in virtue of his recent election as an associate member of the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences.

OUR FOREIGN STUDENTS.

Almost 1500 Enrolled Now Their Number Rapidly Growing.

The number of foreign students at American institutions of higher learning is increasing rapidly from year to year, and the day is not far distant when there will be more German students in America than American students in Germany. Thirty-four American institutions attracted 1467 foreigners during the academic year 1908-09, this figure being exclusive of summer session attendance.

Columbia attracted forty-two foreigners to its current summer session, says the American College and no doubt several other university could make as good a showing for the summer term. The largest delegations to the thirty-four institutions under consideration were sent by Canada 242; China, 193; Japan, 158; Mexico, 81; Great Britain and Ireland, 71; Cuba, 70; India, 60; Germany, 56; (there were 298 Americans enrolled at the various German univesities in the 1909 summer semester); Argentine Republic, 52; Turkey, 51, and Russia, 50.

Of the 1467 foreigners at the institutions under consideration 460 hail from North America, 468 from Asia, 313 from Europe, only 154 from South America, 64 from Australia and 18 from Africa. Speaking broadly the largest foreign patronage is enjoyed by the graduate schools and the engineering schools of the country, 59 per cent. of the total number of foreigners at Columbia for instance, being enrolled in these faculties. Owing to the large representation of foreign students in its dental school, Pennsylvania with 225 foreigners continues to head the list. Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley have only thirty one foreign students.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

A FAMINE IN THE LAND

"I will send a famine in the land; not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord" (Amos viii, 11).

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 27.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, preached twice here today in our largest auditorium. He is well known here and had fine audiences. We report his discourse from the above text as follows:—

Today this prophecy is fulfilled in our midst! Notwithstanding the fact that during the past century Bibles have been printed and circulated among the people by the million, and notwithstanding the fact that education has become general so that rich and poor, old and young, have the ability to read God's Word, nevertheless we are in the midst of the very famine specified by the Prophet. It seems almost incredible that we should be famishing now with Bibles in our homes, when our saintly forefathers did not famish, though education was limited. The secret lies in the fact that increasing intelligence on every hand has awakened our reasoning faculties along religious lines, and the result is the gnawing of hunger in our hearts. Our hearts and our flesh cry out for a living and a true God—a God greater than ourselves—more just, more powerful, more loving. Feeling our own impotency, we more than ever feel our need of the Friend above all others with a love that sticketh closer than a brother's.

Consequently we cannot find the rest and refreshment and comfort from the Scriptures which our forefathers derived. Consequently the young men and the purest of heart in the world are repelled by the religion of the past as represented in the creeds of all denominations. They are hungry for the Truth. They are thirsty for the refreshment which they need. Intellectually many are looking, wandering, from sea to sea desiring the bread of life and the water of life. Scanning the creeds of all denominations they find them practically alike as respects theories of eternal reprobation and damnation for all except the elect, the saints. They are faint for lack of spiritual food and drink. They even look to the heathen and examine the Theosophy of India, the Buddhism of Japan and the Confucianism of China, seeking for some satisfying portion of Truth. These are in some respects like the prodigal son—far from home. They perceive the swinish content with the husks of business, money, pleasure and politics, but their spiritual longings cannot be satisfied with the husks which the swine eat. They are thought peculiar because of their interest in spiritual things. They are misunderstood by their best earthly friends. They must learn that in their wanderings along the highways of science and world-religion they will never get satisfaction. There is a famine in every denomination, in every part of the world. No one thinks of looking to the Bible for refreshment and strength. The Higher Critics of all denominations have branded it unreliable. The Professors in all the great Colleges are reprobating the Bible and openly laugh at the thought of finding there either bread for the hungry or water for the thirsty.

This is the very picture given in our context. "They shall wander from sea to sea, from the North even to the East; they shall run to and fro to seek the Word of the Lord and shall not find it. In that day shall the fair virgins and the young men faint for thirst" (Amos viii, 12, 13).

The Bread of Life and Water of Life.

These hungry hearts must learn that there is only the one satisfying portion under the Sun—the living and true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent to be the Bread of Life for the world, and the message of grace from his lips to be the Water of Life. It is ours to call the attention of this Truth-hungry class to the Great Teacher who declared, "My flesh is food indeed and my blood is drink indeed; except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you" (John vi, 55, 53). But scarcely will the intelligent of our day hearken to these words, so prejudiced are their minds by the fallacies which becloud their understanding. They see not, neither do they understand the goodness of God.

Why is this? Why are these Bibles in millions of homes, Catholic and Protestant, neglected? Because the people know not that the bread of life and the water of life which they seek are hidden therein. Why is this? We answer that conditions were very much the same in Israel at the time of our Lord's First Advent. The explanation he then gave is applicable now. He said, "Ye do make void the Law of God through your traditions"—"the traditions of the ancients" (Mark vii, 13; 1 Peter i, 18). So now, the traditions handed down from our forefathers really make void, meaningless, ungracious, the message of God's Wisdom and Love sent to us through the Lord, the apostles and the prophets. Those who still hold tenaciously to the creeds of the past are thoroughly blinded now to the true teachings of God's Word, while, alas, the majority of the independent thinkers, in rejecting the dogmas of the past, have rejected the Bible also, believing that the teachings of the creeds truthfully represent God's Word. These are wandering hither and thither, hungering and thirsting, looking for the bread of life and water of life, and finding it nowhere, because they seek not where alone it is to be found.

"Ho, Every One That Thirsteth, Come Ye."

Ho! Ye all that hunger for Truth, Come ye. There is an abundance for us all in our Heavenly Father's wonderful provision—in the Bible. Deserting all the creeds and traditions of men, let us gather at our Heavenly Father's Board as his family, as his children. Let us prove the truthfulness of his declaration that "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that reverence him." Let us seek and obtain the satisfying portion. Let us satisfy our longings at the table of Divine provision. Mark the Lord's words and consider how truthful they are. "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled" (Matthew v, 6). It is this Truth-hungry class that we address. We know their heart-longings, for we had the same. We know the satisfaction which they crave, for we have received it and are therefore doubly glad to hand forth the bread of life and the water of life to those who desire it. There are plenty ready to serve the appetites of those who long for pleasure—ball games, society fetes, chess, travel, etc. We have not a word to say against these. It is not our thought that they are going to eternal torment; hence we do not frantically beset them, annoy them. Let them have their pleasure. Let them wait for the time to come when something may occur in their experiences which will put them into the class of the broken-hearted and contrite of spirit and cause them to feel after God, if haply they might find him as a satisfying portion. In harmony with the Master's direction, it is our aim to "bind up the broken-hearted; to comfort those that mourn;" to tell them of the oil of joy which the Lord is willing to bestow for their spirit of heaviness and sorrow for sin (Isaiah lxi, 1-3). As the Master expressed no reproof of those engaged in any form of moral reform, even asceticism, so it is with us. We desire to oppose no one who is doing any good work, whether he follow with us in every particular or not. There are so many engaged in doing evil works, and so few engaged in doing good, that not one of the latter class can be spared from the ranks of the service of righteousness.

As the Master did not give his time to temperance reform, nor social reform, nor political reform, but did give his time to the instruction of the people in the doctrines of the Divine Word, so let us be intent to follow his instruction in this matter, not teaching for doctrines the precepts of men, but the Word of God, which liveth and abideth forever—expounding unto the people the Scriptures and assisting them to see the length and breadth of their meaning. Nevertheless, as the religious teachers of the Master's day hated Jesus and his disciples for this cause, "Because they taught the people," and persecuted them because they did not walk in the beaten paths of their day, so we may expect also to be hated without cause; so we may expect that the scribes and Pharisees and Doctors of the Law today will be grieved because the people are taught, because the light of the knowledge of the glory of God shining in the face of Jesus Christ is presented to the people as an incentive to love and obedience, instead of the doctrine of eternal torment. It matters not that all the educated ministry today well know, and would not for a moment deny, their disbelief in the doctrine of eternal torment, if cross-questioned. Nevertheless many of them hate us and oppose us, because we show the people the true interpretations of God's Word, and lift before the eyes of their understanding a God of Love, Just, Merciful, Righteous altogether, and fully capable both in wisdom and power to work out all the glorious designs which he "purposed in himself before the foundation of the world:"

(1) They perceive that the teaching of the doctrines of Purgatory and eternal torment has not had a sanctifying influence upon mankind in all the sixteen centuries in which it has been preached. They fear that to deny these doctrines now would make a bad matter worse. They fear that if the Gospel of the Love of God and of the Bible—that it does not teach eternal torment for any—were made generally known, the effect upon the world would be to increase its wickedness, to make life and property less secure than now and to fill the world still more than now with blasphemies.

(2) They fear also that a certain amount of discredit would come to themselves because, knowing that the Bible does not teach eternal torment, according to the Hebrew and Greek original, they secreted the knowledge from the people. They fear that this would forever discredit them with their hearers. Hence they still unwardly lend their influence to the doctrines of eternal torture, which they do not believe, and feel angry toward us because we teach the people the Truth upon the subject, which they know will bring to them hundreds of questions difficult to answer or dodge.

God's Love Constraineth Us.

I ask you, dear readers, Were you constrained to become children of God and to render to the Lord the homage and the obedience of your lives through fear or through love? I am not asking you whether you never have feared; but I am asking you what brought you to the point of consecrating your life to God? Surely that was not fear! I am aware, of course, that there is a proper, godly fear, reverence, and that the Scriptures declare it—"The fear (reverence) of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" (Psalm cxi, 10). But this is not the fear of eternal torment, which tends to drive out love. How could we love or esteem or truly worship a God purposing the eternal torment of his creatures from before their creation?

I could give you many proofs of the power of love over the human heart, in contrast with the ungodly fear of the error. God says to us in so many words, "Their fear toward me is not of me, but is taught by the precepts of men." As an illustration: At a Bible Students' Convention not long ago in Ohio a well-dressed gentleman in attendance told me of how his heart had been touched with our presentations of the

"Love Divine, all love excelling."

He said, "For years I have been a member of the Presbyterian Church without being really a Christian at all. Occasionally I went on sprees; sometimes I gambled and drank, etc., etc. Not until I received a knowledge of the true character of God as set forth in your 'Scripture Studies' did my heart ever come to the proper attitude of surrender to the Lord. Then I was glad to give him my little all, and wished it were more." The next day, passing from the hotel to the auditorium to a question meeting, this gentleman put a slip of paper into my hand, which I supposed was a question, and I thrust into my coat pocket. On the platform I drew it forth as one of the questions to be answered, and, to my astonishment, found it was a check for $1,000. The man had not been asked for one cent; but the Love of God had captivated his heart and gotten control—not only of it, but of his pocket-book and all. He wished to show the Lord his appreciation of the Love Divine, the length and breadth and height and depth, of which he now comprehended, as never before.

Another case: I met with a Convention of Bible Students in Chattanooga some five years ago. A gentleman attended who introduced himself to me saying that he was from Mississippi and that he had become deeply interested in my presentations of the harmony of the Word of God. He said in substance: "Brother Russell, I will not attempt to tell you how wicked a man I was before I got your literature. My dear wife here, an earnest Methodist, said to me, 'John, John, you will surely go to hell!' I replied to her, 'Mary, I know it! I know it! And, Mary, I am determined that I will deserve all that I get. I am not going to hell for nothing.' One of your tracts came to my desk in my store. I said that this was different from anything I ever understood respecting the teachings of the Bible. It seems more God-like and more rational. I sent to you for various Bible Students' Helps. The result, dear Brother Russell, is that the Love of God has constrained me, has conquered me, in a way that the doctrines of devilish torments could not influence me. Now I see the true teaching of God's Word. I can honor him and worship him and take pleasure in laying down my life in his service. I have made a full consecration of everything. For a time I sent you a $50 check every month; but, Brother Russell, that was in the nature of conscience-money, because the most profitable feature of my store trade was the sale of liquor to the Mississippi negroes. Those checks stopped, because, as the grace of God more and more filled and overflowed my heart, it brought me to see that I must love my neighbor as myself and do injury to none. That is all gone now, Brother Russell, and my whole life is devoted to the service of God and my fellowmen."

Three murderers confined in the Columbus, Ohio, Penitentiary had from childhood been trained in the doctrines of eternal torment in different churches and yet committed murder. Those men, under God's providence, received some of our literature—"Scripture Studies"—and were cut to the heart when they learned of the Love of God, as expressed in the Divine Plan of the Ages. To be brief: A knowledge of the Love of God made such a change in the hearts and lives of those three murderers that the prison-keepers took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus and had learned of him. By and by they were paroled and today two of them are preaching the Gospel of the Love of God, seeking to bring their fellowmen out of the condition of darkness and sin into the glorious sunlight of Divine Love and Truth. Having tried the Gospel of fear and damnation and torture for sixteen centuries; having seen that under this teaching there are more blasphemy and general wickedness than even in the heathen world, is it not due time to give the true bread and water of life to the hungry and thirsty ones who, for lack of it, are searching the earth and many of them falling into Higher Criticism, infidelity and other delusions peculiar to our day?

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

lodern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett unty, Maryland, is situated in a magficent farming country. Agriculture eing the true basis of all continued rosperity, this industry alone could upport a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

YOU never can tell what people mean by what they say. It is only by knowing what they need that you can get a clew.

Being generous is easy enough if kind providence or sly opportunity provides the wherewith.

Some men think that sharing one another's burdens is truly beautiful when the burden happens to be a jag.

As a general thing, being fat is tantamount to being happy, so there are compensations.

Knowing when you are about to be skinned is a sign that you aren't.

Modest Joys.

True happiness does not consist
In tearing up the town,
In daubing war paint on your face
And racing up and down.
In quieter pursuits you may
Grab off of joy your share
And get some very fine results
Without the wear and tear.

This going in the market place
And standing on your ear
And trying, like one shy of sense,
In public to appear
May bring perhaps a passing thrill
As thus the hours you waste,
But in the mouth it later leaves
A most unpleasant taste.

You need not sit around the house
And mope or study Greek
If some amusement, quiet, chaste
And quite refined, you seek.
You needn't read the almanac
For jokes of ancient date
Or even go into the yard
And teeter on the gate.

No; there's a happy medium,
A program large and sane,
That you may follow out without
A thought of raising Cain.
Put on your cap and kiss your wife—
It may the lady shock—
And in the quiet gloaming take
A walk around the block.

Quite True.

"What is the most noticable thing about jokes?"

"Their age as a general thing."

Superfluous.

"You shouldn't worry about the debts you owe."

"Do you think so?"

"I know it."

"Why shouldn't I?"

"That is the prerogative of your creditors, and I can assure you that they are attending strictly to it."

For Domestic Use.

"And so you are married."

"Yes; I have been married for three years."

"And how are all your fine spun theories?"

"I am using homespun ones now."

A Painful Lack.

"I don't know what is the matter with my business. I wonder if it needs system."

"No; I think not."

"Then what does it need?"

"Business."

Just.

Just a little pleasure,
Just a little pain;
Just a little sunshine,
Just a little rain;
Just a little friendship,
Just a little gold,
Just a little journey,
Then the story's told.

In Straight English.

"What are you drinking these days?"

"Just aqua pura."

"Cut it out, my boy."

"What would you suggest?"

"Water is good enough for any one."

Exactly.

"What is a white lie?"

"White?"

"Yes."

"Same as any other friend; the one that doesn't get you into trouble."

Sad Case.

"Why doesn't he marry?"

"Brown?"

"Yes."

"Well, you see, he thinks girls are silly, and he is afraid of widows."

Quite Previous.

"So Cook never fooled you?"

"No."

"And you doubted his story from the first?"

"Before I heard it."

Getting Experience.

"What is he fitted for, anyway?"

"He would make a good soldier."

"Was he ever under fire?"

"Yes; at the last four places he worked."

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Annual Session of State Grange at Manchester.

Richard Pattee Elected Master of the State Grange—Literary Work a Leading Feature In the Subordinate Granges—Lecture Courses a Valuable Addition to Grange Activities—There Are Nearly 30,000 Members In 270 Granges.

In his opening address State Master Hadley remarked that the total grange membership of the state is 28,821 in 268 subordinate granges. There are also 20 Pomonas. There is $26,864.99 in the grange treasury. He said that over 100 granges had availed themselves of the grange lecture courses the past year, which cost about $2,000. The state lecturer reported that 273 lectures had been given, at which the total attendance was 25,590. In regard to public affairs the granges in 119 towns discussed the articles of business in the town meeting warrants just prior to the annual town meetings. This is probably the most valuable discussion of public matters ever held in the state. The following table shows grange literary features of the past year: Selections of vocal music, 5,863; selections of instrumental music, 3,326; readings and recitations, 9,020; essays, 1,382; addresses, 729; drama, 64; farces, 288; tableaux, 523; discussions, 1,955; speakers on discussions, 11,859; attendance during programs, 106,025.

The biennial election of officers occurred this year, resulting in the retirement of H. O. Hadley and the election of Richard Pattee of Plymouth, lecturer for six years past. A. L. Felker of Meredith Center was elected lecturer and Wesley Adams of Londonderry overseer. G. R. Drake was elected secretary without an opposing vote.

The committee on agriculture recommended more attention to strictly agricultural topics in lecturers' programs, opposed speculation in food products, believed in small farms well tilled and in good roads, which should radiate from principal railroad centers, and also advocated larger state appropriations for the agricultural college.

The committee on resolutions urged the strengthening of the weak granges, greater care in choosing candidates for membership, recommended greater aid for education, advised that much attention be given to the study of forestry and fruit growing in the several granges and urged granges to get more information about grain raising on New Hampshire farms. Among other recommendations of the grange were the continuance of the grange lecture course and a proposition to be referred to the subordinate granges for the formation of a past lecturers' club in the granges of the state.

Connecticut State Grange.

At the twenty-fifth annual session of the Connecticut state grange, held at Hartford Jan. 12-14, State Master L. H. Healey of Woodstock was re-elected, Gilbert A. Vincent of Kent was elected overseer and J. A. Sherwood of Easton lecturer. The chief items of business were the report of the taxation committee recommending that franchises should be returned as property and taxed; also favoring graduated inheritance tax beginning at $10,000; also that private property should be returned for tax to the true value in money. A long discussion was held on the defeat of the public utilities bill at the last session of the legislature, and the passage of such a bill was again demanded. The grange also favored the present form of representation in the national grange—that is to say, not the proportional representation plan. The committee on education urged the passage by congress of the so called Davis educational bill. It also favored the juvenile grange. The Patrons' Exchange reported a very successful year's work. It has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. The Patrons' Insurance company has in force $1,318,800 in insurance. H. E. Loomis of Glastonbury was elected president for the ensuing year.

Illinois State Grange.

At the recent annual session of the Illinois state grange resolutions were adopted favoring election of United States senators by direct vote, a general parcels post law, local option, state aid for public highway improvement, placing registration fee of automobiles in the treasury of the state highway commission for use in improving public roads, deep waterway from the great lakes to the gulf, the continuance of the tax on colored oleomargarine, postal savings banks, conservation of our natural resources and against ship subsidy.

The national grange was petitioned by the Ohio state grange to take some measures to protect the names "grange" and "Patrons of Husbandry" so that they may be used only by those entitled to use them.

Onondaga county (N. Y.) granges have organized a system of crop reporting, yields, prices, etc., that promises to be of much value.

CURVES AND GRADES.

They Are Becoming Important Owing to Increase of Automobile Traffic.

Until recently the location of highways has been governed more by grade than by alignment. For obvious reasons horse drawn vehicles demanded easy grades, but were little affected by sharp curves. Consequently roads were so laid out as to meet this requirement, being made to wind around hills and follow tortuous water courses with little attempt to provide curves of long radii. The result is a highway system which, except in level country, is composed of crooked roads, well adapted to the needs of wagon traffic, picturesque and pleasing, but unsuited to the requirements of a traffic composed of heavy motor driven vehicles traveling at high speed.

Safety is a factor that hitherto has entered into the work of road building to only a very limited extent, but which is constantly assuming more importance. The rapidly increasing use of motor vehicles places this new responsibility on the roadmaker, and the building of new roads with longer curves and the realignment of old roads will do much toward reducing the dangers attendant upon the new modes of transportation.

The existence of a curve generally, though not necessarily, presupposes the presence on the inner side of some obstruction shutting off the view of the roadway ahead from a vehicle traveling around it. Curves having radii of 1,000 feet or less are of common occurrence in such places, and a width of thirty feet in the clear is as great as that found on many country roads. On such a curve the driver of an automobile running in the middle of the road can see an approaching car, also in the middle of the road, only about 350 feet ahead. At thirty miles an hour a little less than nine seconds are required to traverse this distance, and if each car were running at that speed only a little over four seconds would elapse between the instant when they came in sight of each other and their meeting. Many considerations prohibit the establishment of an arbitrary minimum radius for highway curves, but a careful study of prevailing conditions shows clearly that more attention will have to be paid to this phase of road building in the future than has been accorded to it in the past. Roads must be economical, they must be durable, and they must satisfy the conditions that experience has imposed upon them, but they must be safe.

OIL VALUABLE TO ROADS.

Makes Them Waterproof In Winter and Dustproof In the Summer.

Some interesting data concerning the value of oil in the making of good roads appeared in a Kansas experiment station bulletin. An evenly graded stretch of sandy loam road a quarter of a mile long and thirty feet wide was sprayed with an oil residue or residuum. A dust mulch about four inches deep had formed on this road and had caused almost a cessation of traffic. The road was first plowed to a depth of four and one-half inches and then thoroughly pulverized with a harrow. Oil to the extent of one gallon per square yard was then sprinkled and harrowed in, after which the road was floated. The road was closed to traffic for a week after this treatment.

The effect of freezing weather on the roadbed was the object first studied. The results proved that the oil made a

From Good Roads Magazine, New York.
ONE METHOD OF OILING ROAD.

waterproof shed and kept the underlying soil sufficiently dry to prevent serious injury by frosts. The question of the durability of a road seems also settled when roads are treated with oil, as this road successfully withstood all kinds of heavy traffic. In the hottest season it was deemed necessary to spray again with oil, about half a gallon to the square yard, to keep down a slight layer of dust. The estimated cost of oiling this road is $525 per mile, although some of it varied and the extreme cost went as high as a rate of $1,300 per mile.

Importance of Good Roads.

It is hard to figure out who is hit the hardest when a rural route is discontinued on account of the impassability of the roads. It is a harm worker to the farmer on the route that measures greater than the harm to any one who is a beneficiary of the service, but the merchant is also a great loser, and it stands him well in hand to keep advised of the road conditions in his locality and to talk, act and work for good roads all the time.

Station Agents to Boost Good Roads.

The officials of the Pennsylvania railroad have started a movement to have station agents along its lines become good roads advocates in an effort to have the roads near the stations improved. The railroad officials believe that improvement of the roads would reduce the time that cars are compelled to wait on sidings when farmers are unable to haul goods over the poor roads in bad weather.

IN CASE OF FIRE.

How to Save Property and Escape From a Burning Building.

One's ability to extinguish a starting fire or to escape if caught in a burning building depends upon intelligence and self control. If the blaze is just starting throw water on the material that is burning—not at the blaze. One bucket of water will do more good if thrown on by handfuls or with a broom than if dashed on at once. A small fire may be smothered with a rug or blanket or beaten out with a broom.

If you cannot put out the fire in a minute yell "Fire!" and then, if in a city, call the fire department. Every one living in the house should know the telephone number to be used for getting the firemen, and it should be on the wall for strangers to use. There is no time for looking in the directory, even if one should not be too nervous to find a number. Every one should know where the nearest fire alarm box is and how to use it.

Do not leave the door open when you run out to give an alarm. If the doors and windows are closed when a fire starts one can always get the firemen there in time to put it out while it is in only one room. The fire soon consumes all the oxygen in a closed room and may die out if it gets no fresh air.

If awakened in the night by the smell or cry of fire, don't dress. Wrap yourself in a blanket or quilt from the bed and get out the quickest way you can. Shut the doors you pass through. After calling for help try to ascertain the extent and the situation of the fire. You can tell if it is best to try to carry out the household goods. If the fire is on the first floor it is very dangerous to go above, because the heat and choking smoke rise.

One can often get out through a hall filled with smoke by going on his hands and knees when he would fall choking if he ran. The smoke is the thickest at the ceiling. Holding a wet towel or anything made of flannel or even a coat collar over the mouth greatly lessens the danger of injury to the lungs or death from the carbonic acid gas in the smoke.

Most fires start in the first floor or basement of a building and burn a hole up through the roof. In a house the flames travel by the stairways; in a big store or hotel they go quickly up the elevator shaft. After reaching the top the fire spreads and slowly goes down.

How to Care For Leather Furniture.

Most housekeepers regard their leather furniture as a thing to be dusted only and left to its fate. There never was a greater mistake. The leather needs constant and intelligent care to keep it from drying out and tearing into shreds or turning to powder. All leather needs care and furniture covering most of all. In the first place, don't be afraid to apply a little soap and water to it to wash off the dust and dirt. Use soapy water, a sponge and a paint brush to get into the folds of the leather and the crevices. The soapy water will darken the leather, but only temporarily. When the leather is dry here is a preparation that will do it good. It's simply just one part sweet oil and four parts benzine. The oil will darken the leather a little, but it will soon dry in and leave it the original color. The surplus oil may be removed by rubbing. Rub into the grain of the leather. This treatment four times a year will preserve both the life and the elasticity of leather furniture covering.

How to Clean White Felt Hats.

One girl whose income is so small that her friends wonder how she can afford to wear the light colored hats that are so becoming to her keeps them clean with artist's chalk. She lays in a supply of this chalk, which can be bought for a few cents and in different colors. Should a spot appear in a pink hat, for instance, it is immediately covered with pink chalk and laid in a dark place for several hours or, better yet, overnight. When the chalk was brushed off the spot usually comes along. A milliner is responsible for a somewhat heroic treatment of light felt hats. She says that when they become dirty she always rubs the surface with the finest sandpaper that can be found. Strange to say, this does not roughen the felt and does remove the dirt.

How to Make Gruel For Invalids.

Comparatively few cooks know how to make appetizing and wholesome gruel for invalids. One that is particularly nourishing and may be quite delicious is made from sago. Put two tablespoonfuls of sago into a double boiler and add a pint of cold water. Boil until it thickens, stirring constantly to prevent lumpiness or burning. Just before taking from the stove add a little sugar if sweetening is liked, and when cold flavor it with a tablespoonful of sherry. If wine is not used a little nutmeg can be sprinkled over the top before serving.

How to Make Pastry Shells.

An easy way to bake shells of pastry for pies or tarts is to fit the pastry over an inverted pie or gem pan. Prick the crust with a fork in several places to keep it close to the pan. Bake in a quick oven. It can easily be turned on to a plate for filling and has the advantage that any desired depth of shell can be easily managed.

How to Preserve House Plants.

Save all water in which meat has been washed to water house plants. It is an excellent fertilizer. A dying palm and several ferns were wonderfully revived by pouring about a teaspoonful of castor oil on the soil around the roots.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IX.—First Quarter, For Feb. 27, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. vii, 13-29. Memory Verses, 13, 14—Golden Text, Matt. vii, 21—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Life eternal is the gift of God in Christ Jesus and can be obtained only as a free gift wholly apart from any works or merit of ours. But He came to give us not merely life, but life abundantly (Rom. vi. 23; John x, 10). All who have eternal life shall enter the kingdom, but there may be an abundant entrance into the kingdom (John iii, 3, 5; II Pet. i. 10, 11). There may be a saved soul and a lost life, a saved soul and no service to be rewarded, no crowns to cast at His feet, but such is not His desire for His redeemed (I Cor. iii. 11-15; II John 8; Rev. iv, 10). Concerning life as the gift of God, Jesus Christ Himself is the way, and the only way, for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved (John xiv. 6; Acts iv, 12). While any one who will may enter through this strait gate upon this narrow way, comparatively few find it because few are willing to acknowledge themselves lost and deserving of hell and, pleading guilty, put all their trust in the precious blood of Christ.

The gate is entirely too strait for any who insist upon bringing with them a single shred of their own righteousness, and the way is too narrow to permit any but the Lord Himself and those who are wholly His to walk with us in it. Let us, however, praise God for the words "Him that cometh" and "whosoever will." In Luke xiii, 24, 25, we read that a time will come when many will seek to enter in and shall not be able, but that time is not yet, for the door is still open and the Lord waits to be gracious. He has not yet risen up to shut the door. The false prophets are abounding more than ever in these days, concerning whom the Lord said long ago, "I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran; I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied;" "They are prophets of the deceit of their own heart" (Jer. xxiii, 21, 26). Those who deny the supernatural birth of Christ or His deity or His suffering in the sinner's stead or His literal resurrection from the dead are not bearing messages from God, but from the great adversary. Yet multitudes are willingly deceived by the god of this world, who is in so many ways blinding the minds of them who believe not.

Many of those who deceive and are being deceived seem to bear a form of good fruit, but that cannot be good fruit in the sight of God which does not proceed from the True Vine. The Lord Jesus said that false Christs and false prophets should arise who would show great signs and wonders and, if possible, deceive the very elect (Matt. xxiv, 24). The Spirit through Paul said that Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light (II Cor. xi, 14).

While it is true that God gives eternal life as a free gift to all who truly believe, apart from any works of ours, as the Spirit teaches everywhere, yet it is equally true that no mere word of mouth which is not born of the heart amounts to anything, and where there is a living faith, a faith that saves, there will be a life corresponding. "Not every one that saith, but he that doeth." The light must shine, the works must be manifest, according to Eph. ii, 10; Tit. iii, 8. But these works must be works wrought by God through us; otherwise, however good they may seem to men, they will not stand. According to verse 22, there may be teaching and casting out demons and many wonderful works, but all disowned of God. Note carefully this teacher who says, "Many will say to me in that day; * * * then will I profess to them: I never knew you; depart from me, ye that work iniquity." He is the same King who will say to some, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels" (xxv, 41). He is the appointed judge of all mankind, to whom every one shall give account, either at His judgment seat for believers or at the great white throne a thousand years later. Jesus is God, the only Saviour of sinners, the Great Head of the church, the Messiah of Israel, the King of kings and Lord of lords, the only one with whom we have to do, and with us it is a question of life or death.

Shall we hear His word and believe it and receive Him and live, or shall we turn our backs upon Him and His word and make lies our refuge and perish? His word is truth; He is the truth and the only foundation. All else is a lie and from the adversary, but His wrath shall sweep away the refuge of lies (Isa. xxviii, 16, 17). We are either in the ark and safe from the coming storm or outside and under the wrath of God. We do not wonder that the people recognized an unusual power in His words, for in Him was fulfilled the prophecy, "I will put My words in His mouth, and He shall speak them unto them all that I shall command Him" (Deut. xviii, 18). If we are His faithful messengers and will speak only His message we can count upon His honoring His own word, even as He assured Jeremiah (Jer. i, 7-9) and the apostles (Matt. x, 20, 40) and manifested it in Stephen and the others (Acts ii, 41; vi, 10; x, 44; xiv, 1).

SWANTON.

The last Sunday in February, 1910, found Swanton on its best behaviour, having several sermons during the day and in the evening, in different churches, two sermons in progress at the same hour.

In the United Brethren church, Rev. Mr. Johnson, pastor, Rev. Mr. Stoneking preached, as an introductory proclamation to protracted services in that building for an indefinite time.

Rev. Mr. Brumbaugh occupied the chancel of the George Chapel at which time notice was given of the following topics for the Swanton League each Sunday in March, being the four concluding Sundays in Lent:

First Sunday, "Trials before Courts under the Roman Jurisdiction;" second, "The Crucifixion;" third, "The Seven Words from the Cross;" fourth, "Easter Sunday, The Resurrection."

The winter just closing has been perhaps the most tenacious and unrelaxing known in Garrett during the last thirty-five years; in that long while there have been colder "snaps" but not so unremittingly cold, requiring such consumption of enormous quantities of forage and grain, both of which are unusually scarce and costly. But the tight strain on the farmer may be administering valuable lessons as many of them are procuring lime for reclamation of exhausted fields to avert a similar scarcity and paucity of cattle rations.

Garrett, so proudly and justly to the forefront of the apple producing counties of Maryland and of all States, is today about as actually depleted of that excellent fruit as she has ever been in her history.

Miss Rose Boyer, the diligent teacher of the Swanton public school, by probably too close application, is in weakened health and may before the expiration of the school term require a temporary relief and rest from her exacting duties.

We learn from many mentions in the public press, secular and religious, that the Rev. Horace Wood Stowell, known in Oakland no less than in Swanton, has resigned his charge at St. James' Episcopal church in Westernport to accept a call to Port Tobocco in the continguous Diocese of Washington. In these communities, and in the Maryland Diocese at large, the withdrawal of Mr. Stowell will be deeply regretted by friends and churchmen in Maryland where he is rightfully esteemed not only as one of the most faithful but as one of the most richly endowed among the influential clergy of this ancient see.

RELLIM.

Swash

Buy the Swash Motor Washer, uses less water, less soap, less time, has burner to heat water in tub; made of aluminized galvanized steel. See the Swash Washer before buying. Remember it is an entirely new patent.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

SHORT RUN.

We believe winter is almost over at last.

The farmers are preparing for a good sugar crop.

Mr. J. H. Wilson has bought an evaporator and expects to make more sugar than ever before.

Miss Jane Wilson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Junkins, at Keyser, W. Va.

Claude Harvey and family were visiting at Kitzmiller Sunday.

Miss Lois Harvey spent last week with friends at Kitzmiller.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moon, of Eagle Rock, were the guests of J. H. Wilson last Friday.

Mr. Arthur Harvey, who has been attending school here, returned to his home at Kearney Saturday.

Mr. C. W. Harvey made a flying trip to Cumberland one day last week.

Miss Esta Wilson was the guest of Miss Nellie Harvey last Sundav.

Miss Cinda Wilson spent Saturday and Sunday at Kitzmiller.

Mr. Geo. W. Harvey made a flying trip to Elk Garden, W. Va., Sunday evening.

Mr. Arthur Harvey was visiting his "Uncle Dad" again Sunday night. Mr. Wilson seems to be Arthur's favorite uncle.

Mr. S. A. Moon, of Kurtz Chapel, was visiting relatives here Monday.

Mr. Scott Harvey spent Sunday at Elk Garden, W. Va.

Mr. Arlie Warnick, of Kitzmiller, was visiting friends here Sunday.

GORMAN.

Warm weather again, and sugar making will soon be the order of the day.

The long winter has made hay very scarce. Some people are very nearly out of feed now, with two months of feeding ahead of them.

Harry Shillingburg is very sick at this writing.

Rev. E. P. Idleman is holding a protracted metting at Bayard for Rev. Mr. Weese who has been sick for some time.

Burt Wilson, of Wilson, was in town one day last week. He is thinking of going to Leesburg, Fla., in the near future to build a house on a lot that he owns in that town.

James E. Moreland was in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Moon were visiting friends at Stoyer one day last week.

Mrs. Mickey, at one time a resident of this place, died at her home in Bayard week before last.

The contemplated coal sale is moving slow.

Mark Moon is at home from Buckhannon for a few weeks to help his father make sugar.

BITTINGER.

Owners of sugar camps in this neighborhood are busy this week preparing to open their camps for the season which now seems to be upon us.

Henry Bittinger and family, recently of Norfolk, Va., are spending a few days with Mrs. Bittinger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Stark of this place.

Rev. Alvin Yugel spent the first two days of this week attending to church matters at Oakland and Cumberland.

Silas Platter is reported to be still very ill from rheumatism and his entire family is down with the measles.

The ladies of the Lutheran congregation of this village held a box supper and ice cream festival in the basement of the parsonage on last Saturday evening and cleared a neat sum for church purposes.

The farmers of this section had a quantity of lime shipped in last week and we learn that several car loads are yet to come.

Elias Orendorf's sugar camp will be operated this season by Mr. Orval Glotfelty and Mr. Schroch and we heartily wish the young men success in their venture.

The entertainment given in the school house on last Tuesday evening, in commemoration of Washington's birthday, was largely attended and was a pleasant occasion for all who atterded.

Wilson Bittinger and family, of near Jennings, were visitors at John Stark's last Sunday.

Can Be His Own Ancestors.

The first who was king was a fortunate soldier; who serves his country well has no need of ancestors.—Voltaire.

"STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES."

Six Wonderful Bible Keys, by Pastor Russell of Brooklyn.

By now our readers doubtless feel well acquainted with Pastor Russell through his sermons, which we publish weekly in common with more than three hundred of the leading American and Canadian journals.

We are advised that many of our readers already have the Pastor's celebrated books in their homes and are using them effectively, to their delight and intellectual and spiritual profit. It must be so, since there are in circulation about three millions of copies of the first volume, "The Divine Plan." The Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., publishes the volumes at cost price so as to secure for them a wide circulation. This brings them within the reach of all.

Set I., three vols. handsomely bound, over 1,100 pages, are supplied post or express charges prepaid, for $1

Set II., three vols. to match, nearly 1,900 pages, go for $1.20.

Such works, at such abnormally low rates, naturally attract some money-lovers who seek to sell for $10 (the two sets) what costs them but $2.20. The Bible and Tract Society desires to warn all that it is unnecessary to pay such a price;—that if Pastor Russell's "Studies in the Scriptures" can not be obtained otherwise more conveniently they will be pleased to supply all orders direct from Brooklyn Tabernacle at the prices given above.

Some Still Remember "Bill Arp."

Such will be interested in the "Southern Philosopher's" review of the first volume of Series I. He wrote some time before he died:—

"It is impossible to read this book without loving the writer and pondering his wonderful solution of the great mysteries that have troubled us all our lives. There is hardly a family to be found that has not lost some loved one who died outside the church—outside the plan of salvation, and, if Calvinism be true, outside of all hope and inside of eternal torment and despair. We smother our feelings and turn away from the horrible picture. We dare not deny the faith of our fathers, and yet can it be possible that the good mother and the wandering child are forever separated?—forever and forever?

"I believe it is the rigidity of these teachings that makes atheists and infidels and skeptics—makes Christians unhappy and brings their gray hairs down in sorrow to the grave—a lost child, a lost soul! * * *

"This wonderful book makes no assertions that are not well sustained by the Scriptures. It is built up stone by stone, and upon every stone is the text and it becomes a pyramid of God's love and mercy, and wisdom.

"There is nothing in the Bible that the author denies or doubts, but there are many texts that he throws a flood of light upon that seem to remove from them the dark and gloomy meaning. I see that editors of leading journals and many orthodox ministers of different denominations have endorsed it and have confessed to this new and comforting light that has dawned upon the interpretation of God's book. Then let every man read and ponder and take comfort, for we are all prisoners of hope. This is an age of advanced thought, and more thinking is done than ever before—men dare to think now. Light—more light—is the watchword."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson X.—First Quarter, For March 6, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. viii, 2-17. Memory Verses, 2, 3—Golden Text, Matt. viii, 17—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Dr. Scofield says in his notes on these chapters that the King, having in chapters v-vii declared the principles of the kingdom, makes proof in chapters viii and ix of his power to banish from the earth the consequences of sin and to control the elements of nature. He also says that the word "Lord" in verse 2 is used 663 times in the New Testament as the divine title of Jesus the Christ and is equivalent to the title "Adonai" in the Old Testament (Matt. iii. 3; iv. 7, 10; xxii. 43, 45). In future when quoting from these notes from his new edition of the Bible I will give his initials, C. I. S.

In speaking of the kingdom the Spirit says through the prophet, "The inhabitant shall not say I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity;" "They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away" (Isa. xxxiii. 24; xxxv. 10). The kingdom of heaven, according to Dan. ii. 44, being at hand in the person and presence of the king, as declared by John the Baptist, Jesus Himself and the apostles (chapters iii. 2; iv. 17; x. 7), the King declares His power by a manifestation of several features of the kingdom. As we contemplate the righteousness of the kingdom as set forth in chapters v to vii and then the actual condition of things as they are about us in the world it is certainly a coming down to a much lower level, but it is to lift people up by the power of the King and His kingdom, and the multitudes are ready to hear of such a kingdom. Every form of physical suffering is suggestive of some disease of the soul, but nothing is quite so strikingly suggestive of sin as leprosy, which is so fully described in Lev. xiii and xiv. Sin is at the root of all our troubles. Can this man who in His teaching claims to be God do anything with leprosy? This leper believes that He can, but is not certain that He will. How the reply of Jesus must have filled him with an indescribable joy, "I will; be thou clean!" But these words came with the touch of Jesus, and with the touch and the words came the cleansing and the health immediately, and the outcast could return to his home and friends as a well man. That he may not think that his healer is in any sense contrary to the law of Moses he is told to show himself to the priest and offer the gift commanded. Well may we sing, "Unto Him that loveth us and hath washed us from our sins in His own blood."

His fame is spreading (are we helping to make Him known?), and now it is a centurion from Capernaum who has a servant sick of the palsy, grievously tormented. Luke, who was a physician, says that the man was ready to die, so that he must have been very sick. He also tells us that this servant was dear unto him and also that first of all the elders of the Jews came to Jesus on his behalf, saying that the centurion was worthy, that he loved the Jews and had built them a synagogue (Luke vii. 1-5). Jesus knew the centurion, as He knows all men and needs no testimony from any one concerning anybody (John ii. 24, 25), and He knew him to be a man with no thought of his own worthiness (verse 8 and Luke vii. 6, 7). He said, "I will come and heal him," and He went with them. As He neared the house the centurion sent friends to say that he did not consider himself worthy to have Jesus enter under his roof; but, inasmuch as he knew what it meant to obey and be obeyed, if Jesus would only say the word he was sure that his servant would be healed. Jesus marveled at the man and said to those who followed, "Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith; no, not in Israel" (verse 10). His word for the centurion was, "As thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee," and those who had been sent, returning to the house, found the servant whole. Such faith on the part of a gentile led the Lord Jesus to speak of the kingdom into which many gentiles from all the world will enter, while many who think they are entitled to the kingdom will be shut out by their unbelief.

The next instance of His power is in the house of Simon Peter, whose wife's mother is sick of a fever, but just the touch of His hand dispels the fever, and she is seen ministering unto them. Sin paralyzes our bodies or consumes them with burning, destroying desire, but He who takes away the result of sin by being made sin for us can also deliver from every manifestation of sin to the intent that we may minister unto Him. At even He cast out evil spirits from many with His word and healed all that were sick and thus fulfilled a word in Isaiah, "Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses" (16, 17).

It is often asked, Is the health of the body included in the atonement? We reply that the same great sacrifice which takes away our sins makes us sure of a perfect body just like His risen body, which shall never again be weak or sick or old or die, but that will be in the kingdom. All of His power which is seen in bodies now is but a foretaste of that which will be fully seen when He comes.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

WHEN nursing a grouch is a man's constant occupation he should be made to vary it by playing nurse to a strong, sturdy, self willed baby.

Some men are civilized simply because their mothers spanked them sufficiently.

We always feel that friends who are really fond of us have good taste to recommend them.

Goodness itself can't help a man who won't help himself.

Being young isn't the excuse and apology of an old fool.

Of course we all like an old fashioned winter, but we don't care to have it get too old on our hands.

Quality is what most of us want, and that without at all interfering with quantity.

An Occasional Treasure.

The perfect wife is one who will
Not ask a fellow for a bill,
Who takes what money he can spare
And doesn't cause him any care,
Who always keeps her temper sweet
And fixes things that he can eat,
One who is busy all the while
And always meets him with a smile.

She's not extravagant in dress,
She spends a trifle, sometimes less,
For garments, yet she looks as neat
As any lady on the street,
And you should see her hats, handmade
That put to shame the Paris trade,
And if each year she cannot get
A new one she will never fret.

Her temper is as smooth as ice,
She offers only sage advice,
And if it isn't taken, why,
She does not in a passion fly.
She has no hammer in her kit,
But just some steels with which to knit.
Nor does she hang across the gate
And gossip till the hour is late.

She keeps her husband's underwear
At all times in the best repair,
She doesn't gad about and try
To mash some smooth and wealthy guy,
In short, she is a model and
A credit to her home and land.
But, oh, it must a trial be
To live with her, you will agree!

Information Wanted.

"Marriage may be defined as a compromise."

"Is that so?"

"Yes."

"Well, tell me one thing."

"A dozen."

"Only one. Who does it compromise?"

Eminently Practical.

"I suppose you are in favor of a tariff."

"Sure. What is it?"

"Oh, protection for infant industries."

"Shoes and overcoats and things like that?"

Careless Fellow.

"Why don't the girls like him?"

"He makes love easily."

"I should think that would suit them."

"But he isn't a bit exclusive about whom he gives it to."

One For the Horse.

"He needs it."

"What?"

"Plenty of horse sense."

"Who does?"

"The man who owns and runs an automobile."

Easy Matter.

"How do you tell tainted money from the pure article?"

"Quite easily."

"Yes, but how?"

"Ownership determines it."

Honestly Won.

"Where did old Scroggs get the title of judge? Was he ever on the bench?"

"Oh, yes; for years."

"Whereabouts?"

"The bench in the park."

Not Very Much.

"I always sympathize with the under dog."

"Do you?"

"Yes."

"Did he ever notice it?"

Right, Oh!

"There is this about that man"—

"Well?"

"He need never fear being buried alive."

"Dead one now, is he?"

Descriptive.

As to the language that we use,
It doesn't always fit,
For, speaking of the lawyer's brief,
It isn't brief a bit.

Made Him Think of Pie.

"Don't mince matters. It makes me sick."

"Ah, I see—dyspeptic."

Experienced Husband.

"See my new hat. Isn't it dear?"

"I presume so. Your hats usually are."

Of Course.

"Why is a pretty girl pretty?"

"It makes the others so mad."

Davis' Patent Steel Ranges

If in need of a new range write for our booklet, we have a range different from all others, with a special feature of grate rest, oven linings, rocking grate and poker shake are only found on the Davis. The most durable range ever offered to the trade at prices in reach of all. Address

Davis' Cash Hardware.

Rotoscilo.

The Rotoscilo is revolutionizing the world. Ask J. M. Davis & Sons all about it.

Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
42-13t Accident, Md.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of W. A. Harvey, and W. H. Ridder, partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey & Co., Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the creditors of W. A. Harvey and W. H. Ridder, individuals and partners, trading under the name of W. A. Harvey and Company of Gorman, in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1910, the said Bankrupts were duly adjudicated Bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 16th day of February, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 1, 1910.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Lying and Being in the Town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett County and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of George R. Long and Freda Long, his wife, at the suit of The Lichtenstein Company, the same being No. 7 Judicials to the March Term, 1910, of said Court, I have seized and taken into execution, and will on

SATURDAY,

the 12th Day of March,

A. D., 1910, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., on the premises of the First Lot herein described known as The Hotel Lot, at Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale for cash to satisfy said execution and costs the following property:

All those three certain pieces, parcels or lots of ground situate, lyin. and being in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, described as follow, to wit:

First Piece or Lot—Beginning at a point on the South side of alley, and South 73 degrees East, 12 feet to a stone standing in County Road, and running thence South 73 degrees East, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 125 feet to North side of Maple Street, thence with North side of Maple Street, North 73 degrees West, 50 feet to a stone, thence North 17 degrees East, 70 feet to line of County road, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing 6,000 square feet, more or less.

Second Lot—Beginning at a point on a line drawn North 73 degrees West, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 50 feet from C. V. Guard's northwest corner on Maple Street, and running thence South 17 degrees West, 100 feet, thence North 73 degrees West, about 108 feet to the the 4th line of "Look Sharp" in the River, thence with said line, down the river, North 15 degrees East, 100 feet, then South 72 degrees West, to the place of beginning.

Third Piece—Being Lot No. 16 in Block A., except 20 feet off of the rear end of said lot. This lot hereby conveyed has a frontage of 25 feet on Maple Street, and a depth of 130 feet.

Being the same lots, pieces or parcels of ground which were conveyed to the said George R. Long by Calvin L. Dean and wife by deed dated October, 12th, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 68, &c., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The first lot described above is a very desirable one for a hotel, and is improved by outbuildings though there are no improvements on the third lot. The improvements on the Second lot consist of an ice house and a large stable suitable for livery purposes.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

GEORGE R. ROOT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

DAVID E. ROOT,
Administrator,
Horseshoe Run, W. Va.

Notice of Municipal Election

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held on

Monday, March 14th, 1910,

for the purpose of electing—

One person to serve as Mayor of the town of Oakland for a term of two years.

Three persons to serve as members of the Town Council of Oakland for the term of two years.

The polls will be held in the Council Chamber, First National Bank Building, on Alder street from eight o'clock a. m., until six o'clock p. m.

By order of the Council.

JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Order of Publication

No. 1651 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Annie Weir, Mary G. Green and John T. Green, he husband, vs. James McMillan, George B. McMillan and Elizabeth McMillan, his wife, Margaret Bell, Agnes Young, Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, Elizabeth Johnson and John Johnson, John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, Hugh McMillan and Susan McMillan, his wife, Jane L. Green and Frank P. Green, her husband, James Henry McMillan and George McMillan.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett County, Maryland, of which Margaret S. McMillan died, seized and possessed.

The bill states:

1. That Margaret Smith McMillan, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in her life time, and at the time of her death, seized and possessed in fee simple of a certain parcel of land, situate and lying in Garrett county, Maryland, being a part of Lot No. 4908, and which was conveyed to said Margaret Smith McMillan, by deed from Frank P. Green and wife, dated 31st day of March, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 24, folio 159 one of the land records of Garrett county, a certified copy of said deed is hereby filed, marked Plaintiffs Exhibit A, and is made a part of this bill.

2. That being so seized and possessed, the said Margaret Smith McMillan, departed this life on or about the 10th day of August, 1903, and leaving surviving her Hugh McMillan, her husband, who has since departed this life, and the following children, viz: Annie Weir, a daughter, who intermarried with James Weir, now deceased, Mary G. Green, a daughter, who intermarried with John T. Green, the said plaintiffs, George B. McMillan, a son, who intermarried with Elizabeth McMillan, James McMillan, a son, Margaret Bell, a daughter, who intermarried with Thomas Bell and now deceased, Agnes Young, a daughter, who intermarried with Isabel Young and now deceased, Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter, who intermarried with John Johnson, John McMillan, a son, married Mary McMillan, Hugh McMillan, a son, who married Susan McMillan, and the following grandchildren, and the children of William McMillan, a deceased son, viz: James Henry McMillan, George McMillan, Margaret Chapman, who intermarried with Charles Chapman, and Jane L. Green, who intermarried with Frank P. Green, the said defendants and all heirs at law of the said Margaret Smith McMillan, and to whom the said land has descended.

3. That all of the said parties are of full age and reside in the State of Maryland, except John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, who reside in the State of Pennsylvania, and George McMillan, who resides in the State of Deaware, and Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, who reside in the State of West virginia.

4. That the said real estate estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above stated, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

The bill then prays for the sale of said real estate and that the proceeds of the sale be distributed between the plaintiffs and defendants, according to their respective rights and interest, general relief, and order of publication against the non resident defendants.

It is thereupon this 28th day of February, 1910, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of April, 1910 give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear it this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 21st day of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

VICTOR LOWMAN,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

ORPHA LOWMAN,
Administratrix,
Kendall, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE MILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

JOHN P. MILLER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM PRICE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1910.

HERBERT L. PRICE,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., February 17, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, March 7, 1910,

to transact all routine business. Road Supervisors are requested to file their bonds and oaths of office on or before above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

David M. Beeghly and others, vs. Sarah J. Speicher and others.

No. 1692 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 22nd day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by J. C. Remsburg and E. H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of March, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of March, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1910. NUMBER 2

HONOR ROLL

of the Oakland Public School for February.

The following pupils of the Oakland Public schools were in attendance every session during February. Those marked with a star were not tardy.

U. G. Palmer, Prin.

First Grade—*Edward Helbig, *Mary Virginia Willison, Martha McComas, *Joeph Hesen, *Keith Ashby, *Dorothy Maroney, Foster Harrison, Jane Robinson.

Second Grade—*Vincent Hesen, *Hugh Maffett, *Philip Walter. *Ray Cogley, *Julia Maroney, *Gertrude Rolling, *Ralph Davis, *James Carney, *Percy Davis, *Harry Glotfelty, *Carl Clark, *Leo Carney, Paul Ashby, Willie Glaze, Nellie Maroney, Leah Maffett, Edna Goss, Viva Bowers, Joe Hinebaugh, Alva Gorrner, Opie Kimes, Roy Dixon.

Third Grade—Webster Griffith, Edward Kahl, Ellen Hesen, Elizabeth Townshend, Gertrude Carney, Auburn Green, Beulah Bowers, Townshend Naylor, Walter Wolfe, *Elizabeth Willison, *Elizabeth Mitchell, *Ethel Naylor, *Perrin Davis, *Edwin Palmer, *Donald Sincell, *Harry Rice, *Uriel Cheuvront, *Robert Porter, *Lloyd Shartzer, *Evelyn Cheuvront, *Stella Welling, *Mary D. Naylor.

Fourth Grade—*Edgar Helbig, *Helen Hart, *Mildred Dixon, *Lillian Helbig, Prentiss Porter, *Harriet Miller, Florence Carney, Marie Carney, *Ada Glotfelty, *Louise Harned, Winona Whorton, *Julius Littman, Roy Williamson, Foster D. Reed, Bessie Maloney.

Fifth Grade—*Blanche Clark, *Norine Ault, *Gilbert Drummond, *Carl Trickett, *Harry Naylor, *Fred Cogley, David Welling, Mabel White, Margaret Chase, Foster Teats, Peter Rowan.

Sixth Grade—*Douglass Sincell, *Julia Rowan, *Norine Taggart, *Elizabeth Miller, *Florence Flannigan, *Virginia Mayer, *Playford Naylor, *Walter Cross, *Carlton McComas, James Stempie, Lena Ravenscroft.

Seventh Grade—*Bernadette Hart, *Edna Shank, *Harold Conneway, *Frank Kildow, *Morris Sincell, Louis Littman.

High School—*Bessie Ault, *Mary Marsch, Marguerite Hart, Thomas Little, Mary Porter, June White, *Frank Bush, *Walter Dawson, *Harold Harned, *Samuel Lantz, Wade Mason, *Fred Peddicord, *Hosmer Cropp, *Robert White, *Wm. Scherr, Eleanor Hinebaugh, *Dwight Townshend.

Are You Going to Housekeeping?

Think of buying 100 assortment of kitchen utensils that includes No. 8 tin wash boiler, No. 2 galvanized tub, 12-qt, galvanized bucket, 12-qt. tin water pail, 1 set knives and forks, 1 seven piece glass water set, 1 wash board, 1 galvanized coal hod, 1 6-qt. granite pan, 1 forty-two piece white dinner set of dishes at an average cost of ten cents each or $10.00 for the assortment. Specially selected for the kitchen.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

OAKLAND CITIZENS' MASS MEETING

At the Court House This Evening to Nominate Municipal Ticket.

A joint call, signed by the Democratic and Republican Central Committees for this county, has been issued for a meeting of the citizens of Oakland to be held this evening at 7:45 o'clock at the court house for the purpose of nominating a municipal ticket consisting of a candidate for Mayor and three candidates for members of the Town Council to be voted for next Monday, the 14th inst.

The object of this meeting is to place thorough going business men on the ticket for the positions to be filled, the elimination of politics from town matters and to endeavor to extricate the municipality from the uneviable position which it now occupies with a bonded indebtedness of $59,000.

It is the wish of every fair minded resident of the town to have none but reliable, painstaking and conscientious men nominated as that seems the only salvation open to the tax payers.

WOMAN OF TODAY.

It is said that the woman of today are not as intelligent and influential as the women of a previous century, who helped their husbands, with hand and brain, to carve out homes in the new world that were to draw people from all nations to witness and admire. They have better facilities for instruction, for leisure to read and reflect, and for ease and comfort, and yet men are not as deferential to them as the old-time gentlemen were to the matrons of that time. We clamor for more and get less. Why? If they are losing prestige, it is because they are losing intelligence and helpful qualities, and are not managing our homes and training our children in solid worth as they did. We never used to hear much about boys leaving the farm, or girls having to go out from home to earn money to dress themselves with. The love of finery and fashion had not been instilled; to pay one's debts was a higher achievement than to keep up style, and housewifely duties were deemed better than silks and velvets. Mart a Washington could receive guests in a linsey-wolsey gown and ply her busy knitting needles while she conversed with them. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." We have given our boys and girls the leaning towards what they are. Keep the child in dressed up idleness all his younger years; give him polished society training; graduate him at the best seat of learning; and then set him out in the world to earn money and establish a good home. Will he do it? He hasn't been in the way of doing it. We can't lay our hands on many successful people who came up that way. The school of life is broader and deeper than any set of text books can compass. Webster was right when he said, "observation and reflection is the way to intelligence," and without a fair degree of this commodity we must be failures everywhere.

DIXON & KELSO

Barbed and Woven

Wire Fence, Nails

We have put in stock an immense line Woven wire in heights ranging from 26 in. to 58 in., on which we can quote a price much below the present market, having purchased last fall when market was extremely low.

We can name equally low prices on Barbed wire and Nails.

Dynamite

Have big stock of Dynamite, Caps and Fuse. March is a good month for farmer to blow out stumps.

P. S.—Just received car Agricultural lime to sell in any quantities.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

CRUCIAL DAYS FOR MARYLAND DEMOCRATS

The Redemption of the Party Pledges Pressing.

These are crucial days for Democratic leaders both in and outside the legislature, for the legislative session is growing shorter and the Democratic party pledges are pressing for redemption. Bills fulfilling these pledges, which are embodied in the party platform, have been introduced into the General Assembly. Not one of them has been enacted into a law. Because Democratic leaders who are members of the legislature and other Democratic leaders who are not members are divided on some of these promises, on the range which the promises should take and in what garb they shall finally appear, there is every prospect that, if redeemed at all, they will be only semblances of their originally intended forms.

There has not been a real lineup between Governor Crothers, who is urging a strict redemption of party promises, and the leaders who are striving to devise liberal redemptions which will ease their party consciences and provide platitudes for future use on the stump.

The time is not distant when there must be a showdown and when the strength of the two forces will be actually known. That time may come next week, when the primary election law will offer the crucial test. It is approved by the Governor, who not only believes in its wisdom, but also as a party pledge, its enactment having been promised by the party in 1907. Two years ago the Governor tried to have the pledge redeemed in its entirety but failed, though not entirely. But for his insistent demands probably no primary election law would have been passed.

Democrats opposing a mandatory and state-wide primary now say that they are absolved from amending the present law so as to make it conform to the platform of 1907 because the platform of 1909, which is the last platform, imposes no such duty. They also say that an effort was made to insert the mandatory primary plank in the platform last year and failed by a decisive vote at the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions, the report of that committee being subsequently ratified by the convention. Members opposing the mandatory primary declare that they will not go into a caucus and there pledge themselves to vote for the bill. Mr. Marriott made an effort to have a caucus called to consider the bill and to secure a party vote on it, but his effort was futile. The bill will have the support of 13 Democratic members of the House because they are pledged to it, that pledge having been given at a meeting of candidates after their nomination and after the state convention had failed to declare for it. The defeat of the State-Wide Local Option Bill last week on which party lines were not drawn, will have its effect on the Primary Election Bill, because it will leave many members free to follow their own judgment. They see in the fight for the local option bill an attempt on the part of the city Democrats to force the bill on them, claiming that the city people could not trust the people to vote satisfactorily on the liquor question, and yet these same city Democrats say to the county people that they ought to follow their example and trust the people in making the nomination, all of which is a bunch of inconsistencies.

The Primary Election Bill and other bills, involved directly or indirectly in the platform promises of the Democrats, demonstrate the importance which in these days is attached to party platforms. Gone out of fashion is the old declaration that "platforms are good things to get in on, but bad things to stand on." And yet it is a question if too much importance is not attached to platform promises when the formation of those promises is considered. They are generally the products of the brain or ambition of one man, or certainly of a few men, or of newspaper agitation, which is one-sided and not lasting. These promises are not always fully and dispassionately considered, and when later viewed from all points they are found to lack public demand, are ill-advised and harmful to public interests. But if they are or may be twisted into platform promises they are sacredly regarded by most members of a General Assembly, who were successful in the campaigns in which these pledges were issues, and they hold rigidly by them. In the present General Assembly are men of the best motives, who will vote for the Primary Election Bill, not because they believe it will benefit the public or secure better nominations, but because they feel that they are pledged to it.

There are dozens of men who wish the bill creating a public utilities commission had died in the brain which conceived it, because it is a vicious, harmful, inquisitorial, imperialistic, undemocratic, expensive, wholly unnecessary, and a concentration of power in one body, but because a few men, who were wholly unfamiliar with the vast problems involved, thought the advocacy of the proposed commission would be a popular issue, it was made a part of the platforms of both parties. If the leaders had a chance to guide again the deliberations of the conventions which promised the bill, it is doubtful if they would have sanctioned the insertion of the planks. Certainly they would have defined their idea so that the present drastic bill could not have been construed even by the wayfaring man, though a fool, as a fulfilment of the party promise.

Even after the plank had been inserted in the party platforms and stump speakers were waving their arms and indulging in vituperation and platitudes the proposition was not discussed, nor was it discussed seriously until the Governor's cabinet looked into it. It was not dissected until the House Judiciary Committee had to deal with a bill creating the commission. A great white light was seen by many members, but, lo! there stood the platform promise, and despite the shortcomings, the absurdities and other undesirable features of the bill many members feel in honor bound to support it. It is because of the platform promise, which in some instances has been used as a club, the bill has a chance of becoming a law, though in a greatly modified form. They may be some Republicans who will support it because it is a platform promise, not realizing that the commission as proposed would, in competent Democratic hands, be a most powerful machine to grind the Republican party into pieces. There are independent Democrats who will stand for it, little realizing that the regular organization will control the commission and utilize it to bring them under the yoke.

There are Democratic lawyers in both houses who will subordinate their legal acumen and training and who will ignore their oath to support and defend the Constitution who will support it because they regard it as a party pledge, and yet the whole thing is unconstitutional because it delegates legislative functions to a body created by the legislature.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has declared itself against this principle in the case of Bradshaw vs. Lankford (73 Md., page 430). In that case the court said:

"Now it can hardly be necessary to say that, by the Constitution of this state, the power to enact laws belongs to the General Assembly, composed of the Senate and the House of Delegates; and this being so, it is a well-settled principle of constitutional law that the power thus delegated cannot be redelegated to the people themselves. Our government is a representative government, and to the members of the General Assembly the people have confided the power to pass such laws as they in the exercise of their judgment may deem best for the public interests; and they have no power to substitute the judgment of others in matters of legislation for the judgment of those to whom this sovereign trust has been committed."

Certainly the bills to repeal the exclusive privileges which the gas and affiliated companies have enjoyed for several years are in no way parts of the platforms of either party, and yet they are held forth as embodying party principles. The discovery of the great monopoly is surprising. The men who are now favoring the repeal bills have known of its existance for many years, but have made no effort to overthrow it.

The Democrats are beginning to dodge their promise of larger representation for Baltimore by substituting a bill propared by a county senator, Mr. Price, of Wicomico, for bills prepared by city senators which are in conformity with the platform promises. Again, Governor Crothers stands squarely by the party platform.

No Pay, No Paper.

The West Virginian is saying a long farewell to the cheap skate who takes the paper out of the office for two or three years and then when he gets a statement writes back in an insulting manner declaring "he never ordered the paper." The cash in advance system rids our books of such "undesirable citizens." And it is with considerable gratification that we drop them; it is a comfort to realize that we are able to do so. It is no pleasure to edit a paper for that kind of patrons.—Fairmont West Virginian.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. MARY HUGHES.

Last week THE REPUBLICAN, while being aware of the death of Mrs. Mary Hughes, in some manner neglected to mention the fact. The deceased lady was a most excellent woman of many Christian traits of character and her death on Sunday, February 27, came as a distinct shock to her many friends and relatives. She was the wife of Mr. John A. Hughes and died at her home west of Oakland after a continued illness of many months from rheumatism. She was aged about 50 years, and is survived by her husband, three brothers, Messrs. Owen, John and James Mackin, and one sister, Mrs. John Foley. Mrs. Hughes was born in county Galway, Ireland, in the year 1860. She came to this country in 1866. She was married on the 9th day of June, 1896, to John A. Hughes in St. Peter's Catholic church, Oakland, by Rev. Romanus Matting, then pastor of that church. The funeral took place Tuesday, February 29th, at ten o'clock from St. Peter's Catholic church, Oakland, Rev. Father Connell, the pastor, officiating. The interment was made in the Oakland cemetery in the presence of a large number of sorrowing friends and relatives.

WILLIAM BOND.

William Bond, of Brockwayville, Pa., father of Messrs. William C. and Ninian U. Bond, of Garrett county, died at his home in Brockwayville last Sunday morning. The deceased was past eighty-seven years of age. From the Monday edition of the DuBois Morning Courier the following relative to Mr. Bond was clipped:

Mr. Bond had resided in Brockwayville 17 years, but had been a resident of the vicinity for three quarters of a century, as he came with his parents from Adams county, this state, when quite young, and settled in Jefferson county a few miles from Brockwayville, in the district known as Sugar Hill. He went through the log house era and finally to affluence and distinction as a citizen who stood for the highest type of integrity. Besides being an extensive farmer for that section, he engaged in the lumbering and real estate business, and in each branch was successful through the exercise of good judgment and careful attention to points in detail in all transactions of moment. Not many names in Jefferson county in his day and generation were as well known throughout the county as "William Bond." His later years—since moving to Brockwayville, where he erected a fine home—he led a retired life, leaving the activities in connection with his affairs to his five sons. Mrs. Bond died seven years ago, ripe in years. The survivors of the family are five sons and daughters, as follows: William C., James L., John W., Samuel C. and N. U., and Mrs. Chapin and Mrs. George Gray. Two of these—Samuel C. and Mrs. Gray—are residents of Second avenue, DuBois.

ROSALIND CLARY.

Rosalind, the eighteen months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Clary, residing on the Weber farm east of Oakland, died Sunday night of meningitis, after an illness of a week or more. The funeral took place yesterday with interment in the Deer Park cemetery.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

The Orphans' Court was in session Tuesday morning with all members of the Court present and the following business was transacted:

Second account of William Weber, administrator of the estate of Eliza B. Swan, late of Garrett county deceased, ratified.

First and final account of William S. Yoder, administrator of Lydia Brenneman, late of Garrett county deceased, ratified.

Letters of administration upon the personal estate of Catharine Beachy, late of Garrett county deceased, were granted Jacob Beachy and Christian A. Beachy, of Grantsville.

Honor Roll of Bittinger School.

The following named pupils of the Bittinger School made an average of 90 per cent in daily studies and merited 100 per cent in deportment for the month of February, 1910.

Fourth Grade—Oscar Hetrick, Allan Stanton, Dewey Wiley.

Fifth Grade—Edna Wiley, Lena Keller, Austin Bittinger, Lester Bittinger, Leroy Emory, Lester Hetrick, Dewey R. Wiley, Oscar Wiley.

Sixth Grade—Estelle Beahm, Ruth Beahm, Cora Bittinger, Verna Wiley, Chauncey Broadwater, Edward Buckle, Roy Hetrick, Columbus Oester, George Stark, Clark Snyder, Clarence Oester.

Seventh Grade—Myrtle Emory, Naomi Orendorf, Mary Oester, Leonora Wiley, Clyde Broadwater, Harrison Wiley, Charles Wiley.

J. C. BEAHM, Prin.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Martin Gower, Miss Ocla McRobie.

POISON DISTRIBUTED

Yearly Occurrence in Oakland Again Being Practiced by Scoundrel.

Some being—surely not a human, or if a human, with principles very much undeveloped or still unborn—distributed along Third street Tuesday night or early yesterday morning a plentiful supply of poisoned meat, with the evident intent of killing dogs or any other animal unlucky enough to pick any portion of the doped meat up

A valuable setter dog belonging to Mr. William G. Hinebaugh was the only victim of the evil intentions of the party who put the poison out so far as learned. Other dogs, however, have disappeared.

Large quantities of the meat was gathered up along Third street yesterday morning by the police and these contained sufficient poison to kill all the dogs in the county if distributed systematically.

Developments came to the surface yesterday afternoon that may result in the arrest of a certain person who is suspected as being the guilty party.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

George Rex Crags, of Carmichaels, Pa., and Carrie Elizabeth Call, of Waynesburg, Pa.

Joseph Edward Moon and Hattie Baker, both of Piedmont, W. Va.

Joseph Andrew Fazenbaker and Mary Catharine Schroyer, both of Accident.

George Allen Shirer, of Uniontown, Pa., and Carrie Elizabeth Shipley, of Friendsville, Md.

John Newton Rittenhouse, of Montana, W. Va., and Josie Elizabeth Boyce, of Little Creek, W. Va.

William Henry King, of Blacksville, W. Va., and Gertrude Oliver Hughes, of New Freeport, Pa.

Frank Cleveland Trembly and Katie Alma Bell, of Albrights, W. Va.

One with request not to publish.

Schools to Close.

Information from the School Board office is to the effect that the public schools of the county will close on April 1st, with one legal holiday intervening, Good Friday.

Fire Department Benefit.

The Fire Department, in which every one in our city is interested, has been fortunate enough to secure the favorite comedian, Mr. Frank S. Davidson, who, assisted by our local talent, will produce Mr. Davidson's favorite rural comedy, "The Folks Up Willow Creek," on Friday evening, April 8th. The full scenic equipment for the correct presentation of the play will be brought, and no expense will be spared to make this one of the very finest local productions ever attempted here. A crowded house will be the result. Our very efficient Fire Department deserves a rousing benefit and they will get it.

Festival.

The Ladies' Aid Society will hold a a festival in Laughlin Hall, Deer Park, on Saturday evening, March 12, 1910. Ice cream, cake, coffee, candy and flowers for sale.

Suit for Divorce.

Through her attorney, Mr. John G. Miller, of Cumberland, Mrs. Ettie Hamilton, of Garrett county, has filed suit in the Circuit Court for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii, from her husband, Alexander Hamilton, who, in the bill, is alleged to be a non-resident and has deserted his wife. The couple were married in Oakland January 1st, 1899, and lived together for a period of three years.

Telephone Statement.

In another column of this paper today is published by direction of the Garrett County Telephone Company's officials, a detailed statement showing the financial condition of the corporation. The publication is made thus publicly so that all interested parties may be informed of the true state of the company's condition.

Card of Thanks.

We thank our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness and help during the sickness and death of our dear mother, Mrs. Mary A. Coddington.

MR. and MRS. BUNNEL FRIEND,
BROTHERS and SISTERS.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Clary desire to return their heartfelt thanks to their many neighbors and friends for their kindness and loving sympathy to them during the illness and death of their little daughter Rosalind.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

TRUXTON KING

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A Story of Graustark

By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

[CONTINUED.]

Prince Bobby broke in eagerly: "Uncle Jack says I've just got to be interested in 'em whether I want to or not. He says it's the only way to catch on to things and become a regular prince. You see, Uncle Caspar, I've got a lot to learn."

"Yes, your highness, you have," solemnly admitted the premier. "But I am sure you will learn."

"Under such an able instructor as Uncle Jack you may soon know more than the wisest man in the realm," added the Duke of Perse.

"Thank you, your grace," said the prince so politely that the duke was confounded. "I know Uncle Jack will be glad to hear that. He's—he's afraid people may think he's butting in too much."

"Butting in!" gasped the premier.

At this the Duke of Perse came to his feet again, an angry gleam in his eyes. "My lords," he began hastily, "it must certainly have occurred to you before this that our beloved prince's English, which seems, after all, to be his mother tongue, is not what it should be. Butting in! Yesterday I overheard him advising your son, Pultz, to 'go chase' himself. And when your boy tried to chase himself—'pon my word he did—what did our prince say? What did you say, Prince Robin?"

"I—I forget," stammered Prince Bobby.

"You said 'Mice!' Or was it—er"—

"No, your grace; rats. I remember. That's what I said. That's what all of us boys used to say in Washington."

"God deliver us! Has it come to this—that a prince of Graustark should grow up with such language on his lips? That confounded American has every one hypnotized!" exploded the duke. "His influence over this boy is a menace to our country. He is making an oaf of him—a slangy, impudent little"—

"Your grace!" interrupted Baron Dangloss sharply.

"Uncle Jack's all right," declared the prince, vaguely realizing that a defense should be forthcoming.

"He is, eh?" rasped the exasperated duke, mopping his brow.

"He sure is," pronounced the prince with a finality that left no room for doubt.

"He is a mountebank, a meddler, that's what he is!" exclaimed the overheated duke.

But the prince had slid down from his pile of books and planted himself beside him so suddenly that the bitter words died away on the old man's lips.

"You awful old man!" he cried, trembling all over, his eyes blazing. "Don't you say anything against Uncle Jack. I'll—I'll banish you—yes, sir—banish you like my mother fired Count Marlanx out of the country. I won't let you come back here—never. And before you go I'll have Uncle Jack give you a good licking. Oh, he can do it, all right! I—I hate you!"

The duke looked down in amazement into the flushed, writhing face of his little master. For a moment he was stunned by the vigorous outburst. Then the hard lines in his face relaxed, a softer expression came into his eyes, and he smiled kindly on the boy.

But Prince Bobby was still unappeased. "I could have you beheaded," he said stubbornly. "Couldn't I, Uncle Caspar?"

The Duke of Perse suddenly bent forward and placed his bony hand upon the unshrinking shoulder of the prince, his eyes gleaming kindly, his voice strangely free from its usual harshness. "You are a splendid little man, Prince Robin," he said. "I glory in you. I shall not forget the lessor in loyalty that you have taught me."

Bobby's eyes filled with tears. The genuine humility of the hard old man touched his tempestuous little heart.

"It's—it's all right, du—your grace. I'm sorry I spoke that way too."

As the prince strode soberly from the "room of wrangles" every eye was upon his sturdy little back, and there was a kindly light in each of them, bar none.

Later on the prince in his khaki riding suit loped gayly down the broad mountain road toward Ganlook beside the black mare which carried John Tullis. He had told Tullis of his vainglorious defense in the antechamber.

"Say, Uncle Jack, when are you going to take me to the witch's hovel?" The thought abruptly banished all else from his eager little brain.

"Some day soon," said Tullis. "You see, I'm not sure that she's receiving visitors these days. A witch is a very arbitrary person. Even princes have to send up their cards."

The witch's hovel was in the mountain across the most rugged of the canyons and was to be reached only after the most hazardous of rides. The old woman of the hills was an ancient character about whom clung a thousand spookish traditions, but who, in the opinion of John Tullis, was nothing more than a wise fortune teller and necromancer who knew every trick in the trade of hoodwinking the superstitious.

As they rode back to the castle after an hour, coming down through Castle avenue from the monastery road, they passed a tall, bronzed young man whom Tullis at once knew to be an American. He was seated on a big bowlder at the roadside enjoying the shade. At his side was the fussy, well known figure of Cook's interpreter eagerly pointing out certain important personages to him as they passed. Of course the approach of the prince was the excuse for considerable agitation and fervor on the part of the man from Cook's. He mounted the bowlder and took off his cap to wave it frantically.

"It's the prince!" he called out to Truxton King. "Stand up! Hurray! Long live the prince!"

The man from Cook's came to grief. He slipped from his perch on the rock and came floundering to the ground.

The spirited pony that the prince was riding shied and reared in quick affright. The boy dropped his crop and clung valiantly to the reins. A guardsman was at the pony's head in an instant.

Truxton King picked up the riding crop, strode out into the roadway and handed it up to the boy in the saddle.

"Thank you," said Prince Bobby.

"Don't mention it," said Truxton King, with his most engaging smile. "No trouble at all."

CHAPTER III

MANY PERSONS IN REVIEW.

TRUXTON KING witnessed the review of the garrison. That in itself was rather a tame exhibition for a man who had seen the finest troops in all the world. A thousand earnest looking soldiers, proud of the opportunity to march before the little prince, and that was all, so far as the review was concerned.

Mr. King saw the court in all its glory scattered along the shady Castle

"YOU AWFUL OLD MAN!" HE CRIED.

avenue—in carriages, in traps, in motors and in the saddle. His brain whirled and his heart leaped under the pressure of a new found interest in life.

If Truxton King had given up in disgust and fled to Vienna this tale would never have come to light. Instead of being the lively narrative of a young gentleman's adventures in faraway Graustark, it might have become a tale of the smart set in New York, for, as you know, we are bound by tradition to follow the trail laid down by our hero, no matter which way he elects to fare. He confided to his friend from Cook's that he could never have forgiven himself if he had adhered to his resolution to leave on the following day.

"I didn't know you'd changed your mind, sir," remarked Mr. Hobbs in surprise.

"Of course you didn't know it," said Truxton. "How could you? I've just changed it this instant. I didn't know it myself two minutes ago. No, sir, Hobbs—or is it Dobbs? Thanks. No, sir, I'm going to stop here for a—well, a week or two. Where the dickens do these people keep themselves? I haven't seen 'em before."

"Oh, they are the nobility—the swells. They don't hang around the streets like tourists and rubbernecks, sir," in plain disgust.

"I say, who is that just passing—the lady in the victoria?" King asked abruptly.

"That is the Countess Marlanx."

"Whew! I thought she was the queen."

Hobbs went into details concerning the beautiful countess.

"I was just going to ask if you know anything about a young woman who occasionally tends shop for William Spantz, the armorer," King finally asked.

Hoobs looked interested. "She's quite a beauty, sir, I give you my word."

"I know that, Hobbs. But who is she?"

"I really can't say, sir. She's his niece, I've heard. Been here a little over a month. I think she's from Warsaw."

"Well, I'll say goodby here. If you've nothing on for tomorrow we'll visit the castle grounds and—ahem!—take a look about the place. Come to the hotel early. I'm going over to the gunshop."

He was whistling gayly as he entered the little shop, ready to give a cheery greeting to old Spantz and to make him a temporizing offer for the broadsword. But it was not Spantz who stood behind the little counter. Truxton flushed hotly and jerked off his hat. The girl smiled.

"I beg pardon," he exclaimed. "I—I'm looking for Mr. Spantz. I"—

"He is out. Will you wait." She turned to the window, resuming the wistful, preoccupied gaze down the avenue.

"Beg pardon," he said politely. "I wanted to have another look at the broadsword there."

Very quickly—he noticed that she went about it clumsily despite her supple gracefulness—she withdrew the heavy weapon from the window and laid it upon the counter.

"I am not—not what you would call an expert," she said frankly.

"What's the price?" he asked, his courage faltering under the cool, impersonal gaze.

"I do not know. My uncle has told you. I am quite new at the trade. I hope you will excuse my ignorance. My uncle will be here in a moment." She was turning away with an air that convinced King of one thing—she was a person who in no sense had ever been called upon to serve others.

"So I've heard," he observed. The bait took effect. She looked up quickly. He was confident that a startled expression flitted across her face.

"You have heard? What have you heard of me?" she demanded.

Mr. King was inspired to fabricate in the interest of psychical research. "I have heard that you are not the niece of old man Spantz." He watched intently to catch the effect of the declaration.

"WHAT HAVE YOU HEARD OF ME?"

"You have heard nothing of the kind," she said coldly.

"Well, I'll confess I haven't," he admitted cheerfully. "It pleases me to deduce that you are not related to the armorer. You don't look the part."

Now she smiled divinely. "And why not, pray? His sister was my mother."

"In order to establish a line on which to base my calculations, would you mind telling me who your father is?" He asked the question with his most appealing smile, a smile so frankly impudent that she could not resent it.

"My father is dead," she said seriously, "and my mother is dead. Now can you understand why I am living here with my uncle? Even an amateur may rise to that. Now, sir, do you expect to purchase the sword? If not I shall replace it in the window."

"That's what I came here for," said he, resenting her tone and the icy look she gave him.

"I gathered that you came in the capacity of Sherlock Holmes or something else." She added the last three words with unmistakable meaning.

She was leaning toward him, her hands on the counter, a peculiar gleam in her dark eyes, which now for the first time struck him as rather more keen and penetrating than he had suspected before.

"I simply want to tell you, Mr. King, that unless you really expect to buy this sword it is not wise in you to make it an excuse for coming here."

"My dear young lady, I"—

"My uncle has a queer conception of the proprieties. He may think that you come to see me. Young men may chat with shopgirls all the world over, but in Edelweiss, no, unless they come to pay most honorable court to them. My uncle would not understand."

"I take it, however, that you would understand," he said boldly.

"I have lived in Vienna, in Paris and in London, but now I am living in Edelweiss. I have not been a shopgirl always."

"I can believe that. My deductions are justified."

"My uncle is returning," she remarked suddenly. "I must not talk to you any longer." She glanced uneasily out upon the square and then hurriedly added, a certain wistfulness in her voice and eyes: "I couldn't help it today. I forgot my place. But you are the first gentleman I've spoken to since I came here."

When Spantz entered the door the girl was going listlessly from the window and Truxton King was leaning against the counter with his back toward her, his arms folded and a most impatient frown on his face. Spantz's black eyes shot from one to the other. "What do you want?" he demanded sharply.

"The broadsword. And, say, Mr. Spantz, you might assume a different tone in addressing me. I'm a customer, not a beggar."

The girl left the window and walked slowly to the rear of the shop, passing through the narrow door, without so much as a glance at King or the old man. Spantz was silent until she was gone.

"You want the broadsword, eh?" he asked, moderating his tone considerably. "It's a rare old"—

"I'll give you a hundred dollars—not another cent," interrupted King, not yet over his resentment. There followed a long and irritating argument, at the conclusion of which Mr. King became the possessor of the weapon at his own price.

"I'll come in again," he said indifferently.

"But you are leaving tomorrow, sir."

"I've changed my mind."

"Then you have discovered something in Edelweiss to attract you?" grinned the old armorer.

"I dare say you're right. Clean that sword up a bit for me, and I'll drop in tomorrow and get it. Here's 60 gavvos to bind the bargain—the rest on delivery. Good day, Mr. Spantz."

"Good day, Mr. King."

"How do you happen to know my name?"

Spantz put his hand over his heart and delivered himself of a most impressive bow. "When so distinguished a visitor comes to our little city," he said, "we lose no time in discovering his name. It is a part of our trade, sir, believe me."

"I'm not so sure that I do believe you," said Truxton King to himself as he sauntered up the street toward the hotel.

Mr. Hobbs, from Cook's, was at his elbow, his eyes glistening with eagerness.

"I say, old Dangloss is waiting for you at the Regengetz, sir. Wot's up? Wot you been up to, sir?"

"Up to—up to, Hobbs?"

"My word, sir, you must have been or he wouldn't be there to see you."

"Who is Dangloss?"

"Minister of police. Haven't I told you? He's a keen one, too, take my word for it. I heard him ask for you."

He lost no time in getting to the hotel. A well remembered, fierce looking little man in a white linen suit was waiting for him on the great piazza.

Baron Jasto Dangloss was a polite man, but not to the point of procrastination. He advanced to meet the puzzled American, smiling amiably and swirling his imposing mustache with neatly gloved fingers.

"I have called, Mr. King, to have a little chat with you," he said abruptly. He enjoyed the look of surprise on the young man's face. "Won't you join me at this table? A julep will not be bad, eh?" King sat down opposite to him at one of the piazza tables in the shade of the great trailing vines. A waiter took the order and departed.

"Now, to come to the point," began the baron. "You expected to leave tomorrow. Why are you staying over?"

"Baron, I leave that to your own distinguished powers of deduction," said Truxton gently. He took a long pull at life straw, watching the other's face as he did so. The baron smiled.

"You have found the young lady in the gunshop to be very attractive," observed the baron. "Where have you known her before?"

"I beg pardon?"

"It is not unusual for a young man in search of adventure to follow the lady of his choice from place to place. She came but recently, I recall."

"You think I knew her before and followed her to Edelweiss?"

"I am not quite sure whether you have been in Warsaw lately. There is a gap in your movements that I can't account for."

King became serious at once. He saw that it was best to be frank with this keen old man.

"Baron Dangloss, I don't know just what you are driving at, but I'll set you straight, so far as I'm concerned. I never saw that girl until the day before yesterday. I never spoke to her until today."

"She smiled on you quite familiarly from her window casement yesterday," said Dangloss coolly.

"She laughed at me, to be perfectly candid. But what's all this about?"

Dangloss leaned forward and smiled sourly.

"Take my advice—do not play with fire," he said enigmatically.

"You—you mean she's a dangerous person? I can't believe that, baron."

"She has dangerous friends out in the world. She is Olga Platanova. Her mother was married in this city twenty-five years ago to Professor Platanova of Warsaw. The professor was executed last year for conspiracy. He was one of the leaders of a great revolutionary movement in Poland. They were virtually anarchists, as you have come to place them in America. This girl Olga was his secretary. His death almost killed her. But that is not all. She had a sweetheart up to fifteen months ago. He was a prince of the royal blood. He would have married her in spite of the difference in their stations had it not been for the intervention of the crown that she and her kind hate so well. The young man's powerful relatives took a hand in the affair. He was compelled to marry a scrawny little duchess, and Olga was warned that if she attempted to entice him away from his wife she would be punished. She did not attempt it, because she is a virtuous girl. Her uncle, Spantz, offered her a home."

"Baron, are you sure that she is a red?" asked King.

"Quite. She attended their councils."

"She doesn't look it, 'pon my word. I thought they were the scum of the earth."

"The kind you have in America are. But over here—oh, well, we never can tell."

"I'm much obliged. And I'll keep my eyes well opened. I suppose there's no harm in my going to the shop to look at a lot of rings and knickknacks he has for sale?"

"Not in the least. Confine yourself to knickknacks, that's all."

"Isn't Spantz above suspicion?"

"No one is in my little world. By the way, I am very fond of your father. He is a most excellent gentleman and a splendid shot."

Truxton stared harder than ever "What's that?"

"I know him quite well. Hunted wild boars with him five years ago in Germany. And your sister! She was a beautiful young girl. They were at Carlsbad at the time. Was she quite well when you last heard?"

"She was," was all that the wondering brother could say.

The baron left the American standing at the head of the steps, gazing

"TAKE MY ADVICE—DO NOT PLAY WITH FIRE," HE SAID.

after his retreating figure with a look of admiration in his eyes.

Truxton fared forth into the streets that night with a greater zest in life than he had ever known before. A man with a limp cigarette between his lips was never far from the side of the American—a man who had stopped to pass the time of day with William Spantz and who from that hour was not to let the young man out of his sight until another relieved him of the task.

CHAPTER IV.

TRUXTON TRESPASSES.

THERE was a sparkle in King's eyes as he struck out across town after breakfast the next morning. He burst in upon Mr. Hobbs at Cook's.

"Say, Hobbs, how about the castle today—in an hour, say? Can you take a party of one rubbernecking this morning? I want you to get me into the castle grounds today and show me where the duchesses dawdle and the countesses cavort."

"Of course, sir, you understand there are certain parts of the park not open to the public. The grotto and the playgrounds and the Basin of Venus"—

"I'll not trespass, so don't fidget, Hobbs. I'll be here for you at 10."

Truxton hurried to the square and across it to the shop of the armorer, not forgetting, however, to look about in some anxiety for the excellent Dangloss, who might, for all he knew, be snooping in the neighborhood. Spantz was at the rear of the shop talking to a customer. The girl was behind the counter, dressed for the street.

She came quickly out to him, a disturbed expression in her face. As he doffed his hat the smile left his lips. He saw that she had been weeping.

"You must not come here, Mr. King," she said hurriedly in low tones. "Take your broadsword this morning, and please, for my sake, do not come again. I—I may not explain why I am asking you to do this."

"Just a minute, please," he interrupted. "I've heard your story from Baron Dangloss. Are you in trouble? Do you need friends, Miss Platanova?"

"The baron has told you all about me?" She smiled sadly. "Alas, he has only told you what he knows. But it should be sufficient. There is no place in my life for you or any one else. There never can be. Do you question me? I can say no more. Now I must be gone. I—I have warned you. Do not come again."

She slipped into the street and was gone. King stood in the doorway, looking after her, a puzzled gleam in his eyes. Old Spantz was coming up from the rear, followed by his customer.

"Hello, Mr. Spantz! Good morning. I'm here for the sword."

The old man glared at him in unmistakable displeasure. Truxton began counting out his money. The customer, a swarthy fellow, passed out of the door, turning to glance intently at the young man. A meaning look and a sly nod passed between him and Spantz. The man halted at the corner below and later on followed King to Cook's office, afterward to the castle gates, outside of which he waited until his quarry reappeared. Until King went to bed late that night this swarthy fellow was close at his heels, always keeping well out of sight himself.

A SWARTHY FELLOW PASSED OUT OF THE DOOR.

"I'll come in soon to look at those rings," said King, placing the notes on the counter. Spantz merely nodded, raked in the bills without counting them and passed the sword over to the purchaser.

Truxton picked up the weapon and stalked away.

A few minutes later he was on his

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

THE woman who has a capable dressmaker and an artistic milliner may not be beautiful, but nobody knows it.

Having a good conscience is in itself often a great tribute to one's ability to manage things and keep them from bothering.

Some people think that they are right and then go ahead, while others just think that they are tight.

Women can't help being fussy. They know that it is up to them to please the men.

A beautiful blond has her own troubles staying blond once she has attained to that condition.

Proportion.

Size does not always stand for poise,
Nor can a giant hold
His temper and his tongue and watch
Events as they unfold.
A large and well developed man,
The prey of circumstance,
May fuss about a little thing
Not worth a second glance.

A statesman who can sway a crowd
Or hold a mob in awe
And make the court sit up and look
When he expounds the law
Will raise the roof and forty kinds
Of trouble like as not
If when he takes his morning meal
The coffee isn't hot.

It is a sight worth looking at
And going miles to see,
A picture from a funny page,
As you will all agree,
When Mr. Worth-a-Million-Bones,
Whose wealth is as the dirt,
Can't make his collar button fit
The collar on his shirt.

The little worries that annoy
And almost drive to drink
Are worth wasting words and time,
Much less a drop of ink.
A man may calmly see destroyed
The products of his skill
And make the biggest kind of fuss
If some one calls him "Bill."

Quite Right.

"What is meant by being an egotist?"

"Being an egotist?"

"Yes.'"

"Oh, it means being just yourself, old man."

Disillusionized.

"When does the honeymoon end?"

"Oh, yes; I was going to tell you about that. You know we have had several explanations, but the real time when the glamour is over and they settle down to the battle of life is when the messenger calls for the dress suit in which the man was married."

The Reason.

"Does he make trouble at home?"

"Not a bit."

"That shows he has rather a nice temper."

"Not necessarily."

"Why not?"

"Because he never is at home."

The Brute.

"I wish to marry your daughter, sir."

"You do?"

"Yes."

"Then you are in luck."

"I hope so, sir."

"Yes, you are, for she intends to marry you."

Progression.

At four the boy would think it fine
To be conductor on the line.
At six he has a larger plan;
He wants to be the motorman.
At ten, as he has grown more wise,
A barn boss would be just his size.
When fifteen years have taken wing
He wants to own the blooming thing.
At twenty his ambition sides
To own the earth on which it glides.

Had Cause For Doubt.

"Is that Justice with the pair of scales?"

"Certainly!"

"I'll bet it is a long while since the city inspector of weights and measures has put his O. K. on them."

How Could He?

"Do you ever save any money?"

"No; certainly not."

"You should."

"I should be glad to, but I never caught a dollar hollering to me to come and rescue it."

He Knew.

"You can't keep a good man"—

"I know you are going to say you can't keep a good man in this office and then say you don't know why. I can tell you why. You don't pay enough."

Honest About It.

"Do you like to work?"

"Very much, indeed."

"That's encouraging. What is your line?"

"Easy marks."

Called Out Their Food.

"Is he rough with the men?"

"He orders them about like cattle."

"What does he say to them?"

"Hey!"

THE EARTH LARGER THAN WAS SUPPOSED

Government Scientists Fix Its Circumference Within About Forty Feet.

Recent computations by the experts of the United States Geodetic Survey, and reported to the Cambridge Conference of the International Geodetic Association, indicate that the earth is slightly larger than has been heretofore supposed by scientists. The flattening at the poles is also found to be somewhere between the previous estimates of Clarke and of Bessel. The semi-diameter or equatorial radius of the globe can now be calculated within less than 6 feet of its true length—which means that the equatorial circumference can now be determined to within less than 40 feet of its true length. To be exact, the possible error is only 18 meters as to the equatorial radius or semi-diameter. A meter is 39.27 English inches. Multiply 39.27 by 18 and the result by 2, and that result by 3.1416 and the last product is the limit of error in the circumference of the earth.

This precise measurement of the dimensions of the earth has been made possible by the extension of the continuous area in the United States covered by geodetic surveys on uniform basis. The continuous triangulation available on one basis in the United States now extends into 41 of the 48 States and Territories and reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Mexico to Canada. Prof. John F. Hayford, late chief of the Computing Division of the Government Geodetic Survey, and now Director of the School of Engineering of Northwestern University, says that by utilizing this triangulation and the accompaning astronomic observations, new methods of increased accuracy have been introduced, by which the experts have computed the value of the equatorial radius of the earth at 6,378,388 meters. The reciprocal of the flattening of the earth at the poles is found to be 297.0. These values are believed to be more accurate than any hitherto derived, even by combining the observations available in foreign countries.

One of the most important features of the new method of computation used in the United States, says Prof. Hayford, is the definite recognition of the theory of isostasy in the computation. Let all material forming a part of the earth, and lying above sea level, be considered the excess surface. Then, according to the theory of isostasy, every surface excess is compensated for by a defect of density in the material directly below it, this defect of density being understood to extend to considerable depth and to be of such amount as to compensate for the excess. Under these conditions, at the depth to which the compensation extends, the material within the earth is in an isostatic condition—the pressures being the same in all directions at any given point, as in a liquid.

According to this theory the average density of the earth's crust under a mountain or a high plateau is less than under a plain lying at about sea level. On the other hand, the average density under the deep parts of the ocean is considerably greater.

The latest evidence from the geodetic observations in the United States, says Professor Hayford, is convincing that the theory of isostasy is true, and the triangulation and astronomic observations used in determining the figure and size of the earth also seem to fix the depth to which the compensation extends at 122 kilometers, or about 75 miles. These computation as the thickness of the earth's so-called crust have been corroborated by the independent computation of Dr. Helmert, based on European observation. He found a value for the depth of the compensation differing by only two kilometers from the American computation. Such a close agreement indicates that the depth of compensation is now known with considerable accuracy. The intensity of gravity at 56 geodetic stations in the United States and 16 abroad also indicate that the condition called isostasy exists.

The International Geodetic Association has for the last 10 years operated six or more observatories continuously to determine the variations of latitudes or the movement of the pole of rotation of the earth.

At present eight stations are in operation, two in the Southern Hemisphere. Three of the stations are in the United States, at Gaithersburg, Md.; Cincinnati, and Ukiah, California. The motion of the pole is now known with great accuracy, its location on any given night in the last 10 years being known within four feet. Little progress is being made, though, in explaining why the pole moves in this particular way. These observations will be continued for at least three years more.

CHINESE COTTON

Japanese Trying to Improve Its Quality to Compete With our Product

Japanese cotton manufacturers are working earnestly to improve the quality of cotton grown in China so that they will not be dependent on the American grown product.

According to Vice-Consul Heintzleman of Shanghai, a Japanese firm close to the Chinese government began experiments last year at Kangwang, province of Kiangsu, with cottonseed obtained from several countries. Seeds from India and Japan gave poor results. The American seed, however, has produced a cotton greatly superior to the native.

The staple is good, but the color owing to heavy rains is poor. If future trials are successful seeds will be distributed to the farmers gratis. The Japanese hope in this way to procure a cotton of American grade which they can purchase at low price and lay down in their own country with small cost of transportation. This accomplished, American cotton will only be bought by Japan when her requirements exceed China's production.

Most of the cotton is grown on small farms of five to seven acres. The whole family, says the journal of the American Asiatic Association, engages itself in the cultivating and works as many as twelve hours a day. If the work exceeds the capacity of the family coolies are hired at 16 cents a day.

The implements used in the cultivation are of a rude type. The wooden frame with an iron blade is drawn by cows and buffaloes. The hoe used corresponds to the American adze. The method used in raising water for irrigation is by a pump consisting of a string of cups, sometimes operated by animals. A rude sickle is used for cutting. Transportation about the fields is done on human backs while the haul to the market is done by wheelbarrow.

Small ditches fed by creeks surround the fields for irrigation. The ground is broken twice a year, in spring and autumn. The plants grow to six or seven feet in height and the crop is gathered in September or October. About 60 per cent. of the cotton is manufactured by native process. In the treaty ports most of the cotton is sold to foreign manufacturers.

The shipment of American cotton in to China can be accomplished only when the crop is poor. Even then most of the cotton is brought in from India. The American cotton is too expensive to compete with the local product.

The Oleo Right.

Anticipating an attempt this winter by congress to repeal the Grout bill, which places a tax of 10 cents a pound on oleo colored in imitation of butter, the national grange instructed its legislative committee to use every effort to prevent such action and, furthermore, to keep each subordinate grange in the United States acquainted with the progress of the campaign and to secure their co-operation and influence.

INDIAN IDOLS BRING ILL LUCK TO A MINISTER

English Vicar of a Rural Parish Made Unhappy by Their Presence.

A strange tale of superstition in a minister of the English Church comes from Leicestershire, England. The vicar of a rural parish is the unhappy possessor of some Indian idols which he inherited from his father, an officer in the English army in India, which greatly disturbs his peace of mind. The possession of them has always worried him, he confesses, and now that his brother has just received a mysterious letter from India, warning him to "remember the judgment of the gods," he has asked a London paper to relieve him of the idols.

"These idols have brought persistent ill luck. My father was one of the most unlucky of men," he says, "and during the seventeen years I have had these weird objects nothing has seemed to go right with me or my affairs. Ten years ago my brother was staying at Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, when a Hindu came to him and asked him about the idols my father brought home. He named my father and had evidently traced his career from his subaltern days. My brother said he had no idols himself and laughed when the Indian grew very solemn and declared that misfortune would accompany the idols everywhere until they were returned to India.

"He told my brother to give this message to their possessor, but said that he would not demand to know who had the idols for ten years to come. A few days ago he received a letter from India, ten years after the Lyndhurst interview, simply saying, 'Remember the judgment of the gods.' By the same mail came a letter from London announcing that his wife had suddenly had a paralytic stroke. This scared him so dreadfully that he has written me the whole story, for he feels now that in not having disclosed my own and my sister's ownership of three of them he has incurred the wrath of the Indian society which seeks the idols.

"Of course, I myself regard it all as a serious coincidence, but the whole family wants to be rid of the idols as soon as possible.

"They are supposed to be connected with the Jains and to date from not later than 300 B. C., and possibly to be 500 years older."

There is no more democratic clergyman in all England than the Bishop of Liverpool, who is especially fond of associating with the workingmen of his diocese. The other day he invited all the workers of the Cunard Line to meet him in one of the huge workshops of the company and here he preached a special sermon to engineers, boiler-makers, smiths and other mechanics, who listened to him with the utmost attention. Some hugged the warm corner of the smithy hearths, where they finished their midday meal or smoked their pipes. Others stepped boldly out and joined heartily in the hymns led by a harmonium brought from one of the Cunard liners.

From the moment the Bishop began he held them in complete grip. He gave them as a motto "He careth for you." From the first to the last there was not a touch of patronage in the Bishop's message, while the men were quick to note and to appreciate the absence from it of the least nambypambyism. Cheering was indulged in when the Bishop had finished, and the general feeling of the men was well expressed by one smith, who remarked, as he began to renew his dormant fire, "Well, he's one of the best."

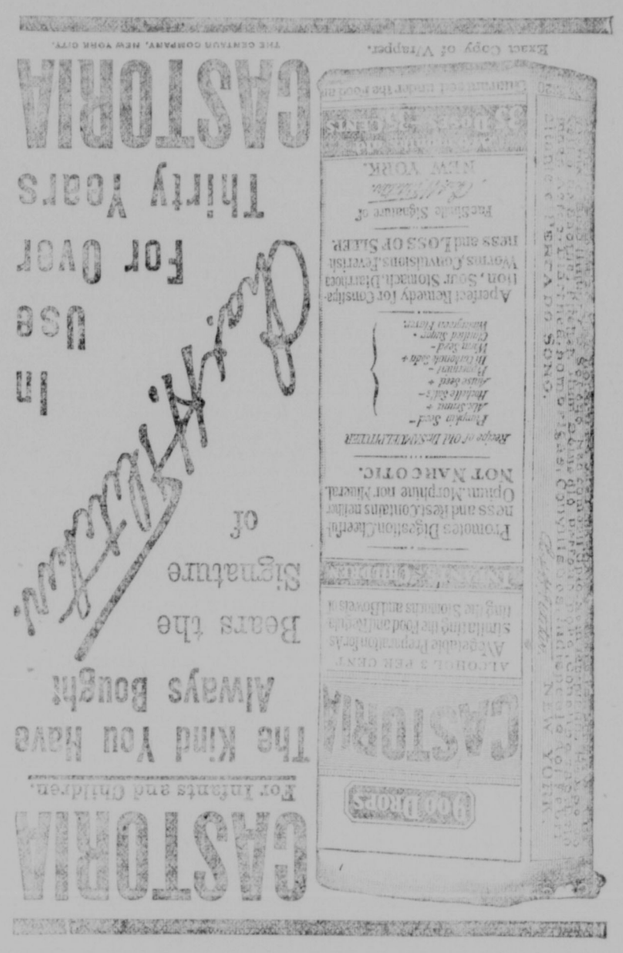
A remarkable case was heard recently before the Worcestershire Sessions. Robert Fellows, colliery proprietor, was charged with stealing five thousand tons of coal belonging to Frank Hopkins, of Cradley. The allegation was that over a period of many months Fellows worked coal under land owned by Hopkins which adjoined his own, taking a total quantity which could not be ascertained, probably 10,000 tons. The amount taken daily was, it was said, twenty tons. Under the prosecutor's land is the richest vein of coal in the United Kingdom, if not in the whole world.

BEAUTIFY THE YARD.

A Town and Its Inhabitants Often Judged by Appearances.

Flowers are not only beautiful to look upon, but their influence is wholly refining; the cost of a few seeds is trifling, and the labor involved becomes not only labor, but a keen and healthgiving pleasure, says an authority. There is no good excuse why every householder with a yard should not beautify it, not necessarily with costly flowers like orchids and some others, but according to their means, if with but a few violets, pinks, geraniums and nasturtiums. A town is judged by strangers by the appearance it presents. If in passing through the predominating streets he notes the dirty alley, heaps of refuse and tin cans and ill kept yards, he judges the town and its people accordingly. If, on the other hand, he finds cleanliness, nicely kept lawns and gardens gay with flowers, he is impressed with it as a prosperous, inviting town, peopled by wide awake, progressive, cultured inhabitants. Impressions count for a great deal.

The same applies to the home establishment. It reveals the character of the owners. Go out and walk past your own home and read your own character. Does it look good to you?



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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

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* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.35 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m.. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.38 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.38 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.38 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.25 a. m., *6.38 a. m., *8.29 p m

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We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

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Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1910.

MUST KNOW SOMETHING.

Every now and then some superficial observer ventures the opinion that the opportunities for men to rise in their callings and professions are limited now as compared with the days when our forefathers were engaged in the conquest of the wilderness. President Northrup who is just retiring from a service of more than thirty years as president of Minnesota university, does not agree with the proposition except in so far as it relates to the men and women who have for any reason failed to prepare themselves for the work which they undertake to do.

In his farewell address to the students at Minneapolis, President Northrup said:

I don't think there has ever been a time when the opportunities for young people were as good as they are now. The rapid growth of the country along every line is furnishing many opportunities for those who are prepared for work. The outlook is not good for those who do not know much or those who can do nothing.

Ours is an age which demands special knowledge or special skill or special power so that the individual may be prepared to do some one thing with a high degree of precision and efficiency as a necessary antecedent condition of distinguished success. It is an age requiring preparation, and the youth who is preparing himself to meet its requirements is wise.

FOOLING WITH THE SUFFRAGE.

A certain sustained calm in the public mind is indicative of the entire equanimity with which the people view the possibility of another suffrage perpetration by the Democrats. The wise men of some of the counties have been proposing so-called municipal election bills and are exultant because they received enough votes to go through, for the enactment of the Elkton and Ellicott City bills may be taken as assured. Yet those who support these bills are a part of the same old crowd that supported the Straus Bill and the fate of that measure is too painful to mention. Nothing remarkable that they should seek petty revenge on the public by forcing their grandfathers' provisions on helpless little towns. The significant fact is that they have not dared to carry out their cowardly threat to pursue the same course with Baltimore. It would really be an interesting situation to have the Democrats undertake to dragoon the voters who repudiated the disfranchisement measure by such a majority as to leave it like a piece of cold lead the day after it was drawn out from the fires of the polls.

There is really not the slightest prospect that the Brewington election raid will be pulled off. It sounds real cowboyish; it smacks of Dr. Jamison, in South Africa; it is redolent with the aroma of the road agents of dime novel fame; but as a proposition for an orderly state, in decent and orderly times, it is utterly unthinkable. It was conceived in a nightmare and framed in a spasm of moral delirium tremens. The mere suggestion to cut off from registration anyone whom the registers, packed for the purpose under a preversion of law, might mark for victims, is so utterly revolutionary that one can imagine the militant might of Maryland doing to the party and the individuals who would undertake such a scheme, what, in the popular and sufficient phraseology of the day, is termed "a plenty." The suffrage jockeys would not know whether they were bestriding a thunderbolt or simply riding on a third rail before they got fairly into an act of spoiliation that would arouse every decent voter in Maryland and cause the courts to make short work of the ballot assassins. But why permit language to take the color of the Brewington proposal? It is such a contemptible little piece of fretful malice that one, to maintain creditable expression, must back away from it.

That is what the Democratic blowhards in the legislature will do. No one has the slightest desire to placate them, to cajole them, to implore them not to do anything they have a mind to do in the way of enactment of the Brewington or like measures. They are free agents they think, and let them act accordingly until they have another thought coming to them. But they will not adopt the Brewington proposal for the same reason that the Attorney General gave his support to the protest of the Republican State Central Committee against the ballot outrages that, despite the learned and ethical opinion of that official, were carried out any way. The Democratic leaders who respect their political and professional integrity and have regard for the assets that most men foremost in public life prize, will be far from giving countenance to any plan that would be reprobated the country over and would sound their political death knell. They are only shamming about the Brewington affair in order to pull off their real scheme. They have simply been whetting the appetite of the legislature anti-suffragists in order to get them ready to snatch at the Straus proposal with one of its provisions hacked off. This is the educational clause. They have suddenly awakened to a very palpable method of altering the amendment; so palpable that if it were really valuable to the party it would have been adopted long ago.

The people are not fooled, they will not be deluded by the scheme to project the old discussion into the arena; they understand that the Democrats feel they cannot possibly win again unless they have a number of constitutional amendments with which to draw the fire of the enemy and thus permit the ticket to win out. They are counting without their host. The proposal of another constitutional amendment in defiance of public judgment would be taken as insulting and recalcitrant, and the people who have settled finally the issue will be prepared to give the Democratic mountebanks just the kind of dressing that they appear to be aching for. It is really too bad to have to speak out so plainly in meeting at this time when the people are not interested as to the future; having their plans laid in advance for any move that the Democratic looters—not the Democratic party—may make toward ravishing the ballot or debasing the franchise.

TROUBLE BREWING

There are many signs of trouble ahead for the ring-leaders of the Maryland Democracy. In the first place there is a growing disgust among the honest rank and file of the Democratic party over the use by their party leaders of the trick ballot and accompanying crooked methods. The anti-negro cry to influence voters is one thing but when under color of entrapping the negro with a "fixed" ballot, thousands of white men are sacrificed, then the trick ballot does not seem so attractive. Then, there were many thousands of citizens not posted as to the responsibility of the big leaders for the ballot fraud, who sincerely believed that the Legislature would be run economically and some important reform legislation be enacted. With over two-thirds of the session gone these good people are beginning to have serious doubts about these fair promises being made good. The continuous revelations of a scandalous character of the Democratic management of Baltimore city added to the other conditions enemerated, have stirred up such loyal Democrats as former Governor Warfield and ex-Mayor Hayes to issue solemn warnings of the growing discontent within the party. If Governor Warfield were a good fighter he could make Vandiver, Smith, Crothers and the rest bestir themselves to retain control but the ex-Governor has not the grit and determination to make a real war. Mr. Hayes has been on pretty good terms with the Ring and is thought now to be taking a few flings at the existing order, to attract attention to his availability for the Mayorally nomination next spring. Altogether, there is plenty of trouble hanging around loose but no leader in sight with sufficient force and following to dislodge the present ring.

AN HONEST ONE AT ANNAPOLIS.

The suffragettes have been invading Annapolis in droves, masses, bunches, hordes or legions—anyhow there's lots of 'em—this session, and they have mere man backed to the wall and speechless with their facts, figures and fashions. The following from the Baltimore American shows that they could make Gov. Crothers' economy policy look like unbridled extravagance compared with what they can do when they get the ballot:

At this very session in the Maryland State House, a woman is reported as being the only public servant honest enough and brave enough to resist the onslaught of the legislators to pocket $25 and their stationery too. The legislature of Maryland last session and this voted away $130,000 of the state's money to political henchmen, for alleged clerical services and cleaning of the State House. If women were there they could and would have all this service well and honestly performed for $25,000. If given the votes they'll find the brooms that will sweep clean in more senses than one.—Midland Journal.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE.

With the close of his first year in the White House, President Taft is represented to have lost some of the cheerfulness for which he is noted. His hair and mustache have grown gray, and there are wrinkles now where all was smooth twelve months ago. Being President of the American people has its drawbacks. A few days ago, in a speech which was not without its pathos, Mr. Taft, referring to the many disagreeable things which have been said about him, said it was still left him to believe that the people think he is "trying to make good."

We believe they do, Mr. President. We believe a great majority of them, before joining in the hue and cry that has been raised, want the critics of the Administration to put down in black and white what they would like to see done at Washington, how they would like to see it done, and what they anticipate will result if they have their way.

Few men have become President with so many difficult problems to solve as Roosevelt left to his successor. As Mr. Taft has pointed out in his patient way, Mr. Roosevelt carried on what was virtually a great moral crusade. He has left this Administration the tremendous job of gathering the usufruct by putting his theories into law. And that is what Mr. Taft is trying to do.

He has to go about the business in his own way. He has a divided party back of him, and the very people who are blaming him for consorting with Aldrich—the man he must work with if anything is to be done, the man his party has given him as the leader in Congress—would throw stones at him as a party wrecker if he had gone over with the "insurgents" and tried to run Congress. He was in the Roosevelt Cabinet four years, and if he became thoroughly saturated with the belief that if there was any one thing the country was tired of it was a President who ran the whole Government, and if he hasn't yet got the idea out of his system we are not going to blame him. The President is tackling great problems. There does not seem to be any dozen men in Washington who think alike about them. It is always much easier to stand on the side line and to tell the man who is in the game how to play it than it is to take his place and do better.

It does not seem to us that the President is getting a square deal. He is having to suffer for the public discontent with high prices and because business conditions have not mended as rapidly as was hoped for. He is no prestidigator, no god out of the machine, but a big man with a big grasp of administrative problems, who was hailed a year ago as ideally fitted for the place he now holds. He has done nothing to destroy the esteem then universally expressed for him. We believe the duty of the good citizen is to hold up his hands and to refuse to join in a clamor which, by taking from him public support and confidence, will make his path harder.

$2.48

Is the price we are offering the Western Washing Machine for; it has tub rack and is well made throughout; special bargain.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

Public Sale of Saw Mill.

I will offer at Public Sale on Friday, the 18th day of March, at eleven o'clock a. m., in Oakland, Maryland, in front of the Garrett National Bank, one Portable Steam Engine, Boiler and Saw Mill, with all the saws and other materials now on hand. Peerless make, twenty feet carriage, fifty-six feet ways; Geiser Manufacturing Company's make; Class L, No. 11318. A lot of T rail.

Terms of Sale. One third cash on day of sale, balance in six and twelve months with security to be approved by undersigned. This property can now be seen at the set of B. W. Harvey near Mountain Lake Park.

GORDON & HARTLEY,
by Robert H. Gordon,
remaining partner.

2-2t.

Thrifty Mary.

Thrifty Mary is so well known in our large business centers that she needs no introduction, but in order that you may know of the good work she is doing we have arranged to give to our customers or send by request her book on practical suggestions to the house wife that will not only be of interest but of benefit if instructions are followed as suggested.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

STOYER.

Most of the farmers have their sugar camps open and are wishing for frosty nights and sunny days so that they can have maple syrup for their buckwheat cakes.

Mr. W. Brock, of this place, is a very successful trapper, having caught two otters and several raccoons recently.

Mr. Frank Vansickle, of Bayard, W. Va., is the guest of J. T. Steyer, this week.

Miss Mae Williams spent Sunday with her parents at Gorman.

Mrs. Wm. Calcher, of Westernport, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Elwood Sollars is visiting his mother, Mrs. Maggie Sollars.

Mr. A. J. Wilson was a business caller in town the first of the week.

Mrs. John Steyer was calling at Bayard this week.

Miss Grace Riley was the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Bowers, of Dodson, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Somerville, of Gorman, were calling on friends here last week.

Mrs. James White and Mrs. Hester Harvey were in town last week.

Mrs. Emily Wilson, of Cumberland, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Daniel Paugh, of near Gorman, was in town Sunday.

Mr. Leonard, of Harrisburg, Pa., was a business caller in town last week.

Swash

Buy the Swash Motor Washer, uses less water, less soap, less time, has burner to heat water in tub; made of aluminized galvanized steel. See the Swash Washer before buying. Remember it is an entirely new patent.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

LAKE FORD.

The farmers are very busy plowing at this writing.

Quite a number of young people attended church at White Oak last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Teets gave their daughter, Mrs. Ollie Dodge, a very pleasant visit Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Jesse Wolfe gave Miss Ada Lewis a very pleasant call Saturday evening, also Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl F. Teets spent Sunday with Mr. Joe Taylor of Hoye Run.

Mr. Ora Teets made a flying trip to Joshua Whitehair's last Saturday evening.

Mr. Jesse Wolfe and Miss Ada Lewis were calling at Mr. Eugene Teets' Sunday afternoon.

Misses Ida Friend and Blanche Chance were calling at Mr. Thomas Spahr's Sunday last.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The farmers of this section are taking advantage of the fine weather we have been having by putting up their lime kilns, plowing and doing their spring work.

Messrs. Ray Ringer and Lawrence Collins were pleasant callers at the home of Mr. E. F. Jenkins Sunday.

Mr. N. B. Frankhouser was visiting relatives at Oak Grove on last Saturday and Sunday.

We are glad to learn that Mr. E. H. Wolfe is well on the road to recovery.

Mr. Josiah Wolfe sold a valuable horse recently.

Messrs M. H. Frankhouser and Jerome Kelly made a business trip to Oakland one day last week.

Mr. Samuel Friend, one of our young men of this section, went to Iowa where he expects to remain for some time.

Miss Ada Lewis, one of Garrett county's noted teachers, was visiting friends here Sunday.

A number of our young people attended church at White Oak Springs Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Collins were visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wolfe Sunday.

Mr. Ora Teets made a business trip to Terra Alta last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Teets were visiting their daughter Mrs. John Dodge of White Dale Sunday.

We are sorry to note that a number of our prosperous farmers have become residents of West Virginia since the settlement of the boundary line between Maryland and West Virginia.

Mr. W. S. Collins bought some fine stock cattle near Cuzzard, W. Va., last week.

Miss Bertha Teets returned home from Terra Alta, W. Va., quite ill, but we are glad to learn she is improving at this writing.

Neglect.

Do not neglect to insure your property in strong, safe and prompt paying companies represented by Renninger & Offutt. The standing and responsibility of the companies represented by us are appreciated and their strength attested by the fact that many of the largest property holders throughout the county insure their property in our companies.

RENNINGER & OFFUTT,
Oakland, Md.

52-4t.

BITTINGER.

After ten days of almost ideal spring weather, this week finds us on most friendly terms with our glowing hearths.

Constable N. Murphy, of Grantsville, was in this village last Monday on official business.

While hauling out keelers in his grandfather's sugar camp one day last week, Austin Bittinger was thrown from a sled and had his right arm broken.

Rush Boucher, who is in charge of the Duckworth school, spent last Saturday and Sunday with relatives in this village.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Montgomery, of Cumberland, were guests at T. B. Wiley's last Sunday evening and Monday.

Mrs. Frank Mellinger and children, of Beckman, are spending this week with Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Bittinger in this village.

Mrs. T. B. Wiley was called to Grantsville last week by the serious illness of her sister, Miss Dollie Winterburg.

Misses Lizzie and Naomi Orendorf and John Beitzell were received into church membership in the Lutheran congregation at this place last Sunday morning by Rev. Yugel.

Noah Stark left his home here last Monday and went in search of employment in the West Virginia coal fields.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

2-tf

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

Two Ranges in One

An interchangeable gas, coal and wood range. You can cook and bake, using gas and coal at the same time. A gas range that can be changed to coal or wood in three seconds. Now on exhibition

Davis' Cash Hardware.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Subscribe for the Republican.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

CAKE, hot biscuit, hot breads, pastry, are lessened in cost and increased in quality and wholesomeness, by

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Bake the food at home and save money and health

Mr. W. H. Bowers, of Kendall, spent a day or two this week with his family in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Sincell spent Sunday and part of Monday with friends in Kingwood, W. Va.

WANTED—Your Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. D. Y. Morris and Miss Julia Byrne have returned to Oakland from a brief visit to friends at Kingwood.

Mrs. Parley DeBerry, of Terra Alta, spent a few days in Oakland last week visiting her sister, Miss Ellen Connell.

Money to loan on unincumbered Garrett county real estate. Fred. A. Thayer. 52-3t

Postmaster L. A. Rudisill, of Mt. Lake Park visited Oakland yesterday for an hour or two on a business mission.

Ex-Judge George B. McMillan of the Orphans' Court, was in Oakland Monday on business when he called at this office.

Mr. James Evans, of near Glade Farms, W. Va., and Mr. Henry Speicher, of Accident, were in Oakland on business last night.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Mrs. Mattie Alexander, of Morgantown, who visited her father, Mr. E. D. Kepner, for two weeks, returned to her home Tuesday afternoon.

Try one of our Long Life Batteries on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mrs. Ira Steiner, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Alvin Getty, of Cumberland, are in Oakland visiting their father, Mr. E. D. Kepner, who is quite ill.

Dr. W. W. Grant went to Baltimore Saturday to visit his sister Miss Daisy Grant, who is a student at the Baltimore Conservatory of Music.

Messrs. J. C. Renninger and E. H. Sincell went to Cumberland yesterday morning on professional business, returning to Oakland last night.

Judge Henry G. Sanders, of near Oakland, celebrated his 80th anniversary yesterday by giving an elaborate dinner to a number of his friends.

Mrs. John A. Grant entertained a number of her friends very delightfully at her residence on Liberty street last night. The prevailing pastime among the gentler sex, "flinch," was played, and refreshments were served by the hostess.

CAPITAL 50.0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

NAMES SENT IN

For Census Enumerators by Supervisor John J. Stump.

Supervisor of Census John J. Stump has sent to the Bureau of Census the names of all persons selected by him for enumerators in his district. There are 156 in all. Sixteen women took the examination and eight of them were selected as enumerators. While they are not permitted vote Mr. Stump believes women are well qualified for this work and has given them fair representation. The list of persons recommended embrace the following: Farmers, 33; merchants, 16; clerks, 12; carpenters, 2; laborers, 21; ministers, 4; undertakers, barbers, doctors, school teachers, etc.

Of the eight women who have been recommended, five are for Allegany county, two for Frederick county and one for Washington county. The appointees will be named in a few days.

Mr. William MacDonald, a prominent attorney of Keyser, W. Va., and Mr. J. C. Watson, coal operator of the same city, were business visitors to Oakland.

Mr. F. W. Chase, manager of the Glade View Stock Farm, south of Oakland, returned Monday night from a visit of a few days to friends and relatives in Philadelphia.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold an Exchange on Saturday, March 19th, 1910, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., at S. Lawton & Sons store. All are invited to attend. Fancy and other articles will be on sale. 2-2t

Dr. Henry W. McComas was summoned to Washington Sunday afternoon by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his father, Dr. J. Lee McComas, who has been stopping at the St. James Hotel in Washington during the present winter.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Born range, in use less than two years; good as new; complete hot water attachment that can be used with or without running water. Jas. L. Pollock. 1-3t

Mr. Erbie Lantz returned to his home in Oakland Monday night from a brief visit to Morgantown where he was called Sunday afternoon by a message announcing the very serious illness of his sister, Miss Ruth Lantz, who is suffering with an attack of typhoid-pneumonia.

Blaine and Kitzmiller are being stirred by a great revival. Revs. W. W. Sutton, of the M. E. church, and Geo. W. Yost of the M. E. church, South, are conducting the meeting. It has been in progress nearly four weeks. There have been about fifty conversions and a number of penitents are still at the altar.

Mr. W. H. Rudisill, of Mountain Lake Park, has gone to Anniston, Alabama, to inspect and look after the construction of a line of wires to transmit electricity to a number of points between Anniston and Birmingham. He is to visit Louisiana to buy poles and investigate the treatment of poles for durability under a new process.

Mrs. John A. Mayer, of Terra Alta, mother of Mrs. Harland Jones, of Oakland, passed through Oakland yesterday afternoon en route home after an absence of more than a year spent in the South in search of health. Mrs. Mayer was accompanied from here by her little daughter, Virginia, who has been spending the winter in Oakland with Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

The Baltimore American yesterday is authority for the statement that a marriage license had been issued on Tuesday to Henry C. Grusendorf and Beulah A. Glover, both of Keyser, W. Va. Mr. Grusendorf is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Grusendorf, of Hutton, and Miss Glover is a daughter of Mr. Dennis Glover, also of Hutton. Both parties are residents of Keyser.

A special dispatch from Hagerstown, March 6, says: The highest price hogs ever sold for in this section was reached yesterday when six shoats sold at a public auction, held by Daniel M. Lowrey, near Leitersburg, for 15 cents a pound, live weight. The hogs weighed from 100 to 125 pounds each. At a number of public sales held in this section recently hogs have brought 13 cents a pound.

Timothy & Clover.

We are now taking orders for timothy and clover seed. See samples and prices.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

Col. T. B. Davis left this week for Hot Springs, Arkansas. He has been suffering from rheumatism of late and will go there to take treatment for a season. He was accompanied by Miss Hallie Clemson. Ex-United States Senator H. G. Davis, his brother, and Miss Katherine Elkins and her cousin, Miss Katherine Brown, both nieces of Col. Davis, stopped off here the first of the week on their way to Washington. Col. Davis is well known throughout the country, especially in West Virginia and Maryland, in both of which states he has large business interests. His returned to Keyser with improved health is the earnest hope of his legion of friends here and elsewhere.—Keyser Tribune.

Lieut. E. S. West, of Oakland, has the best line of real estate for sale in Maryland. A great variety of farms, town property, Park property, coal and timber lands. Prices and terms to suit. He also has some of the best Florida propositions on the market. Call on him for booklet describing these properties. You are sure of receiving courteous treatment and will be given every opportunity to see and investigate to your entire satisfaction. 2-1t.

Messrs. A. D. Naylor and Gilmor S. Hamill, of Oakland, E. E. Friend, Philip Willett and E. L. Winchell, of Mountain Lake Park, are in Annapolis this week presenting to the select committee having in charge the bill for the incorporation of Mountain Lake Park as a municipality arguments for and against the passage of the act. The local delegation was joined at Annapolis by Major J. M. Burns, Capt. McKee, Dr. Baldwin and Dr. Davis.

Tuesday morning a large number of Garrett countians residing in the Potomac valley adjacent to Schell, W. Va., appeared before the Board of County Commissioners with a petition praying for the erection of a bridge over the river at Schell. The delegation showed conclusively to the Commissioners that the building of the bridge is necessary for the convenience of the public and that it would be beneficial for all concerned. The Commissioners deferred action until the Board could visit Schell and inspect the proposed site of the bridge.

Five colored citizens of the town of Piedmont, W. Va., on Thursday night last, caught John Dabney, of that place, also colored, and carrying him to Cramer's Mill on Water street, attempted to tar and feather him. Dabney broke loose from the men before they had completely covered him, and run up the street with his clothing partly covered with the tar and the feathers sticking to the latter. Dabney claims that he knows of no reason why he should be treated to a coating of tar and feathers, but is is alleged that Dabney is charged with making an engagement with one of the men's colored sweethearts.

Ex-Senator R. T. Browning exhibited to THE REPUBLICAN yesterday a notice he had received recently from the authorities in Washington conveying the information that he had been assigned a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of the Flathead Indian lands in Montana which were recently thrown open for settlement. Mr. Browning's tract is known and designated as No. 4 on the plat. In the distribution of the lands to settlers soldiers of the Civil War were given preference and the soldiers to whom the land has been assigned will not have to enter upon it to prove their claims when the final papers are passed from the government.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Go along the streets of our town and you can point out the boys, who in the next decade, will be the grumblers and growlers. You will see them sitting idle on a dry goods box, swinging their feet and squirting tobacco juice. In 10 or 20 years from now they will be doing the same thing and declaring the world has been made all wrong. Never having made an effort to do anything for themselves they do not like those who have having nothing themselves, they look upon every man who has gained property or high professional reputation through unceasing toil and economy of time and means, as having wronged them in some way and as an enemy to be denounced in season and out of season.

RETIRING FROM PAPER BUSINESS.

Beginning Monday, March 14th, Helbig and Matthews will for one week sell all wall paper at one half price. Are retiring from paper business; all stock will be sold. No credit; no paper trimmed or delivered.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.
G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

SPRING IS COMING

So Let Us Supply Your Needs In The Way Of

PLOWS,
Single and Double Shovel,
Hillside and Level Land,
Wood and Steel Beam.
SULKY PLOWS,
MANURE SPREADERS,
HARROWS,
Disc, Wheel, Drag, Lever,
Wood Frame and Springtooth.
CULTIVATORS,
CORN PLANTERS,
Hand and Horse Power.
GRAIN DRILLS,
CREAM SEPARATORS,
MOWERS,
BINDERS,
RAKES,
VEHICLES,
BUGGIES,
SURREYS,
RUNABOUTS,
WAGONS,
HARNESS,
ROOFING,
1, 2 and 3-ply Tar,
Amazon and Carey's.
FERTILIZERS,
For All Crops.

Write or call on us personally and we will be glad to show and give you our best price on any of the above articles.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

Davis' Patent Steel Ranges

If in need of a new range write for our booklet, we have a range different from all others, with a special feature of grate rest, oven linings, rocking grate and poker shake are only found on the Davis. The most durable range ever offered to the trade at prices in reach of all. Address

Davis' Cash Hardware.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

REPORT OF THE

Garrett County Telephone Company

For the Year ending December 31, 1909.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

W. A. Smith, - - Hoyes, Md.
President and General Manager
D. S. Custer, - Friendsville, Md.
Vice President.
C. V. Guard, - Friendsville, Md.
Secretary.
J. Arthur DeWitt, - Hoyes, Md.
Treasurer.

DIRECTORS

William Miller, - Accident, Md.
J. M. Durst, - New Germany, Md.
Joseph McCrobie, - Oakland, Md.
M. Mattingly, - - Hoyes, Md.

REVENUE.

Gross receipts from subscribers		$4,896 60
Gross receipts from tolls		915 78
Gross receipts from all other sources		34 00
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1909		54 04
Total		$5,900 42

EXPENSES.

Operation of system, salaries, etc.	$2,672 32	
Taxes	199 36	
Interest on old debt	144 00	
Exchange with other Telephone Companies for connection	280 35	
Paid to attorneys	90 00	
Paid to auditors	89 10	
Maintenance and extension of new lines	970 78	
Total	$4,445 91	

SUMMARY

Gross revenue		$5,900 42
Gross expense	$4,445 91	
One note paid on old account	782 40	
Cash on hand	672 11	
		$5,900 42
Number of telephone exchanges on line		18
Number of telephone instruments on lines		864
Number of employes		19

ASSETS

Cost of plant and property		$18,678 79
Improvement on lines		71 34
Open accounts		4,250 35
Cash on hand		672 11
Total		$23,672 59

LIABILITIES

Capital stock issued	$16,000 00	
Two notes on old debt	1,600 00	
Unpaid bills	1,272 18	
Balance profit and loss	4,800 41	
Total	$23,672 59	$23,672 59

C. V. GUARD, Secretary.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Rocus Wolf to the undersigned, bearing date December 12th, 1905, and which said Mortgage is recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 51, folio 117, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, I will on

Saturday, the 12th Day of March,

at 10, at the hour of 10:30 A. M., in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction

All that piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in Garrett county aforesaid, which is known and described as

Lot No. 13 on the Plat of "East End,"

a suburb of Oakland, Maryland. Said lot is a corner lot, contains about one fourth of an acre and is improved by a small dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER.
Mortgagee.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 2.—Suitable for Commercial Hotel; 4 lots and house of 23 rooms; bath rooms; fairly furnished; large stable. All for $5,200.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $5,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address
M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers. WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

DARK LANTERN MEN EMPLOYED BY UNCLE SAM

How the Secret Servtce Protects the Treasury and Other Departments.

Following the wake of the evil doer who attempts to undermine the basic principles of the federal laws is an army of secret agents, employed by the various branches of the government. The scope of this work not only embraces what is popularly known as the Secret Service, which is particularly an adjunct of the Treasury Department. The operatives are various called "dark lantern men," "special agents," "investigators" and "field operators." Their work in general is to report violations of the federal laws to their respective departments.

The Secret Service of the Treasury Department, which was established coincident with the creation of the department itself, in 1779, leads the list in effectiveness of results accomplished by its silent sleuths. Since that time the service has been broadened until each department of the government now has its separate and distinct corps of detectives.

The Department of Justice has its special agents; the Department of Agriculture, its examiners, operating under the recently enacted pure food law; the Department of Interior, its examiners and special field agents, who have saved hundreds of thousands of acres of land of the public domains from the speculation of land sharks; the Department of Commerce and Labor, its examiners and inspectors who deal with questions respecting immigration, corporations, steamboat inspection, etc.; the Interstate Commerce Commission, its dark lantern men, who keep an eye on violations by railroad companies, and the Treasury Department, its Secret Service, who have reduced the crime of counterfeiting to a minimum; and the Internal Revenue Agents, who have practcially broken up the business of illicit distilleries.

The Secret Service of the Treasury Department is under the leadership of Chief John E. Wilkie, who has been associated with that office for about 12 years. During that time he has been instrumental in breaking up several notorious gangs of counterfeiters in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco and other cities. The "revenuers" have practically put the illicit distillers of the "moonshine" districts of Kentucky and Tennessee out of business. The operatives who "work the moonshine country," carry on their cases unhampered under detailed instructions from Washington. For this reason very little information is given out to the public concerning their activities. Then a "case" is made facts are usually reported to the central office in the Treasury building and prosecution in the federal courts is undertaken. On some of these cases, operatives spend months of work before an arrest is made, often living in the neighborhoood where illicit distilling is thought to thrive, under an assumed character.

At different times the Secret Service is called in to aid other departments. During the land fraud investigation by the Department of Interior, certain secret service man were temporarily loaned to the department for the purpose of working up cases against alleged land grabbers, in conjunction with special agents of that department. The result has been that many "land sharks" were sent to prison, while a num- of criminal prosecutions are still pending in the West.

Through the efforts of former Secret Service Agent Burne, who was identified with some of the larger land fraud cases, Senators and Representatives of the federal legislature were implicated in the frauds and prosecuted.

The Department of Justice, with its special agents, has recently investigated conditions in the Burley tobacco district and peonage case in Texas and other Southern states. Interesting reports that have not yet been made public have been received by Attorney General Wickersham from these men, and will form the nucleus, it is said, of a number of prosecutions to be brought in the federal courts.

In the Burley tobacco districts, where a number of agents were located, passing themselves off as horse dealers or other characters, information concerning the activities of a number of alleged "Night Riders" was obtained. In some instances arrests were made, but as soon as the news was made public that law officers were invading that district, it was necessary for the special agent to leave in haste if a whole skin was to be maintained. In the case of Special Agent Hoagland, who was detailed in a certain part of this district, his life he says "wouldn't have been worth two cents in Chinese money," after the "Nighters" learned his identity. He was warned in time, however, by a fellow agent from an adjoining district and they left immediately. His report, which has been much to the Attorney General, speaks of the intimidation of witnesses who had been summoned before grand juries and of the cruel treatment victims received at the hands of "Night Riders."

The prosecution of the National Packing house industries by the federal government is the outcome of information received by the Departments, who have been investigating conditions there for the past three years. Meat inspection resulted in the discovery that certain interests in Chicago were offering for sale, as edible products the refuse collected from large packing house plants and from open waterways in and around the slaughtering houses.

The Department of Commerce and Labor maintains a large force of inspectors and agents whose work prevents the operation of certain criminal practices. Immigration agents are constantly on the watch at various seaport towns and other points of entry to see that citizens of other countries seeking entrance into the United States meet the requirements of the immigration laws before admission is granted. The detection of those who attempt to gain entrance into the United States, at times, is no easy matter so immigration inspectors assert.

Still further, however, the aim of this corps of detectives is to arrest offenders, generally residents in other countries, who accept fees for guaranteeing prohibited persons entry into the United States. Corporations for all kinds are kept under surveillance, and in a number of instances prosecutions have been made.

Steamboat inspection, while not a subject for secret work, nevertheless needs its sleuths. Infractions of the law which, in the past have cost thousands of lives, are rigidly penalized and in some cases criminal prosecutions have been instituted.

Perhaps the most interesting of all secret agencies is that connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The "dark lantern men," as they are sometimes called are only known to the Commissioners themselves. They investigate matters connected with railroad rebates, infractions of the federal safety appliance law and other minor regulations. As soon as a service man is spotted by the railroads, by reason of his connection with a case that has been prosecuted, he is transferred to other duty. Private detective agencies in the employ of railroads have been for a number of years trying to locate these men and keep them "shadowed" but they have met with very little success. The Pinkertons tried it about a year ago, but were unable to establish a single case.

Agents of this department are kept in the field constantly in one part of the country or another until, it is said, "The railroads generally are now walking the straight and narrow path." Few cases of unlawful rebating have been reported to the commission within the last few years.

The State, War and Navy Departments also have their secret agencies not only in this country, but abroad. Their work, however is confined to a system of confidential reports based upon matters of particular interest to their respective departments.

NOVEL TOWN BOOM PLAN.

Advertising a City by the Use of Moving Picture Films.

A new and original idea, designed to set forth the advantages of Baltimore as a trade center, was suggested to Acting Mayor Nunsen of that city in an anonymous letter which was received at the mayor's office in the city hall. The writer suggests that moving pictures be taken of the various places of interest in the city, with views of the harbor and some of the large manufacturing plants. The pictures so taken could be distributed in various parts of the country, and in that manner those persons who are unable to make a trip to Baltimore could see just exactly what the city has to offer them in the way of up to date facilities for handling trade of all descriptions.

Acting Mayor Numsen was enthusiastic over the scheme, and, although the letter was written in rather a humorous vein, he stated that such a method of advertising the city would doubtless assist in the efforts which are now being put forth by merchants and manufacturers in all lines of business.

The letter is as follows:

Honorable Sir—I have noticed in the papers out my way about the prospects of booming Baltimore. Your city is a great commercial center, with great facilities for handling merchandise on land and sea. Your harbor is one of the best in the world.

You have many advantages for handling freight from the western cities to Europe and goods from abroad to the west. You are now demonstrating your business ability and advantages to merchants of the south. While there are a few thousand who have taken advantage of the opportunity to visit Baltimore in person, to see for themselves what the city has to offer them, there are many thousand in the same territory who have not the time and inclination to come to the city this season.

Now that the interest of the people in the south has been aroused with visions of Greater Baltimore, why not follow up the interest in a practical way?

Moving picture theaters have sprung up by the thousands throughout the country, in the big cities as well as the smallest hamlets. Films could be made showing a panorama of the harbor, railroad terminals, the shipping facilities on the water front, scenes in the business district, the residence section and some of the large manufacturing establishments.

These films could be distributed through the south and west. The exporters and importers in the west could see how easily we can handle their merchandise, and the merchants of the south can be initiated into the many charms of the city in a most effective manner.

If this city had an up to date publicity department this feature of municipal advertisement could be considered. The films could be distributed free of charge or rented out for a nominal charge—enough to cover the cost and transportation charges.

I remain yours sincerely,

ALERT PUSH.

Of Push, Progress & Co., Osh...osh, Wis.

"The moving picture idea," said Acting Mayor Numsen, "is a good one. Spots like Lexington, Market and other busy sections of the city would make interesting pictures. Whether the writer of the letter meant what he said in the letter or not, the suggestions are nevertheless good. However, he should have signed his name, and he would stand a good chance of being appointed chairman of the publicity commission which he suggests."

As to Friends.

A friend may be often found and lost, but an old friend can never be found, and nature has provided that he cannot easily be lost.—Samuel Johnson.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE BALTIMORE NEWS

Daily and Sunday

¶A live, independent newspaper, published every afternoon (daily and Sunday).

¶Covers thoroughly the news events of the city, State and country.

¶A newspaper for the home—for the family circle.

¶Enjoys the confidence and respect of its readers.

¶One cent everywhere.

Buy it from your local Newsdealer or order by mail.

One month.....$ .30
Six months..... $1.75
One year.....3.50

The Baltimore News

BALTIMORE, MD.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Doctrines of Christ *Versus* Doctrines of Men.

Whosoever will do the will of My Father which is in heaven shall know of My doctrine. Ye do make void the law of God through your traditions—the traditions of the accounts (John vii, 17; Mark vii, 13; I Peter i, 18).

Brooklyn Tabernacle, March 6.—Pastor Russell preached twice here today. His discourse on "Inferno" was delivered in Brooklyn's largest Auditorium, the Academy of Music, which was overcrowded. It was estimated in advance that this subject would draw a larger crowd than the Tabernacle would accommodate. The other meetings of the day were held in the Tabernacle. We report Pastor Russell's discourse from the text foregoing, as follows:—

It is difficult to please everybody. The duty of a Christian minister is to seek chiefly to please the Lord. "Let the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer" (Psalm xix, 14). Our ministerial friends seem to be annoyed because we preach the "*doctrines*" of Christ. In substance, their sentiment is: Brother Russell, Do you not know that in the fashionable topics of our day *doctrines* are tabooed by the great ministers of all denominations? Instead, as you perceive from the newspaper announcements, it is now quite the thing to discuss political, scientific and sociological doctrines. You should give the public lectures on subjects like these: Social Democracy; Rapid Transit in Brooklyn, from the text, "Many shall run to and fro;" Female Suffrage; The Boys' Brigade; The Best Novel of the Year; The Narrow Way of the Bicycle Rider; Will the Comet Sweep the Earth With Its Tail; Can Football Survive, etc.; or occasionally, for effect, gently rake the rich on better housing for the poor, or belabor the Trusts for soaring prices of food. Such topics as these, Brother Russell, interest the Christian public in our day. And the public constitute our principal congregations when we lift our largest collections. The only people who will be interested in the *doctrines* you are preaching are the old fogy, out-of-date folk, and you will find the majority of them poor in this world's riches. For pity's sake stop teaching the "*doctrines* of Christ"! Doctrines were good enough in the days of Jesus and Paul and Calvin and Luther and Wesley, but the people are not accustomed to them nowadays.

I have no fault to find with my Christian brethren in the ministry of the various denominations. It is not to me, but to the Lord, that they must give an account of their stewardship—of their grand opportunities for declaring the Gospel of Christ. To their own Master they must stand or fall. It is not for me to forbid them because they follow not with us. It is for each one who stands as an ambassador of Christ and of God to follow his own convictions faithfully. Besides, I am assured that many of them are loyal to the core.

It is my understanding that, as a minister of the Gospel, I should take for my guide in this matter the instructions of my ordination. Like St Paul my ordination to preach the Gospel was from the Lord. I must preach the message which I believe he has given me (I Timothy ii, 7). As his ambassador I must preach the Word, following the example of the Lord and the Apostles. As they avoided politics, so must I. As they avoided vain philosophy and "science falsely so called," so must I. As they preached the *doctrines* of Christ, so must I—whether men hear or forbear to hear. I remember the words of St. Paul to Timothy: "Preach the Word, . . . with all long-suffering and *doctrine*. For the time will come when they will not endure *sound doctrine;* but after their own preferences they shall gather teachers to themselves; having itching ears they shall turn away their ears from the Truth and shall be turned unto fables" (II Timothy iv, 2-4).

There Is a Reason.

There must be a reason why Christian preachers and their hearers have abandoned the study of the "*Doctrines* of Christ" set forth by the Apostles and Prophets. Is it not because they no longer believe those *doctrines?* Is it not true that the College and Seminary Professors have led the majority of the ministry afar into unbelief in the Bible, and that these ministers are gradually leading their confiding flocks into other "pastures green" than those which the Great Shepherd and his appointed mouthpieces, the Apostles, approved? Is not the Higher-Criticism infidelity of the colleges gradually penetrating even into the Sunday School Lessons and even into the High Schools of our land—undermining all faith in God's Book? But what led to this departure from the Word of God—into Higher-Criticism infidelity and into the Evolution theory, which makes void the Word of God; and into Christian Science, which puts a premium on falsehood; and into Theosophy and Spiritism, the deceptions of the fallen angels—demonism? How comes it that all these unscriptural theories now flourish, whereas only a century ago God's Word was respected and its *doctrines* were studied by Christian people of various and conflicting creeds? The answer is that with the increasing light of our day the creeds of the past are seen to be fallacious, irrational, by all who use their thinking apparatus. The leaders in the various Churches discovered this in advance of their flocks. They promptly and reverently set their creeds on a high shelf where the people might not so particularly notice their flaws, but might continue their reverence for them, until gradually their attention would be drawn aside and their hope and faith transplanted to Evolutionary soil or Theosophistic and Spiritualistic child's play.

With the decline of Christian doctrines, including heart union with Christ and an understanding of its terms and conditions, Churchianity came in, to take the place of Christianity. Today the pride of all denominations centers, not in their doctrines, but in their institutions. The people are no longer exhorted to hold fast to the doctrines of Methodism, Calvinism, etc., but to hold fast to the System. They are no longer encouraged to think of their system as being the only one, outside of which there would be no salvation, but they are encouraged to cultivate a partisan spirit, which takes pride in their organization, its wealth, the value of its church property, the largeness of its collections, the grandeur of its music, the wisdom, learning and ability of its preachers, and the fashion and wealth of its constituency.

It is not our wish to offer a single unkind or unbrotherly criticism. It is our duty and privilege, however, to point out that the creed doctrines of the various denominations, now set on the shelf as too frail and imperfect to stand handling and investigation, are not and never were the doctrines of Christ and the Apostles. It is our duty and pleasure to show forth to Christian people to the extent of our ability that the teachings of the Bible, the doctrines of Christ, are grand, noble, reasonable, "worthy of all acceptation." To the extent that we succeed in doing this we are bringing back straying Christians from the deceptive bogs of Evolution and Higher-Criticism to the firm foundation, the solid rock of Truth—God's Word.

"The Wounds of a Friend."

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend" is the Divine assurance. We cannot, therefore, better show our friendship and Christian love to our brethren than by pulling down from the shelf their reverenced creeds and allowing them to fall in pieces beyond repair. If every church could be thus induced to pull down its creed-idol, the present Laodicean stage of the Church would speedily come to its senses, as suggested by our Lord. Then, instead of feeling themselves rich and increased in goods and having need of nothing, our dear Christian brethren of all denominations would realize the meaning of our Lord's words—that Churchianity as a whole today is poor and naked and miserable and wretched and blind (Revelation iii, 14-22). As Christians of all denominations we have cause of rejoicing that we have outgrown the trundle-bed creeds of the past and that we can no longer wrap ourselves comfortably in the narrow bigotry of error. The Lord caused this to be written in the long-ago through the prophets, saying, "For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it; and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it" (Isaiah xxviii, 20). If in connection with this growth which has come to us and by which we have nobler conceptions than had our forefathers of the rights of man under the Golden Rule, it is a cause for rejoicing. Even though the transition has been accompanied by a great falling away into Higher-Criticism, Infidelity, Evolution, etc., nevertheless even these errors are in many respects preferable to the blindness and bigotry. Happy are we, dear friends, if the eyes of our understanding being opened, our hearts are led to a closer walk with God, a more careful and prayerful study of his Word, and to a subsequent growth in grace and in the fruits of the holy Spirit.

Do some inquire for clearer specification respecting the fourteen of the creeds put upon the shelf, which we think should be no longer cared for, unallowed to fall? We answer that of course there are good features in all of our creeds—truths which will never fail. But with these truths are mixed the errors which are, as the poet says, "Dead flies that cause the ointment to stink" (Ecclesiastes x, 1). There is plenty more of the ointment in God's Word. It is indeed the "balm of Gilead" and pure—without the corroding fly of error. This is what we all want, whatsoever our denominational name, and the sooner we get it the better for us, for the Cause and for "the brethren," whom we love to serve.

I give an illustration: Those of us who are Calvinistic may well hold fast to some of the precious Scripture teachings so long revered, but we want to cast out quickly and effectively the gross error which teaches that all the non-elect, instead of having hope for a blessing through "the elect," are to be everlastingly tormented. Those of us who are Arminian in doctrine have much that is precious, but need also to cast away from us the thought that our loving Heavenly Father is merely good-intentioned and lacks the power, the ability, to make his benevolent desires effective towards any except a small handful of humanity. Our Disciple friends should cast aside the thought contained in their teachings that only the water-immersed experience forgiveness of sins and reconciliation to God and salvation from eternal torment. Similarly those of us who are Baptists, while holding to the precious truths which so long have comforted and strengthened us, should insist now on casting away as unscriptural and irrational the thought that has long perplexed us, namely, that no others than the water-immersed could be members of the Church of Christ, heirs of glory, and be saved from damnation. Once we get these absurdities removed, not only from our heads and hearts, but also from our professions, we shall be ready and anxious to have the doctrines of Christ on these subjects. Then we will search the Word and have God's blessing in finding its harmonies. "He that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened" (Matthew vii, 8). But so long as we hold to the falsehoods how can we seek or pray for or find the Truth?

The Value of Doctrines.

The word *doctrine* signifies *teaching.* The doctrines of Christ, therefore, are the teachings of Christ; the doctrines of men, the teachings of men. What the Church needs today is, to receive into good and honest hearts afresh the doctrines of Jesus and the Apostles—allowing these to displace the doctrines which Christendom now holds but disesteems, and which were formulated in a time of less light than the present. Instead, therefore, of discouraging each other in respect to the study of the doctrines of Christ, we should, as Christians, become more earnest in the study every day, hoping and expecting that in the wonderful light of our time God would be able to make clear to our understanding the harmonious interpretations of his Word. We should study to find the relationship between Election and Free Grace. We should clearly understand what is meant by *baptism* and what kind of baptism is necessary for our induction into the Body of Christ as members. On every line we should be looking for the harmonies, instead of rejoicing in the errors which have long divided us into hundreds of sects and parties.

However, in some respects sectarian energy is better than federated death. Might we not even say that if all the creeds were dashed to pieces and each Christian stood forth unshackled as respects denominational bonds, the result would be a great improvement so far as individual thought, study, and relationship to God would be concerned? In a word, each Christian should have his own creed, his individual faith; and none should do more or less than to assist his mind to a full understanding of the Word of the Lord in respect to every subject.

Doctrines of Men.

All doctrines which cannot show a foundation and full authority in the teaching of Jesus and the Apostles and Prophets, are doctrines of men. The teachings from above come to us through heaven-appointed channels. The jargon which prevails in Christendom in respect to Christian doctrines proves that they are of human origin. The Scriptures alone furnish to us

The Doctrines of Christ.

Briefly stated they declare, "To us there is one God, the Father, and one Lord, Jesus Christ" (I Corinthians viii, 6). To us there is one Holy Spirit; to us there is "one Church of the Living God, whose names are written in heaven;" to us there is "one Lord and one faith and one baptism; one God and Father of all" (Ephesians iv, 4-6). However impossible these statements may have appeared during the "dark ages," they are no longer so. The light of Divine Truth is now shining. God has not only put into our possession wonderful Bibles, and wonderful helps for Bible-study, but has also given us the ability to read, to study the Word critically. And he is pleased now to assure us through the prophet that we are living in the time when "the wise shall understand" the "mystery hidden from past ages and dispensations," which could not be understood previously without working an interference with God's eternal purposes.

What, then, dear friends, shall we do? Shall we float on ingloriously, daily, hourly coming closer and closer to the great cataclysm which is swallowing up so many now in infidelity, called Higher-Criticism? Or shall we accept God's Helping Hand, the doctrines of Christ, and know the Truth and be made free from the error and be brought into fellowship with our Redeemer on the highest plane? Let us, as the "wise virgins" of our Lord's parable, wake from sleep and trim our lamps, and, in the light thereof, see God's wonderful riches of glory as they stand revealed on the threshold of the New Dispensation—the Millennial reign of Christ!

In conclusion: Our Lord admonishes us along the lines of this discourse as follows: "I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich, and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eye-salve, that thou mayest see" (Revelation iii, 18).

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,

Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

Creutzsburg's

MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

GARDENS IN WINTER.

Charm of a Rustic Nook Where Vines and Trees Are Ever Green.

The beauty of the outdoor garden during the winter season is largely a matter of thought rather than that of expense.

A little ingenuity in the selection and grouping of plants, shrubbery, trees and vines will go further toward producing permanent beauty in the town than any amount of cost and skill in the purchase and the care of the home beautifiers. An evergreen tree, one of the beautiful conifers, a dwarf cedar or a tall pine or hemlock will prove far more beautiful than the deciduous shade trees for certain positions in the home grounds, and there will be but little difference in the original cost. An evergreen magnolia as an ornamental plant in a small city or town yard will cost no more than a magnolia that sheds its leaves each autumn, and, while the latter will present only bare, straggling branches through the winter, the former will hold up in stately magnificence its thick, glossy evergreen leaves, resembling huge leaves of the indoor rubber tree, and give the little outdoor garden an effect of almost tropical greenery through the season of ice and snow.

A simple and quaintly beautiful rustic summer house, suitable for little yards of city homes or sheltered corners of suburban or country estates, may present beautiful as well as durable qualities when formed of irregular cedar branches in rustic design and ornamented with variegated euonymous vines trained up the posts and about the seats. The variety known as Euonymous radicans variegata is a delicate looking beauty, but of exceedingly sturdy growth and perfectly hardy. The masses of small green and white leaves remain on the outdoor vines all winter, and the same desirable characteristics are displayed in the euonymous shrubs, which will form well rounded decorative bushes, as beautiful in winter as in summer.

ARRANGING THE STOCK.

Location of Wares Will Also Help to Attract Local Trade.

"Appearances mean something more than the mere looks of a place, such as making it look pretty. Attractiveness always benefits, but there is something more to the proposition than prettiness," says a Cleveland (O.) grocer.

"The grocer must consider the arrangement of his stock with a view to effectiveness as regards looks, but he must also give thought to the locations of different lines of goods and the fixtures in order to carry out the general effect desired and place the goods so they can be seen by people entering the store, for to see in many instances is to buy.

"Arrangement and equipment are subjects of great importance. In fact, by no means every retailer realizes how important it is to arrange all the departments in the store so they will be where the best results in the way of sales will be gained. Equipment isn't something that is merely 'nice.' It has got to be something that pays a good return on the cost.

"If good judgment is exercised in this respect the sale of the higher grades of groceries on which the margin of profit is larger can no doubt be increased and those customers who buy nothing but the highest grades of groceries would be attracted."

BEST TO PRINT PRICES.

Purchasers Should Be Kept Well Posted at All Times.

Print prices in your advertising unless there are substantial reasons for not doing so. The ordinary reasons are not good reasons. That your "competitors may become familiar with prices" is not a sufficient reason. They will have your prices if they want them.

The purchaser must know your prices before he buys. They will have as much or as little influence this week as next. If he is seeking quality he will be more likely to be interested in high priced goods than in a cheap article. If he demands cheap goods then it is best to let him know at the start that your goods are not cheap.

That you have success at home without printing prices is no argument for the applying of the plan to a foreign campaign. Conditions differ radically. The man in the country who sees your ad. might buy your goods.

Work of Improvement Societies.

The improvement societies in a number of towns and cities have recently directed their efforts to inducing the citizens to remove high board fences as dividing lines between back yards, and where it has been found impracticable to secure this concession effort has at least been made to induce property holders to cover the board fences with vines. Similarly the idea of the open lot has been encouraged for front yards, and where a division line is insisted upon effort is made to induce the provision of a hedge or flower bed instead of a more or less unsightly fence. Some of the societies are going still further and giving attention to such projects as the cleansing and beautifying of public buildings, the creation of pleasing church exteriors and surroundings and the provision of public baths and other valuable municipal utilities.

Study and Hustle.

The great volume of buying of the progressive trade is done by those who keep up to date by study and hustle.

BURNT CLAY'S VALUE

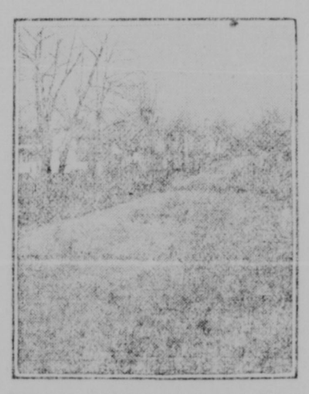
Durable Roads Built of It at Small Cost.

PREPARATION OF ROADBED.

Careful Grading and Firing Necessary. Highways That Are Constructed of "Gumbo" Clay Should Be Rolled Until Smooth and Hard.

In large areas in the south sedimentary clays are found very generally. In these areas the clays are of a particularly plastic and sticky variety known as "gumbo" and "buckshot." In such localities traffic is absolutely impossible during the wet season, as the wheels of heavy vehicles will sink to the hub.

Gumbo clay is black, owing to the high percentage of organic or vegetable matter it contains. It is particularly sticky in its nature, and is almost wholly free from sand and grit.



From Good Roads Magazine, New York.

WELL BUILT BURNT CLAY HIGHWAY.

After it has been burned, however, the plasticity is entirely destroyed, and a light clinker is formed which, though not particularly hard, when pulverized forms a smooth surface and seems to wear well. It should be understood that not all of the clay out of which the road is to be constructed is to be clinkered, but only a sufficient amount should be rendered nonplastic to neutralize the too sticky character of the native clay.

Good sound wood, as dry and well seasoned as it is possible to procure, should be provided before beginning the work and stacked at convenient intervals along the side of the road. About one cord of wood has been found necessary for eight linear feet of roadbed twelve feet wide.

After grading the road to an even width between ditches it is plowed up as deeply as practicable. It will be found necessary to use horses or mules, as the extremely heavy nature of the clay makes the work of deep plowing difficult. After the plowing has been completed furrows are dug across the road from ditch to ditch, extending through and beyond the width to be burned. If it is intended to burn twelve feet of roadway the transverse furrows should be sixteen feet long, so as to extend two feet on each side beyond the width of the final roadway. Across the ridges formed between these furrows, which should be about four feet apart, the first course of cord wood is laid longitudinally so as to form a series of flues in which the firing is started.

The best and soundest cord wood is selected for this course and should be laid so that the pieces will touch, thus forming a floor. Another layer of wood is thrown irregularly across this floor, in crib formation, with spaces left between in which the lumps of clay are piled.

After the lumps of clay have been heaped upon this floor a third course of wood is laid parallel to the first. This third course is laid in exactly the same manner as the first, and each opening and crack should be filled with brush, chips, bark, small sticks or any other combustible material. The top layer of clay is placed over all, and the finer portions of the material are heaped over the whole structure.

The deep covering of clay which is thrown over all should be taken from the side ditches and may be in lumps of all sizes, including the very finest material. It is spread as evenly as possible over the top in a layer of not less than six to twelve inches. Finally the whole is tamped and rounded off so that the heat will be held within the flues as long as possible.

When the roadbed has been carefully prepared according to the foregoing directions the firing should begin. If, however, a large force of laborers are available for the work a greater number of flues can be fired at one time.

When the material is sufficiently cooled the roadbed should be brought to a high crown before rolling, to allow for the compacting of the material. This can be best done with a plow or a grader. After this the rolling should be begun and continued until the roadbed is smooth and hard. The finished crown should have a slope of at least one-half inch to the foot.

Although it cannot be denied that the gumbo and buckshot clays of the south are particularly adapted for burning on account of the high percentage of organic matter which they contain, it is none the less probable that many of the surface clays and soils of the states farther north could be treated in the same way, and, in fact, any soil or clay which bricks or clinkers at a comparatively low temperature should be suitable for the work.

THE FINICKY CHILD.

How a Clever Mother Can Tempt a Fitful Appetite.

The guardians of a finicky child know that mealtime is often more than a matter of table setting and food buying. Theorists say, "Make a child eat!" But mothers know that this is often impossible until the little one is reduced to sickness.

It will be found easier to tempt the fitful appetite rather than to scold or punish. Delicate children can often be coaxed into a hearty meal when force work would mean a scene. Make the meal a playtime. Serve bread and butter cut into thin slices and piled up log cabin wise into a house and pretend the child is an ogre to eat it up.

Name dishes for different rhymes, as Jack Horner's pie for hollowed out rolls cooked like croutons and filled with the nourishing poached eggs. Potatoes can be molded into the form of a wall with an egg perched on top to represent Humpty Dumpty. The child will quickly eat up the egg to prevent "the great fall."

Boiled rice can be molded into snowballs, floating island can have all sorts of delightful fancies woven about it, vegetables can be cut into odd shapes, and nourishing custards, if put in individual molds of animals, will be eaten without a protest.

Beef juice usually causes a struggle, but if the child pretends he is Jack the Giant Killer, hurrying to get rid of the delicious juice lest the giant think it "the blood of an Englishman," it is swallowed without a murmur.

The game becomes of interest to mother as well as child, as the necessity to invent new stories and fresh forms to tempt the little one to eat demands ingenuity. Insensibly the child learns to eat, so that later the practice can be discontinued.

A trouble? Yes, but not half so troublesome as to sit up half the night with a child cross from lack of food or as to see dear ones dwindling from insufficient nourishment that a little effort could supply.

How to Handle Fine Carriages.

The following instructions are given by an experienced carriage builder in reference to the care of fine carriages: Freshly varnished carriages should be washed frequently and exposed to the air in the shade and should not be covered until the varnish has become hard. Mud allowed to dry upon fresh varnish will leave spots, and exposure to ammonia will destroy fresh varnish. Plenty of water should be used and great care taken that it is not driven into the body of the carriage, to the injury of the lining. For the body panels a large, soft sponge must be used and when saturated squeezed over the panels, and thus by the flowing down of the water the dirt will be softened and run off harmlessly. Care should be taken to wipe the surface dry with soft chamois leather. Never use the same sponge and chamois for panels which are used for running gear. Never use soap on varnished surfaces, and only take off the grease and dirt around the hubs and axles.

How to Save Gas on Ironing Days.

When using a gas stove to heat the irons for ironing much gas can be saved by buying a tin pan large enough to fit over the number of flatirons used. A dishpan is excellent for this purpose. Make a hole in the bottom of the pan and fasten a holder here. Small wooden knobs can be bought for 5 cents at any hardware store. The knob should be fastened on the outside of the pan. Use this pan to cover the irons with, and they will keep the right heat with the gas turned much lower. You will be surprised at the amount of gas this will save and how hot the irons will be to work with. It is not difficult to remove the pan when the irons need changing, as the wooden handle will not become hot.

How to Relieve Headache.

There are many kinds and causes of headache, but probably the two most common headaches result from nervousness or a disordered stomach.

In cases where there seems to be too much blood in the head, when there is a pounding in the temples and behind the ears, a warm drink will often afford relief. Drink a cup of tea or water to which the juice of a lemon has been added, as hot as it can be borne, and place the feet in hot water. This will draw the blood from the head and will relieve the pain greatly. Some chronic sufferers from headache claim that there is no cure like a brisk walk in the fresh air with as loose clothing as possible, followed by a nap in a darkened room where the fresh air abounds.

How to Preserve a Brass Bedstead.

A good brass bed should only be dusted with a soft clean cheesecloth and must never have brass polish used on it. So treated it should keep its luster for years. When it has grown dull and dark about the only remedy is relacquering, which costs from $5 upward, according to the size of the bed. Be careful not to let coal gas get a chance at your brass furniture and do not keep the windows up over the bed on a very damp or rainy day. When the brass seems to be moist it should at once be wiped off with the cheesecloth or silk duster.

How to Clean Raincoats.

Mackintosh coats which have become hard and rigid may be easily cleaned with lime and water and made to look as good as new. A handful of the best gray lime should be dissolved in half a bucketful of water and the mixture applied to the stiffened parts by means of a piece of sponge. This should be repeated at the end of three or four hours.

"HE IS MY FRIEND."

A Story of President Lincoln and His Private Secretary.

By F. A. MITCHEL.

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In the autumn of 1856 I entered Brown university, the college of Rhode Island. A freshman just entered knows none of his fellow students, not even his own classmates, and is naturally curious concerning those about him. One afternoon soon after my matriculation I was in the room of an upper class man where were half a dozen students listening to a rosy cheeked boy who was firing bits of wit and humor at them with the rapidity of a modern Gatling gun, his shots being received by them with bursts of laughter. I asked who the little fellow was and whether he was in college. Great was my surprise when informed that he was a junior. He had entered at fifteen and was now seventeen. He was from the western state of Illinois.

The Illinoisan, as I shall call him, I soon learned was the shining light of the college. He was so bright that he had no great need to study and possessed a memory to retain all he learned.

I roomed next to a Kentuckian who was a member of the same Greek letter society as the Illinoisan, and there I frequently met the latter. This Kentuckian, a large, handsome fellow, and an Ohioan at this period fought a mock duel, intending it as a hoax for their fellow students. One wintry morning at daylight while the snow was falling they drove across the border of the state, a few miles distant, exchanged blank cartridge shots, and the Kentuckian walked into chapel for prayers with his arm in a sling. His antagonist had poked a hole in his hat.

Meanwhile the Illinoisan was coming to be considered the college genius. Having shown a fancy for writing verses, he was selected to deliver the poem at the exercises held on class day. I can see the slight, youthful figure now after an interval of half a century, graceful in the scholastic gown worn on such occasions, speaking his poem with accompanying gestures in the chapel before an audience largely composed of young men and young women.

The young poet recited his poem in the spring of 1858 and for the next

"ALL I CAN SAY IS THAT HE IS MY FRIEND."

three years was occupied, I believe, at his home in Illinois studying the profession of law. During this period a man was coming from comparative obscurity to exercise an enduring influence upon the nation. Abraham Lincoln was debating with Senator Douglas those questions which were in the end to be determined by the sword. Then came the election of 1860, and Lincoln stepped from the position of an attorney in a small town to the office of president of the United States.

Students who have been friends in college on separating usually write one another for awhile; then their friendship lies dormant for the rest of their lives unless perchance they meet to talk over the golden days of their college course. I had not been especially intimate with the young Illinois poet, for he was of a class two years ahead of mine and of a different college fraternity. But the time was soon to come when I should be brought into closer relation to him. In the summer of 1861 my father was appointed by President Lincoln a brigadier general of volunteers and ordered to report for duty to General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac. I went with my father as lieutenant of a New York regiment, detailed to serve as aid-de-camp on his staff.

On arriving in Washington we put up at the old Willard hotel. One afternoon soon after reaching Washington I saw my Illinois poet for the first time since he was graduated. He was leaning against the cigar stand. There were several of us present who had known him in college, and we all gathered about him, for he had recently been appointed assistant private secretary to President Lincoln.

And now, if not before, it will be recognized that this rosy cheeked boy poet was none other than John Hay.

"This is a big thing you've fallen into, John."

"Yes," he replied with a twinkle of the eye and his good natured smile, "I'm keeper of the president's conscience."

The youngster with whom we were joking was to spend four years under the influence of the patience, the wisdom and the foresight of the martyr president, being trained the while to execute, after an interval of forty years, an important diplomatic work, and will probably go down in history as the ablest diplomat the United States has produced. Though John Hay possessed the natural ability for his later work, there can be no doubt that he imbibed the patience and learned the methods from his chief while conducting the nation through the most perilous period in its history.

But to return to my story. While John Hay was occupying an office adjoining that of President Lincoln his college friend, the Kentuckian, Clarence Bate of Louisville, had turned rebel and was fighting for the south. In the beginning Kentucky was a divided state. One-half of its people were with the Union, the other half with the Confederacy. It is probable that it was on this account that Bate became identified with one of those bands having no legitimacy as Confederate soldiers who were doing their best to carry the state out of the Union. At any rate, Bate was taken prisoner with arms in his hand against the sovereignty of the United States, having neither a commission nor having been enlisted in the Confederate service.

Later in the war, when one of these "citizens," as they were called, were captured and brought before a commanding officer, after hearing what his captors had to say on the subject, the commander, with a wave of his hand, would say: "Take him away. I don't want to see any more of him." This was an order, understood by the captors, to take the man out and shoot him. The prisoner was then conducted to an open space, told to run and shot down while running.

But Clarence Bate was tried by military court martial and sentenced to be shot.

Bate belonged to a prominent family in Louisville. He had been engaged to be married while in college, but whether he had been married I don't know. There was a quick consultation among his friends. His old friend Hay was close to the president, the only man who by exercising the pardoning power could save his life. There was one chance, and only one, for Bate. That was to secure Hay's influence for a pardon. But was there time? Would Hay feel that his conscience would permit him to ask such a favor? Would the president's conscience permit him to grant it if asked?

Was not John Hay, as he had humorously said, "the keeper of the president's conscience?"

A friend of the condemned man sped to Washington as quick as train could carry him, bearing a request that Hay would do all in his power to save the life of his old friend and brother in the fraternity of which they were both members.

The messenger on his arrival at the capital, having secured an interview with Hay in his office in the White House, presented the request.

What a singular situation! Two students have been together in many a college symposium, have played many a prank in company. A few years pass. Probably they have not met since those happy college days. Suddenly one is handed a request to save the other's life. And more—if he cannot save it his friend must die!

Hay took the letter through a door communicating with the president's private office, leaving the door ajar. The messenger heard indistinctly some conversation between the president and his secretary; then the words, spoken by Hay, "All I can say is that he is my friend."

"Go over to the pardoning office," replied the president, "have a pardon made out, and I will sign it."

John Hay at that time could not have been more than twenty-two or twenty-three years old, for the incident happened at the beginning of the war—1861 or 1862—and Hay was graduated at college in 1858 at the age of nineteen. Fancy a man filled with the generous impulses of youth receiving such a boon, the gift of a life, and that the life of his friend! We can picture the joy beaming in the young man's countenance as he returns to the messenger with the welcome news, the alacrity with which he seeks the pardon office and, when the document is signed, sends it, with an affectionate message, to his college companion.

President Lincoln when a question came up before him for decision wherein a strict construction of duty forbade clemency never hesitated to act on the side of that kindliness which was a part of his nature. He did not seem to dread the blame that would be heaped upon him for interfering with what the world calls justice, or, if he dreaded it, he never permitted it to prevent his sparing a life that depended upon him. Yet all these acts of mercy on account of which his general said that it was impossible to maintain discipline in the army were exercised in cases of soldiers in the ranks. Probably the life of Clarence Bate was the only one spared at the request of one near the president, and no such act has ever been charged against Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of currying favor with a political magnate.

His pupil, Hay, retained to the day of his death that same kindliness for which his preceptor was so distinguished. Doubtless there is not a friend of the great secretary's early life who will not testify to the fact that when he was at the height of his power he felt and acted in accordance with the words:

"He is my friend."

WAR ON BILLBOARDS

Many Sections Waging Crusade Against Obnoxious Posters.

TOWN ADOPTS THE TAX PLAN

Lynchburg, Va., Finds That a Good Means of Meeting Question of Disfigurement by Advertisements—Future of the Billboard.

The billboard as a means of advertising will soon be but a memory—a nightmare—if public sentiment against it continues to increase in volume and effectiveness as it has during the past few months. Never since the American Civic association opened its campaign for the abatement of the billboard nuisance has there been such an awakening to the fact that "the billboard is an eyesore, a nuisance and a disgrace and should be abolished altogether," as the Washington Herald aptly puts it.

From the east to the west organized effort to eliminate or regulate the billboard has been taking definite and effective form. Carefully prepared ordinances have been passed, and others are being drawn for passage. Cincinnati recently scored against the billboard by the adoption of a building code containing elaborate provisions regulating outdoor advertising. Under that code a large number of sign spreads have been ordered down.

Moreover, many advertising merchants are voluntarily abandoning the billboards. In the far west Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., are grappling with the problem in an intelligent manner. In Cambridge, Mass., a woman's club secured the removal of many stands by appealing to the advertisers direct. Lynchburg, Va., has placed a most effective ban on the billboard by means of taxation.

This is an ingenious way of meeting the difficult question of the disfigurement of towns and cities by advertisements. So long as public opinion is dormant so long will flaring advertisements continue to make the street and the landscape ugly.

It is of course idle to blame the advertisers. They are simply looking after their interests. They have gone so far as to placard the islands above Niagara and the august face of the sphinx. Fences, barns, sides of houses, publish the virtues of this nostrum or that in flaming posters.

If the aesthete says they are offensive the farmer replies that they pay, and so long as he prefers money to beauty it is hard to see where the remedy is to be found.

But in Lynchburg the city fathers have decreed that for every billboard the advertising firms shall pay a minimum tax of $2.50. For larger boards the tax is more. If people will make the locality hideous they must pay for the privilege. That is fair enough, and it would be a good thing if the idea could be introduced generally.

The American people believe in advertising, they read advertising, they patronize advertisers, but they are discriminating. They don't want the kind of advertising that mars scenery, that shuts out light, that depreciates adjoining property, that offers a rendezvous for neighborhood juvenile gatherings of dangerous tendencies.

If the billboard must exist the day is not far distant when it will be a subject of municipal, state and federal regulation. It will be regarded as a revenue producing structure, assessed and taxed accordingly. It will not be permitted to exist as a menace to health. The property rights of the man who does not believe in billboards and refuses to grant space on his own lands for their erection will be regarded.

No amount of seductive offers of the billboard owners, such as free space for laudable work like the exploitation of preventive measures against tuberculosis, as recently made to the National Association For the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, will stem the tide of popular disapproval of the billboard. The opposition is strong, and it is growing. It is a most laudable undertaking for the making of a "better and more beautiful America."

HOME TRADE MOTTOES.

Have something to say. Say it. Stop talking.

A man who does big things is too busy to talk about them.

A tactful man can pull the stinger from a bee without getting stung.

An appeal to reason is ofttimes less effective than an appeal to the pocketbook.

Every man looks with suspicion upon any plan necessitating his giving you money. He has to be shown.

The truth is mighty and must prevail. Just tell the truth, but tell it as if you yourself believed it too.

Don't fight your competitor by cutting prices. Instead go over and have a heart to heart talk with him.

Your signboard must read, "This Road to Wealth With Safety," and it must stand where all can see it.

"Talk is cheap." Therefore don't hand out too much of it. It makes you and your proposition look cheap.

You've got to know your proposition from A to Izzard. You've got to know it like a young mother knows baby talk.

Correct mistakes of clerks or delivery wagon drivers promptly and cheerfully and customers will then forget to lose their temper. Wrangling over the matters is as bad as refusing to do anything at all.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent, New York State Grange

GRANGE WORK IN OHIO.

Co-operative Buying Popular—Educational Program Outlined.

The Ohio state grange held its meeting in December, and it was a notable success. Fifty-six granges had been organized or reorganized during the year. Receipts for the year were $11,060.46, and the total resources of the state grange are $26,516.42. The sixth degree was conferred upon a class of 112 candidates. It was voted to offer two scholarships to the agricultural college next year, valued at $65 each. Among the resolutions adopted were the usual ones about parcels post, postal savings banks, United States senator, ship subsidy, pure food law; also the following: Opposing central bank scheme, opposing the re-enactment of the Longworth law, favoring placing of quail on the list of song birds, favoring hunters' licenses, favoring women's institutes in conjunction with the farmers' institutes, asking the attorney general for analysis of fertilizers and asking a law to prohibit the sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper.

On the subject of education the grange urges: First, schoolroom instruction in home economics and agriculture; second, enlargement of the powers of school boards and free uniform text books; third, making the county the unit for school supervision, with grouping of townships for the same purpose, as suggested in the school bill of State School Commissioner Zellers to be before the legislature this winter; fourth, professional training for teachers for especial service; fifth, two more state normals with provisions for this feature; sixth, an inheritance tax to be used for school support; seventh, increased appropriation for developing the service of the newly established O. S. U. extension school work in agriculture and domestic science; eighth, home economics lecturers on farmers' institute force; ninth, home economics topics on every grange lecture programe.

The state grange will continue the two scholarships and will make them $65 each, to be applied on either short or full agricultural or domestic science courses at O. S. U., as the winners choose.

In co-operative buying it was stated that about sixty tons of binder twine were purchased by 147 granges, purchasers saving $2.50 per hundred over the average retail price, with a total saving for the 147 granges of $3,000. Forty-one granges purchased 688 tons of fertilizers, costing $12,168.19.

State Lecturer Taber reported that he had traveled 6,700 miles the past year in his work, of which number over a hundred miles were traveled on foot. He organized thirteen subordinate granges and one Pomona.

GRANGE CROP REPORTING.

A Pomona Grange In New York Organizes a System of Information.

As a practical move for the better information of its members as to an intelligent knowledge of crop acreage and crop prospects Onondaga county Pomona has undertaken a system of crop reporting which has been in successful operation for a year and has been attended with such signal success as to warrant its continuance and extension for another year.

The plan in brief, says W. N. Giles in Grange Review, is a system of correspondence conducted from one central office. The correspondent in chief has two or more correspondents in each grange, according to size of grange and amount of territory to be covered. From the central office is issued a blank to the various correspondents, who fill the same from general knowledge as to number of acres, average yield and amount in stock of the various crops in Onondaga county. These cover hay, cabbage and potatoes. They are compiled at various seasons so that a very accurate knowledge is obtained. These statements are returned to the central office and there compiled and results sent confidentially to the grange members that give them valuable information as to the probable rise and fall of prices as governed by supply and demand, and this has already resulted in much advantage to the members.

This plan has proved of much practical value in Onondaga county and is a promise of much greater value if other and all counties would take it up and there could be established a general correspondence between counties. Of necessity much of the detail and all of the results must be conducted confidentially and hence cannot be elaborated in the public press.

The Wisconsin State Grange.

The Wisconsin grange met at Winneconne and elected George R. Schaefer master. The resolutions deplore the lack of development of the binder industry at the state prison, denounce ship subsidies and all attacks on the Grout law, favor an income tax, government supervision of express companies, postal savings banks, the parcels post and also, we regret to say, the initiative and referendum.

Grange and Farm Institutes

W. I. Chamberlain says in National Stockman that he has observed that the liveliest, best and most instructive institutes are those held where a live grange or farmers' club exists. In such places all the details that insure success are well cared for.

ONLY A COUNTRY BOY

She was a very little girl, with hair like spun gold, big brown eyes and a red mouth like a wax doll's. She stood in the little arbor as James came up the road, and he thought he had never seen anything so beautiful. He noticed that she was little and slender, too; that her clothes were dainty and her hands white. As he came nearer she stepped out from the arbor and asked, with a little curl of her lip:

"Are you my cousin James Creeley?"

He was only a country boy and so stood and stared in amazement. Then he ejaculated:

"Me? Yes. Your cousin? No!"

"But you must be," persisted the girl. "They said I would see you, and," she added, with a glance which took in every detail of James' costume from the bare feet to the "hickory" shirt, "they said you were a handsome lad." And with that she sniffed a disdainful little sniff and walked stiffly toward the house.

Jim stood looking after her, a flush mantling the freckled cheeks and the white forehead under the red hair. He saw the white dress vanish as she turned the corner of the house, and he walked on. He reached the barn just as Mary had finished milking the cows. "Don't you know there's company?" she asked as she swung the milk pail around to see the bubbles dance. "And they're going to stay for a week, and you ought to be dressed."

A week! Jim's heart would have sunk into his boots had he worn any. As it was it seemed to go up into his throat and stick there in a big lump. He went around the yard, shutting the chickens into the henhouse and putting the farm tools away. Then he went to the house. His mother met him at the door and gave him a list of directions which made his head spin. The result was he came down to supper looking like a city boy. But the freckles and red hair were still there.

As the days went by the color came into the white cheeks of the little golden haired girl, and when her mother had to go back to the city she decided to leave her to stay another week or so. Jim felt that the cows were ugly now, the horses were slow, the fields of wheat and timothy and the wild roses that grew in the hedges were all dull and drab. He could only find sunshine when little Nell was with him. She hated a boy with dirty hands, who couldn't dance and who was awkward and stupid.

One morning she started out for a long walk. Jim saw her as she went out the gate. She had a long piece of white thread in her hand and carried three pins in her mouth. "Fishin'," said Jim.

She had heard her uncle say that there were plenty of fish in the Dee brook if people were not too lazy to catch them. She would catch some, then Jim would see that a city girl could do more than a country boy. Her proud little nose turned up at the very mention of the name.

The brook was soon reached, and Nellie sat down and threw her line as far out as she could. She watched the hook float a moment and then disappear. She listened to the chirping birds in the trees along the bank. She saw the sunlight glimmer through the leaves, and she became drowsy.

Suddenly she started up. Her line had slipped from her hand and was floating in the water almost beyond her reach. She leaned over and by a supreme effort caught it, but could not pull it in. One end was caught fast under a stone in the middle of the brook. She thought of the fish she meant to catch and gave two or three hard tugs. There was a jerk, the string broke, her feet slid on the slippery bank, and the next moment the little girl was struggling in the water, and the water closed above the golden head, leaving ever widening circles shimmering on the surface of the brook.

There was a great rustling among the bushes, a white face and a crown of red hair appeared for a second, and then both had plunged into the water. Nell felt her hair being pulled very hard. She wondered afterward why it took her breath away and why she was so—so sleepy.

When Jim made his appearance at the farmyard with his clothes wringing wet, his hair standing on end and the little bundle of moans in his arms Mrs. Farmer all but had hysterics. She said he was a brave boy when he told the story, but knowing how to swim and giving one's life up for another were quite usual for her boys. The next day Nell was to go home. She came out to the barn where Jim was watering the cows and stood lovingly caressing the velvet nose of the spotted calf.

"I am going away, Jim," she said shyly, "and I came to thank you for saving my life."

She looked at him over the calf's head and smiled sweetly. Jim flushed. He stammered something about not having done anything extraordinary.

"But you know I would have died, wouldn't I, if you hadn't come?"

"Mebbe," said Jim.

"Mamma would have been very sorry," continued Nell in her soft little voice.

"So would I," Jim managed to say.

"And no city boy could have done it," she continued, still patting the "bossy's" head with her little hand.

"Pooh!" announced Jim.

She looked up. "I want you to come and see us—to come home with me now. Mamma said so," she said.

And they have been good friends ever since, though he is only a country boy.

$10,000.00 To Loan.

We have $10,000.00 to loan on first mortgage on real estate in amounts to suit borrower.

4t. RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Attys.

Rotoscilo.

Have you seen the Rotoscilo? What is it? Call at

Davis' Cash Hardware.

Rotoscilo.

The Rotoscilo is revolutionizing the world. Ask J. M. Davis & Sons all about it.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the funds of the Corporation of Oakland, Md., including the installation of a Water and Sewerage System for said town, from March 1, 1909, to February 28, 1910, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in hands of Treas. last report		$231 86
From G. W. Legge, Col., taxes 1906		34 62
From D. M. Mason, Col., taxes 1907		312 18
From D. M. Mason, Col., taxes 1908		453 81
From D. M. Mason, Col., taxes 1909		2,544 39
From licenses		2,810 00
From county levy		80 00
From town scales		124 80
From lumber and platform bills		18 20
From fines		15 00
Total		$7,344 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Old draft 1908	$18 40	
Weighmaster's comms	93 69	
Expended on streets	260 69	
Street commissioner's salary	465 30	
Light, wiring, globes, etc	1513 32	
Rent council chamber and fire dept. room	187 00	
Police protection	262 55	
Town officers 1909-10	631 09	
Election Expenses and Mt. City Band	21 00	
Interest city hall lot drafts	216 00	
Lumber	218 34	
Brick	121 20	
Collector's Commissions	240 00	
Printing	47 80	
Rebate on licenses	15 00	
Other small items (5)	13 80	
Transferred to sinking fund	137 14	
		$5,062 23
Bal. due general fund		$2,282 63
Received from water and sewer taps		705 00
		$2,987 63
By Naylor taps, attys. coms. and postage	$63 28	
Paid out of general fund on account of water and sewer plant as follows:		
Wm. Tunny orders	103 98	
Pennimau & Fairley coms	300 00	
Coal	96 29	
B. & O. R. R. for overseer	86 98	
R. S. Jamison, use of boiler	52 50	
A. D. Naylor, supplies	609 13	
Labor at pump station	248 54	
A. Lawton, on acct. salary	93 08	
Two gas engines	796 00	
Amount to balance	597 85	
	$2,987 63	$2,987 63
Balance on hand March 1, 1910		$597 85

SINKING FUND.

Balance per last report		$456 21
Received from taxes 1906		15 58
" " " 1907		138 74
" " " 1908		241 69
" " " 1909		1,130 84
Transferred from general fund		137 14
By bonds Nos. 12, 13 and 14 redeemed	$1,500 00	
By coupons cancelled	600 00	
	$2,100 00	$2,100 00

WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM.

Proceeds of bonds	$45,000 00
Premium on same	2,700 45
	$47,700 45

PAID OUT.

A. D. Naylor, for reservoir site and lots	$2,923 59
Wm. Tunny, on acct. of contract	35,479 46
R. S. Jamison, well No. 1	337 69
R. S. Jamison, well No. 2	353 27
Casing for same	46 56
Steers, Piatt and Offutt boiler	382 53
Penniman & Fairly, commissions	1,450 00
A. D. Naylor, pumps, supplies, etc	1,805 56
Fire Hose	643 15
Pub. in Manufacturer's Record	16 16
J. W. Whorton, pump foundation	30 20
Printing bonds	80 00
Smoke stack and freight	32 07
Wm. Tunny, trenches, line to curb	402 80
Fifty water meters	420 00
A. Shaw, well No. 3	2 50
Int. on W. & S. bonds due Dec. 1, '09	1,125 00
Dixon & Keiso for brick	118 55
D. E. Bolden, on acct. pump house	400 00
Labor employed at pump station	354 67
A. Lawton, salary	287 58
B. & O. R. R., overseer in placing pipe under railroad	92 53
Council's expenses, examining other plants	40 00
W. R. Offutt, procuring rights of ways, etc	16 50
Postage, expressage, freight, etc	16 24
R. S. Jomison, lumber, etc	14 37
McKaig castings	5 50
Printing, notices of bond sales, &c	94 25
J. O. Hinebaugh, coal	94 25
Central Foundry co., castings	5 72
Total	$47,700 45

ASSETS.

Bal. in hands Treasurer	$597 85	
Uncollected taxes, 1906	64 01	
" " 1907	576 79	
" " 1908	1,382 84	
" " 1909	2 038 98	
Unpaid platform bills	135 29	
Town lot, chem. engines and equipment	1,800 00	
		$6,539 76
Reservoir and site	$ 155 00	
Pumping station	5,791 00	
Water system	18,707 00	
Sewer system	13,347 00	
		43,000 00
Total		$49,539 76

LIABILITIES.

Pittsburg Meter Co., 50 meters	$441 00
Fabric Fire Hose Co., hose and reels	647 00
Old bonded indebtedness	$14,000 00
Bonds of 1909	45,000 00
Bonds outstanding	$59,000 00

TRUMAN WEST, Mayor.

Test—J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

No. 1696 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ettie Hamilton vs. Alexander Hamilton.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states that the parties were married in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, State of Maryland, on the first day of January, 1899, and that they lived together for a period of three years, at and after which time the defendant deserted the plaintiff and has remained away ever since, which desertion has now lasted for over eight years, is final, uninterrupted and without any reasonable hope of reconciliation.

The plaintiff asks for the custody of the child, and the bill alleges the non-residence of the defendant and prays for an order of publication against him.

It is thereupon, this 9th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, give notice to the defendant, who is alleged to be a non-resident of the State of Maryland, of the object and purpose of this suit by publishing said notice once a week for four successive weeks before the 11th day of April, 1910, and warning the defendant to be and appear in this Court in person or by attorney on or before the 28th day of April, 1910, to show cause, if any he may have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
2-4t E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from David M. Lower and Stella J. Lower, his wife, to Henry G. Saulders, dated the 28th day of April, 1908, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 55, folio 473, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgagee, at the request of said mortgagee, the undersigned Attorney for the Mortgagee named in the said mortgage, hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY,

the 2nd Day of April, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all that valuable farm situated about one half mile South of Mountain Lake Park in Garrett county, Maryland, upon which the said David M. Lower now resides, the same consisting of Military Lot No. 887, and parts of Military Lots Nos. 888 and 955, containing

105 Acres, More or Less,

and fully described by metes and bounds, courses and distances in said mortgage, and being the same land described in a deed from Alexander Lower and wife to David M. Lower, dated the 20th day of March, 19 7, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 56, folio 367, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The greater part of this land is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, and is one of the best farms in the neighborhood of Mountain Lake Park being finely located adjoining the large farm of William T. Jamesson.

The buildings, which are all practically new, consisting of a commodious frame dwelling, barn, ice-house, and other necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for Mortgagee named in Mortgage.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Garrett County, Md., have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE BEACHY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of September, 1910, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of March, 1910.

JACOB BEACHY,
CHRISTIAN A. BEACHY,
Administrators,
Grantsville, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Lying and Being in the Town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett County and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of George R. Long and Freda Long, his wife, at the suit of The Lichtenstein Company, the same being No. 7 Judicials to the March Term, 1910, of said Court, I have seized and taken into execution, and will on

SATURDAY,

the 12th Day of March,

A. D., 1910, at 12:30 o'clock p.m., on the premises of the First Lot herein described known as The Hotel Lot, at Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public sale for cash to satisfy said execution and costs the following property:

All those three certain pieces, parcels or lots of ground situate, lying and being in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, described as follow, to wit:

First Piece or Lot—Beginning at a point on the South side of alley, and South 73 degrees East, 12 feet to a stone standing in County Road, and running thence South 73 degrees East, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 125 feet to North side of Maple Street, thence with North side of Maple Street, North 73 degrees West, 50 feet to a stone, thence North 17 degrees East, 70 feet to line of County road, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing 6,000 square feet, more or less.

Second Lot—Beginning at a point on a line drawn North 73 degrees West, 38 feet, thence South 17 degrees West, 50 feet from C. V. Guard's northwest corner on Maple Street, and running thence South 17 degrees West, 100 feet, thence North 73 degrees West, about 108 feet to the the 4th line of "Look Sharp" in the River, thence with said line, down the river, North 15 degrees East, 100 feet, then South 72 degrees West, to the place of beginning.

Third Piece—Being Lot No. 16 in Block A., except 20 feet off of the rear end of said lot. This lot hereby conveyed has a frontage of 25 feet on Maple Street, and a depth of 130 feet.

Being the same lots, pieces or parcels of ground which were conveyed to the said George R. Long by Calvin L. Dean and wife by deed dated October, 12th, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 68, &c., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The first lot described above is a very desirable one for a hotel, and is improved by outbuildings though there are no improvements on the third lot. The improvements on the Second lot consist of an ice house and a large stable suitable for livery purposes.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

GEORGE R. ROOT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

DAVID E. ROOT,
Administrator,
Horseshoe Run, W. Va.

Order of Publication

No. 1651 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Annie Weir, Mary G. Green and John T. Green, he husband, vs. James McMillan, George B. McMillan and Elizabeth McMillan, his wife, Margaret Bell, Agnes Young, Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, Elizabeth Johnson and John Johnson, John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, Hugh McMillan and Susan McMillan, his wife, Jane L. Green and Frank P. Green, her husband, James Henry McMillan and George McMillan.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett County, Maryland, of which Margaret S. McMillan died, seized and possessed.

The bill states:

1. That Margaret Smith McMillan, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in her life time, and at the time of her death, seized and possessed in fee simple of a certain parcel of land, situate and lying in Garrett county, Maryland, being a part of Lot No. 908, and which was conveyed to said Margaret Smith McMillan, by deed from Frank P. Green and wife, dated 31st day of March, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 24, folio 150 one of the land records of Garrett county, a certified copy of said deed is hereby filed, marked Plaintiffs Exhibit A, and is made a part of this bill.

2. That being so seized and possessed, the said Margaret Smith McMillan, departed this life on or about the 10th day of August, 1905, and leaving surviving her Hugh McMillan, her husband, who has since departed this life, and the following children, viz: Annie Weir, a daughter, who intermarried with James Weir, now deceased, Mary G. Green, a daughter, who intermarried with John T. Green, the said plaintiffs, George B. McMillan, 2a son; who intermarried with Elizabeth McMillan, James McMillan, a son, Margaret Bell, a daughter, who intermarried with Thomas Bell and now deceased, Agnes Young, a daughter, who intermarried with Daniel Young and now deceased, Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter, who intermarried with John Johnson, John McMillan, a son, married Mary McMillan, Hugh McMillan, a son, who married Susan McMillan, and the following grandchildren, and the children of William McMillan, a deceased son, viz: James Henry McMillan, George McMillan, Margaret Chapman, who intermarried with Charles Chapman, and Jane L. Green, who intermarried with Frank P. Green, the said defendants and all heirs at law of the said Margaret Smith McMillan, and to whom the said land has descended.

3. That all of the said parties are of full age and reside in the State of Maryland, except John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, who reside in the State of Pennsylvania, and George McMillan, who resides in the State of Delaware, and Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, who reside in the State of West virginia.

4. That the said real estate estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above stated, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

The bill then prays for the sale of said real estate and that the proceeds of the sale be distributed between the plaintiffs and defendants, according to their respective rights and interest, general relief, and order of publication against the non resident defendants.

It is thereupon this 28th day of February, 1910, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of April, 1910 give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear it this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 21st day of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk,

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

VICTOR LOWMAN,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

ORPHA LOWMAN,
Administratrix,
Kendall, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE MILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

JOHN P. MILLER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., February 17, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, March 7, 1910,

to transact all routine business. Road Supervisors are requested to file their bonds and oaths of office on or before above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

David M. Beeghly and others, vs. Sarah J. Speicher and others.

No. 1692 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 22nd day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by J. C. Renninger and E. H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 28th day of March, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of March, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice of Municipal Election

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held on

Monday, March 14th, 1910,

for the purpose of electing—

One person to serve as Mayor of the town of Oakland for a term of two years.

Three persons to serve as members of the Town Council of Oakland for the term of two years.

The polls will be held in the Council Chamber, First National Bank Building, on Alder street from eight o'clock a. m., until six o'clock p. m.

By order of the Council.

JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1910. NUMBER 3

CH. JOHN W. HART NOW OAKLAND'S MAYOR-ELECT

Candidates on Citizen's Ticket Unopposed at Monday's Election.

As the result of a joint call for a meeting of the citizens of Oakland signed by the chairmen of the Republican and Democratic County Committees, the residents and tax payers of Oakland in convention held last Thursday evening in the court house nominated a strong ticket of conservative business men for the municipal offices to succeed those whose terms expire with the ending of the present month.

The nominating convention was called to order by Mr. W. R. Offutt, and Mr. Fred. A. Thayer was made chairman with Mr. Offutt as secretary.

Following a statement by Chairman Thayer of the object of the meeting Messrs. G. M. Mason, Scott T. Jones and John W. Hart were named as candidates for the nomination for Mayor. Mr. Jones withdrew his name. With Mr. Jones out of the field the balloting laid between Messrs. Mason and Hart, the former receiving 32 votes and the latter 68 votes.

For Councilmen nine candidates were named and to make a selection by a majority of the votes cast two ballots were necessary, resulting in the nomination of Messrs. J. M. Stanton, G. A. Fraley and J. A. Kelly.

At the election Monday this ticket was unopposed and the result is a matter of congratulation to the tax payers of the town for all are assured of a painstaking, economical administration of the public business.

Editor to Would-be Editor.

Young man! You with the peachy down under your proboscis, and luxuriant hair on your shapely head; you with the taffy of young maidens smearing your sunny countenance; you with the two-story collar hugging your swan like neck; you with your needle-toed shoes and baggy trousers, you with the ... of cheap cologne and vile cigarettes ...rcling your fragile from like incense;—you want to be an editor! an editor, sir! You will have to shoot the 'stash, shoot the taffy, draw a bead on the two-story collar, shake the needle points, knock the eternal daylight out of the perfume and the weak-kneed smokers, and then perchance you may get a grip on the lower round of fame's ladder, and after years of heartache and backache you may reach the goal your youth now hankers for—a bald head and an editorial chair at the munificent salary of seven per.—Hagerstown Mail.

WANTED—Your Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting. S. Lawton & Sons.

WOULD SELL ELECTRICITY

A Large Company Asks Legislature for Additional Power.

In the Senate Friday the Youghiogheny Power Company, through Senator Speicher, of Garrett county, asked that its powers be enlarged and extended so that it may supply the public "within Garrett county and elsewhere in the state but subject to such regulations and conditions as they may prescribe, within the State of West Virginia, and the State of Pennsylvania, power in the forms of electric current and hydraulic, pneumatic and steam pressure, or any of the said power and in any or all forms, for use in driving machinery, and for light, heat and all other use to which the power so supplied can be made applicable, and to fix, charge, collect and receive rates and tolls therefor; and for the purpose of enabling the company to supply power as aforesaid, the company is authorized and empowered to buy or otherwise acquire, generate, develop, store, use, transmit and distribute power of all kinds, and to locate, acquire, construct, equip, maintain and operate from a point on the Youghiogheny River, in Garrett county, by the most practicable route to be determined by the board of directors of the company, to such point in the said county as they may select a line for the transmission of power by wires, on poles or underground, and by cables, pipes, tubes, conduits and all other convenient appliances for power transmission, with such branch lines in the said county and elsewhere, as a majority of the stockholders of the company may locate, or authorize to be located, for receiving, transmitting and distributing power; and the company may acquire, own, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of water powers and water privileges in the State of Maryland and elsewhere, and may locate, acquire, construct, equip, maintain and operate all necessary plants for generating and developing, by water, steam or any other means, and for storing, using, transmitting, distributing, selling and delivering power, including dams, gates, bridges, sluices, tunnels, stations and other buildings, boilers, engines, machinery, switches, lamps, motors and all other works, structures and appliances in the State of Maryland and in the States of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively; and may also acquire, own and hold all lands necessary for the uses, purposes and business of said company."

Provision is made that the consent of the local authorities must be obtained.

The capital stock is increased from $100,000 to $1,000,000—and it may be further increased to $2,500,000. The company may connect or unite its lines with any other company or consolidate or merge its stock with any company transmitting electric or other power.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DIXON & KELSO

Barbed and Woven Wire Fence, Nails

We have put in stock an immense line Woven wire in heights ranging from 26 in. to 58 in., on which we can quote a price much below the present market, having purchased last fall when market was extremely low.

We can name equally low prices on Barbed wire and Nails.

Dynamite

Have big stock of Dynamite, Caps and Fuse. March is a good month for farmer to blow out stumps.

P. S.—Just received car Agricultural lime to sell in any quantities.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS ARE IN DESPERATE NEED

Hence Their Resort to Another Disfranchisement Amendment.

The Democratic leaders in Maryland realize that they are in desperate straits and to win this year and next year, when a governor, an attorney general, a state comptroller and a legislature will be chosen, they must extend their disfranchising laws. Hence the serious consideration which they are giving to a plan, originally proposed by former Senator M. V. Brewington and supported by Southern Maryland Democrats, headed by Mr. W. Mitchell Digges, of Charles county, to refuse to register negroes at the new general registration next year.

This is a bold step, involving a change in the boards of registry by which the Democrats will have two and the Republicans one registrar. It is an open defiance of the Constitution of the United States, as bold and daring as was the Nullification advocated by John C. Calhoun and crushed by President Andrew Jackson. Far-seeing are the Maryland Democrats in their boldness, for they believe that by the disfranchisement of the negro they will sweep the state, electing their candidates on the state ticket and a majority of the two houses of the General Assembly, and that their successful candidates will be strongly intrenched in power before the flagrant violation of the Constitution can reach the United States Supreme Court. The effect of an adverse decision of the highest court in the land on Maryland's election is an aftermath, a bridge to be crossed when it is reached.

All the details of this proposition to ignore the Constitution of the United States will be discussed by Democratic members of the Senate and House of Delegates at a conference at Annapolis this week. Behind this conference as its mainspring is the knowledge of the very pertinent fact that the Democrats cannot secure the approval of a suffrage amendment in Maryland. They have tried twice and twice have they disastrously failed. They say that they will not take the proposed step in the dark, that they have secured the best available legal talent and that they have more than a reasonable assurance that the Fifteenth Amendment, if tested before the United States Supreme Court, will be declared to be unconstitutional.

However, sorely tempted are the Democrats, in their determination to deprive the negro of his vote, to resort to the plan of refusing to register him, it is by no means certain that they will take the desperate step of committing themselves to it. Their course will be determined at this week's conference. If they decide to reject it they will at the same time decide to pass the legislation necessary to the submission of another constitutional amendment next year. While fully realizing the hopelessness of this course, at the same time they believe that an amendment will serve for them, if not for anybody else, a useful purpose. It will, they believe, compel the Republicans to concentrate their efforts on the defeat of the proposition, to the neglect of their candidates, thus making possible the election of the Democratic candidates. It will also, they believe, serve another purpose. It will contribute to the defeat of the forthcoming amendment to increase Baltimore's representation in the General Assembly. They will pass Senator Price's increased representation bill, but they will not support it at the general election. Democrats argue that the opponents of the suffrage amendment will not be able to distinguish between it and the increased representation amendment, both of which will be printed on the ballot. In order to be sure that their veto work will hit the bulls eye they will vote against both propositions.

In fact, the expected happened at Annapolis last week when the Democrats brought forward another suffrage amendment. The man who stood for it, Senator Price, of Wicomico, is the floor leader of his party and more than usual significance must, therefore, attach to his connection with the proposition. It was Senator Price who was agreed upon by his party associates to bring forward the Baltimore city representation bill, which met the approval of a majority of the Senate without being submitted to a party caucus, which would have received its indorsement, at least that of a majority of the Democratic senators, as the vote on the open floor demonstrated.

It is more than probable that the new amendment will be known as the Price amendment, as distinguished from the Poe amendment, which was disastrously defeated in 1905, and from the Straus amendment, which was defeated last year, if not as disastrously as was its predecessor, certainly by a majority of about 16,000, which ought to have convinced the Democrats, individually and collectively, that Maryland did not want its suffrage rights regulated by an inexorable law.

The suffrage amendment proposed by the Democrats through Senator Price radically differs from that framed by Mr. Poe. It is a reproduction in great part of the defeated Straus plan with the educational clause eliminated. Under the Price plan an applicant for registration cannot be given credit for property owned by his wife. Otherwise the Price and the Straus amendments are twins. There is the grandfather's clause. There is also the property-owning clause.

These attempts of the Democrats to impose a restricted elective franchise upon Maryland are not in keeping with the early history of the state.

The Constitution of Maryland of 1776 gave the right of suffrage to all freemen above the age of 21 years having a freehold of 50 acres of land, and residing in the county in which they offered to vote, and to all freemen having property in the state of the value of 50 pounds and residing in the county in which they offered to vote one whole year preceding election.

Under the constitution all freemen of all colors, possessing the age, property and residential qualifications were entitled to vote in Maryland, even though they were not citizens of the United States. Maryland remained under this provision until 1810, when, recognizing that a property qualification was not right, and perhaps being bothered by women attempting to vote, the constitution was amended subsequently as follows: That every free white male citizen of this state above 21 years of age and no other, having resided 12 months in the state and 6 months in the county or city of Annapolis or Baltimore, shall have the right of suffrage.

Under this the unnaturalized free male foreigner, residing in the state as aforesaid, had a right to vote equally with the native-born citizen of the state and the citizen of the United States. This constitutional provision stayed in effect until 1851, when it was re-enacted substantially except that it restricted the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States.

In 1864, the Republicans, having charge of the state, adopted the same provisions confining the right of suffrage to the white male citizen of the United States.

But by Section 4 of Article 1 of this Constitution, they disqualified every person who had been in armed hostilities to the United States, or in any manner in the services of the Confederate States of America, or who had voluntarily left the state and gone within the military lines of said so-called Confederate states or armies, with purpose of adhering to same, or who had given any aid, comfort, countenance or support to those engaged in armed hostilities to the United States or adhered in any manner to its enemies by contributing to them, lawfully or unlawfully sending within their lines money, foods, letters or information, or who had disloyally held communication with the enemies of the United States, or advised or aided any person to enter the service of said enemies, or who by any open deed or word declared his adhesion to their cause, or his desire for their triumph, from voting or holding office in the state, unless he had since been in the United States military service voluntarily, and honorably discharged or restored to his full rights of citizenship by act of General Assembly by vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house.

This section prescribed what is known as the iron clad oath, to be administered by the officers of registration and judges of elections, as follows: "I do swear or affirm that I am a citizen of the United States, that I have never given any aid, countenance or support to those in armed hostilities to the United States, that I have never expressed a desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States, and that I will bear true allegiance and faith to the United States and support the Constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any state to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will in all respects demean myself as a loyal citizen of the United States, and I make this oath or affirmation without any reservation or evasion and believe it to be binding on me."

This clause in the Constitution was the logical sequence of the conditions existing at that time.

This remained in force until the Constitution of 1867 was adopted, which gave the right of franchise to every white male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years or upwards with same residential qualifications as had existed in 1851.

The Constitution of Maryland stands today as it stood since 1851, restricting the elective franchise to the white male citizens of the United States, except so far as it has been changed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment was not adopted, but unanimously rejected by the General Assembly of Maryland.

Notwithstanding the handicap under which they are working the Republicans are making a creditable record. They are on the right side of every important question and if the legislation they are advocating were adopted the city and state would have no reason for complaint. While buffeting the political waves which threaten to endanger their existence, they are fighting gallantly for those measures that would be helpful to the people and opposing others that would be oppressive.

This week promises to be a most important one and it behooves the Republicans to be watchful of their interests. Aside from the political measures that will come up for consideration are those of a business nature, to which both parties are committed. The public utilities bill framed by the Attorney General will come back from the House Ways and Means Committee, together with its numerous amendments. What the changes are no one knows except those who have been tinkering with the thing. The Republicans will support their own measure, which is safe and sane, accomplishing as it does the purpose it is designed to carry out without being handicapped by the extravagant provisions that characterize the Straus production.

The white slave bill has passed both houses and is now with the Governor. It will be signed.

The Reform League's bill providing for a uniform election law remains in committee and the indications are it will stay there until it suits the party managers to have it reported unfavorably.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. MARY CODDINGTON.

Mrs. Mary Coddington, widow of the late Jonathan Coddington, of near Friendsville, died at her home last Tuesday. She leaves a family of grown sons and daughters.

MRS. SUSAN HERSHBERGER.

Mrs. Susan Hershberger, of Grantsville, died at her home at that place on last Friday, at the age of 72 years. She was the mother of Mr. Gideon Hershberger, a prominent merchant of Grantsville.

JACOB MINNICK.

Mr. Jacob Minnick, aged 69 years, died at his home in Garrett county, about six miles west of Frostburg, on last Wednesday evening. He is survived by his wife, ten sons and four daughters, nearly all grown. Interment was made in the cemetery at Johnson's church.

EDWARD BENTON FULLER.

Died, at his home in Corinth, Tuesday, Edward Benton Fuller, a former resident of Grantsville. Mr. Fuller was sixty years of age and for a number of years past has been a resident of Corinth where he was engaged in various occupations. His funeral will occur today.

MRS. ANNA LONG.

LONG—Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Adam Long, died at Mt. Lake Park, Md., Wednesday morning, March 16th, 1910, in her 47th year. Deceased had been suffering from internal cancer for more than a year and reached the end of her pilgrimage through much physical suffering, but calm and trustful through it all. She was a most devoted member of the M. E. church and had been for some years previous to her death an efficient steward and Sunday school teacher. Always faithful in every trust. The funeral will be conducted today at 1 o'clock p. m. in the M. E. church, by the pastor, Rev. P. Z. Muegrave, and interment at Deer Park, Md.

Box Supper and Moving Pictures.

On next Tuesday evening, March 22, the Uniform Rank, K. of P., of Oakland, will hold a box supper in their hall in the First National Bank building, and all the ladies of Oakland are requested to bring boxes of lunch. At the same time Mr. John Woodyard, who successfully conducted the nickelodeon last summer, will entertain the assembly with a number of up-to-date moving pictures. No admission will be charged. Everybody come.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Born range, in use less than two years; good as new; complete hot water attachment that can be used with or without running water. Jas. L. Pollock. 1-3t

T. R. MET WIFE AND DAUGHTER ON THE NILE

Cheered By Big Crowd and Escorted To the Sirdar's Palace.

KHARTOUM, March 14.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his party arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The former President of the United States received a most flattering reception.

The steamer Dal, upon which the American members of the Smithsonian African scientific expedition made the trip from Gondokoro, was delayed somewhat by the unusually turbulent waters of the White Nile, but the party was able to keep within one hour of the scheduled time for the arrival here. Earlier in the day the staff of the sirdar, Maj. Gen. Sir Francis Wingate, had proceeded up the river in a launch to meet the Dal and extend the first formal greeting to the distinguished visitor. The officials were taken on board the steamer and escorted their guest into the town.

When the Dal was sighted, the American, British and Egyptian flags could be made out flying above the vessel. As the sturdy craft, puffing and blowing, turned her nose into the harbor the thousands on shore were quick to recognize the figure of Col. Roosevelt standing on the bridge. He was dressed in a khaki hunting suit, and wore a white helmet. Surrounding him were the members of the sirdar's staff. Recognition of the American was the signal for a burst of cheering that continued as the vessel slowly found her pier. Col. Roosevelt acknowledge the greeting, raising his hat repeatedly and smiling.

A steam launch filled with newspaper correspondents who had been sent here from all parts of the world accompanied the Dal from the last part of the trip. Upon the pier Col. Roosevelt was pressed by an enormous and enthusiastic crowd, all anxious for the nearest possible view of the American, but his escort saved him from any possible discomfort. He was at once escorted to the palace of the sirdar, at the steps of which he was received by the high Sudan officials.

The passage from the steps to the palace door was lined with the members of the sirdar's bodyguard, and as Col. Roosevelt passed between the lines he again raised his hat, in response to the salutations of the throng.

Within the palace Mr. Roosevelt received the officials of the government, after which tea was served. The stay at the palace was brief, Col. Roosevelt hurrying away to the railroad station to meet Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt, who were expected on the train due at 5 o'clock. Col. Roosevelt arrived at the station in time to meet his wife and daughter on their arrival.

With a keen appreciation of the situation, the official of the city had so arranged affairs that this family reunion after a year's separation was in strict privacy. After a few moments of seclusion a very happy appearing family emerged from the station and proceeded to the palace.

This evening no one was permitted to disturb the privacy of the Roosevelts. Tomorrow the round of entertainments and the sightseeing will begin.

Gen. Wingate will personally take charge of the distinguished American. There is a sort of kinship of some kind between the two men. Both have followed the art of war as soldiers. They have hunted big game and written books.

Gen. Wingate was in command of the British force which defeated and killed the Khalifi. He set free Slatin Pasha, who had been in prison fifteen years and who is here in person to greet Col. Roosevelt. Visits will be paid to the Gordon Memorial College and other noted institutions. There will be a big dinner at the palace Tuesday evening.

The Sirdar will personally conduct the Roosevelt party Wednesday to Omburmand and the hills of Kerreri, the scene of Gen. Wingate's most brilliant victories. An opportunity will be given Col Roosevelt to meet many celebrities. After witnessing a polo game at the Gymkahana, grounds Col. Roosevelt will visit the American mission, one of the most prosperous in Egypt. He has listened to all manner of brass bands attempt to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and one jungle drum and fife corps attempted to play "Yankee Doodle."

Col. Roosevelt will attend his first formal banquet Wednesday evening. The members of the Khartoum Club will be his guests. The most strenuous item on his Khartoum schedule is a Sudanese drill.

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TRUXTON KING

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A Story of Graustark

By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

[CONTINUED.]

way to the castle grounds, accompanied by the short legged Mr. Hobbs.

Hobbs led him through the great park gates and up to the lodge of Jacob Fraasch, the venerable high steward of the grounds. Here, to King's utter disgust, he was booked as a plain Cook's tourist and mechanically advised to pay strict attention to the rules.

"It's no disgrace," growled Hobbs, redder than ever. "You're inside the grounds, and you've got to obey the rules, same as any tourist. Right this way, sir. We'll take a turn just inside the wall. Now, on your left, ladies and—ahem!—I should say—ahem!—sir, you may see the first turret ever built on the wall. It is over 400 years old. On the right we have"—

"See here, Hobbs," said King, stopping short, "I'm dashed if I'll let you lecture me as if I were a gang of hayseeds from Joshville."

"Very good, sir. No offense. I quite forgot, sir."

"Just tell me, old chap. Don't lecture. Hobbs, this is all very beautiful and very grand and very slow," said King, stopping to lean against the moss covered wall that encircled the park within a park, the grounds adjoining the grotto. "Can't I hop over this wall and take a peep into the grotto?"

"By no means!" cried Hobbs, horrified.

King looked over the low wall. The prospect was alluring. The pool, the trickling rivulets, the mossy banks, the dense shadows—it was maddening to think he could not enter.

"I wouldn't be in there a minute," he argued. "And I might catch a glimpse of a dream lady. Now, I say, Hobbs, here's a low place. I could jump"—

"Mr. King, if you do that I am ruined forever. I am trusted by the steward. He would cut off all my privileges"— Hobbs could go no further. He was prematurely aghast. Something told him that Mr. King would hop over the wall.

"Go and report me, Hobbs; there's a good fellow. Tell the guards I wouldn't obey. That will let you out, my boy, and I'll do the rest."

He strode off across the bright green turf toward the source of all this enchantment, leaving poor Mr. Hobbs braced against the wall, weak kneed and helpless.

"What are you doing in here?" demanded a voice.

Truxton, conscious of guilt, whirled with as much consternation as if he had been accosted by a voice of thunder. He beheld a very small boy standing at the top of the knoll above him, not thirty feet away. His face was quite as dirty as any small boy's should be at that time of day, and his curly brown hair looked as if it had not been combed since the day before. His firm little legs, in half hose and presumably white knickers, were spread apart, and his hands were in his pockets.

King recognized him at once and looked about uneasily for the attendants who, he knew, should be near. It is safe to say that he came to his feet and bowed deeply, even in humility.

"I am resting, your highness," he said meekly.

"Don't you know any better than to come in here?" demanded the prince. Truxton turned very red.

"I am sorry. I'll go at once."

"Oh, I'm not going to put you out!" hastily exclaimed the prince, coming down the slope. "But you are old enough to know better. You are the gentleman who picked up my crop yesterday. You are an American."

"Yes, a lonely American," with an attempt at the pathetic.

The youngster looked cautiously about. "Say, do you ever go fishing?" he demanded eagerly.

"Occasionally."

"You won't give me away, will you?" with a warning frown. "Don't you tell Jacob Fraasch. He's the steward. I—I know a fine place to fish."

The prince led the way up the bank, followed by the amused American, who stooped so admirably that the boy, looking back, whispered that it was "just fine." At the top of the knoll the prince turned into a little shrub lined path leading down to the banks of the pool almost directly below the rocky face of the grotto.

The prince scurried behind a big rock and reappeared at once with a willow branch from the end of which dangled a piece of thread. A bent pin occupied the chief end in view. He unceremoniously shoved the branch into the hands of his confederate and then produced from one of his pockets a silver cigarette box, which he gingerly opened to reveal to the gaze a conglomerate mass of angleworms and grubs.

"A fellow gets awful dirty digging for worms, doesn't he?" he pronounced.

The prince took the branch and gingerly dropped the hook into the dancing pool. In less time than it requires to tell it he had a nibble, a bite and a catch. There never was a boy so excited as he when a scarlet nibbler flew into the shrubbery above.

On the opposite bank of the pool suddenly appeared two rigid members of the royal guard, intently watching the fishers. King was somewhat disturbed by the fact that their rifles were in a position to be used at an instant's notice. He felt himself turning pale as he thought of what might have happened if he had taken to flight.

A young lady in a rajah silk gown, a flimsy panama hat tilted well over her nose, with a red feather that stood erect as if always in a state of surprise, turned the bushes and came to a stop almost at King's elbow. He had time to note in his confusion that she was about shoulder high alongside him and that she was staring up into his face with amazed gray eyes. Afterward he was to realize that she was amazingly pretty; that her teeth were very white and even; that her eyes were the most beautiful and expressive he had ever seen, that she was slender and imperious and that there were dimples in her cheeks so fascinating that he could not gather sufficient strength of purpose to withdraw his gaze from them. Of course he did not see them at the outset. She was not smiling, so how could he?

The prince came to the rescue. "This is my Aunt Loraine, Mr.—Mr."— He swallowed hard and looked helpless.

"King," supplied Truxton—"Truxton King, your highness." Then, with all the courage he could produce, he said to the beautiful lady: "I'm as guilty as he. See!" He pointed ruefully to four goldfish which he had strung upon wire grass and dropped into the edge of the pool.

"Please put those poor little things back in the pool, Mr. King," said the lady in perfect English.

"Gladly, with the prince's permission," said King, also in English. The prince looked glum, but interposed no imperial objection.

It must be confessed that King's composure was sorely disturbed. He glanced up to find her studying him, plainly perplexed.

"I just wandered in here," he began guiltily. "The prince captured me down there by the big tree."

"Did you say your name is Truxton King?" she asked somewhat skeptically.

"Yes, your—yes, ma'am," he replied, "of New York."

"Your father is Mr. Emerson King? Are you the brother of Adele King?" she asked.

"I am."

"I've heard her speak of her brother Truxton. She said you were in South America."

She was regarding him with cool, speculative interest. "I wonder if you are he?"

"I think I am," he said, but doubtfully. "Please pardon my amazement. Perhaps I'm dreaming. At any rate, I'm dazed."

"We were in the convent together for two years. Now that I observe you closely you do resemble her. We were very good friends, she and I."

"Then you'll intercede for me?" he urged, with a fervent glance in the direction of the wall.

She smiled joyously.

"More than that," she said, "I shall assist you to escape. Come!"

He followed her through the shrubbery, his heart pounding violently.

"Say!" whispered the prince a few moment later, dropping back as if to impart a grave secret. "See that man over there by the fountain, Mr. King?"

"Bobby!" cried the lady sharply. "Goodby, Mr. King. Remember me to your sister when you write. She"—

"That's Aunt Loraine's beau," announced the prince. "That's Count Eric Vos Engo." Truxton's look turned to one of interest at once. The man designated was a slight, swarthy fellow in the uniform of a colonel. He did not appear to be particularly happy at the moment.

"SHE WILL KNOW IF YOU MERELY CALL ME LORAINE."

The American observed the lady's dainty ears. They had turned a delicate pink.

"May I ask who"— began Truxton timidly.

"She will know if you merely call me Loraine."

They parted company at once, the prince and the lady in the rajah silk going toward the castle, King toward the gates, somewhat dazed and by no means sure of his senses.

CHAPTER V.

THE COMMITTEE OF TEN.

It has been said before that Truxton King was the unsuspecting object of interest to two sets of watchers. The fact that he was under the surveillance of the government police is not surprising when we consider the evident thoroughness of that department, but that he should be continually watched by persons of a more sinister cast suggests a mystery which can be cleared up by visiting a certain underground room unknown to the police scarce two blocks from the Tower of Graustark.

There were two ways of reaching this windowless room, with its low ceilings and dank airs. If one had the secret in his possession he could go down through the mysterious trapdoor in the workshop of William Spantz, armorer to the crown, or he might come up through a hidden aperture in the walls of the great government sewer which ran directly parallel with and far below the walls of the quaint old building. One could take his choice of direction in approaching this hole in the huge sewer—he could come up from the river, half a mile away, or he could come down from the hills above if he had the courage to drop through one of the intakes.

It is of special significance that the trapdoor in Spantz's workshop was reserved for use by the armorer and his more fastidious comrades, of whom three were women and one an established functionary in the royal household.

The committee of ten represented the brains and the activity of a rabid coterie in Edelweiss, among themselves styled the Party of Equals. In plain language, they were "reds."

The nominal leader was William Spantz, he who had a son in the prince's household, Julius Spantz, the master of arms. Far off in the hills above the Danube there lived the real leader of this deadly group—the Iron Count Marlanx, exile from the land of his birth, hated and execrated by every loyal Graustarklan, hating and execrating in return with a tenfold greater venom.

Olga Platanova was the latest acquisition to this select circle. A word concerning her: She was the daughter of Professor Platanova, one time oculist and sociologist in a large German university. He had been one of the most brilliant men in Europe and a member of a noble family. Less than a year before the opening of this tale he was executed for treason and conspiracy against the empire.

His daughter, Olga, was recognized as one of the most beautiful and cultured young women in Warsaw. Her suitors seemed to be without number. Finally there came one who conquered and was beloved. He was the son of a mighty duke, a prince of the blood. The young prince pledged himself to marry her despite all opposition; he was ready to give up his noble inheritance for the sake of love. The all powerful ruler of an empire learned of this proposed mesalliance and was horrified. The will of the crown was made known to him and—he obeyed. Olga Platanova was cast aside, but not forgotten. He became the husband of an unloved, scrawny lady of diadems. When the situation became more than he could bear he blew out his brains.

When Olga heard the news of his death she was not stricken by grief. She cried out her joy to a now cloudless sky, for he had justified the great love that had been theirs and would be theirs to the end of time.

From a passive believer in the doctrines of her father and his circle she became at once their most impassioned exponent. She threw herself, heart and soul into the deliberations and transactions of the great red circle; her father understood and yet was amazed.

Then he was put to death by the class she had come to hate—one more stone in the sepulcher of her tender, girlish ideals. When the time came she traveled to Graustark in response to the call of the committee of ten; she came prepared to kill the creature she would be asked to kill. And yet down in her heart she was sore afraid.

She was there not to kill a man grown old in wrongs to her people, but to destroy the life of a gentle, innocent boy of seven!

There were times when her heart shrank from the unholy deed she had been selected to perform. But there was never a thought of receding from the bloodly task set down for her.

On a Saturday night, following the last visit of Truxton King to the armorer, the committee of ten met in the underground room to hear the latest word from one who could not be with them in person, but was always there in spirit, if they were to believe his most zealous utterances. The Iron Count Marlanx, professed hater of all that was rich and noble, was the power behind the committee of ten. The assassination of the little prince and the overthrow of the royal family awaited his pleasure. He was the man who would give the word.

Alas for the committee of ten! The wiliest fox in the history of the world was never so wily as the Iron Count. Some day they were to find out that he was using them to pull his choicest chestnuts from the fire.

The committee was seated around the long table in the stifling, breathless room, the armorer at the head. Those who came by way of the sewer had performed ablutions in the queer toilet room that once had been a secret vault for the storing of feudal plunder. What air there was came from the narrow ventilator that burrowed its way up to the shop of William Spantz or through the chimney hole in the ceiling. Olga Platanova sat far down the side, a moody, inscrutable expression in her dark eyes. At Spantz's right lounged Peter Brutus, a lawyer, formerly secretary to the Iron Count and now his sole representative among these people. He was a dark faced, snaky eyed young man, with a mop of coarse black hair that hung ominously low over his high, receding forehead.

Julius Spantz, the armorer's son, a placid young man of goodly physical proportions, sat next to Brutus, while down the table ranged others deep in the consideration of the world's gravest problems. One of the women was Mme. Drovnask, whose husband had been sent to Siberia for life, and the other Anna Cromer, a rabid red lecturer, who had been driven from the United States, together with her amiable husband, an assassin of some distinction and many aliases, at present foreman in charge of one of the bridge building crews on the new railroad.

Every man in the party, and there were eight, for Olga was not a member of the "ten," wore over the lower part of his face a false black beard of huge dimensions—not that they were averse to recognition among themselves, but in the fear that by some hook or crook Dangloss or his agents might be able to look in upon them.

Brutus was speaking. "The man is a spy. He has been brought here from America to Tullis."

"We shall continue to watch his every movement," said William Spantz. "Time will tell. When we are positive that he is a detective and that he is dangerous there is a way to stop his operations."

"Dangloss suspects more than one of us," ventured Brutus, his gaze traveling toward Olga. There was lewd admiration in that steady glance. "But we'll fool the old fox. The time will soon be here for the blow that frees Graustark from the yoke."

It appeared in the course of his remarks that Marlanx had friends and supporters in all parts of Graustark. Hundreds of men in the hills, including honest shepherds and the dishonest brigands who thrived on them, coal miners and wood stealers, hunters and outlaws were ready to do his bidding when the time was ripe. Moreover, Marlanx had been successful in his design to fill the railway construction crews with the riffraff of all Europe, all of whom were under the control of leaders who could sway them in any movement provided it was against law and order.

With a cunning that commands admiration, the Iron Count deliberately sanctioned the assassination of the little prince of the reds, knowing that the condemnation of the world would fall upon them instead of upon him and that his own actions following the regicide would at once stamp him as irrevocably opposed to anarchy and all of its practices!

In the course of his remarks Peter Brutus touched hastily upon the subject of the little prince.

"He's not very big," said he, with a laugh, "and it won't require a very big bomb to blow him to smithereens. He will"—

"Stop!" cried Olga Platanova, springing to her feet. "I cannot listen to you! You shall not speak of it in that way! Peter Brutus, you are not to speak of—of what I am to do! Never—never again."

"STOP!" CRIED OLGA PLATANOVA. "YOU SHALL NOT SPEAK OF IT IN THAT WAY!"

She shuddered violently as she stood there before them, her eyes closed as if to shut out the horrible picture her mind was painting.

"She will bungle it," sneered Anna Cromer.

Olga's lids were lifted. Her dark eyes looked straight into those of the older woman.

"No," she said quietly, her body relaxing, "I shall not bungle it."

The discussion went back to Truxton King. "Isn't it possible that he is merely attracted by the beauty of our charming young friend here?" ventured Mme. Drovnask.

"It is part of his game," said Julius Spantz. "He knows Olga's past. He is waiting for a chance to catch her off her guard. He may even go so far as to make pretty love to you, cousin, in the hope that— No offense, my dear, no offense!" Her look had silenced him.

"Mr. King is not a spy," she said steadily.

"Well," said William Spantz, "we are safe if we take no chances with him. He must be watched all the time. If we discover that he is what some of us think he is there is a way to end his usefulness. Now, Brutus, what does Count Marlanx say to this day two weeks? Will he be ready? On that day the prince and the court are to witness the unveiling of the Yetive memorial statue in the plaza. It is a full holiday in Graustark. No man will be employed at his usual task, and"—

Brutus interrupted him. "That is the very day that the count has asked me to submit to the committee. He believes it to be the day of all days. Nothing should go amiss. We conquer with a single blow. By noon of that day, the 26th of July, the committee of ten will be in control of the state; the new regime will be at hand. A new world will be begun, with Edelweiss as the center, about which all the rest shall revolve. We, the committee of ten, will be its true founders. We shall be glorified forever. The death of the prince is the signal for the overthrow of the present government and the establishment of the new order of equal humanity."

Up in the distant hills slept the Iron Count, dreaming of the day when he should rule over the new Graustark—for he would rule!—a smile on his grizzled face in reflection of recent waking thoughts concerning the punishment that should fall swiftly upon the assassins of the beloved Prince Robin.

He would make short shrift of assassins!

CHAPTER VI.

INGOMEDE THE BEAUTIFUL.

A LIGHT, chilling drizzle had been falling all evening, pattering softly upon the roof of leaves that covered the sidewalks along Castle avenue.

Almost in the center of the imposing line of palatial residences stood the home of the Duke of Perse, minister of finance, flanked on either side by structures as grim and as gay as itself, yet far less significant in their generation. Here dwelt the most important man in the principality, not excepting the devoted prime minister himself. Not that Perse was so well beloved, but that he held the destinies of the land in Midas-like fingers. More than that, he was the father of the far-famed Countess Marlanx, the most glorious beauty at the Austrian and Russian courts. She had gone forth from Graustark as its most notable bride since the wedding day of the Princess Yetive, late in the nineties. Ingomede, the beautiful, had journeyed far to the hymeneal altar. The husband who claimed her was a hated, dishonored man in his own land. There were those who went so far as to say that her father had delivered her into the hands of a latter day Bluebeard, who whisked her off into the high lands, many leagues from Vienna.

She was seen no more in the gay courts for a year. Then of a sudden she appeared before them all, as dazzlingly beautiful as ever, but with a haunting, wistful look in her dark eyes that could not be mistaken. The old count found an uneasy delight in exhibiting her to the world once more, plainly as a bit of property that all men were expected to look upon with envy in their hearts.

Then the Duke of Perse resumed his residence in Edelweiss, opening the old palace once more to the world. His daughter after the death of the princess began her extended visits to the home of her girlhood. So long as the princess was alive she remained away from Edelweiss, reluctant to meet the friend who had banished her husband long before the wedding day in Budapest. Now she came frequently and stayed for weeks at a time, apparently happy during these escapes from life in the great capitals.

Of late she came more frequently to Edelweiss than before. John Tullis was always to remember the moment when he looked upon this exquisite creature for the first time. That was months ago. After that he never ceased being a secret, silent worshiper at her transient shrine.

Ten o'clock on this rainy night a carriage has drawn up before the lower gates to the Perse grounds, and a tall, shadowy figure leaves it to hurry through the shrub lined walks to the massive doors.

Tullis had long since ceased to be a welcome visitor in the home of the Duke of Perse. The men were openly unfriendly to each other. The duke resented the cool interference of the sandy haired American; on the other hand, Tullis made no effort to conceal his dislike, if not distrust, of the older man.

The countess was alone in the long, warm tinted library.

"It is good of you to come," she said as they shook hands warmly. "Do you know it is almost a year since you last came to this house?"

"It would be a century, countess, if I were not welcomed in other houses where I am sure of a glimpse of you from time to time and a word now and then."

They both seated themselves before a glowing open fire.

"The duke has gone to Ganlook to play bridge with friends," she said at once. "He will not return till late. I have just telephoned—to make sure." Her smile did more than to reassure him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How to Preserve an Umbrella Jar.

The housekeeper who has suffered from having her umbrella jar broken by hastily pushed in umbrellas should welcome the contrivance of a clever woman who declares she has learned how to prevent breaking. From an old rubber mat she cut two circles that just fitted the bottom of the jar. These were put one on top of the other, and when an umbrella was pushed in hurriedly it struck a soft surface instead of a breakable one. If one does not possess the rubber mat it will be found worth while to buy enough sheet rubber such as is used by plumbers. Its cost is nothing compared to a new umbrella jar.

How to Piece Lace.

To piece lace take the figure at the end of the lace and, commencing at the end of the scallop, cut around it close to the thread that outlines the figure, being careful not to cut this thread. If there is plain net at the top cut straight through it. Baste this figure over a similar one, being careful that every point and dot is exact. With a fine thread, silk or cotton, according to the lace, sew the cut edge of the lace down, sewing over the outline thread with fine stitches. Then cut away the extra lace on the wrong side, leaving only a very narrow seam. If carefully done the seam is almost

FOR THE CHILD'

The Cooked Cock That Cr

At the first of all Christmastide od, the king, was seated at dinner his steward saw the star shining Bethlehem.

The steward, whose name was phen—he afterward became St. Steph the Martyr, the patron saint of ston cutters—knew at once that a greate king than his master had come on earth.

So he said to King Herod, "I will no longer be thy servant, for now a greater king is born."

At this the king was wroth.

"What aileth thee?" he cried angrily. "Do you lack meat or drink that you would leave me?"

"Nay, I lack not meat nor drink," answered Stephen, "but henceforward I serve only the king born this night that is greater than all of us."

"That is as true," cried Herod, greatly enraged, "as that this cock on my plate shall crow before me."

No sooner had he said these words than the cock, stretching out his neck, crowed aloud, though he was dead and cooked, "Christ is born!"

Herod, on this, ordered that Stephen should be stoned to death outside the walls of Jerusalem, so that to this day St. Stephen the Martyr is the patron saint of stonecutters.—London Answers.

Why We Hang Up Stockings.

The custom of hanging up the stocking on Christmas eve arose from an incident in the life of the good St. Nicholas. One day when he was overtaken by a severe storm he took refuge in a convent, and, the next day being Christmas, he preached a sermon to the nuns which they liked so much that they asked him to come the next year and preach to them again. On his second visit, which was also on a Christmas eve, before going to bed, he asked each of the nuns to lend him a stocking, and he filled the stockings with sugar plums in return for their hospitality.

In the making of mince pies, which form a part of a regular Christmas feast, mutton was the only meat formerly used, as a commemoration of the flocks that were watched on the holy night by the shepherds of Bethlehem. The spices were supposed to be suggestive of the wise men from the east—the land of spices.

Why the Sea Is Salt.

In the golden age, runs the old Norse legend, the earth was ruled by a god named Frodi, who, among other trifles, possessed a beautiful hand mill that ground out gold and happiness and peace and anything else that it was asked for. The grinders were two giantesses ruled over by Frodi, and all went well until a sea rover appeared on the scene. After this, however, all went badly, for the rover slew Frodi and carried the hand mill and the giantesses out to sea, where he ordered them to grind salt. This for a whole day they did, but when night came they awoke their new master from his sleep and asked if they had not ground enough. But the sea rover sternly bade them keep grinding till morning. The maidens took him at his word and worked with such a will that long before daylight the great load of salt they had made sank the ship.

Conundrums.

Why is coal the most contradictory article known to commerce? Because when purchased, instead of going to the buyer, it goes to the cellar.

In what sort of syllables should a parrot be taught to speak? In polly-silly-bills.

What grows bigger the more you contract it? Debt.

Why is Asia like a market in November? There is always a Turkey in it.

Why is an old person like a window? He is full of pains (panes).

What is smaller than a flea's mouth? That which goes into a flea's mouth.

What is the difference between photographing and measles? One makes facsimiles, the other sick families.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lodgings to Let.

The company sit in a circle, and a player stands in the center. There is one spare chair, and the game is for this player to get possession of a vacant seat. When the game begins every one moves as quickly as possible to the chair next beside him or her, and as this is done all the time it is difficult for the person who is looking for "lodgings" to find a place by slipping in among them, and his attempts will cause much amusement.

Santa Claus.

Dear Santa is a jolly man.
He loves the girls and boys,
And once a year around he goes
With a great big bag of toys.

Down the chimney as quick as a flash,
With never a bit of noise.
And peeps to see if they're all asleep
While he fills up their stockings with toys.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Santa,
Who brings us Christmas cheer!
Three cheers for dear old Santa!
May he come again this year!

Odd Christmas Rhymes.

The happy sounds of Christmastide
Are heard again by all;
Old customs of the countryside,
With carols in the hall.

At Christmas play and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year.

Be merry all, be merry all,
With holly dress the festive hall,
Prepare the song, the feast, the ball,
To welcome merry Christmas.

Heap on more wood! The wind is chill;
But, let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.

DVANCED FARM SCHEDULE

ers to be Furnished Copies Before the Census Begins.

great increase in the accuracy e census returns from the rs, a considerable saving of working time of the farm enu- tors, and the removal of much whatever misapprehensions and judices may exist among farm- s with regard to the census are important results expected by the United States Census Bureau to follow the use of the Advance Farm Schedule, which has been adopted and will be circulated, through the rural postmasters, among the farmers short time before the actual census taking.

The employment of this advance schedule is a distinct innovation in census methods. It is the logical and practical outcome of the Census Bureau's persistent effort for some time past to give the farmers a clear and comprehensive preliminary knowledge of the Farm Census questions and to induce them to keep written records of their farm operations and equipment in readiness for the call of the enumerators, beginning April 15 next.

Four million copies of the schedules will be printed, and the distribution of them among farm owners and tenants soon after they are commissioned, about April 1.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock has promised the assistance of his department in the effective distribution of the schedules, and he will issue instructions relative thereto to the rural postmasters. They will be required to address and forward to the farmers receiving mail at their offices the advance farm schedules supplied them by the enumerators.

In a note to farmers on the front page of the schedules, Census Director Durand states.

"In accordance with the act of Congress, the census of the population and farms of the United States will begin on April 15, 1910. On or soon after that date an enumerator will call at your house for the purpose of obtaining the required information concerning your farm.

"Many of the questions which will be asked you concerning the equipment and operations of your farm can not be accurately answered by you without considerable thought and the making of careful calculations or estimate. Therefore, this form has been sent to you in advance, so you may study the questions at your convenience and have the answers written down before the enumerator comes.

"You are earnestly requested to read this form and instructions carefully, to write down the answers to all questions that apply to your farm, and to keep it until the enumerator comes. By doing this you can save yourself much time and contributed greatly to the success of the agricultural census.

"Besides the information concerning your farm, the enumerator will also ask you the names, ages, and other facts concerning the members of your household."

BLOOMINGTON.

Dr. Thos. Wilson, a prominent and well known physician of Piedmont, returned home the latter part of the week from a business trip to Baltimore city.

Mrs. Rebecca Paugh, of Hampshire, who has been a patient in the Keyser hospital for the past three weeks suffering from an attack of typhoid fever returned home on Wednesday.

Mr. Jacob Pence, who up to last spring was a well known employe of the Bond mill at Bond, when he moved to Alexander, to accept a position with the Croft Lumber Co., of that place, has resigned his position with the latter company to go with a new lumber firm in North Carolina. He moved his household goods to Westernport last week where his family will reside temporarily until a home is prepared at his new location.

The dog killer was around Monday night and was exceedingly generous in the distribution of beef stake and strychnine. Several of the well known canines succumbed to convulsive seizure from over indulgence in the strong food and others were made critically ill. Several of the boys who lost their pets have spotted the murderer of the barks and bites and are laying for him with brick bats and dar nicks.

Mr. Hiram Rowe, of Barnum, track foreman on the W. M. R R., resumed his duties on Monday after being confined to his home for two week with a severe attack of the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Liller, the newly weds of Barnum, were guests of relatives at Shaw, on Sunday last.

If the price of pork continues to advance we will soon realize that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

Mr. William Warnick, son of Mr. Patrick Warnick, of Warnick, and Miss May Dewit, of Kodel, were married at the home of the groom's parents the latter part of last week. Rev. Creek of the M. E. church of this place, officiated at the ceremony. The happy couple are visiting among the bride's relatives at her home in Logan county.

Mrs. May Price, wife of the postmaster at Kitzmiller, accompanied by her two little children is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Price, of this place.

The frog pond is getting turbulant at Shaw, Mr. Joseph Harvey, of that place, claims to have heard the first notes of the "greeny" a few evenings ago.

Mr. Martin Abernathy, of Fredericksburg, Va., master mechanic for the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont R. R., with headquarters at the above place, is visiting his mother and other relatives in the Cross neighborhood.

The young base ball player who arrived in town a few evenings ago and went into training at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Pattison, is thriving nicely and has made good from the very start. He is a rugged and healthy looking little chap and has a voice that commands attention.

M. Howard Riley, of Cumberland, is visiting relatives at Beryl.

Mr. Gus Rowe, a fireman on the W. M. R. R., has purchased two lots adjoining the Presbyterian church at Beryl and has broken ground for the foundation of a dwelling to be erected thereon.

The officers and members of the M. E. Sunday School, are busy rehearsing every other evening the program for Easter Sunday.

Mr. Harry Coffman, night operator at Harrison, accompanied by his wife was a visitor to relatives in town during the week.

All business and work were suspended at the Bond mills on last Wednesday out of respect to the memory of Mr. William Bond, father of the Bond brothers who died at his home in Brockwayville, Pa., on Sunday morning at the advanced age of eighty-seven years and whose interment took place Wednesday. On account of the infirmities of age he had been in failing health for the last three months and several times during that time the members of the family had been summoned to his bedside expecting the end. Besides being one of the most extensive farmers in Jefferson county, Pa., he was up to a few years ago, largely engaged in lumbering and real estate business in each branch was eminently successful. Mrs. Bond, his wife, died seven years ago, ripe in years. Five sons and two daughters survive him: William C., James L., John W., Samuel C., Ninian U., and Mrs. Chapin and Mrs. George Gray.

Mr. William Bowen, moved to Wilson's store near Altamont on last Tuesday.

Mr. Clarence Wilt, a B. & O. fireman on the 3rd Div., is lying ill with typhoid fever at the home of his parents near Strickers Siding.

Mr. Creek, wife of Pastor Creek of the M. E. church, accompanied by her son and daughter returned home this week after a pleasant visit to relatives in Hagerstown.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XII.—First Quarter. For March 20, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. ix, 1-13. Memory Verse, 2—Golden Text, Matt. ix, 6—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In Luke viii, 40, we read that when Jesus returned from Gadara the people gladly received Him, for they were all waiting for Him. In Mark ii, 1, 2, we read that many were gathered together, filling the house and leaving no room even about the door, and He preached the word unto them. In Luke v, 17, we read that there were Pharisees and doctors of the law present from every town in Galilee and also from Judea and Jerusalem and the power of the Lord was present to heal them.

Then came four men, bringing on a bed a palsied friend of theirs, and when they could not get even near the door because of the crowd they carried him to the roof, made an opening and let him down through the tiling, with his couch, into the midst before Jesus. Compare the records in Mark ii and Luke v with our lesson in Matthew, and in each you hear Jesus saying to the sick man, "Thy sins are forgiven thee." Matthew adds that He said, "Son, be of good cheer." In Matt. ix, 22, He said to a sick woman, "Daughter, be of good comfort." Remember also His "Be of good cheer" of Matt. xiv, 27; John xvi, 33, and Acts xxiii, 11. It is the same word in each case, just one word, used only by our Lord and on these five different occasions. It is used once by the people to the blind man in Mark x, 49. The word used by Paul in Acts xxvii, 22, 25, is a different word, but one of great encouragement. There can be no lasting comfort or good cheer apart from the forgiveness of sins. Jesus did not treat symtoms, as many physicians do, but went at once to the root of the difficulty. The four men brought their friend that he might be cured of his palsy, but Jesus began by forgiving his sins. He saw the faith of those who brought him and determined to heal him, but He began by cleansing his soul. He once said to Simon Peter, "If I wash thee not thou hast no part with Me" (John xiii, 8), and that is truly a saying of great import. If we are cleansed from our sins we shall in due time have perfectly whole bodies; so, having saved this man, He also gave him a healed body, and he arose and departed to his house. The four earnest men who brought their palsied friend to Christ to be healed of his disease were quite sure that if they could get him to Jesus they would not need to carry him away, and they were not disappointed.

The question of the Pharisees, "Who is this?" (Luke v, 21) repeated in Luke vii, 49; Matt xxi, 10, carries us back to Isa. lxiii, 1; Jer. xxx, 21. Moses said, "Who am I?" (Ex. iii, 11) but the only pertinent question is, "Who is He?" "Whom say ye that I am?" It is a blessed thing for all who know that He is the Son of Man who hath power on earth to forgive sins and that He has forgiven them. Luke says that Jesus perceived the thoughts of these men, or, as it is in our lesson, "Jesus, knowing their thoughts, said, Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts?" We do well to remember the words of Ezek. xi, 5, "I know the things that come into your mind, every one of them."

As Jesus went forth He saw a publican named Levi or Matthew sitting at the receipt of custom, and, having said to him, "Follow me," he left all, rose up and followed Him. Compare verse 9 and Luke v, 27, 28. Matthew speaks only of Jesus sitting at meat in the house, but Luke tells us that this was a great feast which Levi made for Jesus in his own house and that a great company of publicans and others sat down with them. Jesus calls whom he pleases (Mark iii, 13). The Father gives unto Him whom He will (John vi, 37; xvii, 2), and yet there are none among those who hear who may not come if they will (John iii, 16; Rev. xxii, 17). The fault finding, self righteous scribes and Pharisees are always on hand with their murmurings, but they said a fine thing one day when they said, "This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them" (Luke xv, 2). They were the destructive critics of their day, and those of our day would do well to lay to heart some things that Jesus said to them and of them. They considered themselves whole and righteous and had no use for such as Jesus, and He told them plainly that He had not come to call such as they, but that they had better go and learn the meaning of these words: "I will have mercy and not sacrifice." Christ Jesus came not to patch up an old and ruined nature nor to attempt to put new wine, the wine of the kingdom, into the old bottles of the carnal mind, but He came to give a new nature to penitent sinners and to make them new creatures from within outward. He came to have mercy upon the lost and to give Himself and His righteousness to those who receive Him. He does not ask anything from us until He has first given Himself to us. God gave His Son; the Son gave Himself; the Spirit also is given. The gift of God is eternal life. He gives the bread of life, the water of life, the word of life. Nothing in the matter of salvation can be obtained by money or merit on the part of human beings, but must be accepted as the free gift of Almighty God.

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For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.25 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1910.

HERE'S AN HONEST TAX.

Those fellows who go about declaiming that every man has a right to a living must be made to understand the righteousness of the feminine dictum that every woman has a right to a man to make a living for her. If the truth were told the real reason for high prices is the scarcity of husbands. Just how this follows need not be dwelt upon, as the scoffing would be none less the if it were fortified by the best brand of logic that ever came from the Jevons Hill factory.

That bill which Mr. Willis, of Kent, has ready for the Marvland legsilature, to impose a graduate tax upon all able-bodied male citizens is fine; it is as logical as a proposition in calculus and its public merits is beyond all question. Why should not the man who denies the claims of the gentler sex and persists in paddling his own canoe be made to feel the obligation that rests upon him to discharge his duty to society or else to pay for the exemption he claims? Is there any other kind of discrimination so base as that which permits a bachelor to live his cynical career without fulfilling that duty of footing up domestic accounts that is the joy of all benedicts?

And let it be known that this is no new thing in Maryland, for in early days when the coffers were casting about for new sources of revenue the assembly came to the rescue of the community threatened with impoverishment and enacted a bachelor tax. With fine appreciation of the common associations of the "abled-bodied married male" these legislators placed the item in the tax list between the items of cigars and wines, thus giving a hint as to the luxuriousness of single life, which if it was enjoyable should be amerced.

Of course, there will be an outcry, sneers at apron-string legislation and cynical remarks about the fellows who are pulled about by their noses, but the state, after all, is but an enlarged family and only family men rightfully belong to it. Either disfranchise and deport the bachelors or else let them stand up and be counted when the man with the bachelor tax authority comes round to take their name and number.

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS.

There are two bills before the legislature in the interests of the State Forest Service that for the good of Maryland should be passed. One carries the annual appropriation for support of the work; while the other adds several necessary provisions to the forest law, such as empowering the forest wardens to make arrests in case of detected violations of the forest law, and, secondly, to summon help to fight fires. It is also provided, in addition, that the expense of extinguishing forest fires shall be divided between the state and the county in which the fire has occurred.

The Maryland State Board of Forestry was established in 1906, and its systematic study of the state's timber resources, together with its practical help along conservation lines justified the creation of the body. At the present time we have, approximately, 718,875,000 cubic feet of saw timber. We are using annually 77,500,000 cubic feet of wood, while the forests of the state grow approximately, 24,000,000 cubic feet per annum. As this is less than one-third of what we use, the need of an intelligent conservation policy is apparent. It is inconceivable, therefore, that there can be any hesitancy over the bill carrying the annual appropriation for the support for the Forestry Board.

The second of the bills referred to is for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of the service, a desideratum that should appeal to all. The provision to divide the cost of fire-fighting between state and county would seem to be an improvement over the present method, whereby the county has to pay the entire cost and then has the power to collect the cost from the landowner on whose account the money was expended.

THE GRIP OF THE MACHINE.

There has never been a time in this state when a controlling party was more completely under the domination of a few men and more entirely subservient to their influence than is the so-called Democratic party at this time. The Democratic organization in Maryland is a political machine, operated by unscrupulous managers and through unscrupulous methods. It is a misnomer to speak of this organization as Democratic. Democracy implies a power derived from and expressive of the will of the people. The political bosses who have made the Democratic party a political machine are using this machine to subserve their own purposes; and not only so, but with indefatigable cunning and ingenuity are twisting and malforming the electoral system so as to insure the perpetuity of their control. Machine-controlled majorities were returned to the 1910 legislature through an unscrupulous ballot manipulation in eleven of the twenty-three Maryland counties.

The machine bosses understand—nobody understands better than they—that the desperate game which they are playing can only be maintained by playing with ever-increasing recklessness and defiance. And so, as the present legislative session draws to its close, there is a perfect deluge of proposed legislation having for its purpose the perpetuation and tightening of the grip of the banded politicians who operate the Democratic organization as a political machine. No discriminating observer who looks beneath the surface of things can fail to understand the significance of the political jugglery now under way at the state capital. It is now made quite apparent why sixty days of the session were wasted, why highly important measures introduced early in the session were pigeonholed in committee rooms, why committees having measures in charge demanding early consideration were indifferent about their responsibilities. When all matters of pending legislation are involved in the rush and confusion which has been made inevitable by the waste of two-thirds of the session, the trick political bills can be pushed through with a degree of certainty that public attention will be less directly focused upon them. In the clamor raised in connection with various pending civil bills the Democratic machine bosses anticipate pushing their own particular schemes through without attracting general attention or arousing open protest.

The bill of the Reform League providing for a uniform election law throughout the state and proposing as a means to that end the repeal of the special election law—the Wilson ballot law, under which trickery and fraud were rampant at the last election—is now in the hands of the Senatorial Committee on Elections. The Republican minorities in each branch will line up behind this fair and honest election bill—that is, they will support it if they are given the ghost of an opportunity. The protest which the minority will make will be, however, as everybody understands, a hopeless one. It will be as hopeless as would be the advocacy of the Golden Rule down in an unmentionable place where they don't shovel snow. The bosses who control the Democratic organization and run it as their own machine have no use for the Reform League bill, but will push through their own bills, which, when enacted, as they surely will be, will expand and amplify the possibilities of election trickery. Numerous and bad as the election trickery laws already introduced are, the intimations are that there are worse coming. The machine bosses are having everything their own way at Annapolis—and the people are looking on. Later the proposition will be straightly up to the people what to do next.

HOW OFTEN?

"Three times a year is not too often for a gentleman to get drunk," said a judge in New York the other day in deciding a case in which a will was contested on the ground that the testator was a habitual drunkard. While the courts have never passed upon the matter in a positive way, this decision, while of a negative sort, throws some light upon the problem.

How often a man may get drunk without ceasing to be a gentleman is a question that, in view of the wide divergence and great variety of opinions on the subject, seems to be difficult of determination. In the good old days it was deemed quite gentlemanly to get drunk every night. Indeed, frequent inebriety was one of the marks of male gentility. As defined in those days, a gentleman was a man who didn't have to work for a living; and as those who did could not keep the pace of breadwinning with the handicap of a "head" every morning, the daily "jag" was exclusively a habit for the well-to-do and its possession was akin to a crest.

Nowadays, the most daring defender of intemperance will not undertake to say that a man can get drunk oftener than once a week and remain a gentleman. The more conservative champion probably will place the limit at once a month. Public sentiment in general will not stand for more than two or three first-class "toots" a year. Indeed, most folks incline to an opinion opinion that a gentleman should limit himself to an annual "jag" on the Fourth of July. And there be folks bigoted enough to hold that no real gentleman gets drunk at all.

"Three times a year is not too often for a gentleman to get drunk," says the New York learned judge. From this, therefore, it is clear that we may hitch ourselves to a load of peaches once in each four months; but whether we may do so oftener is left in doubt by the court's decision. But, on second thoughts, that decision establishes nothing—positively nothing. The certainty as to this arises through the sudden recollection of the case of a friend of ours. At one New Year's approach he promised his wife, after urging of the most vigorous kind, that he would get drunk only once in the next twelvemonth. He insisted upon that "jag" as a compromise; and as it was plain that he would turn down the whole proposition unless his wife conceded something, she consented. Early on New Year's morning our friend went out and got drunk. He kept his word, though. He was drunk only once that year. His "jag," we may add, lasted until the last day of the following December.

It is obvious, then, that no decision as to the number of times a gentleman may get drunk will amount to anything unless it also declares how long a gentleman's "jag" may continue.

Fireman Figures in Romance.

A few years ago Fred Ringer was an extra fireman on the B. & O., but work got slack and he went back to his home and later embarked in the grocery business at Kitzmiller, on the Western Maryland railroad.

Recently Miss Alice M. Tremble, a pretty Trenton girl, distingiushed herself by riding a horse 20 miles in the dead of night to save her mother and sister from death and received at least 1,000 letters from all parts of the world congratulating her upon her daring and heroic deed. Among the letters were scores in which marriage was offered.

Ringer, now a prosperous merchant, sent his photo and the following letter:

"Dear Friend—I read an account of your bravery in riding on horseback 20 miles at night to save your mother and sister from death. A brave act, indeed!

"An admirer of feminine heroism—being also not ineligible matrimonially—I ardently yearn to hear more of you. Won't you do me one favor, just drop a line and tell me more about yourself. I am sending you a proof of my photograph, also my business card."

Miss Tremble was impressed with this letter and immediately responded and now it looks as if they will marry.

PATRON SAINT OF IRELAND

Brief Sketch of St. Patrick Honored in the Catholic World Today.

Today will be observed throughout the Catholic world in honor of Saint Patrick, "The Patron Saint of Ireland." To the average "man on the street," St. Patrick is a legendary being, vaguely associated with a serpent exodus from Ireland. But there are few historic characters more authentic and few whose influence has been more powerful and permanent.

When the great Roman empire began to feel the chill of death at its extremities, and its remotest northern garrison took the first backward step in Scotland, there went with the retreating troops, south of the great wall of Severus, a youth about fourteen years of age, who, in 396 A. D., had been born near Dumbarton, on the Clyde. The Picts, emboldened by the withdrawal of the Roman legions, made incursions into the territory of their foes. In one such raid they captured this young man and sent him as a slave to Ireland. After six years the prisoner escaped, espoused the Christian faith with ardor, and devoted himself to the priesthood, with the determination to convert the inhabitants of the island to Christianity.

The above may be called the prologue of St. Patrick's life. The second part begins in the year 428 A. D., the best established date in St. Patrick's history, when he addressed the king and friends on the royal hill of Tara. From that time on St. Patrick's wonderful success needs no eulogium. Suffice it to say that his life and labors laid the foundation upon which Ireland was presently to stand as the great center of religious influence in northern Europe. Whether or not his dust reposes in the shadow of the cathedral at Downpatrick, under the granite slab that bears his name, he is and ever will be the dominant figure in Ireland—the keystone in the bridge by which men passed from Irish paganism to Christianity.

So many new-born Irishmen have been named after the great saint that "Pat" has come to be a synonym for almost every son of Erin, and youthful Irish-Americans are prone to be ashamed of the fact that they bear the name of Patrick. They should be proud of it. There is no name on earth that in its own legitimate meaning is more aristocratic. It signifies patrician, as contrasted with plebian, and it is quite presumable that the young monk thus named was worthy of the title. Most men are glad to trace their lineage to old Norman conquerors. But who among them all stands out more prominently on the stage of history than St. Patrick? The conquest he made was not of this world; but which of the mailed robbers from the north achieved such glorious triumphs and such bloodless victories, and left such blessings to posterity?

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

CUMBERLAND HAD BIG FIRE.

Municipal Building and All Its Contents Destroyed Monday Morning.

The city of Cumberland experienced a disastrous fire Monday morning between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock when the stately city hall was burned to the ground with all the contents of the building, including numerous lodge equipment, the city records and other property valued at about $200,000.

The building was insured for $41,000. It was erected about thirty-five years ago at a cost of $97,000 and in it were located the city market, the Academy of Music, the municipal offices, Masonic, Odd Fellows and various other fraternal lodge rooms. The heaviest loser, with the exception of the city, was the Masonic lodge, whose loss will total about $12,000. The quarters occupied by this fraternity were probably the handsomest in the State and the furnishings were as elaborate as could be procured.

Germs on a Dollar Bill.

Germs—92,000,000 of them, of manifold variety—were found on a one dollar bill microscopically examined at the request of Representative Wiley, of New Jersey, according to his statement before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, in support of his bill to provide clean currency by burning all paper money returned to the Treasury.

Among the many diseases found to be circulating about this money were smallpox, scarlet fever, typhoid, tuberculosis and diphtheria. Another bill examined by the Agricultural Department, Mr. Wiley said, disclosed the presence of 13,518,000 living bacteria.

No germs were found on metal money. The dollar bills of constant circulation have the most bacteria about them, and it was found that the larger the denomination of the money, the fewer germs it contained.

MARYLAND MAN UNDER ARREST

John P. Miller, of Westernport, Held Under Bond for Federal Court.

A dispatch from Grafton, W. Va., dated March 14, says:

On a capias issued by the United States Circuit Clerk at Parkersburg, J. r. Miller, a prominent wholesale and retail liquor man of Westernport, Md., was arrested here this forenoon by Duputy U. S. Marshal E. D. Hupp, and held by U. S. Commissioner Charles R. Lilly, before whom he was arraigned under a $300 cash bond to appear at the next session of Federal court which will be held in Wheeling in April.

Miller, who is a member of the M. J. Miller's Sons Company of Westernport and Accident, where the distillery of the firm is located, was indicted at the last session of Federal court at Parkersburg on the charge of having shipped liquor from Maryland into West Virginia. The trial was set for the Wheeling term of court.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 7.30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Revival services will begin at Deer Park Sunday morning and continue for several weeks. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. A. J. Fristoe, D. D., of Baltimore. Everybody invited to come and hear him.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11.00 a. m.
Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.
Preaching at 7.30 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

Public Sale of Saw Mill.

I will offer at Public Sale on Friday, the 18th day of March, at eleven o'clock a. m., in Oakland, Maryland, in front of the Garrett National Bank, one Portable Steam Engine, Boiler and Saw Mill, with all the saws and other materials now on hand. Peerless make, twenty feet carriage, fifty-six feet ways; Geiser Manufacturing Company's make; Class L, No. 11318. A lot of T rail.

Terms of Sale. One third cash on day of sale, balance in six and twelve months with security to be approved by undersigned. This property can now be seen at the set of B. W. Harvey near Mountain Lake Park.

GORDON & HARTLEY,
by Robert H. Gordon,
2-2t. remaining partner.

22222

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. terest Paid l on all Saving Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

Local Phone C. & P. Phone 11-F

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

Two Ranges in One

An interchangeable gas, coal and wood range. You can cook and bake, using gas and coal at the same time. A gas range that can be changed to coal or wood in three seconds. Now on exhibition at.

Davis' Cash Hardware.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Subscribe for the Republican.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones	

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

March is much the same old month.

Miss Nora Specht, of Deer Park, spent this morning in Oakland shopping.

A Bargain in a Gasoline Engine at Naylor's. 3-3t.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Thomas, of Ottaway, spent Saturday in Oakland shopping.

M. O. C. Crane, a prominent Terra Alta banker and real estate dealer, is in Oakland today on business.

Mrs. James Willison will entertain a large number of her friends at her home in Oakland this evening.

Some Maryland lawmakers have the unhappy faculty of getting in wrong on almost every public question.

Mrs. Harland L. Jones went to Terra Alta yesterday morning to spent the day as the guest of her parents.

Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, of Baltimore, was in Oakland yesterday on business, returning to Baltimore in the afternoon.

Delegate D. E. Bolden spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland with his family, returning to Annapolis Monday morning.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. Ernest Ashby, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Ashby, of near Crellin, was in Oakland on business this morning.

Miss Nellie Turner, of Cumberland, was the guest of Mrs. W. A. Sturgiss yesterday and this morning, when she returned home.

Mr William A. Smith, of Hoyes, spent Tuesday evening and yesterday in Oakland on business, returning to his home this morning.

The Snowy Creek Oil and Gas Company, a West Virginia corporation, was organized yesterday at Terra Alta by Oakland and Terra Alta people.

Mr. Charles Liller is having a hot water heating plant installed in his residence on Second street. Messrs. Lawton & Sons are doing the work.

Miss Weems and Miss Nell Turley, who spent the winter traveling in the South, including the Jamaica Islands and Mexico, have returned to Oakland.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold an Exchange on Saturday, March 19th, 1910, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., at S. Lawton & Sons store. All are invited to attend. Fancy and other articles will be on sale. 2-2t

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RAIL

Will Tibbits, of Bloomington, Killed Saturday Near His Home.

Will Tibbits, of Bloomington, was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Bloomington and West Virginia Junction early Saturday morning.

The victim of the rail was returning to his home from Piedmont and it is supposed that he was walking along the track when he was run down by a locomotive His body was almost split in twain and for several hours after the accident it lay along the track and was not discovered until after daylight Saturday morning.

The deceased leaves a family at Bloomington. The funeral of the unfortunate man occurred Monday afternoon.

Mr. Clifton White, travelling representative for a Pittsburg electrical house, spent a few days in Oakland last and this week as the guest of relatives.

Today is an ideal St. Patrick's Day so far as the weather is concerned. The thermometer at eight o'clock registered thirty-five degrees and the snow was falling rapidly.

Mrs. E. Fundenberg and daughter, Miss Tecla, who were on an extended visit to relatives in Cumberland and Washington, returned to their home in Oakland last Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Hiram P. Tasker, who has been quite ill for two or three weeks, was taken to a Washington hospital Monday morning by his daughter, Mrs. Hanna, of that city, where he will receive treatment.

Mr. Elmer Green, at the north end of Second street, has been making a number of improvements during the past fall and winter. An extension to his heating plant and plumbing has just been completed by Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co.

Dr. John E. Legge has received and added an X-ray machine to his office equipment. The device is of the latest approved make and has been successfully operated by Dr. Legge in a number of cases since its arrival here a few days ago.

Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Park, accompanied by one of the assistant passenger agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arrived in Oakland last Saturday and spent the day in this section on business connected with the road and also the Park.

Mr. George W. Loar, of Grafton, and his sister, Miss Lottie Loar, of Oakland, who have been in Florida for several weeks, are expected to arrive here Saturday. Their niece, Miss Ethel Loar, daughter of Mr. L. L. Loar, of Grafton, whose extreme illness at Miami, Florida, delayed the homecoming of Mr. and Miss Loar, is very much improved.

Lieut. E. S. West, of Oakland, has the best line of real estate for sale in Maryland. A great variety of farms, town property, Park property, coal and timber lands. Prices and terms to suit. He also has some of the best Florida propositions on the market. Call on him for booklet describing these properties. You are sure of receiving courteous treatment and will be given every opportunity to see and investigate to your entire satisfaction. 2-1t.

Rev. G. R. Williamson, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, returned to Oakland Tuesday morning from Roanoke, Lewis county, W. Va., to which point he accompanied the remains of his sister, whose death occurred in Baltimore last Friday. The deceased lady was taken from Oakland to Baltimore last week by her brother to receive treatment in one of the hospitals there, her death occurring very suddenly and unexpectedly a day or two later.

Dr. Henry W. McComas returned to Oakland Tuesday night from Washington bringing with him his father, Dr. J. Lee McComas, whose illness in that city was noted in this paper two weeks ago. For several dsys after the arrival in Washington of Dr. McComas his father's condition was critical and delayed his return to Oakland until Tuesday. At present the patient is somewhat better but still confined to his bed at his son's residence on Second street.

An army officer, summoned as an expert in a New York shooting case, objected to taking the usual oath to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. He said he was willing to tell all he knew, but that it was quite possible also that he might be mistaken or that he was not acquainted with the whole truth. If all experts are as morbidly conscientious as this about their own fallibility, expert testimony is going to be revolutionized.

The thawing weather during the past several weeks has caused the water mains to settle in a number of places and four large leaks have broken out. This has probably been going on for some time and with the loosening up of the ground they came to the surface. However, we are glad to note that the firm of Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co. soon had a force of men on the work and within a short time had the leaks efficiently repaired without causing the people in that portion of town to be without water very long. We hope that no more breaks will appear and that in the future we may have an abundant supply of water.

Subscribe for The Republican.

COCKING MAIN AT KITZMILLER

Several Hundred Sports From Allegany County Present.

At Kitzmiller, this county, opposite Blaine, West Va., on the Potomac river, a cocking main of more than ordinary interest was witnessed by about three hundred sports from Allegany county, including an ex-Sheriff of that county, an ex-chief of police of one of the Creek towns, and about one hundred residents and near-sports of Kitzmiller and Blaine.

The cocking main was conducted in Warnick's hall on Friday night, when a dozen or more birds met their Waterloo and it is said hundreds of dollars changed hands as a result of the numerous fights.

The Kitzmillerites were backed by one of the sporting fraternity of that town and those of Allegany county had all sorts of money to bet.

Maryland Day Exercises.

Maryland Day, which is usually observed in the Maryland public schools by the rendition of a program specially prepared for the occasion by the Board of Education of the State, will be observed in the Oakland schools on Thursday, March 24th, when Hon. David J. Lewis, of Cumberland, will make the address. Mr. Palmer, principal of the school, extends an invitation to the public to attend the exercises.

"The Folks Up Willow Creek."

"The Folks Up Willow Creek," Frank S. Davidson's best comedy, will be produced at the opera house Friday evening, April 8th, for the benefit of the Fire Department. Mr. Davidson, assisted by the following well known local favorites, Misses Agnes Rasche, Veronica Rasche, Marguerite Hart and Messrs. W. H. Bartlett, Charles A. Tower, James Verina, Leslie King and William Grant, will appear in the principal character. A thousand square yards of scenery is carried and all the effects for a perfect production.

Seats will be on sale one week in advance of the date at Harned's drug store. Get your seats early as standing room will be at a premium that night.

A Surprise Party.

About twenty members of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, gave one of the most enjoyable affair in the form of a "surprise party," at the home of Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell, president of the society, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., it being Mrs. Sincell's birthday. A few other friends joined the members of the society and about thirty in all were present. The members of the party showered upon Mrs. Sincell many beautiful gifts coupled with expressions of love and their good wishes, nor had they forgotten an elaborate feast of delicious eatibles. So great was the surprise to Mrs. Sincell that it will ever remain a bright spot in her memory. Those present on the occasion were Mrs. Henry Lauer, Mrs. J. W. Leathers, Mrs. D. E. Bolden, Mrs. Louis Bush, Mrs. John Ault, Mrs. M. R. Hamill, Mrs. Ernest Townshend, Mrs. F. W. Chase, Mrs. J. C. Renninger, Mrs. H. A. Loraditch, Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh, Misses Bertie Cleveland, Ora Bush, Corrinne Manges, Rose Paulie, members of the society, and Mrs. H. Creetzburg, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schroeder, Mrs. Eva Mitchell, Mrs. H. C. Sincell, Miss Cleo Krantz, Mr. E. H. Sincell, and Master Frederick Schroeder.

Presbyterian Services.

Sunday morning, March 20, at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. J. H. Flanagan, of Grafton, W. Va., will preach in the Oakland Presbyterian church. Dr. Flanagan is well known to Oakland people generally all of whom are cordially invited to hear him.

THREATENED JUDGE KEEDY.

Union Veteran Tried to Strike Jurist and Sent to Asylum.

A telegram from Hagerstown dated the 15th says:

Geo. W. Bond, a Union veteran of the civil war and one-time mayor of a Western town, who was adjudged insane by a jury about a year ago, but who has been permitted to remain at his home in the custody of his wife, tried to assault Judge M. L. Keedy as he was walking through the court house.

When Bond was found insane the Maryland Surety and Trust Company was appointed a committee to take charge of his estate, including a government pension which he receives. Bond approached Judge Keedy and charged him with being responsible for the appointment of the committee. Bond then raised his stick and was about to strike, when J. Scott Bower saw the movement, wrested the cane from him and turned Bond over to Sheriff Barber, who committed him to jail.

Judge Keedy immediately wrote out a commitment directing the sheriff to take Bond to the Springfield Hospital for the Insane at Sykesville.

$10,000.00 To Loan.

We have $10,000.00 to loan on first mortgage on real estate in amounts to suit borrower.

4t. RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Attys.

ESTABLISHED 1884. ESTIMATES GLADLY FURNISHED

There is nothing that looks quite so well or gives quite the comfort as a compiete BATH ROOM, fit up in good taste. To you who have this convenience we would like to furnish

A Shower Bath, Spray Bath Seat, Towel Rack, Toilet and Holder, Bath Hooks, Soap Dishes, Tumbler Holder,

or any article for your bath room. To you who have not the bath we would like to interest to the extent of putting in one.

We would be glad to have you call around and tell us your needs. Nothing too small or too large for our prompt and careful attention.

In price, low as the lowest considering quality

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

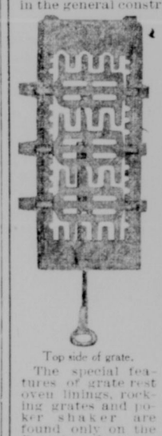
WORK GUARANTEED PRICES RIGHT

Showing under side and working parts of grate.

$32 BUYS DAVIS' PATENT STEEL RANGE.

Nothing Like It Ever Offered

After years of experience in the Stove and Range business we take great pride in announcing that we have produced the most wonderful Steel Range that was ever offered to the trade. Its construction is entirely different from the old styles of Ranges. In planning and constructing the Davis Steel Ranges every improvement that would add to its durability and convenience for the housewife has been carefully guarded, and in its construction possibly more points are patented than is found in any half dozen ranges now offered to the trade. The fire box of any range is the part that always gives out first, and with this thought in view was planned in a way that the liners and grates are entirely different from those found in the general construction of ranges and should last for years.


Top side of grate.

The special features of grate rest oven linings, rocking grates and poker shaker are found only on the Davis. It is the most durable Range ever offered to the trade at a reasonable price, and is in reach of all.

Davis No. 8. Steel Range, complete with reservoir, high closet heavy lined throughout; has oven thermometer.

Strong Points that Make Davis Steel Ranges Most Desirable.

Encased reservoir heated by patent process.

A grate rest with large openings next to oven, avioding accumulation of ashes.

Rocking grates with poker and hand shake, easy to operate, for wood and coal.

Extended lugs on the end of grate bars that act as guards to prevent cinders from clogging or wedging between the tilted bars.

Tilted Grate and Linings.

Poker-Shaker that extends through hand-hole.

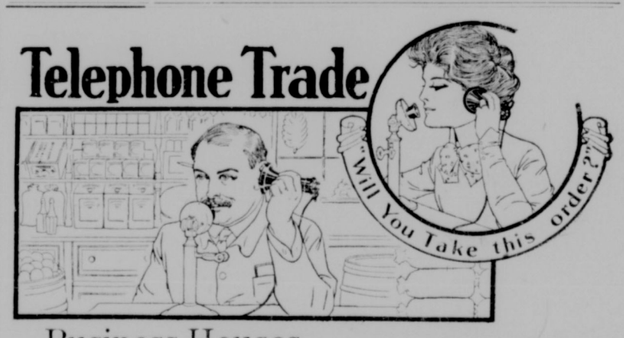
Any one contemplating buying a range, if they will take the time to investigate the Davis Steel Range cannot help but see themselves the many advantages and superior qualities in its construction. All we ask is a chance to show our ranges in comparison with others both as to price and quality.

Write for our booklet. It will tell you where it differs from all others.

Oven Thermometer.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, OAKLAND, MD.

Telephone Trade



Business Houses encourages telephone trade. The telephone widens their territory. Buyers, near or far, may buy with equal ease.

Such trade requires fewer clerks and makes rainy days as profitable as fair ones.

Many business men solicit orders by telephone with surprisingly satisfactory results.

The Public delights in telephone shopping because of its ease and the wide selection of stores afforded.

Particularly in stormy weather does its convenience prove to be a source of great satisfaction.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

D. P. DAVIS, Agent, Keyser, W. Va.

Neglect.

Do not neglect to insure your property in strong, safe and prompt paying companies represented by Renninger & Offutt. The standing and responsibility of the companies represented by us are appreciated and their strength attested by the fact that many of the largest property holders throughout the county insure their property in our companies.

RENNINGER & OFFUTT,
52-4t. Oakland, Md.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. F. G. Fittro, Mr. Lenwood Frazier, Mrs. Parley Grove, W. H. Johnson, Mr. M. J. Landon, Bessie Mayle, Mrs. Ethel McBrotney (2), Maggie Nutter, Mr. William Poe, Miss Annie Ray, Mrs. J. Stemple.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS

Things Essential For Building Rural Highways.

IDWAN'S VALUABLE LESSON.

With a Small Capital Donated by Fellow Townsmen He Improved Roads in Jefferson Township, Wayne County—Drainage a Big Factor.

An authority on the construction of highways has the following to say in regard to the construction of country roads. He says:

To have a good road in any country in the first place we must have drainage. You will all agree with me there, because a road must be kept dry or it will be soft. I have a system of road work which I have followed for the last five or six years. We must have a system by which to build our roads or we never can have good roads.

I know of no better way to give my system of road work than to tell how I worked half of a township for three years, then tell how I fixed and maintained certain pieces of road.

Five years ago I took one-half of the road work in Jefferson township, Wayne county, Ia., there being about thirty-six miles of road in very bad

From Good Roads Magazine, New York.

GRADING THE HIGHWAY

shape, ditched up and culverts in very bad shape and only about forty poll taxes and $380 to do this work with.

I took two plows, right and left, went all over the roads, plowing furrows from twenty to twenty-two feet apart on the side of the road. Sometimes when the road was in trough shape I plowed as close as eighteen feet. And low places and near culverts where I had used scrapers I plowed three or four furrows on a side. By the time I got over the roads I knew just what had to be done and how to distribute my work. As soon as it was dry enough to scrape I went on the road with a small crew. I fixed the culverts and wherever I felt I had time filled in ditches and threw up low places and got it in shape for grader.

I mostly put on ten horses donated by the people. In the fall some wanted their roads graded again and donated the work. I got $150 donation work. Then I went on the roads again with the plows and plowed one furrow on each side of the road, then fixed culverts and put in the time throwing up low places and filling large ditches. I then went over the road with a grader, asking a little donation in some places where the roads needed a little more work. I got $50 donation and the roads in fine shape. Next year I went on the road and fixed culverts and places where water had made some large ditches and scraped in the sand that lodged in the low places and at the foot of the hills. When the ground got in good condition I took two King drags. I hitched to them so they ran at an angle of forty-five degrees, commenced at outside of road, and when I came to a hill where the banks needed cutting I hitched near the end, so it would cut the bank that was to move the ditch over from the road. We would go a few rounds, one drag cutting up hill and the other down.

Six years ago a steep hill east of my house was in a trough shape, and I plowed the sides and threw it in with the scraper until I had it highest in the middle and about twenty feet wide. It took about one-half day. Then I commenced dragging it, and quite a large ditch had got on one side. I widened it by running against the bank with the wagon wheel while driving to the field, using it for a lock and to wear out the bank.

A hill west of my place which I commenced to drag some time ago was lowest in the middle. I had ten acres of ground to plow, which took me about four days. I hitched on to my drag with three horses, put the plow on it and started to the field. I commenced the road about twenty feet wide. A part of the way there was sod. I would bring the drag home and take it back every time I went. By the time the field was plowed I had an impression on the road, so the water took to the side of the road where I had gone with the drag. Soon the ditches were a foot deep, and, of course, the middle was a foot the highest. I kept on dragging every time I went to the field and would set my drag into the bank wherever it would get mellow. The elements did at least 90 per cent of the work. You may sight across the banks and the middle of the road is no higher than the banks, so you see the water has done the work, and I smoothed up after it.

The two miles of road I keep up in fine shape around my farm, and it takes about one day in the year to keep it up.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

CUPID'S DAY.

HERE they are,
The pretty pictures
And
The horrid ones as well
That the sweet
And ancient stories
To the hearts
Responsive tell.
You may purchase
For a penny
Or may get them
For a dime,
Some so tender
And artistic,
Some that almost
Seem a crime.
In the windows,
On the counter,
Everywhere
Before your eye
Are the valentines inviting
Boys and girls
To come and buy,
Some
So subtle
In their meaning,
With their verses
Trite, but quaint;
Some so rude
And inartistic
They must truly
Shock
The saint.
Here they are
In prices many,
Ranging
Up and down the line,
So to her
Who is the sweetest
Send a loving
Valentine.

Fulfillment.

"How about Brown? When I went away five years ago he was hailed on every hand as a budding genius."

"Brown?"

"Yes."

"He is in full bloom now."

"Good! What did he turn out to be?"

"Idiot."

The Inference.

"I think Julia is showing awful bad taste in dress."

"Do you?"

"Yes; her hats are atrocious."

"I have noticed that."

"And her color schemes are horrid."

"Aren't they? By the way, she has cut me too."

Quite Safe.

"Aren't you afraid you will be married for your money, Harry?"

"What! I?"

"Sure."

"Not much."

"Why?"

"I am too handsome."

Flexible.

"Mrs. Boosky has her husband just where she wants him."

"Has she?"

"She can wind him around her little finger."

"I didn't suppose the rubber ran be low his neck."

Needed It.

"What are you doing these days?"

"Taking the rest cure."

"Were you as bad off as that?"

"Yes."

"What had you been doing?"

"Listening to my wife."

To Compel It.

"How are you getting along with Miss Emeline?"

"I can't get her to take me seriously."

"Why don't you try saying something funny?"

Level Headed.

"It is so hard to keep going."

"It is?"

"Yes."

"Then why do you keep going?"

"It is much more difficult to stop."

Certainly.

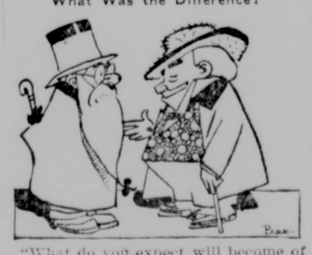
"Which would you rather?"

"What?"

"Marry for love or money?"

"Both."

What Was the Difference?



"What do you expect will become of you?"

"Me?"

"Yes, you."

"Didn't you know I was married?"

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Established customs are, of course, respectable—and deadly dull.

Remorse doesn't do any good, but it can render one vastly uncomfortable, so avoid it.

Success is a beautiful thing—when it is ours.

Sometimes we know less about ourselves than we do of any one else.

Cold weather, it may be, is helping the ice trust, and maybe it is putting its high price schedule out of business.

An old fashioned winter certainly ought to be accompanied by old fashioned ability to enjoy it.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

MATTERS IN MAINE.

State Master Favors Direct Primaries and Hits Caucuses.

In the 433 Granges In the Pine Tree State There Are 56,000 Members. One Grange Has a Membership of 1,000—Maine Favors Proportional Representation and Commends Its Master's Attitude In National Grange.

State Master Stetson opened the annual meeting of the Maine state grange with a notably important address in which he emphasized the need of "a fine, strong, abiding sense of personal responsibility of all members in order to achieve the highest success in grange work." He hit the present caucus methods of the political parties a hard rap. The people should take this matter of nominating candidates for public office into their own hands. "We may continue to ratify party nominations made by the bosses or we may control the elections," he said. "We will choose the latter alternative when we come to a realizing sense of our power and duty."

Resolutions were adopted on a variety of subjects, but those of wider importance were the following: Opposing the reduction of the import duty on sweet cream from 5 cents per pound to 5 cents per gallon; opposition was expressed to the repeal of the law which places a tax of 10 cents on oleo colored in imitation of butter; parcels post was favored; the price of 2½ cents for corn sold to corn packing companies was demanded for the 1910 crop; it was recommended that the master's address and officers' reports be discussed in the various subordinate granges, and the Maine grange favored proportional representation in the national grange.

We quote from a Bangor paper on this point, which says: "The report of the committee on the good of the Order embodied in that report the principle which the largest of the state granges have endeavored unsuccessfully to get before the national grange—representation according to size or number of members. The attitude of the national grange in this matter and the disposition to retain in the offices the men who have held them for so long and who are accused of running affairs of that organization according to their own liking regardless of the consequences to the Order in general have been severely criticised, and a resolution was passed at this session upholding the attitude of C. S. Stetson when a delegate to the national grange. The officers of the national grange have a paper which supports their position in all matters and receives a large amount of money from the national grange treasury each year. In the state of Michigan, also in the insurgent list, there is published a paper which does not support those officers, and at the last day of the Maine state grange meeting this paper was adopted as the official organ of the Maine grange.

Secretary E. H. Libby reported for the year ended Oct. 1, 1909, that there were 433 granges in the state with 56,230 paid up members. Seventy-one granges have a membership of over 200 each, Houlton grange leading with 1,000. The receipts of the secretary's office were $12,116.10, and the balance in the treasury is $5,511.91.

THE KANSAS GRANGE.

Fire and Tornado Insurance an Important Feature In Kansas.

In various states different phases of grange activity are emphasized. In Kansas the Patrons' fire and tornado insurance stands well to the front. On Dec. 1, 1909, the total risks carried amounted to $9,404,705. The average cost of insurance per $1,000 was $2.41, the highest for many years. Among the things the Kansas state grange would like to see accomplished are these: Establishment of the office of state fire marshal, the teaching of the elements of agricultural training and domestic science in all consolidated rural schools, placing all state wide utilities, especially pipe lines and telephone and telegraph companies, under control of the railroad commissioners, the establishment of an experiment farm where seeds shall be grown and tested instead of issuing poor seeds to the people, as the government now does, and national aid for good roads.

This Paint Was Rubbed Off.

The paint manufacturers of the state of Ohio had the paint law requiring the formula of ingredients to appear upon the label of packages containing paint rubbed out during the closing hours of the last legislature. The grange has a work to do to have it put back at the coming session, says Mr. Strode.

Honey Creek grange, Indiana, still has the sheaf of wheat which O. H. Kelley, one of the founders of the Order, cut from a nearby field over forty years ago and which he used in teaching the lessons of the Order at its organization.

State Master Laylin of Ohio has been appointed a member of the Columbus centennial commission by Governor Harmon.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Choose Ye This Day Between Truth and Error.

"Choose You This Day Whom Ye Will Serve... If Jehovah Be God, Serve Him" (Joshua xxiv. 15).

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, preached here twice today to splendid audiences. One of his discourses was entitled, "The Overthrow of Satan's Empire." We report the other one from the text above quoted. Pastor Russell said:—

As Christians in the light of this wonderful Twentieth Century we stand at the parting of the ways and must decide for right or for wrong, for truth or for falsehood, in respect to our religious convictions. Without questioning the sincerity of our forefathers, we all object to their theology. It is in vain that ministers and Bible class teachers longer deny the facts of the case. Nor will intelligent and honest people agree that it is right that through their creeds they should profess one thing, and in their lives and general conversation they should ignore or absolutely deny the teachings of those creeds. Yet this is the position of practically all the thinking people of Christendom. Their consciences will not stand for this much longer. If they refrain from telling the Truth and taking their stand for it, they will not only sear their consciences (I Timothy iv. 2) and correspondingly separate themselves from God's favor, but additionally their course will sooner or later bring upon them the disapproval and contempt of all honest people. For although the masses are not yet aroused on the subject, they are rapidly getting awake.

Do you wish me to illustrate what I mean? Do you wish me to show in what respect all denominations are ashamed of their creeds and anxious to hide the fact that they ever professed them or were anxious to give them some new interpretation more consistent with the broader thought and more generous sentiment common to civilized man in this Twentieth Century? I will do it.

Our Methodist friends are ashamed of that feature of their creed which declares that the Almighty is now doing everything that Divine Wisdom and Power can accomplish on behalf of our poor race to bring all to a full knowledge of Christ and to opportunity of faith and obedience. They realize that there is a weakness in this argument. And when they protest that God must work through means, and hence that the responsibility lies at the door of Christian believers to carry the Gospel to the heathen, they realize that this is an illogical argument too. For why should our Great Creator send to eternal torment millions of his creatures, because of an insufficiency of zeal on the part of some of their more enlightened fellow-creatures? Acknowledging the inconsistency of such a theory our good Methodist brethren tell us that they hope that God has some other way of saving the ignorant of heathen lands and, perhaps, of civilized lands.

We appreciate the loving heart which prompts this answer and we agree that it is true—that God has another way for these. But when we attempt to point out what that other way is, some of these dear friends inquire, Is it Methodism? Did John Wesley preach it? Our answer is, No. Brother Wesley did not preach it and did not know of it. Not because it is new, but because it is so very old and was lost sight of during the "dark ages" for fifteen centuries before Brother Wesley was born. He was feeling after it, yearning for it, hungering and thirsting for it, but the "due time" for it to be made known to God's people had not yet come in Brother Wesley's day. He preached the eternal torture of all mankind, except the sanctified believers in Jesus the Savior. But in his preaching of the love of God he was used of the Almighty to wondrously prepare the hearts of Christendom for the broader message of the Bible now due to be seen and understood. Wesley's Gospel of the love of God has mellowed the heart of Christendom, which once was frigid under the cold teachings of Foreordination, Predestination, etc., of the Westminster Confession of Faith—once the basis of nearly all Protestant Communions.

If we and our Methodist brethren could maintain the same degree of spiritual warmth that Wesley and their forefathers enjoyed we might do without further instruction. But we cannot do this! None can stand still; Christians today are losing their holiness, their sanctification—their zeal for God is giving place to zeal for a sect.

The light of the Millennial morning which for a century has been gradually breaking upon the world, stimulating thought in every direction, makes it necessary for our Methodist brethren, as well as for us all, to awaken to the wonderful privileges of our day for Bible study: to ascertain the real teachings of God's Word, which, in the dark past we all seemingly misunderstood and misrepresented. Already the most intelligent one-fourth of Methodism not only rejects Brother Wesley's theory, but alas, repudiates the Bible also! It accepts instead of Salvation that most dangerous form of infidelity known as Higher Criticism and that most un-Scriptural proposition of human Evolution, which denies the fall of our race and makes void Christ's *redemptive* work and the glorious result thereof—human restitution (Acts iii. 19-23).

Bury the Dead Past.

God forbid that we should bury any of the doctrines of Christ and his twelve apostles! On the contrary let us strive to resurrect these from the rubbish of human traditions which eighteen centuries have piled upon them. Let us instead bury our man-made creeds, of which we are all ashamed. Our Presbyterian friends some years ago set a noble example to all Christendom in the burial of their Confession of Faith and their substitution instead of a much simpler and much more rational statement.

But, No, I must correct myself here. This is what they should have done but did not do. Instead of burying the old creed, not only from sight, but also from odor, they have merely covered the corpse which is admitted to be dead and placed the briefer and better Confession atop the winding-sheet. They assuredly declare that it is *not a substitute* but merely a representative statement. Hence every time we read the re-statement, we must hold our noses to avoid contamination from the odors of the carcass beneath. Not all must do this, for, as the Apostle suggests, All have not their senses exercised to discern. But all intelligent Presbyterians are being rapidly driven not only away from Calvinism, but, alas, away from the Bible also, because of their erroneous supposition that the teaching of Calvin and the teachings of the Bible are one and the same.

These bright minds are not merely lost to the Christian forces. They become active agents in the promulgation of anti-Biblical teachings. They are engaged in pulling down the Bible and substituting for its teachings Darwin's Evolution theory. These sincere men are to be found in the faculties of all of the Colleges, in the highest pulpits throughout the land and in the most prominent positions in business and social life. Their loss of faith in the Bible has not made them murderers or thieves. Their noble inheritance from the past preserves to them an uprightness of character which the loss of a fear of hell-torment has not undermined. While they are no longer Christians from the Bible standpoint—no longer believers in Jesus as a Redeemer—they are still believers in Jesus as a great Teacher and a noble Leader of men. They fail to discern the fact that if he posed as the Son of God and the Redeemer of men, and was not such, instead of being a noble example, his life and teachings were most stupendous frauds and deceptions.

Baptists and Disciples Awakening.

When we say that this awakening is also reaching our Baptist and our Disciple brethren, let it not be understood to mean that all of these have been asleep until now. Perhaps it would have been better for them if some who have gotten awake during the past thirty years had slumbered longer. Those long awake have principally gone off into Darwinism and Higher Criticism. Baptist and Disciple schools and Colleges and Theological Seminaries, like those of other denominations, are manned with the brightest minds of the denominations, and all with one accord teaching Higher Criticism, Infidelity and Darwinian Evolution. With one accord all are engaged in overthrowing the Christian Faith of the rising generation. They are doing this intelligently, wisely, cunningly, but not with evil motive. Having gotten awake to the inconsistencies of their creeds these scholarly men, concluding that the creeds truthfully represented the Bible, abandoned faith in the Scriptures to the same degree that they have abandoned faith in the creeds which their intellects have repudiated. Now they are seeking to gradually help Christian people of all denominations to what they consider the higher plane of Truth. What they have—almost anything in fact—is better than the "creeds" they have repudiated. They are working hard and succeeding well in introducing their faith-destroying theory into the minds of the rising generation through the school books. From these they not only have eliminated everything sympathetic with Bible faith, but in the stead have introduced the subversive doctrine of Evolution.

As for the rank and file of Baptists and Disciples, probably three-fourths of them still hold vaguely and indefinitely to the Bible and their Confessions of Faith though both of these denominations in their innocency of mind think that they have no creeds—that they take the Bible only. As these dear friends awaken to the inconsistencies of their confession and teachings they are in great danger of following their leaders into a repudiation of everything pertaining to the past—into Higher Criticism-Infidelity and Darwinism.

"Choose You This Day Whom Ye Will Serve."

Joshua's words to the Israelites, after they had come into Canaan, constitute our text. Joshua perceived the Israelites were in a trying po and that it was their duty to promptly and thoroughly which they would take. So we may day that Christians of all den tions are in a trying position a a prompt decision to stand by the Bible is the necessary th those who would be delivered fr darkness of the past and avoid into the Adversary's great decept the present—into which their le are guiding them. Unless they r speedily, the blind leading the bli will fall into the ditch of Darwinis and the mire of Higher Criticism. There are not many ways to escape this threatening calamity! There is only one way—the Bible way. Many Baptist and Disciple ministers are becoming awake to the inconsistencies of their positions and drifting without foreknowledge of where their course will end. For instance, I have before me the words of the Rev. Dr. Mac Donald of my own city, Brooklyn, on February 27th. This gentleman speaks of the Baptist Confession of Faith as *"these swaddling clothes of an ancient dogmatism."* And respecting the Baptist doctrine which recognizes only immersed persons as members of the Church of Christ and heirs of salvation, he says, *"Henceforth it can be regarded to be as dead as the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, and as worthily buried."* The gentleman rejoiced that recently a Baptist minister had been ordained to the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn who affirmed in advance that he would invite all to communion and Church membership who loved the Lord Jesus. He urged that "associate members" should be received into Baptist communions "without imposing baptism upon them."

This courageous brother fails to see wherein the course he advocates is illogical. What he needs to see is the real teaching of the Bible on the subject of Baptism—that it is baptism into Christ's death, and thus into the real Church of Christ—not the Baptist Church, nor any other human organization, but the Church of God—"The Church of the firstborns, whose names are written in heaven." That roll contains the names of all the saintly, faithful, consecrated believers in the Redeemer—of all denominations and outside of all denominations.

"Sanctify Them Through Thy Truth."

It is not sufficient that we get rid of the errors and superstitions of the past. We must supplant those with the Truth, that "We may be able to withstand in this evil day" (Ephesians vi. 13). It alone will constitute the armor of God. Christian people hold much precious Truth, but hold it in so illogical and confused a manner that it fails to give them the needed strength. God permitted us to come to this very hour and has permitted the present tests for the purpose of developing the characters of the Israelites indeed, in whom is no guile, and for the purpose of gathering out from them all the tares, all the chaff, and all not at heart copies of his dear Son. Let me now briefly summarize the errors of our creeds and briefly indicate the Bible remedy.

None of our Creeds were too strict in defining the saintliness of the Church class, invited to become the Bride of Christ and his Joint-heirs in his Kingdom. On the contrary, in many respects they were too loose—they were not nearly up to the standard of the Master's word, "If any man will be my disciple, let him take up his cross and follow me." "Strait is the gate and narrow the way which leadeth unto life; and few there be that find it" (Matthew vii. 14). Jesus taught that his followers must drink of his *cup of suffering* and be *baptized into his death*—and not merely into water. Our too-low standards have admitted to membership in all denominations millions who are far below the Master's standards.

Our error and deception was the supposition that all who are not saintly, all who would not become the Bride of Christ, all who are not baptized into his death, all who do not drink of his cup of ignominy will be *eternally tortured*. This great mistake common to all Protestants (and in the much modified form of Purgatory shared also by Catholics) must be displaced by the Bible teaching that as soon as the elect Church shall be completed and glorified the antitypical Year of Jubilee will begin; that then for the thousand years of the reign of Christ and the Church as the spiritual Seed of Abraham, the *non-elect*, of all the families of the earth will be blest by the elect (Galatians iii. 16, 29; Acts iii, 19-23). Let us, dear brethren, choose this day to stand by the Word of God, to reject all human traditions contrary to it and to hold fast the things that are true, just, loving, good.

If occasionally a thoughtless friend asks, Why do you believe in a Millennium? answer that it is one of the oldest doctrines of Christendom and, above all, the Bible doctrine. Answer that he who does not believe in the Millennium and the resurrection then of the world of mankind—"All that are in their graves"—must account for the dead in some other way—must claim that they have been experiencing pain or pleasure for thousands of years, or must claim that they are extinct as the brute beast and will have no resurrection or must believe in universal salvation regardless of a knowledge of Christ or obedience to him. On next Lord's Day, we will discuss the Millennium and show its absolute necessity, not only from a Bible standpoint but also from a scientific standpoint. "Choose ye this day"—to stand for the Bible and reason and to oppose the Creeds of the dark ages and their unreason!

NATCH OAKLAND GROW.

ern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

and, the county seat of Garrett Maryland, is situated in a mag- farming country. Agriculture the true basis of all continued rity, this industry alone could rt a city or several thousand peo- where most crops of the temperate e are produced and where total fail- es are wholly unknown. In addition o the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, ye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, healthy climate, where hay fever and any ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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Washington's Road To The West.

By JAMES H. MOFFATT
In Sports Afield

It makes little difference whether you call it Gist's Route, or Nemacolin's Trail, or Washington's Road, or Braddock's Road, or the Old Pike. No matter what the name, the old road that leads from the junction of Will's Creek and the Potomac River in Cumberland, Maryland, on out Green Street and up Will's Mountain, through Sandy Gap to the West, is an interesting old road. Yet nowadays only a few people go over it: boys of the town, seeking adventure; old residents, reviving early memories; historians, tracing the paths of their heroes, a few parties in search of arbutus in the spring; an occasional picnic in the summer; a scattered hunter in the fall. Seventy-five years ago a better route was chosen for the Western travel before the days of railroads. The new road through the Narrows was a little longer, but almost level: wagons could move over the six miles of its gentle grade at a trot, instead of toiling for four miles up the mountain and down again over the many curves of the old road at a slow walk to where the old and the new roads meet at the Six Mile House. But, after seventy-five years of neglect and no repairs, the old road (locally called the Old Pike or Mount Nebo Road) still shows how well it was built.

Long before the coming of the White Man, this was the main trail used by the Indians in crossing the Alleghenies from the Valley of the Potomac (the River of the Burning Pine), to the Ohio. Countless moccasined feet had worn deep the path, over which the Shawnees and the Delawares traveled West away from the White Man. It was the chief route of traders. The first record of any white man crossing the Alleghenies is found in the rude journal of Christopher Gist, who, in November, 1750, was commissioned by the Ohio Company to journey from its store house at Cai-uc tu cuc (Will's Creek) across the mountains, to establish trading posts with the Indians on the Company's lands along the Ohio. This Company had, the year before, been chartered by the Crown, with twenty stockholders, among whom was Lawrence Washington, the half-brother of George Washington. Gist followed the Indian trail, almost the present route of the Old Pike—crossing Will's Mountain at Sandy Gap, which, he says, "is the nearest to Potomack River of any in the Allegany Mountains, and is accounted one of the best, tho' the Mountain is very high. The Ascent is no where very steep but rises gradually near 6 M. It is now very full of old Trees & Stones, but with some Pains might be made a good Waggon Road. This Gap is directly in the Way to Mohongaly (Monongahela River)."

A year later Col. Thomas Cresap was commissioned by the Company to lay out this road to the West. He secured the aid of Nemacolin, a friendly Indian, and together they blazed out the trail known as Nemacolin's Road. For over sixty years this was the thoroughfare over the Alleghenies. From the cross-roads, about a mile west of Will's Creek, it "ran in almost a perfectly straight line to nearly the top of Will's Mountain, involving a very heavy grade. . . Yet in many respects the road was admirably chosen; it avoided the ravines, so as to obviate the necessity of bridges or culverts, until the valley beyond was reached; and much of the distance on the higher part of the mountain was smooth and comparatively clear of rocks. . . The descent from the highest point on the mountain is easy enough for safety, and from the point of passage through Sandy Gap was quite gentle. The road is as plain today as it was a hundred years ago, notwithstanding trees of more than a foot in diameter are growing thickly in its bed."

It was over this same road that, on November 15, 1753, Gist led Major George Washington, who, though not yet 21 years old, had been sent by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to deliver a letter to the Commandant of the French forces on the Ohio, stating that the lands along the Ohio belonged to Great Britain, demanding by whose authority the French had marched from Canada into British territory, and summoning him to retire to Canada. After a long delay, the French Commandant gave Washington a reply, saying that, as he was acting under the orders of the Marquis Duquesne, he could merely forward Dinwiddie's letter to him in Canada. So Washington's long, perilous journey seemed a failure; but he had become familiar with the lay of the land and the number of the French forces, and had made some Indian friends.

Six months later, in April, 1754, Major Washington led a small band of militia over this same road, which they widened as they went; but it was slow work—20 miles in ten days. On May 28, after a night's march of five miles in ten hours, Washington surprised a small scouting party of twenty-four Frenchmen from Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburg), killed the commander and took all but one of the others prisoners. On June 1 he built a small fort in Great Meadows, which he called Fort Necessity. Here he left part of his command. With the rest he pushed his road on further west. Four weeks later scouts informed him of the approach of a large body of French troops—sent from Fort Duquesne to avenge the capture of the first small band. Washington retreated to Fort Necessity, where, on July 4, he was compelled to surrender. Five days later he reached Will's Creek, after a dreary march over the Old Road. No longer was it called Nemacolin's Trail. It was now known as Washington's Road.

The name of the road was soon changed again—this time to Braddock's Road. The Crown sent General Edward Braddock, with some English companies, to capture Fort Duquesne and to drive the French from the British territories along the Ohio. He reached Will's Creek on May 10, 1755—being greeted by a salute of 17 guns from the fort, which he renamed Fort Cumberland, in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, Captain-General of the English Army. Fort Cumberland (as described in the journal of a "seaman" who accompanied Braddock) "is situated within 200 Yards of Will's Creek, on a Hill 400 Yards from the Potomack. Its greatest length, from East to West, is 200 Yards, and breadth 40. It is built with Loggs, drove into the Ground, and 12 feet above it Embrazures are cut for 12 Guns, which are 4 Pounders—though 10 only are Mounted with Loop-holes for small Arms."

Here Braddock staid for a month, drilling his forces—attempting to reduce the rough Colonial militia to the discipline of the English regulars. He was anxious to push on, but he found it almost impossible to procure provisions and horses from Maryland and Virginia. Benjamin Franklin finally appealed to the settlers of Pennsylvania, who, in fear of a raid, furnished some horses and supplies. Thus poorly equipped, Braddock hastened to march on; but the odds were greatly against him, for he was entirely ignorant of the methods of Indian fighting, and, neglecting the advice of his aide, Major Washington, failed to conciliate them. And it was the Indians, rather than the French, that defeated him.

On May 29, he sent forward over Washington's Road Major Chapman with a detachment of 600 soldiers, two field pieces and 50 wagons of provisions — Lieutenant Spendelow and six seamen, with some Indians, being ordered to clean the road for them. But the horses were so poor and the road so bad that they made only three miles a day. Lieut. Spendelow returned on the fourth day, impressed with the need of a less difficult road over the mountain. After several days' search, he convinced Gen. Braddock that a more desirable road could be built along the east bank of Will's Creek, through the Narrows—meeting the old road about six miles from the fort. With one hundred and twenty men, he constructed this new section around the mountain, at the rate of a mile a day. On June 7, Braddock marched from Cumberland, to meet his death on July 9, near the Monongahela River—his troops being routed by the Indians who lay concealed in ravines alongside his road on the top of a narrow ridge.

For the thirty years following Braddock's defeat little is known of the road. But in 1784 Washington, desirous of connecting the West with the East by river navigation and roads, went over it a third time. The result was the formation of the Potomac Company, of which Washington was long President. This company spent a half million dollars in a vain attempt to make the Potomac navigable from Alexandra to Cumberland. In the spring flatboats, loaded with freight and coal, could be floated down with the floods; a few of them were poled back. But this was so slow and hard that most of them were broken up at Alexandria for lumber. A mile or so below Cumberland are the remains of a rough wall of rock, now covered with bushes, built by the Company in its effort to deepen the channel.

In 1806 Congress decided to use part of the proceeds of the sale of public lands along the Ohio for building a National Highway to the West—the only highway of its kind ever wholly constructed by the Government of the United States. President Jefferson appointed the commissioners, and in 1811 the first contract was awarded for the ten miles west of Cumberland. The route followed was that of Washington's Road, over Will's Mountain by Sandy Gap. The ascent of the mountain was made more gradual by means of many curves and culverts, but the new Pike was never out of sight of Nemacolin's original trail. The entire road to Wheeling was completed in 1818, at a cost of $13,000 per mile; but from Cumberland to Uniontown, Pa., so much of Washington's or Braddock's Road was used that the cost per mile, for that section, was only $9,745. Its total cost, from 1806 to 1844, was $6,800,000.

By 1832 it had fallen into bad condition, despite its continuous use. Then, under the direction of United States Engineers, it was rebuilt. But this time the Old Pike over the mountain was abandoned, and Spendelow's plan for a road through the Narrows was adopted. At the entrance to the Narrows, it crossed the creek on a massive stone-arched bridge; thence along the west bank, protected from the floods of the creek by a stone wall. Iron mile-posts were erected, marking both the distance to Wheeling and to Cumberland. Every fifteen miles, round or hexagonal toll-houses of brick or stone were built, with massive iron gates. These gates were seldom used, for the road was so good and the toll so small that drivers were content to pay. The average gate took in $1,800 a year. The most profitable year was 1839, when the tolls amounted to $61,496. "As early as the year 1822, it is recorded that a single one of the five commission houses at Wheeling unloaded one thousand and averaging three thousand five hundred pounds each, and paid for freightage of goods the sum of ninety thousand dollars."

The travel over the Pike was greatly increased by the building of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal from Washington to Cumberland, a distance of 189 miles—begun in 1825 and completed in 1850 after an expenditure of $11,000,000. But the death knell of the national usefulness of the Pike was sounded when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed to Wheeling. From the time it was thrown open to the public in the year 1818, until the coming of railroads west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1852, the National Road was the one great highway, over which passed the bulk of trade and travel and the mails between the East and the West. Its numerous and stately stone bridges with handsomely turned arches, its iron mile-posts and its old iron gates, attest the skill of the workmen engaged on its construction and to this day remain enduring monuments of its grandeur and solidity. Many of the most illustrious statesmen and heroes of the early period of our national existence passed over the National Road to the Capital and back, at the opening and closing of the sessions of Congress. Jackson, Harrison, Clay, Sam Houston, Polk, Taylor, Crittenden, Shelby, Allen, Scott, Butler, the eccentric Davy Crockett, and many of their contemporaries in public service, were familiar figures in the eyes of the dwellers by the roadside. Once a coach in which Henry Clay was proceeding to Washington was upset on a pile of limestone. Mr. Clay was unhurt, and upon being extricated from the grounded coach, remarked facetiously: "This is mixing the Clay of Kentucky with the limestone of Pennsylvania!"

The ten-mile walk from Cumberland over the Old Pike and back by the National Pike is more than worth the trouble. As you leave the bridge over Will's Creek, you pass under the foot of Fort Cumberland, around to the north bank of the Potomac; on the opposite bank, in West Virginia, begins the the long range of Knobley Mountains, where lurked the Indian maidens who seduced so many of Braddock's red-coated soldiers. A little farther on you pass the old Dent House, where in 1787 was born the first white child in the town of Cumberland, who grew up to be the father-in-law of President Grant. A mile more and the road begins the ascent of the mountain, just after passing an old vineyard—for years the source of local grape wine. The top dressing is all washed away and the large heavy stones of the foundation appear—each a little less than seven inches in diameter, as the contract required. The best foot-path is at the side, in the gutter of the old road, now filled up with its washings.

A half-mile up you reach an old house—in the early days of the Pike a fashionable boarding school, but now occupied by tenants who supply the milk for the family of Lloyd Lowndes, the late Governor of Maryland. Here is where you may trace the original Washington's Road as it turns to the right, straight up the mountain, returning to the Pike half-way through Sandy Gap. Barely out of sight of this house you pass over one of the splendid culverts crossing one of the numerous mountain brooks; it still stands—solid and graceful—despite ninety years of inattention. Around it hover many traditions of crime, as terrifying as those

> "Where Mungo's mither hanged herself,
> Wi' mair of horrible and awful
> Which even to name would be unlawful."

On up you mount by even grade and sloping curves, through scrub pines and laurel, noticing that sometimes a row of small pines has sprung up in the middle of the road, as if the forest glories in its triumph over the road builders. Such growths make you realize the noble width of the Pike—four rods by contract or sixty-six feet. Half-way up, you pause on one of the outward curves to gaze across the valley of the North Branch of the Potomac (or Cohongaronta in Indian tongue) to the unending ridge of Knobleys, with the precipice two hundred feet high at Seymour's Rocks.

A few curves more and you are surprised to find yourself at the top of Will's Mountain—600 feet above Cumberland. The road drops easily, upheld by a massive side-wall, to a glade a half-mile long. On the left is a small knob, famous for its arbutus, and in the marsh between are many small pools where boys may catch frogs or "bluddies." At the far end is a small clearing and log cabin, once a wagon and blacksmith shop and more recently a charcoal burner's home—where a few years ago boys could watch in awe the blackened men guarding the mound of wood, covered with leaves and mould, that, slowly burning and half smothered, charred itself to charcoal.

From this the Pike drops quickly round a dangerous bend, where you easily imagine upsets—for the sharp curve overlooks a deep ravine. At such places experienced wagoners would tie a drag log to their wagons, for neither horses nor brakes nor locked wheels could hold back a loaded wagon when the hill was icy. Then on, past a sand quarry, and another valley comes in view—the Valley of Braddock's Run, where the new route of the National Pike lies. Soon on the left appears an old log watering trough, filled by a clear stream running in a V of boards from a rough house. This is Sand Spring—the clearest and coldest spring a traveler has ever tasted. A quarter of a mile below, the Pike reaches the level through a noble avenue of trees; then on by the home of McKenzie, an old wagoner, a small slope leads to the Haunted House (though no one knows why it is so called) and on through orchards to the Six Mile House, where the National Pike through the Narrows joins the Old Pike.

From here you may return by trolley. The road is a gentle grade, parallel to Will's Mountain. Suddenly the rocks on your right seem to open themselves, and there is the narrow twisting gap called the Narrows, which one of Washington's officers has described, in Thackeray's words, as "that wild, magnificent pass of Will's Creek, a valley lying between cliffs near a thousand feet high—bald, white and broken into towers like hugh fortifications, with eagles wheeling around the summits of the rocks and watching their nests among the crags."

As you return down Mechanic Street, along which many taverns clustered in the old stage-coach days, you pass the oldest log house which is still standing in good repairs.

* * * *

You have trod in the paths of Indians, of frontiersmen, of Colonial militia, of British troops; you have traced the wheels of traders' wagons, mail coaches and Presidential carriages. And even in this age of the railroads, you can appreciate how this road to the West was the difficulty of Washington's youth and the hope of his later years.

How to Keep Ferns In Good Condition.

Ferns should not be placed in halls or situations exposed to drafts. They require great care in watering. People often think they have watered their plants when the water has only gone over the surface and around the sides of the pots, the center of the ball being still quite dry. This is especially the case when the pots are filled with roots. It is necessary that the ball should be thoroughly soaked. There is no regular rule as to the time for watering. Plants in vigorous growth require more frequent watering. Evaporation also has much to do with it. On dry, warm days, when evaporation is great, water may be needed twice a day, while if the air is cool and moist two or three days might intervene without water. A healthy, vigorous plant absorbs much water, while a delicate one can absorb but little. The soil should be examined always and if dry watered; if not, refrain from watering. When leaves shrivel and turn yellow the soil has been too dry. If they turn yellow without shriveling it indicates too much water has been given. In either case the roots have been abused and lost their power of absorption.

How to Make Oatmeal Cakes.

Three cupfuls boiling water, one cupful of oatmeal, one scant teaspoonful salt. Pour the water on the oatmeal, add the salt and cook three hours in double boiler. While still warm add one large tablespoonful of butter and one-half cupful of sugar. When cool add one-half cupful of yeast and flour to make stiff dough. Let it rise over night. In the morning bake in gem pans twenty minutes, or until brown.

THIRTEENTH CENSUS

President Taft's Proclamation To the People.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1909, the Thirteenth Decennial Census of the United States is to be taken, beginning on the fifteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and ten; and

WHEREAS a correct enumeration of the population every ten years is required by the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of determining the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance to the interests of all the people of the United States that this census should be a complete and accurate report of the population and resources of the country:

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that under the aforesaid, it is the duty of every person to answer all questions on the census schedules applying to him and the family to which he belongs, and to the farm occupied by him or his family, and that any adult refusing to do so is subject to penalty.

The sole purpose of the census is to secure general statistical information regarding the population and resources of the country, and replies are required from individuals only in order to permit the compilation of general statistics. The census has nothing to do with taxation, with army or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration, or with the enforcement of any national, state, or local law or ordinance, nor can any person be harmed in any way by furnishing the information required. There need be no fear that any disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs. For the due protection of the rights and interests of the person furnishing information every employee of the Census Bureau is prohibited, under heavy penalty, from disclosing any information which may thus come to his knowledge.

I therefore earnestly urge upon all persons to answer promptly, completely, and accurately all inquiries addressed to them by the enumerators or other employees of the Census Bureau, and thereby to contribute their share toward making this great and necessary public undertaking a success.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States be be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of March, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fourth.

WM. H. TAFT.

By the President:
P. C. KNOX,
Secretary of State.

Demonstration Woodlot Forests.

In order to promote by object lessons the practice of forestry throughout the State, the Board of Forestry makes an offer to woodlot owners and should meet with general approval. Under the plan proposed anyone who is interested may apply to the State Forester, Baltimore, Maryland, for an examination of his woodlot with a view of making it one of the model demonstration forests. The State Forester will then examine it and if found suitable for the purpose, a plan of management will be submitted to the owner for his acceptance or rejection. There is no expense to the land owner on account of the examination. If the plan is mutually satisfacrory, work begins. The general scheme is indicated by the following extract from a circular that has just been issued:

"Since the object of this work is to demonstrate practical forestry in all of its phases, the aim will be to treat each woodlot in the most approved manner to secure its greatest productiveness, thereby meeting the needs of the owner and showing his neighbors, who may be similarly situated, what they can do for themselves. The general plan will be for the forester to outline the work in detail and to organize and superintend it, when possible. Where thinnings and improvement cuttings are to be made he will mark the trees to be cut; where fire lines are to be constructed he will lay them out; where planting is to be undertaken he will locate the areas to be planted and recommend the species of trees to be used and show how the planting is to be done and so with all parts of the work that may be agreed upon. The owner will be required to furnish all the labor that may be needed and he will have full control of the disposal of the products of the woodlot, and receive all revenues derived therefrom. In consideration of the advice and assistance given and in order that the woodlot may serve its full purpose as a demonstration forest, the owner shall agree to carry out in good faith the plans agreed upon and to permit the State Forester to give public demonstrations of practical forest operations, while the improvement work is in progress and to publish such results of the work from time to time as he may think proper."

SHORT RUN.

The farmers are getting busy just now. Sugar making season is always a busy time, but it's sweet.

Mrs. Mary Wilson has been suffering from a stiff neck for the past few days.

Mr. J. T. Harvey was badly bitten by a dog a few days ago, his thumb being badly chewed and the bone broken. He is getting along very well.

Mr. George W. Harvey was married last week to Miss Grace Rawlings, an accomplished trained nurse of Elk Garden, W. Va. May their journey together through life be a long and happy one.

Ex-Judge Daniel Wilson was left as house keeper all by himself last Sunday and among the many other things he had on his bill of fare for dinner and what he enjoyed most were a slice of an old-fashioned corn pone, the hind quarters of a fat, young raccoon and plenty of butter and milk.

Misses Cassie and Ida Wilson spent the latter part of last week visiting at the home of G. W. Moon at Eagle Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Junkins and Mrs. O. Davis and little son, all of Keyser, W. Va., were guests at J. H. Wilson's last Sunday.

Helen and John Harvey were visiting at Three Fork last Sunday.

Mr. Robert Paugh spent Sunday at his home near Eagle Rock.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. Adam Long, who has been ill for about a year, died yesterday morning. She suffered many deaths during the past months, but bore her sufferings as a true christian. Great sympathy is felt in the community for the husband and children.

The wife of Mr. A. W. Miller, of Loch Lynn, has been quite ill for several weeks.

A little girl came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alton Friend, of Loch Lynn, yesterday morning.

Mr. H. N. Cuppett returned Tuesday of last week from a visit of several days with his brother Rev. Jacob Cuppett, stationed at Wana, W. Va., on the Morgantown District.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hipsley, who have been residing in Washington City since their marriage last fall, returned here last week and will make their home here for the present.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lester Yutzy, a few days ago, a daughter. Also to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. White, yesterday, an heir.

The amended Mountain Lake Park charter was reported favorably by the select committee and passed its second reading in the senate yesterday.

The second quarterly meeting will be held here Sunday, Superintendent Reed conducting the service and administering the communion Sunday evening.

Services will be held in the M. E. church every night next week, to which all are cordiatly invited.

The lumber mill has completed the contract on the Association grounds and Mr. J. L. Echard has a force of teams and men hauling and loading the lumber and ties. About three hundred thousand feet of lumber has been cut and hundreds of cross-ties made.

Easter services will be held here and at the churches in Loch Lynn Easter Sunday.

Mrs. A. R. Sperry is visiting her children in Baltimore. Mr. Sperry was also there last Sunday.

The new firm, Wilson & Barnard, who purchased the H. E. Felty stock, are putting in new goods for the spring and summer trade.

The old saying that it is not good policy to interfere in family quarrels has been exemplified in our community.

Work on the bottling plant will soon be resumed.

Mr. Dunathan and family will remove from the Binkley to the Canton cottage.

Mr. Walter Myers and family will soon occupy one of Mr. P. T. Garthright's cottages near the M. E. church.

Mr. Winchell, who had been ill for some days, has fully recovered.

BITTINGER.

March smiled for a week, but she is blowing herself in the old way this week.

Leonard Stark went from his home at this place last Sunday to Chaffee, W. Va., where he will be employed in a coal mine.

Henry Bittinger, who spent last week in Ohio looking for a suitable farm, is in this section and we hope will decide to locate here permanently.

Misses Nellie and Blanche Beckman and Anna Railey, of Meadow Mountain, spent last Sunday and Monday in this section visiting friends.

Frank P. Meininger and son Harvey, of Beckman, spent a few days recently with friends here.

F. G. Fox, of Friendsville, was in this section last week trying to interest the farmers of this section in the purchase of grain drills.

John H Stark purchased a New Idea manure spreader last week and will soon have the machine in operation on his farm.

The young people of this village are busy holding rehearsals for the rendering of a special Easter service in the Lutheran church.

Lawrence Bittinger, of Grantsville, spent last Sunday evening in this village.

Messrs. A. J. Oester and Henry Beitzell had new organs placed in their homes last week.

The Republican for Job Printing.

How to Make Bedroom Coverings.

Pretty coverings for a bedroom may be made of heavy unbleached muslin. For the bedspread buy cloth of double width to avoid a seam in the middle. Turn a two inch hem and hem lightly by hand. Then from soft colored cretonne or sateen cut wreaths of flowers or figures and fell them on to the cotton in any way that appeals to your taste. Curtains, pillows and bureau covers may be made in the same way. The materials are cheap, and the effect is pretty.

Good Road Mottoes.

Good roads promote rural optimism.

Mudholes are the forerunners of good roads.

Many a "good enough" road is not a good road at all.

It takes more than talk to make a good road, though talk is necessary to start it.

Drag, Brother, Drag!

[The road drag has proved so valuable in improving poor highways that even the poets have turned their attention to it. Here is what a Missouri bard advises farmers burdened with bad roads to do.]

Then "If at first you don't succeed,"
Drag, brother; drag.
And once or twice don't fill the need,
Drag, brother; drag.
When a shower of rain has passed,
And the sun shines out at last,
While the roads are drying fast,
Drag, brother; drag.

And Gabe will come along and see—
Drag, brother; drag—
Just how a good road ought to be.
Drag, brother; drag.
When he gets home he'll take his pen
And write you up the best of men,
And you'll be mighty famous then (?).
Drag, brother; drag.
—Butler (Mo.) Republican Press

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargam, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to schcol and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address
M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a
No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.
cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.
Terms will be made to suit purchasers.
WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the funds of the Corporation of Oakland, Md., including the installation of a Water and Sewerage System for said town, from March 1, 1909, to February 28, 1910, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in hands of Treas. last report	$231 86
From G. W. Legge, Col., taxes 1906	34 62
From D. M. Mason, Col., taxes 1907	312 18
From D. M. Mason, Col., taxes 1908	453 81
From D. M. Mason, Col., taxes 1909	2,544 39
From licenses	2,810 00
From county levy	80 00
From town scales	124 80
From lumber and platform bills	18 20
From fines	15 00
Total	$7,341 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Old draft 1908	$18 40	
Weighmaster's comms	93 69	
Expended on streets	260 69	
Street commissioner's salary	405 30	
Light, wiring, globes, etc	1513 32	
Rent council chamber and fire dept. room	187 04	
Police protection	992 55	
Town officers 1909-10	631 00	
Election Expenses and Mt. City Band	21 00	
Interest city hall lot drafts	216 00	
Lumber	218 34	
Brick	121 20	
Collector's Commissions	200 00	
Printing	47 80	
Rebate on licenses	15 00	
Other small items (5)	13 80	
Transferred to sinking fund	137 14	
		$5,092 23
Bal. due general fund		$2,282 63
Received from water and sewer taps		705 00
		$2,987 63
By Naylor taps, attys. coms. and postage	$63 28	
Paid out of general fund on account of water and sewer plant as follows:		
Wm. Tunny orders	193 98	
Penniman & Fairley coms.	300 00	
Coal	96 29	
B. & O. R. R. for overseer	86 98	
H. S. Jamison, use of boiler	52 50	
A. Naylor, supplies	609 13	
Labor at pump station	248 54	
A. Lawton, on acct. salary	33 08	
Two gas engines	700 00	
Amount to balance	597 85	
	$2,987 63	$2,987 63
Balance on hand March 1, 1910		$597 85

SINKING FUND.

Balance per last report		$470 21
Received from taxes 1906		15 38
" " " 1907		138 74
" " " 1908		241 69
" " " 1909		1,130 84
Transferred from general fund		137 14
By bonds Nos. 12, 13 and 14 redeemed	$1,500 00	
By coupons cancelled	600 00	
	$2,100 00	$2,100 00

WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM.

Proceeds of bonds	$45,000 00
Premium on same	2,500 45
	$47,500 45

PAID OUT.

A. D. Naylor, for reservoir site and lots	$2,925 50
Wm. Tunny, on acct. of contract	35,479 46
R. S. Jamison, well No. 1	337 69
R. S. Jamison, well No. 2	350 25
Casing for same	46 54
Steam pump and Offutt boiler	360 50
Penniman & Fairly, commissions	1,450 00
A. D. Naylor, pumps, supplies, etc	1,805 56
Fire Hose	643 13
Pub. in Manufacturer's Record	16 16
J. W. Whorton, pump foundation	50 20
Printing bonds	80 00
Smoke stack and freight	32 97
Wm. Tunny, trenches, line to curb	402 80
Fifty water meters	420 00
A. Shaw, well No. 3	502 50
Int. on W. & S. bonds due Dec. 1, '09	1,125 00
Dixon & Kelso for brick	118 55
D. E. Bolden, on acct. pump house	400 00
Labor employed at pump station	454 67
A. Lawton, salary	287 58
B. & O. R. R., overseer in placing pipe under railroad	92 53
Council's expenses, examining other plants	40 00
W. H. Offutt, procuring rights of ways, etc	16 50
Postage, expressage, freight, etc	16 24
R. S. Jomison, lumber, etc	44 27
McKaig castings	5 50
Printing, notices of bond sales, &c	94 25
J. O. Hinebaugh, coal	94 25
Central Foundry Co., castings	5 72
Total	$47,500 45

ASSETS.

Bal. in hands Treasurer	$597 85	
Uncollected taxes, 1906	64 01	
" " 1907	556 79	
" " 1908	1,352 84	
" " 1909	2,068 98	
Unpaid platform bills	135 29	
Town lot, chem. engines and equipment	1,800 00	
		$6,539 76
Reservoir and site	$ 155 00	
Pumping station	5,791 00	
Water system	18,505 00	
Sewer system	13,347 00	
		43,000 00
Total		$49,539 76

LIABILITIES.

Pittsburg Meter Co., 50 meters	$441 00	
Fabric Fire Hose Co., hose and reels	647 00	
Old bonded indebtedness	$14,000 00	
Bonds of 1909	45,000 00	
Bonds outstanding	$59,000 00	

TRUMAN WEST, Mayor.
Test—J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Order of Publication,

No. 1696 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ettie Hamilton vs. Alexander Hamilton.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states that the parties were married in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, State of Maryland, on the first day of January, 1899, and that they lived together for a period of three years, at and after which time the defendant deserted the plaintiff and has remained away ever since, which desertion has now lasted for over eight years, is final, uninterrupted and without any reasonable hope of reconciliation.

The plaintiff asks for the custody of the child, and the bill alleges the non-residence of the defendant and prays for an order of publication against him.

It is thereupon, this 9th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, give notice to the defendant, who is alleged to be a non resident of the State of Maryland, of the object and purpose of this suit by publishing said notice once a week for four successive weeks before the 11th day of April, 1910, and warning the defendant to be and appear in this Court in person or by attorney on or before the 28th day of April, 1910, to show cause, if any he may have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
2-4t E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from David M. Lower and Stella J. Lower, his wife, to Henry G. Sanders, dated the 28th day of April, 1908, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 55, folio 473, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgagee, at the request of said mortgagee, the undersigned Attorney for the Mortgagee named in the said mortgage, hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 2nd Day of April, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all that valuable farm situated about one-half mile South of Mountain Lake Park in Garrett county, Maryland, upon which the said David M. Lower now resides, the same consisting of Military Lot No. 887, and parts of Military Lots Nos. 888 and 955, containing

105 Acres, More or Less,

and fully described by metes and bounds, courses and distances in said mortgage, and being the same land described in a deed from Alexander Lower and wife to David M. Lower, dated the 20th day of March, 19 7, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 56, folio 367, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The greater part of this land is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, and is one of the best farms in the neighborhood of Mountain Lake Park being finely located adjoining the large farm of William T. Jamesson.

The buildings, which are all practically new, consisting of a commodious frame dwelling, barn, ice-house, and other necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for Mortgagee named in Mortgage.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber Garrett county, Maryland hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

VICTOR LOWMAN,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

ORPHA LOWMAN,
Administratrix,
Kendall, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE MILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

JOHN P. MILLER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Garrett County, Md., have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE BEACHY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of September, 1910, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of March, 1910.

JACOB BEACHY,
CHRISTIAN A. BEACHY,
Administrators,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

GEORGE R. ROOT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

DAVID E. ROOT,
Administrator,
Horseshoe Run, W. Va.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1695 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, vs. Roens Wolf.

Ordered this 8th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of April, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $75.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the creditors of Christian J. Yoder of Grantsville, in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D., 1910, the said party was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my law office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 30th day of March, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 14th, 1910.

Order of Publication

No. 1651 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Annie Weir, Mary G. Green and John Green, he husband, vs. James McMillan, George B. McMillan and Elizabeth McMillan, his wife, Margaret Bell, Agnes Young, Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, Elizabeth Johnson and John Johnson, John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, Hugh McMillan and Susan McMillan, his wife, Jane L. Green and Frank P. Green, her husband, James Henry McMillan and George McMillan.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett County, Maryland, of which Margaret S. McMillan died, seized and possessed.

The bill states:

1. That Margaret Smith McMillan, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in her life time, and at the time of her death, seized and possessed in fee simple of a certain parcel of land, situate and lying in Garrett county, Maryland, being a part of Lot No. 4908, and which was conveyed to said Margaret Smith McMillan, by deed from Frank P. Green and wife, dated 31st day of March, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 24, folio 159 one of the land records of Garrett county, a certified copy of said deed is hereby filed, marked Plaintiffs Exhibit A, and is made a part of this bill.

2. That being so seized and possessed, the said Margaret Smith McMillan, departed this life on or about the 10th day of August, 1903, and leaving surviving her Hugh McMillan, her husband, who has since departed this life, and the following children, viz: Annie Weir, a daughter, who intermarried with James Weir, now deceased; Mary G. Green, a daughter, who intermarried with John T. Green, the said plaintiffs, George B. McMillan, a son; who intermarried with Elizabeth McMillan, James McMillan, a son, Margaret Bell, a daughter, who intermarried with Thomas Bell and now deceased, Agnes Young, a daughter, who intermarried with Daniel Young and now deceased, Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter, who intermarried with John Johnson, John McMillan, a son, married Mary McMillan, Hugh McMillan, a son, who married Susan McMillan, and the following grandchildren, and the children of William McMillan, a deceased son, viz: James Henry McMillan, George McMillan, Margaret Chapman, who intermarried with Charles Chapman, and Jane L. Green, who intermarried with Frank P. Green, the said defendants and all heirs at law of the said Margaret Smith McMillan, and to whom the said land has descended.

3. That all of the said parties are of full age and reside in the State of Maryland, except John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, who reside in the State of Pennsylvania, and George McMillan, who resides in the State of Delaware and Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, who reside in the State of West virginia.

4. That the said real estate estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above stated, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

The bill then prays for the sale of said real estate and that the proceeds of the sale be distributed between the plaintiffs and defendants, according to their respective rights and interest, general relief, and order of publication against the non resident defendants.

It is thereupon this 28th day of February, 1910, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of April, 1910 give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear it this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 21st day of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE Garrett County Telephone Company

For the Year ending December 31, 1909.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

W. A. Smith, - - Hoyes, Md.
President and General Manager
D. S. Custer, - Friendsville, Md.
Vice President.
C. V. Guard, - Friendsville, Md.
Secretary.
J. Arthur DeWitt, - Hoyes, Md.
Treasurer.

DIRECTORS

William Miller, - Accident, Md.
J. M. Durst, - New Germany, Md.
Joseph McCrobie, - Oakland, Md.
M. Mattingly, - - Hoyes, Md.

REVENUE.

Gross receipts from subscribers		$4,896 60
Gross receipts from tolls		915 78
Gross receipts from all other sources		34 00
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1909		54 04
Total		$5,900 42

EXPENSES.

Operation of system, salaries, etc	$2,672 32	
Taxes	199 36	
Interest on old debt	144 00	
Exchange with other Telephone Companies for connection	280 35	
Paid to attorneys	90 00	
Paid to auditors	89 10	
Maintenance and extension of new lines	970 78	
Total	$4,445 91	

SUMMARY

Gross revenue		$5,900 42
Gross expense	$4,445 91	
One note paid on old account	782 40	
Cash on hand	672 11	
		$5,900 42
Number of telephone exchanges on line		18
Number of telephone instruments on lines		864
Number of employes		19

ASSETS

Cost of plant and property		$18,678 79
Improvement on lines		71 34
Open accounts		4,250 35
Cash on hand		672 11
Total		$23,672 59

LIABILITIES

Capital stock issued	$16,000 00	
Two notes on old debt	2,600 00	
Unpaid bills	1,272 18	
Balance profit and loss	4,800 41	
Total	$23,672 59	$23,672 59

C. V. GUARD, Secretary.

THINK ABOUT IT About what the Home Paper means to you and yours. It means all the interesting news of the community, of your neighbors and friends, of the churches and schools, of everything in which you are directly interested. Don't you think the Home Paper is a good thing to have?

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1910. NUMBER 4

COURT HOUSE GROUNDS WILL BE BEAUTIFIED

Contracts Called For by the Board of County Commissioners.

By reference to the advertising columns of this paper today it will be noticed that the Board of County Commissioners will receive bids at the office of the Commissioners at the court house on April 11, at 2 o'clock p. m., for "the labor and material required for the completion of certain walks, approaches and steps as described in specifications and shown by plans" to be on file at the office of the Commissioners after April 1st.

The contract above refers to the contemplated improvements to be made to the court house grounds, approaches and walks surrounding its outlines.

While the plans and specifications have not yet been received from the architects, an outline plan was exhibited to THE REPUBLICAN at the board room of the Commissioners yesterday afternoon. The plan contemplates a concrete entrance to the court house grounds from Third street with a series of steps leading to the front entrance of the building. The entrance to the grounds will be twenty feet in width and circular in form with a reservation in the centre for a fountain or other ornament. The steps will be twelve feet in width and will be broken by two or three landings as they ascend to the building.

The Commissioners very wisely decided to carry the retaining wall, which will be included in the general plan of improvement, back to the property line and not allow the wall to abut on the street. This will allow the walk to be about twelve feet wide, which will also be of concrete. The contemplated improvement will cost in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars.

Third Track Being Built.

A large force of men and many teams ranging to local people are at work along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park making the necessary fills and cuts to accommodate a third track to be built by the railroad company between the two points mentioned.

The third track system may also be extended westward from the Park through Oakland to Rinard's, east of Terra Alta, thus making the road a three track system from Rowlesburg to Deer Park. Should the improvement be made through Oakland there is a probability that the route may be laid through the Oakland Hotel grounds, thus eliminating the reverse curves at the station and west of that point.

SERIOUSLY BURNED BY EXPLODING GAS

Stanley Kildow, Helper in Lauer's Bakery, Painfully Injured.

Stanley Kildow, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kildow, of Oakland, was very painfully burned about his head and face last Friday afternoon at the Oakland Model Bakery where he is employed as a helper, by exploding gas which ignited as he opened the door of the oven.

From the young man's account it appears that he had been instructed to light the gas to fire the oven and was in the act of doing so when the explosion came without warning. It seems that the usual custom in firing the gas is to light a piece of paper and throw it inside the oven and then turn on the gas. By some means gas had escaped into the oven where it had accumulated in large quantities and when the lighted paper was thrown inside the door the explosion followed. Young Kildow's injuries were exceeding painful for a number of days. His entire face was blistered and his eyes were somewhat burned but fortunately no permanent injury will result.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

John Ray Huston, of West Chester, Pa., and Lillian Fern Emory, of Friendsville.

Adam Young Lininger and Della Virginia Barnes, both of Accident.

Moses Grandville Bissett and Alda Edith Dawson, both of Keyser, W. Va.

George William Jones, of Grafton, and Jessie Grace Smith, of Fairmont.

Morrison Earl Smith and Ilore Shively, both of Springfield, Ohio.

Ephraim Vansickle and Bertha Jane Hall, both of near Sand Spring.

Meshack Browning Johns, of Afton, W. Va., and Bessie Claudia Ludwick, of Grafton, W. Va.

Adam Ross Floyd and Belle Wright, both of near Fairmont, W. Va.

John Floyd Alfred, of Vadis, W. Va., and Grace Lipscomb, of Buckhannon, W. Va.

Henry Aaron Brady and Jessie Grace Fisher, both of Watson, W. Va.

Harvey Milton Fike and Pearl Hetta Wolfe, both of near Eglon, W. Va.

William Jay Hess, of Morgantown, W. Va., and Cora Maude Shahan, of St. Clair, W. Va.

Clarence Ellsworth Cozad and Nancy Powell, both of Barbour county, W. Va.

Will Play With Frederick Y. M. C. A.

Yesterday at Frederick Micheal Boyle, son of Mr. M. Boyle, of Oakland, who is a student in the Maryland Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, signed a contract with the manager to play with the Frederick Y. M. C. A. base ball team this summer.

DIXON & KELSO

Call Special Attention to the Following Seasonable Goods:

Fancy Tymothy Seed, Bu. $2.25
Sapling Red or Alsike Clover, bu. 9.00
Car selected White Seed Oats, bu. .58
2 Cars Oat and Corn Fertilizers at $15 to $22 a ton.
Barbed Wire, lb, 2 3-4 cents
American Woven Fence 19 to 28 cents Rod, as to Height.
Car Agricultural Lime, bu. 16 cents
Car Granulated Lime (in ten dags) per ton, $6.00.
Car Best Portland Cement, per barrel $1.25.
100 Rolls Matting 10 to 25 cents yard.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

GARRETT COUNTY SPOT IDEAL FOR CAMP SITE

Army Officer Favorably Impressed With Lay of Land Near Mt. Lake Park.

Sent out by the War Department to inspect sites for the big instruction camp for the National Guard of the Middle States, which will be held during the coming summer, Capt. B. H. Wells, quartermaster in the United States Army, after looking over the country surrounding Oakland and Mountain Lake Park, expressed himself as being very favorably impressed with the surroundings.

Viewed from every standpoint the land inspected by Capt. Wells is ideal for the purpose, with just hills enough for the successful maneuvering of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and large level spaces for drill grounds for all branches of the service.

Capt. Wells came to Oakland yesterday morning on train No. 3, being accompanied by a general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, and was met at the train by Lieut. E. S. West, who accompanied the visitors over the ground in the forenoon. In the afternoon the party was augmented by the addition of Messrs. D. E Offutt, S. T. Jones and G. S. Hamill.

About 2,000 regulars of the United States Army will be in the camp during the entire time, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, with about 1,500 horses. The militia of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey and the District of Columbia will be sent to the camp in detachments and each spend about two weeks. In all about 12,000 troops will be encamped, though the highest number in camp at any one time will be about 5,000.

Following the visit here of Capt. Wells yesterday a meeting of the Board of Trade was held last night for the purpose of getting property owners and others interested in the plan to have the soldiers camp here. The Board of Trade instructed its secretary, Mr. Samuel Lawton, to send out notices to farmers and all other land owners within the proposed camp zone, and requested this paper to make the announcement of a meeting of the property owners to be held at the court house Saturday at 2 o'clock which time terms of agreement covering damage to crops, etc., between the government and land owners are to be discussed and satisfactory arrangements made for the occupation of such ground as may be required by the troops.

THE DEATH RECORD.

LEE FAIRCHILD.

Lee Fairchild, at one time president of the Pleiades Club, of New York, and later editor of a Frostburg (Md.) paper, well known as a poet, humorist and for many years a familiar figure in Republican campaigns here and elsewhere, died penniless in a hospital in New York Saturday from pneumonia. He was 50 years old. Fairchild appeared at the hospital Thursday and asked for treatment.

Potatoes Badly Frozen.

Garrett county farmers near Lonaconing buried hundreds of bushels of potatoes in pits last fall, as is their custom, and put as much cover on them as usual. They are opening the pits now and find the potatoes frozen. Turnips and cabbage put under ground for the winter were also frozen.

This denotes the severity of the winter. Where straw was used to cover the vegetables before the earth was thrown on only the vegetables nearest the surface were frozen. Geo. Beeman lost 40 bushels in one pit and fears that all his pit potatoes are frozen.

Says Secret Is Out.

The Lonaconing Star of March 17 publishes a statement in bold type to the effect that the incendiary who set the fire that destroyed the Star printing plant on October 13, 1905, has been discovered, and that he has made a confession. In explaining why no arrest has been made the Star says:

"Readers of the Star and the community in general will at once wonder why we do not publish the name of the incendiary-murderer in large bold letters and bring about his arrest. We have decided to postpone the last act of the great drama until we receive orders from Editor Robinson, who has been apprised of the facts, and who may decide to start for Lonaconing immediately.

Subscribe for The Republican.

RADICAL STEP IN LIBEL AND SLANDER LAW PROPOSED

Senator Speicher Wants Both Offenses Within Cognizance of Criminal Law.

A radical step in the institution of statute law relating to slander and libel in Maryland depends upon the passage or rejection of a bill introduced in the Senate Monday by Senator Speicher of Garrett county. The proposed bill, for the first time in this state, makes libel and slander a criminal offense, and punishable as such with heavy fines or imprisonment, or both, the bill following closely the Pennsylvania law for punishment of these offenses. The measure adds for this purpose four new sections to article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," to follow section 650 and to be known as sections 651, 652, 653 and 654.

Senator Speicher's interest in having the criminal law take cognizance of libel and slander, instead of leaving the only resource of the plaintiff in this state to the civil law, is to some extent the result of the last legislative campaign in Garrett county.

The proposed law is sweeping in character. It includes a clause which will cover specifically black-hand cases, which at present can only be prosecuted under the charge of conspiracy. It provides against furnishing or sending to newspapers libellous statements, and the publishing of posters and cartoons directed against political candidates except under certain restricted conditions. Finally, it prohibits anonymous communications of a libellous or scurrilous nature.

Article 651 provides that the author of malicious and defamatory libel, tending to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, or the author of a letter threatening bodily injury or destruction of property shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than $2,000 nor less than $1,000, or undergo imprisonment not exceeding three years nor less than 12 months, or both.

Article 652 provides that any person wilfully stating, delivering or transmitting, by any means whatever, to the manager, editor, publisher or reporter of any newspaper, magazine, etc., any libelous statement concerning any person or corporation shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, for which the same penalties as in the foregoing section may be imposed.

Section 653 in regard to the vilification of candidates for public office provides that:

"Whoever writes, prints, posts, or distributes, or causes to be written, printed, posted or distributed, a circular or poster, cartoon or other written or printed paper, which is designed or tends to injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to public office by reflecting upon his personal character or political actions, unless the same shall be published in a newspaper avowedly responsible therefor, or unless there appears upon such circular, poster or paper, in a conspicuous place, either the names of the chairman and secretary, or at least the names of two officers of the political or other organization issuing the same, or the name of some duly registered elector with description of his election district, as responsible therefor, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or less than $200, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year or less than six months, or both; and if the statements are untrue the person so offending shall also be deemed guilty of libel and may be prosecuted in the civil or criminal courts, or both."

Improvements at Deer Park.

Mayor W. W. Hennen and the town council of Deer Park, Messrs. John Speicher, C. A. Ashby, Lorenzo Thrasher and Emmanuel King, have again taken up the question of road building and street improving within the corporate limits. They believe and maintain that the town authorities should do everything possible to make it attractive and that the building of, and improving the entrances to the town, is bound to be productive of good. This work will now be taken up and accomplished and without any appreciable cost to the taxpayers. Mayor Hennen is full of energy, and the council are aiding him in the work. Harmony has prevailed since the present administration came into power, and there is a deep seated feeling among a great many voters of both parties that these gentlemen should be invited to serve another term.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Some Measures Tied Up In Committee, Others Having Plain Sailing.

With the near approach of the time for adjournment of the General Assembly of Maryland, local legislation is being side tracked in order that bills affecting the state at large may have the right of way, and it is an open question as the passage or non-passage of hundreds of local measures, some of them of importance to Garrett county.

The local bill incorporating the municipality of Mountain Lake Park, giving the people of that town the right to elect a mayor and members of a town council, has passed the Senate and on Monday was read the first time in the House. It was referred to the Committee on Corporations instead of to the local delegation as was expected by the sponsors of the measure. The bill confers powers upon the residents of Mountain Lake Park the same as any other municipal government. It is being opposed by some of the property owners and the entire board of directors of the Mountain Lake Park Association, while its champions include property owners and residents of the Park in general.

Mr. Bolden's bill dividing Election District No. 8 into two voting precincts has passed the House and is now in committee in the Senate. There is no opposition to the passage of the measure.

Senator Speicher's bill incorporating the Castleman Basin Coal Company, has passed the Senate and is now in the House. This measure if a private one creating the above corporation and confers powers upon the stockholders to mine and develop coal lands in Districts Nos. 12 and 3 of Garrett county.

We have received from Senator Speicher the original draft of the primary election law for Garrett county introduced in the Senate by the author this week. The measure is one which has many commendable features and should become a law.

Mr. Bolden's measure limiting the franchise within the municipality of Oakland to owners of property, is quietly resting in its grave.

Other local measures, among them being the Garrett County Road Law, have passed both houses and have received the approval of the Governor.

Probably the most important measure locally that is being delayed in passage is the special act appropriating a sum of money for the use of the School Board in extending the term of school. For a time this bill had rough sledding but since the State Board of Education has stamped it with approval there is every possibility that it will be passed and receive the approval of the executive.

Tuesday Senator Speicher introduced a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Banking and Trust Company of Oakland, which was referred to the Corporations Committee.

He also introduced a bill amending the law relating to attorneys at law and attorneys of fact, which was referred to the Committee on Judicial Proceedings.

Also, a bill incorporating the Garrett County Railway Company, with Messrs. Gideon J. Gnagey, of Grantsville; Henry M. Speicher, of Accident; Webster Ravenscroft, of Oakland, and George Padgett and Charles Lighthiser, whose places of residence are not given, as incorporators. The measure grants the incorporators the right to build an electric road from Oakland to Mountain Lake Park, Deer Park, Thayerville, Accident, Grantsville and Frostburg; also from Accident to Friendsville and from Grantsville to the Pennsylvania line, in order to be continued to such points in Pennsylvania as the directors may determine. Capital stock is to be $200,000, which may be increased to such amount as may be deemed necessary.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

With all members of the court present the semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court convened Monday morning and was in session an hour or two when the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration were granted to Samuel Snyder on the personal estate of the late Mary A. Snyder, of near Red House; to Lincoln Callis on the personal estate of the late Sarah Spiker, of Loch Lynn Heights.

First and final account of Jacob W. Ringler, administrator of Anthony W. Ringler, was ratified and confirmed.

Notice.

Mr. J. W. Gephart, the agent for Porter's Pain King is now in this county. Mr. Gephart hopes to call on his regular customers promptly and will appreciate their continued patronage.

THE GEO. H. RUNDLE CO.,
Piqua, Ohio.

GREAT REFORMS WILL TERMINATE IN PROMISES ONLY

Democrats Have not Made Good In Legislature.

It begins to look as though the roseate promises of the Democrats in their platform as well as those embodied in Governor Crothers' message will turn into ashes. Ten days only of the General Asssembly remain in which to enact into laws the great reforms promised by the dominant party. This is a short time in which to accomplish most important and far-reaching results.

The people at large will probably fare much better if most of the Democratic promises are not redeemed, including the costly, unnecessary and cumbersome Straus bill creating a public utilities commission, the direct and mandatory primary election bill and an amendment restricting the elective franchise. Among the recommendations of Governor Crothers in his message are several which would be beneficial to the state if they should become laws.

Here are some of the recommendations of the Democrats in their state platform and of Governor Crothers in his message to the General Assembly, their present status and probable fate:

To abolish the system of "continuing" appropriations; that is, institutions which receive state aid annually under old acts will have to submit to new acts. The bill has been pigeon-holed in the Senate Finance Committee.

To curb corporations by the creation of a public utility commission, which will probably furnish desirable berths for Democratic politicians and handicap capital seeking investment in Maryland. The Straus bill will be relegated to the rear and a more sensible proposition substituted.

To enlarge the powers of the state auditor, and to give him assistance so that he can delve more deeply into the accounts of sheriffs, clerks of court and other officials handling state funds to ascertain if the state gets all that is due it; sleeping.

To create a state purchasing board, which shall buy staple supplies for state institutions in bulk after advertising specifications and receiving bids; sleeping.

To develop in state institutions, where it is possible, small, simple industrial plants looking to the employment, under medical advice, of the afflicted, and to furnish revenue to the state; sleeping.

The refusal by the state to grant any appropriations for building on land to which the state has not a clear title; sleeping.

To create the office of state architect, so as to avoid payment to private architects by the state of large fees, and to have for this purpose a state official whose interest will be to save the state money; sleeping.

To employ prisoners and convicts on public roads; sleeping.

To obtain compensation for the state's water powers; in committee room.

To derive greater income from leases of oyster bottoms by increasing the number of leases; amendments unfavorably reported; to be voted upon by Senate this week.

To compel automobile owners to pay more taxes in order that the improvement of public roads may go on without imposing too onerous burdens on real estate; pending in the Senate.

Direct and mandatory primary election bill; sleeping.

Bill increasing Baltimore's representation in the General Assembly; amended in the Senate; pending in the House.

Reserving for state power to impose tax on income; joint resolution ratifying amendment to federal Constitution giving general government power to impose the tax; adopted by the House.

Reassessment of property in the counties; pending in the Senate.

Uniform game and fish bills; sleeping.

Pure food and drug bill; pending in the Senate; will pass with amendments.

Partial care of the indigent insane by the state; bill pending in the Senate.

Retrenchment of legislative expenses; sleeping.

Abolishing fees of public officials and substituting salaries; sleeping.

Bill to reform state working system; pending in the Senate.

Insurance reforms, sleeping.

Many of the propositions were recommended by the commission appointed by the Governor. He will reappoint many of these commissions, and others to consider additional subjects. He hopes that beneficial propositions recommended by the commissions, which will not be acted upon favorably by this legislature, will receive favorable consideration at the hands of some future legislature.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE REPUBLICAN.

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COURT HOUSE GROUNDS WILL BE BEAUTIFIED

Contracts Called For by the Board of County Commissioners.

By reference to the advertising columns of this paper today it will be noticed that the Board of County Commissioners will receive bids at the office of the Commissioners at the court house on April 11, at 2 o'clock p. m., for "the labor and material required for the completion of certain walks, approaches and steps as described in specifications and shown by plans" to be on file at the office of the Commissioners after April 1st.

The contract above refers to the contemplated improvements to be made to the court house grounds, approaches and walks surrounding its outlines.

While the plans and specifications have not yet been received from the architects, an outline plan was exhibited to THE REPUBLICAN at the board room of the Commissioners yesterday afternoon. The plan contemplates a concrete entrance to the court house grounds from Third street with a series of steps leading to the front entrance of the building. The entrance to the grounds will be twenty feet in width and circular in form with a reservation in the centre for a fountain or other ornament. The steps will be twelve feet in width and will be broken by two or three landings as they ascend to the building.

The Commissioners very wisely decided to carry the retaining wall, which will be included in the general plan of improvement, back to the property line and not allow the wall to abut on the street. This will allow the walk to be about twelve feet wide, which will also be of concrete. The contemplated improvement will cost in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars.

Third Track Being Built.

A large force of men and many teams ranging to local people are at work along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park making the necessary fills and cuts to accommodate a third track to be built by the railroad company between the two points mentioned.

The third track system may also be extended westward from the Park through Oakland to Rinard's, east of Terra Alta, thus making the road a three track system from Rowlesburg to Deer Park. Should the improvement be made through Oakland there is a probability that the route may be laid through the Oakland Hotel grounds, thus eliminating the reverse curves at the station and west of that point.

SERIOUSLY BURNED BY EXPLODING GAS

Stanley Kildow, Helper in Lauer's Bakery, Painfully Injured.

Stanley Kildow, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kildow, of Oakland, was very painfully burned about his head and face last Friday afternoon at the Oakland Model Bakery where he is employed as a helper, by exploding gas which ignited as he opened the door of the oven.

From the young man's account it appears that he had been instructed to light the gas to fire the oven and was in the act of doing so when the explosion came without warning. It seems that the usual custom in firing the gas is to light a piece of paper and throw it inside the oven and then turn on the gas. By some means gas had escaped into the oven where it had accumulated in large quantities and when the lighted paper was thrown inside the door the explosion followed. Young Kildow's injuries were exceeding painful for a number of days. His entire face was blistered and his eyes were somewhat burned but fortunately no permanent injury will result.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

John Ray Huston, of West Chester, Pa., and Lillian Fern Emory, of Friendsville.

Adam Young Lininger and Della Virginia Barnes, both of Accident.

Moses Grandville Bissett and Alda Edith Dawson, both of Keyser, W. Va.

George William Jones, of Grafton, and Jessie Grace Smith, of Fairmont.

Morrison Earl Smith and Ilore Shively, both of Springfield, Ohio.

Ephraim Vansickle and Bertha Jane Hall, both of near Sand Spring.

Meshack Browning Johns, of Afton, W. Va., and Bessie Claudia Ludwick, of Grafton, W. Va.

Adam Ross Floyd and Belle Wright, both of near Fairmont, W. Va.

John Floyd Alfred, of Vadis, W. Va., and Grace Lipscomb, of Buckhannon, W. Va.

Henry Aaron Brady and Jessie Grace Fisher, both of Watson, W. Va.

Harvey Milton Fike and Pearl Hetta Wolfe, both of near Eglon, W. Va.

William Jay Hess, of Morgantown, W. Va., and Cora Maude Shahan, of St. Clair, W. Va.

Clarence Ellsworth Cozad and Nancy Powell, both of Barbour county, W. Va.

Will Play With Frederick Y. M. C. A.

Yesterday at Frederick Micheal Boyle, son of Mr. M. Boyle, of Oakland, who is a student in the Maryland Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, signed a contract with the manager to play with the Frederick Y. M. C. A. base ball team this summer.

DIXON & KELSO

Call Special Attention to the Following Seasonable Goods:

Fancy Tymothy Seed, Bu. $2.25
Sapling Red or Alsike Clover, bu. 9.00
Car selected White Seed Oats, bu. .58
2 Cars Oat and Corn Fertilizers at $15 to $22 a ton.
Barbed Wire, lb, 2 3-4 cents
American Woven Fence 19 to 28 cents Rod, as to Height.
Car Agricultural Lime, bu. 16 cents
Car Granulated Lime (in ten dags) per ton, $6.00.
Car Best Portland Cement, per barrel $1.25.
100 Rolls Matting 10 to 25 cents yard.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

GARRETT COUNTY SPOT IDEAL FOR CAMP SITE

Army Officer Favorably Impressed With Lay of Land Near Mt. Lake Park.

Sent out by the War Department to inspect sites for the big instruction camp for the National Guard of the Middle States, which will be held during the coming summer, Capt. B. H. Wells, quartermaster in the United States Army, after looking over the country surrounding Oakland and Mountain Lake Park, expressed himself as being very favorably impressed with the surroundings.

Viewed from every standpoint the land inspected by Capt. Wells is ideal for the purpose, with just hills enough for the successful maneuvering of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and large level spaces for drill grounds for all branches of the service.

Capt. Wells came to Oakland yesterday morning on train No. 3, being accompanied by a general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, and was met at the train by Lieut. E. S. West, who accompanied the visitors over the ground in the forenoon. In the afternoon the party was augmented by the addition of Messrs. D. E Offutt, S. T. Jones and G. S. Hamill.

About 2,000 regulars of the United States Army will be in the camp during the entire time, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, with about 1,500 horses. The militia of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey and the District of Columbia will be sent to the camp in detachments and each spend about two weeks. In all about 12,000 troops will be encamped, though the highest number in camp at any one time will be about 5,000.

Following the visit here of Capt. Wells yesterday a meeting of the Board of Trade was held last night for the purpose of getting property owners and others interested in the plan to have the soldiers camp here. The Board of Trade instructed its secretary, Mr. Samuel Lawton, to send out notices to farmers and all other land owners within the proposed camp zone, and requested this paper to make the announcement of a meeting of the property owners to be held at the court house Saturday at 2 o'clock which time terms of agreement covering damage to crops, etc., between the government and land owners are to be discussed and satisfactory arrangements made for the occupation of such ground as may be required by the troops.

THE DEATH RECORD.

LEE FAIRCHILD.

Lee Fairchild, at one time president of the Pleiades Club, of New York, and later editor of a Frostburg (Md.) paper, well known as a poet, humorist and for many years a familiar figure in Republican campaigns here and elsewhere, died penniless in a hospital in New York Saturday from pneumonia. He was 50 years old. Fairchild appeared at the hospital Thursday and asked for treatment.

Potatoes Badly Frozen.

Garrett county farmers near Lonaconing buried hundreds of bushels of potatoes in pits last fall, as is their custom, and put as much cover on them as usual. They are opening the pits now and find the potatoes frozen. Turnips and cabbage put under ground for the winter were also frozen.

This denotes the severity of the winter. Where straw was used to cover the vegetables before the earth was thrown on only the vegetables nearest the surface were frozen. Geo. Beeman lost 40 bushels in one pit and fears that all his pit potatoes are frozen.

Says Secret Is Out.

The Lonaconing Star of March 17 publishes a statement in bold type to the effect that the incendiary who set the fire that destroyed the Star printing plant on October 13, 1905, has been discovered, and that he has made a confession. In explaining why no arrest has been made the Star says:

"Readers of the Star and the community in general will at once wonder why we do not publish the name of the incendiary-murderer in large bold letters and bring about his arrest. We have decided to postpone the last act of the great drama until we receive orders from Editor Robinson, who has been apprised of the facts, and who may decide to start for Lonaconing immediately.

Subscribe for The Republican.

RADICAL STEP IN LIBEL AND SLANDER LAW PROPOSED

Senator Speicher Wants Both Offenses Within Cognizance of Criminal Law.

A radical step in the institution of statute law relating to slander and libel in Maryland depends upon the passage or rejection of a bill introduced in the Senate Monday by Senator Speicher of Garrett county. The proposed bill, for the first time in this state, makes libel and slander a criminal offense, and punishable as such with heavy fines or imprisonment, or both, the bill following closely the Pennsylvania law for punisnment of these offenses. The measure adds for this purpose four new sections to article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," to follow section 650 and to be known as sections 651, 652, 653 and 654.

Senator Speicher's interest in having the criminal law take cognizance of libel and slander, instead of leaving the only resource of the plaintiff in this state to the civil law, is to some extent the result of the last legislative campaign in Garrett county.

The proposed law is sweeping in character. It includes a clause which will cover specifically black-hand cases, which at present can only be prosecuted under the charge of conspiracy. It provides against furnishing or sending to newspapers libellous statements, and the publishing of posters and cartoons directed against political candidates except under certain restricted conditions. Finally, it prohibits anonymous communications of a libellous or scurrilous nature.

Article 651 provides that the author of malicious and defamatory libel, tending to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, or the author of a letter threatening bodily injury or destruction of property shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than $2,000 nor less than $1,000, or undergo imprisonment not exceeding three years nor less than 12 months, or both.

Article 652 provides that any person wilfully stating, delivering or transmitting, by any means whatever, to the manager, editor, publisher or reporter of any newspaper, magazine, etc., any libelous statement concerning any person or corporation shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, for which the same penalties as in the foregoing section may be imposed.

Section 653 in regard to the vilification of candidates for public office provides that:

"Whoever writes, prints, posts, or distributes, or causes to be written, printed, posted or distributed, a circular or poster, cartoon or other written or printed paper, which is designed or tends to injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to public office by reflecting upon his personal character or political actions, unless the the same shall be published in a newspaper avowedly responsible therefor, or unless there appears upon such circular, poster or paper, in a conspicuous place, either the names of the chairman and secretary, or at least the names of two officers of the political or other organization issuing the same, or the name of some duly registered elector with description of his election district, as responsible therefor, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or less than $200, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year or less than six months, or both; and if the statements are untrue the person so offending shall also be deemed guilty of libel and may be prosecuted in the civil or criminal courts, or both."

Improvements at Deer Park.

Mayor W. W. Hennen and the town council of Deer Park, Messrs. John Speicher, C. A. Ashby, Lorenzo Thrasher and Emmanuel King, have again taken up the question of road building and street improving within the corporate limits. They believe and maintain that the town authorities should do everything possible to make it attractive and that the building of, and improving the entrances to the town, is bound to be productive of good. This work will now be taken up and accomplished and without any appreciable cost to the taxpayers. Mayor Hennen is full of energy, and the council are aiding him in the work. Harmony has prevailed since the present administration came into power, and there is a deep seated feeling among a great many voters of both parties that these gentlemen should be invited to serve another term.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Some Measures Tied Up In Committee, Others Having Plain Sailing.

With the near approach of the time for adjournment of the General Assembly of Maryland, local legislation is being side tracked in order that bills affecting the state at large may have the right of way, and it is an open question as the passage or non-passage of hundreds of local measures, some of them of importance to Garrett county.

The local bill incorporating the municipality of Mountain Lake Park, giving the people of that town the right to elect a mayor and members of a town council, has passed the Senate and on Monday was read the first time in the House. It was referred to the Committee on Corporations instead of to the local delegation as was expected by the sponsors of the measure. The bill confers powers upon the residents of Mountain Lake Park the same as any other municipal government. It is being opposed by some of the property owners and the entire board of directors of the Mountain Lake Park Association, while its champions include property owners and residents of the Park in general.

Mr. Bolden's bill dividing Election District No. 8 into two voting precincts has passed the House and is now in committee in the Senate. There is no opposition to the passage of the measure.

Senator Speicher's bill incorporating the Castleman Basin Coal Company, has passed the Senate and is now in the House. This measure if a private one creating the above corporation and confers powers upon the stockholders to mine and develop coal lands in Districts Nos. 12 and 3 of Garrett county.

We have received from Senator Speicher the original draft of the primary election law for Garrett county introduced in the Senate by the author this week. The measure is one which has many commendable features and should become a law.

Mr. Bolden's measure limiting the franchise within the municipality of Oakland to owners of property, is quietly resting in its grave.

Other local measures, among them being the Garrett County Road Law, have passed both houses and have received the approval of the Governor.

Probably the most important measure locally that is being delayed in passage is the special act appropriating a sum of money for the use of the School Board in extending the term of school. For a time this bill had rough sledding but since the State Board of Education has stamped it with approval there is every possibilty that it will be passed and receive the approval of the executive.

Tuesday Senator Speicher introduced a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Banking and Trust Company of Oakland, which was referred to the Corporations Committee.

He also introduced a bill amending the law relating to attorneys at law and attorneys of fact, which was referred to the Committee on Judicial Proceedings.

Also, a bill incorporating the Garrett County Railway Company, with Messrs. Gideon J. Gnagey, of Grantsville; Henry M. Speicher, of Accident; Webster Ravenscroft, of Oakland, and George Padgett and Charles Lighthiser, whose places of residence are not given, as incorporators. The measure grants the incorporators the right to build an electric road from Oakland to Mountain Lake Park, Deer Park, Thayerville, Accident, Grantsville and Frostburg; also from Accident to Friendsville and from Grantsville to the Pennsylvania line, in order to be continued to such points in Pennsylvania as the directors may determine. Capital stock is to be $200,000, which may be increased to such amount as may be deemed necessary.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

With all members of the court present the semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court convened Monday morning and was in session an hour or two when the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration were granted to Samuel Snyder on the personal estate of the late Mary A. Snyder, of near Red House; to Lincoln Callis on the personal estate of the late Sarah Spiker, of Loch Lynn Heights.

First and final account of Jacob W. Ringler, administrator of Anthony W. Ringler, was ratified and confirmed.

Notice.

Mr. J. W. Gephart, the agent for Porter's Pain King is now in this county. Mr. Gephart hopes to call on his regular customers promptly and will appreciate their continued patronage.

THE GEO. H. RUNDLE CO.,
Piqua, Ohio.

GREAT REFORMS WILL TERMINATE IN PROMISES ONLY

Democrats Have not Made Good In Legislature.

It begins to look as though the roseate promises of the Democrats in their platform as well as those embodied in Governor Crothers' message will turn into ashes. Ten days only of the General Asssembly remain in which to enact into laws the great reforms promised by the dominant party. This is a short time in which to accomplish most important and far-reaching results.

The people at large will probably fare much better if most of the Democratic promises are not redeemed, including the costly, unnecessary and cumbersome Straus bill creating a public utilities commission, the direct and mandatory primary election bill and an amendment restricting the elective franchise. Among the recommendations of Governor Crothers in his message are several which would be beneficial to the state if they should become laws.

Here are some of the recommendations of the Democrats in their state platform and of Governor Crothers in his message to the General Assembly, their present status and probable fate:

To abolish the system of "continuing" appropriations; that is, institutions which receive state aid annually under old acts will have to submit to new acts. The bill has been pigeon-holed in the Senate Finance Committee.

To curb corporations by the creation of a public utility commission, which will probably furnish desirable berths for Democratic politicians and handicap capital seeking investment in Maryland. The Straus bill will be relegated to the rear and a more sensible proposition substituted.

To enlarge the powers of the state auditor, and to give him assistance so that he can delve more deeply into the accounts of sheriffs, clerks of court and other officials handling state funds to ascertain if the state gets all that is due it; sleeping.

To create a state purchasing board, which shall buy staple supplies for state institutions in bulk after advertising specifications and receiving bids; sleeping.

To develop in state institutions, where it is possible, small, simple industrial plants looking to the employment, under medical advice, of the afflicted, and to furnish revenue to the state; sleeping.

The refusal by the state to grant any appropriations for building on land to which the state has not a clear title; sleeping.

To create the office of state architect, so as to avoid payment to private architects by the state of large fees, and to have for this purpose a state official whose interest will be to save the state money; sleeping.

To employ prisoners and convicts on public roads; sleeping.

To obtain compensation for the state's water powers; in committee room.

To derive greater income from leases of oyster bottoms by increasing the number of leases; amendments unfavorably reported; to be voted upon by Senate this week.

To compel automobile owners to pay more taxes in order that the improvement of public roads may go on without imposing too onerous burdens on real estate; pending in the Senate.

Direct and mandatory primary election bill; sleeping.

Bill increasing Baltimore's representation in the General Assembly; amended in the Senate; pending in the House.

Reserving for state power to impose tax on income; joint resolution ratifying amendment to federal Constitution giving general government power to impose the tax; adopted by the House.

Reassessment of property in the counties; pending in the Senate.

Uniform game and fish bills; sleeping.

Pure food and drug bill; pending in the Senate; will pass with amendments.

Partial care of the indigent insane by the state; bill pending in the Senate.

Retrenchment of legislative expenses; sleeping.

Abolishing fees of public officials and substituting salaries; sleeping.

Bill to reform state working system; pending in the Senate.

Insurance reforms, sleeping.

Many of the propositions were recommended by the commission appointed by the Governor. He will reappoint many of these commissions, and others to consider additional subjects. He hopes that beneficial propositions recommended by the commissions, which will not be acted upon favorably by this legislature, will receive favorable consideration at the hands of some future legislature.

(Continued on page 8.)

TRUXTON KING

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A Story of Graustark

By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

[CONTINUED.]

"Of course you will understand how impossible it is for me to come here, countess. Your father, the duke, does not mince matters, and I'm not quite a fool."

"It is of the prince that I want to speak, Mr. Tullis," she said. "I do want to talk very seriously with you concerning his future—I might say his immediate future."

He looked at her narrowly.

"Are you quite serious?"

"Quite. I could not have asked you to come to this house for anything trivial. We have become very good friends, you and I. Too good, perhaps, for I've no doubt there are old tabbies in Edelweiss who are provoked to criticism. You know what I mean."

"The prince is a sturdy little beggar," he began, but she lifted her hand in protest.

"And he has sturdy, loyal friends. That is agreed. And yet"— She paused, a perplexed line coming between her expressive eyes.

John Tullis opened his own eyes very wide. "You don't mean to say that he is—he is in peril of any sort?"

She leaned nearer to him, dropping the ash from her cigarette into the receiver as she spoke slowly, intensely. "I think he is in peril—in deadly peril."

He stared hard. "What do you mean?" he demanded, with an involuntary glance over his shoulder. She interpreted that glance correctly.

"The peril is not here, Mr. Tullis. I know what you are thinking. My father is a loyal subject. The peril I suggest never comes to Graustark."

"Never comes to Graustark?" he almost whispered. "You don't—you can't mean your—your husband?"

"HE MEANS EVIL TO PRINCE ROBIN?"

"I mean Count Marlanx," she said steadily.

"He means evil to Prince Robin? Good heavens, countess, I—I can't believe it. I know he is bitter, revengeful and all that, but"—

"He is all that and more," she said. "First you must let me impress you that I am not a traitor to his cause. I could not be that, for the sufficient reason that I only suspect its existence. I am not in any sense a part of it. I do not know anything. I only feel. I dare say you realize that I do not love Count Marlanx—that there is absolutely nothing in common between us except a name. We won't go into that. I"—

"I am overjoyed to hear you say this, countess," he said very seriously. "I have been so bold on occasion as to assert—for your private ear, of course—that you could not by any freak of nature happen to care for Count Marlanx, whom I know only by description. You have laughed at my so called American wit, and you have been most tolerant. Now, I feel that I am justified. I'm immeasurably glad to hear you confess that you do not love your husband."

"You have never tried to make love to me," she went on. "That's what I like about you. I think most men are silly, not because I am so very young, but because my husband is so ridiculously old. Don't you think so? But, never mind! I see you are quite eager to answer. That's enough. Take another cigarette and—listen to what I am going to say." He declined the cigarette with a shake of his head.

After a moment she went on resolutely: "As I said before, I do not know that my suspicions are correct. I have not even breathed them to my father. He would have laughed at me. My husband is a Graustarkian, even as I am, but there is this distinction between us—he despises Graustark, while I love her in every drop of my blood. I know that in his heart he has never ceased to brew evil for the throne that disgraced him. He openly expresses his hatred for the present dynasty and has more than once said in public gatherings that he could cheerfully assist in its utter destruction. That, of course, is commonly known in Graustark, where he is scorned and derided. But he is not a man to serve his hatred with mere idle words and inaction.

"I am seeing you here in this big room openly," she went on, "for the simple reason that if I am being watched this manner of meeting may be above suspicion. We may speak freely here, for we cannot be heard unless we raise our voices. Don't betray surprise or consternation. The eyes of the wall may be better than its ears."

"You don't mean to say you are being watched here in your father's house?" he demanded.

"I don't know. This I do know—the count has many spies in Edelweiss. He is systematically apprised of everything that occurs at court, in the city or in the council chamber. Day before yesterday I saw his secretary in the streets, a man who has been in his employ for five years or more and who now pretends to be a lawyer here. His name is Brutus. I spoke with him. He said that he had left the count six weeks ago in Vienna, determined to set out for himself in his chosen profession. He knows, of course, that I am not and never have been in the confidences of my husband. I asked him if it was known in Edelweiss that he had served the count as secretary. He promptly handed me one of his business cards on which he refers to himself as the former trusted and confidential secretary of Count Marlanx. Now, I happen to know that he is still in my husband's service, or was no longer ago than last week. He is here for a purpose, as my husband's representative. I have not been asleep all these months at Schloss Marlanx. I have seen and heard enough to convince me that some great movement is on foot. My intelligence tells me that it has to do with Graustark. As he wishes the prince no good, it must be for evil."

"But there is nothing he can do. He has no following here. The prince is adored by the people. Count Marlanx would not be such a fool as to"—

"He is no fool," she interrupted quickly. "That's why I am afraid. If he is plotting against the crown, you may depend upon it he is laying his plans well. John Tullis, that man is a devil—a devil incarnate!" She turned her face away. A spasm of utter repugnance crossed her face.

"I am afraid of Peter Brutus. He is here to watch—everybody."

She leaned against the great carved mantel post, a tall, slender, lissom creature, exquisitely gowned in rarest Irish lace, her bare neck and shoulders gleaming white against the dull timbers beyond, the faint glow from the embers creeping up to her face with the insistence of a maiden's flush. He gazed in rapt admiration, his heart thumping like fury in his great breast. She was little more than a girl, this wife of old Marlanx, and yet how wise, how clever, how brilliant she was!

She was well named Ingomede the Beautiful.

"Does Baron Dangloss know this man Brutus?" asked Tullis, arising to stand beside her.

"I don't know," she said thoughtfully. "I have not spoken to him concerning Brutus. Perhaps he knows. The baron is very wise. Let me tell you how I happen to know that Peter Brutus is still serving Count Marlanx and why I think his presence signifies a crisis of some sort."

Her voice, always low and even, seemed lower still. "In the first place, I have a faithful friend in one of the oldest retainers at Schloss Marlanx. His daughter is my maid. She is here with me now. The old man came to see Josepha one day last week. He had accompanied Count Marlanx to the town of Balak, which is in Axphain, a mile beyond the Graustark line. Peter Brutus was with my husband in Balak for two days. They were closeted together from morning till night in the house where Marlanx was stopping. At the end of two days Brutus went away, but he carried with him a vast sum of money provided by my husband. It was given out that he was on his way to Serros, in Dawsbergen, where he expected to purchase a business block for his master. Marlanx waited another day in Balak, permitting Josepha's father to come on to Edelweiss with a message for me and to see his daughter. He"—

"And Josepha's father saw Brutus in Edelweiss?"

"No. But he did see him going into Balak as he left for Edelweiss that morning. He wore a disguise, but Jacob says he could not be mistaken. Moreover, he was accompanied by several men whom he recognized as Graustark mountaineers and hunters of rather unsavory reputation. They left Brutus at the gates of Balak and went off into the hills. All this happened before I knew that Peter was living in Edelweiss. When I saw him here I knew at once that his presence meant something sinister. I can put many things together that once puzzled me—the comings and goings of months, the secret reports and consultations, the queer looking men who came to the castle, the long absences of my husband and my—my own virtual imprisonment—yes, imprisonment. I was not permitted to leave the castle for days at a time during his absences."

"Surely you will not go back again!" he began hotly.

"Sh!" She put a finger to her lips. A manservant was quietly crossing the hall just off the library. "He is a new man. I do not like his appearance."

The servant disappeared through a door at the end of the hall.

"Then there were the great sums of money that my husband sent off from time to time," she continued, "and the strange boxes that came overland to the castle and later went away again as secretly as they came. Mr. Tullis, I am confident in my mind that those boxes contained firearms and ammunition. I have thought it all out. Perhaps I am wrong, but it seems to me that I can almost see those firearms stored away in the caves and cabins outside of Edelweiss, ready for instant use when the signal comes."

"God! An uprising! A plot so huge as that!" he gasped, amazed. It is fortunate that he was not facing the door. The same servant, passing once more, might have seen the telltale consternation in his eyes. "It cannot be possible! Why, Dangloss and his men would have scented it long ago."

"I have not said that I am sure of anything, remember that. I leave it to you to analyze. You have the foundation on which to work. I'd advise you to waste no time. Something tells me that the crisis is near at hand."

CHAPTER VII.

AT THE WITCH'S HUT.

In the meantime our excellent young friend, Truxton King, was having a sorry time of it. It all began when he went to the cathedral in the hope of seeing the charming aunt of the little prince once more. Not only did he attend one service, but all of them, having been assured that the royal family worshiped there quite as regularly and as religiously as the lowliest communicant. She did not appear.

More than all this, he met with fresh disappointment when he ambled down to the armorer's shop. The doors were locked and there was no sign of life about the shuttered place.

The next day King made a purely business call at the shop of Mr. Spantz. He looked long, with a somewhat shifty eye, at the cabinet of ancient rings and necklaces, and then departed without having seen the interesting Miss Platanova.

At his room in the hotel he found a note addressed to himself. It did not have much to say, but it meant a great deal. There was no signature, and the handwriting was that of a woman.

"*Please do not come again.*" That was all.

He laughed with a fine tone of defiance and went back to the shop at 5 o'clock, just to prove that nothing so timid as a note could stop him. On the occasion of this last visit to the shop he did not stay long, but went away somewhat dazed to find himself the possessor of a ring he did not want and out of pocket just $30, American. Having come to the conclusion that knight errantry of that kind was not only profligate, but distinctly irritating to his sense of humor, he looked up Mr. Hobbs and arranged for a day's ride in the mountains.

Mr. Hobbs led his patron into the mountain roads early the next morning, both well mounted and provided with luncheon.

It is a good three hours' ride to the summit of Monastery mountain. And after the height has been attained one does not care to linger long among the chilly, whistling crags, with their snow crevasses and bitter winds. The utter loneliness, the aloofness of this frost crowned crest appalls, disheartens one who loves the fair, green things of life.

It was 3 o'clock when they clattered down a stone road and up to the forbidding vale in which lurked, like an evil, guilty thing, the log built home of the witch of Ganlook gap, that ancient female who made no secret of her practices in witchcraft.

A low thatched roof protruded from the hill against which the hut was built. As a matter of fact, a thin chimney grew out of the earth itself, for all the world like a smoking tree stump. The single door was so low that one was obliged to stoop to enter the little room where the dame had been holding forth for threescore years, 'twas said. This was her throne room, her dining room, her bedchamber, her all, it would seem, unless one had been there before and knew that her kitchen was beyond, in the side of the hill. The one window, sans glass, looked narrowly out upon an odd opening in the foliage below, giving the occupant of the hut an unobstructed view of the winding road that led up from Edelweiss.

The two horsemen rode into the glen and came plump upon a small detachment of the royal guard, mounted and rather resolute in their lack of amiability.

"Soldiers, I'd say," remarked Mr. King. His eyes brightened and his hat came off with a switch.

"Hello! There's the prince!"

Farther up the glen—in fact at the very door of the witch's hut—were gathered a small but rather distinguished portion of the royal household. It was not difficult to recognize the little prince. He was standing beside John Tullis, and it is not with a desire to speak ill of his valor that we add he was clutching the slackest part of that gentleman's riding breeks with an earnestness that betrayed extreme trepidation. Facing them, on the stone doorstep, was the witch herself. Behind Tullis and the prince were several ladies and gentlemen.

Truxton King's heart swelled suddenly. Next to the tall figure of Colonel Quinnox of the royal guard was the slim, entrancing lady of his most recent dreams, the prince's aunt, the lady of the goldfish conspiracy!

The Countess Marlanx, tall and exquisite, was a little apart from the others, with Baron Dangloss and young Count Von Engo, whom Truxton was ready to hate because he was a recognized suitor for the hand of the slim young person in gray. He was for riding boldly up to this little group, but a very objectionable lieutenant barred the way, supported in no small measure by the agitated defection of Mr. Hobbs.

The way was made easy by the intervention of the alert young woman in gray. She caught sight of the restricted adventurers—or one of them, to be quite accurate—and, after speeding a swift shaft of astonishment, turned quickly to Prince Bobby.

The prince broke the ice.

"Hello!" he cried shrilly.

"Hello!" responded the gentleman readily.

John Tullis found himself being dragged away from the witch's door toward the newcomer at the bottom of the glen. Mr. Hobbs listened with deepening awe to the friendly conversation which resulted in Truxton King going forward to join the party in front of the hut.

Truxton was duly presented to the ladies and gentlemen of the party by John Tullis, who gracefully announced that he knew King's parents in New York. Baron Dangloss was quite an old friend, if one were to judge by the manner in which he greeted the young man. The lady in gray smiled so sweetly and nodded so blithely that Tullis, instead of presenting King to her as he had done to the Countess Marlanx and others, merely said:

"And you know one another, of course." Whereupon she flushed very prettily.

Truxton King, scarcely able to believe his good fortune, crowded into the loathsome, squalid room with his aristocratic companions.

Never had Truxton looked upon a creature who so thoroughly vindicated the lifelong reliance he had put in the description of witches given by the fairy tale tellers of his earliest youth. She had the traditional hook nose and peaked chin, the glittering eyes, the thousand wrinkles and the toothless gums. He looked about for the raven and the cat, but if she had them they were not in evidence. At a rough guess he calculated her age at 100 years.

"Grewsome lady, isn't she?" whispered King.

"I shall dream of her for months," whispered the lady in gray, shuddering.

"Would you mind telling me how I am to address you?" whispered King. They were leaning against the mud plastered wall near the little window side by side. "You see, I'm a stranger in a strange land."

"You must not speak while she is gazing into the crystal," she warned after a quick, searching glance at his face.

Although it was broad daylight, the low, stuffy room would have been pitch dark had it not been for the flickering candles on the table beside the bent gray head of the mumbling fortune teller, whose bony fingers twitched over and about her crystal globe like wiggling serpents' tails. The window gave little or no light, and the door was closed, her grinning grandson leaning against it limply.

The witch began by reading the fortune of John Tullis, who had been pushed forward by the wide eyed prince. In a cackling monotone she rambled through a supposititious history of his past, for the chief part

"GREWSOME LADY, ISN'T SHE?" WHISPERED KING.

so unintelligible that even he could not gainsay the statements. Later she bent her piercing eyes upon the prince and refused to read his future, shrilly asserting that she had not the courage to tell what might befall the little ruler, all the while muttering something about the two little princes who had died in a tower ages and ages ago. Seeing that the boy was frightened, Tullis withdrew him to the background. The Countess Marlanx came next. She was smiling derisively.

"You have returned from some one whom you hate," began the witch. "He is your husband. You will marry again. There is a fair haired man in love with you. You are in love with him. I can see trouble"—

But the countess deliberately turned away from the table, her cheeks flaming with the consciousness that a smile had swept the circle behind her graceful back.

"Ridiculous!" she said and avoided John Tullis' gaze. "I don't care to hear any more. Come, baron! You are next."

Truxton King, subdued and troubled in his mind, found himself studying his surroundings and the people who went so far to make them interesting. His eye had fallen upon a crack in the door that led to the kitchen, although he had no means of knowing that it was a kitchen. To his amazement, a gleaming eye was looking out upon the room from beyond this narrow crack. He looked long and found that he was not mistaken. There was an eye glued close to the opposite side of the rickety door, and its gaze was directed to the Countess Marlanx.

Without pausing to consider the result of his action, he sprang across the room, shouting as he did so that there was a man behind the door. Grasping the latch, he threw the door wide open, the others in the room looking at him as if he were suddenly crazed.

There was instant commotion, with cries and exclamations from all. Quick as the others were, the old woman was at his side before them, snarling with rage. Her talonlike fingers sunk into his arm, and her gaze went darting about the room in a most convincing way.

Baron Dangloss was convinced that the young man had seen the eye. Without compunction he began a search of the room, the old woman looking on with a grin of glee.

"Search! Search!" she croaked. "It was the spirit eye! It is looking at you now, my fine baron! It finds you, yet cannot be found. No, no! Oh, you fools! Get out! Get out! All of you! Prince or no prince, I fear you not, nor all your armies. This is my home, my castle! Go! Go!"

"There was a man here, old woman," said the baron coolly. "Where is the man?"

She laughed aloud, a horrid sound. The prince clutched Tullis by the leg in terror.

"There is no window, no trapdoor, no skylight," remarked the baron, puzzled. "Nothing but the stovepipe, six inches in diameter. A man couldn't crawl out through that, I'm sure. Mr King, we've come upon a real mystery—the eye without a visible body."

Suddenly the old woman stepped into the middle of the room and began to wave her hands in a mysterious manner over an empty pot that stood on the floor in front of the stove. Then before their startled eyes a thin film of smoke began to rise from the empty

"I FEEL AS IF A GRAVE PERSONAL DANGER HAS JUST PASSED ME BY."

pot. It grew in volume until the room was quite dense with it. Even more quickly than it began it disappeared, drawn apparently by some supernatural agency into the draft of the stove and out through the rickety chimney pipe.

A deafening crash as of many guns came to their ears from the outside. With one accord the entire party rushed to the outer door, a wild laugh from the hag pursuing them.

"There!" she screamed. "There goes all there was of him! And so shall we all go some day. Fire and smoke!"

Just outside the door stood Lieutenant Saffo of the guard.

"Good Lord!" shouted Tullis. "What is the matter? What has happened?"

"The storm, sir," said Saffo. "It is coming down the valley like the wind." A great crash of thunder burst overhead, and lightning darted through the black, swirling skies.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE BUFFET LUNCHEON.

How to Give a Delightful Affair at Home With Little Trouble.

If you have too many guests to seat at a regular luncheon and do not care to give a tea or afternoon card party, why not give a buffet luncheon? It is rather novel, can be easily managed, and every one has an informal time, says the Chicago News.

One given recently for seventy-five guests was quite a delightful affair and as quickly served as if but a dozen guests had been present.

Small chairs were rented and put close together around the dining room and back hall so that every one had a seat. The table was set in the middle of the dining room arranged for serving only. In the center was a great oblong plateau of sweet peas and mignonette. Silver candelabra with pink shades were used at either end of the square table, and dotted around were bonbon dishes with nuts, cakes and candy; also plates of bread and butter sandwiches.

The menu consisted of oyster cocktails, bouillon, croquets and browned oysters, fruit salad with crackers baked with Parmesan cheese and paprika, fresh strawberry ice cream served in sherbet glasses, with strawberries on top, and coffee.

Everything was served from the kitchen, and there were enough waiters not to have delays. Several members of the family did not sit down, but moved from group to group to break up any stiffness and see that all were served promptly. Coffee was passed after the guests had risen from their chairs. This was more informal and gave an opportunity to meet friends not seen before.

The special charm of such a luncheon is that there is no formal arrangement, so guests and friends could easily manage to sit in a group.

While it saves much trouble to the hostess if everything is put into the hands of a caterer, such a lunch could easily be got up at home. The two essentials to its success are that there be plenty of waiters and that everything be ready promptly for them to pass as each course is taken out.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

CHANGE OF ANGLE.

You may have noticed that the man
For law has great respect
And wants to see it all enforced,
Though fortunes should be wrecked,
Unless in getting these results
He tumbles in its net,
And then he isn't quite so sure
It's safe on that to bet.

If he can see his neighbor trimmed
In very proper style
Because he cracked an ordinance
He's pretty apt to smile,
But when the tall policeman comes
And says, "Old man, you're it"—
At such officiousness as that
He almost throws a fit.

It all depends, as you may guess,
On where his interests rest
Just how he wants the law enforced
When brought down to the test.
The man who robs his chicken coop
The deepest dregs should drink,
But when he breaks a law himself
He thinks it ought to wink.

Though he should organize a trust
Or go in a combine,
He doesn't think the law should rise
And soak him with a fine.
But if a highwayman should say,
"Hold up your hands, old sport!"
He'd want to see the limit fixed
By some discerning court.

A Speculator.

"What is the matter with you?"
"I dunno."
"Let me give you a pill."
"What is it good for?"
"I dunno."
"Then why should I take it?"
"If you don't know what ails you and I don't know what this pill is good for it seems to me that the two would go well together."

Paradoxically.

"He has money to burn."
"Indeed!"
"You bet."
"And does he burn it?"
"Never."
"Why?"
"He wouldn't have it if he did.

Hard to Please.

"It is so hard to pay a compliment to a fat woman."
"Tell her she is getting so thin that she ought to call a physician."
"No; she would know that was flattery."
"Then say that she is all wool and a yard wide."

Best of All.

The golfing girl is pretty,
There isn't any doubt.
In country or in city
She turns all heads about.

The skating maid is charming
As o'er the ice she darts.
It really is alarming—
She breaks so many hearts.

These maidens all are fleeing
And never are at rest.
We cannot help agreeing
The hired girl is best.

Their Usefulness.

"Many fools get into trouble."
"I have noticed that myself."
"What is the good of them?"
"Other fools help them out."

No Use For Them.

"I am always looking out for cheap things."
"Well, when I run across cheap people I always avoid them."

Infant Perception.

"Ma, are you and pa one?"
"Of course we are."
"Then does that make yourself two?"

Justified.

That she should cackle as she does
Occasions no surprise.
No wonder that she makes a fuss
When eggs are in the skies.

Unpleasant.

"I should hate to be always right."
"Why?"
"It puts one in such disagreeable company."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Getting a living is the first impulse with the most of us, and we are prone to think that the end justifies the means.

—

You can't be everywhere all the time. That is the reason you often get talked about.

—

Making money is the easiest way to earn a living.

—

There are lots of people who become hopelessly mediocre from their much talking.

—

A doctor's orders seem good, sensible and much to be desired as long as it isn't you to whom they are applied.

—

A beauty doctor may get rich, but she doesn't do it trying to be beautiful.

—

Being a good fellow has its drawbacks, but if it didn't the forward impulse would soon cause it to lose sight of him.

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NEW WIRELESS APPARATUS.

Features of Selective System Invented by Oklahomans.

Lee and Ray Clark, young men living near Mutual, Okla., have invented an electrical apparatus which is now being exhibited before officials of the war department at Washington which makes possible private communication by wireless telegram and enables the operator to propel, guide and control any boat, carriage or other vehicle driven by electricity, steam or gasoline. The system is known as the "wireless selection," and the inventors say it is destined to become as useful as and probably far more wonderful in the variety and extent of its power than the wireless telegraph system.

Under the Marconi system of wireless messages can be heard by any one with the proper instruments for receiving the waves, but with the Clark wireless the operator can select his receiver. He calls up any instrument desired and it records his message automatically, rendering the communication as private in nature as under the present telephone system, where the operator calls a certain number by means of certain wire connection. This is true also in the operation of any machine run by electricity, steam or gasoline. By this same "selective" power one or any number of machines can be operated in any direction or at any speed at will.

To demonstrate the powers of their machine the Clarks constructed in a little shop on their farm two small boats driven by propellers and guided by rudders. These boats were fitted out with electric lights, placed in a lake about a quarter of a mile away, but in view of the operators, and from that distance they were guided with ease in any direction desired. The electric lights were lighted and extinguished at will, the demonstration being made by moonlight.

A heavy farm wagon was fitted out with the new appliance, and the Clarks sat in their room and guided the wagon with the same precision as a man's hands are guided by the forces of his mind. An automobile was similarly handled, and many other demonstrations of like nature were made, thoroughly establishing the success of the invention.

Aside from actual demonstrations made by the Clarks at their farm, they claim to be able to send out any given number of torpedo boats and operate them at will. These boats can be made to maneuver far out at sea and brought back one at a time or in any number desired. War balloons, airships and all other like craft can be governed in like manner. Distance will not serve to diminish the power or efficient operation of the machine any more than in wireless telegraphy.

A few weeks ago several friends of the Clarks were invited to the Clark farm to see the invention demonstrated. Responding to the invitation, several Mutual residents spent the greater part of a day observing the workings of the new invention, the patent for which had been applied for at that time, that being their first public exhibition. Responsible men of Mutual returned that night declaring that the invention was a perfect success.

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Juvenile Good Roads League.

A town in New Jersey saw the economical necessity of road improvement as a means of recapturing scholars who had gone to the city schools. A Vermont farmer declares that improved roads mean larger districts and a better grade of teachers. But good roads are costly and most costly when lack of timely care allows them to go to pieces. A suggestion comes from Washington that junior road leagues be formed in country districts for the reason that country roads are "actually patrolled twice a day by schoolboys old enough to give the necessary attention to throwing out stones, opening ditches and sluices, draining off storm water, filling ruts and holes and giving notice to proper authorities of anything needing prompt attention on their part."—Harper's Bazar.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XIII.—First Quarter, For March 27, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xvi, 1-8. Memory Verses, 6, 7—Golden Text, Rev. i, 18—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Having the option of a review or a resurrection lesson, we choose the Easter lesson, as there is nothing so grand as His resurrection, by which He was declared to be the Son of God, with power and without which preaching and faith are vain and no one ever has been or can be saved. The resurrection, however, must include all of His earthly life that preceded His death, His life as the Son of Mary, the seed of David according to the flesh. Matt. i gives the royal line of David's descendants through Solomon to Joseph, who became the husband of Mary, while Luke iii gives David's descendants through Nathan to Heli, whose son-in-law Joseph became by his marriage to Mary, and thus Jesus became heir to David's throne.

The quarter's lessons might be outlined as, first, the genealogy and birth of the King; second, the visit of the Magi and the flight of Joseph and Mary to Egypt and their return to Nazareth; third, the herald of the King and the declaration of the Father concerning Him; fourth, the King's victory over the great adversary, His testimony and the calling of some disciples; fifth to seventh, the laws of the kingdom; eighth and ninth, some samples of the nature of the kingdom.

Now, as the kingdom was postponed by the rejection and murder of the King we in this age must know the power of His resurrection if we would walk worthy of Him and manifest His life in these mortal bodies. The resurrection of the Messiah was plainly foretold in Ps. xvi and xxii, Isa. liii and elsewhere. It was wondrously foreshown in Isaac being given back to Abraham from the dead in a figure (Heb. xi, 17-19). In His teaching the Lord Jesus Himself many times spoke plainly of His death and resurrection, and the great truth of Christianity is that we have at the right hand of the Father in heaven a risen living Christ, truly a Man and truly God, in whom alone is salvation, the only Judge of all mankind and the only One who can set up a kingdom of righteousness on the earth.

The most horrible thing that ever happened on this earth and that which shows the desperately wicked nature of the human heart was the cruel murder of the Son of God, but God raised Him from the dead and gave Him glory and will yet give Him dominion over all the earth, and His redeemed shall share the kingdom with Him.

His disciples never received His words that He was to be crucified and rise from the dead the third day (Matt. xx, 17-19), but some of His enemies remembered them (Matt. xxvii, 62, 63). His mother and some of the other women who ministered to Him remained by His cross to the last, and some of them after His body was buried returned and prepared spices and ointments and rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment, intending on the first day to bring the spices and anoint His body (Luke xxiii, 55, 56; xxiv, 1). When they come to the tomb on the first day morning early they find the stone rolled away; they see an angel, who tells them that He is risen and that they must go quickly and tell His disciples. When Mary Magdalene saw the stone rolled away she ran to tell Peter and John, who ran to the sepulcher and saw for themselves and returned, but Mary remained near the sepulcher, weeping, till Jesus Himself, whom she thought at first to be the gardener, spoke to her and called her by name. When she and the other women told the disciples that He was risen from the dead they believed not, and some thought it an idle tale (verses 11, 13, 14; Luke xxiv, 11), giving Him occasion to upbraid them with their unbelief and hardness of heart. Many who now are told that the same Jesus is coming again think it an idle tale and believe not, not knowing the Scriptures nor the power of God and perhaps forgetting that Jesus said, "O fools and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken" (Luke xxiv, 25). The angels believe and desire to look more fully into these things (verses 5-7; I Pet. i, 12). Dr. Scofield gives in the margin of verse 6 this rendering: "Jesus ye seek—the Nazarene, the crucified. He arose. He is not here." He also gives in his notes on Matt. xxviii the order of the events of that morning and also the order of the different appearances during those forty days. Note in verse 7 of our lesson how Peter is mentioned by name, the true disciple who had treated Him the worst, denying with oaths that he knew Him. How true it is that weakest lambs have largest share of this tender Shepherd's care! However weak and unworthy you may be, remember that "having loved His own He loved them unto the end" (John xiii, 1).

A mere knowledge of the facts of His life and death and resurrection will benefit us nothing unless, knowing these things, we truly receive Him as our own personal Saviour and place our whole trust as lost people in the efficacy of His great sacrifice. Then the joy of being redeemed will lead us to obey with gladness His command in verse 15, counting upon a fulfillment of verse 20. Our daily life will be "serving the living and true God" and our attitude "waiting for His Son from heaven" (I Thess. i, 9, 10).

GOOD GYPSUM ROAD.

Successful Experiments With the Mineral Made by Kansas Experts.

W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer of Kansas, who recently returned from an inspection tour through the southwestern part of that state, says the county commissioners in that part of the state believe in permanent roads and permanent bridges. Mr. Gearhart is well pleased with the results of the experiment in road building through the sand hills near Garden City.

"A little more than a year ago," he said, "the commercial club and the county commissioners requested the office of public roads to send a man out to investigate possibilities of improving this road. Mr. Spoon, the sand clay expert, made them a visit and found that there were large deposits of gypsum all along the road. Tests were made on the gypsum, showing that it would make a good binder for the sand. The people decided to construct 700 feet of road under the direction of Mr. Spoon, and it was so satisfactory that they have now finished six miles of road at a total cost of $3,500. The 700 feet constructed first is smoother now than the remainder because the sand and gypsum were thoroughly mixed by plowing, disking and harrowing. The remainder was constructed by placing six inches of gypsum on the sand for a width of twelve feet and then a few inches of sand were placed on top of this and left for the traffic to do the mixing.

"It requires about two years to get a road in first class condition when constructed in this manner, but it is much cheaper than the other construction. Hot, dry weather is the worst enemy of this type of road, but despite the drought it is now in excellent condition and compares very favorably with the best macadam roads. The surface is hard and smooth and shows no signs of wear.

"The only complaint any one has to make is that the road is so smooth that locks must be placed on the wagons so that they can be safely taken down the hills. Some still refuse to get a lock and in going down drive with one wheel out in the sand and the other on the hard road. One year ago the sand on the road was so bad that people living ten miles south of Garden City, just beyond the hills, hauled their grain forty miles south to a railroad station, while at present grain and produce are being hauled twenty-eight miles north to Garden City.

"It is a place to go to be 'shown' if one has any doubt in his mind about the possibility of successfully constructing a sand, gypsum or clay road."

ROAD REPAIRER ENJOINED.

Physician Who Tried to Improve Highway Served With Injunction.

Widespread interest has been created in good roads circles in the case of Dr. Donald McCaskey of Witmer, Pa., who has been restrained from making further improvements to the Witmer road, a much traveled thoroughfare of East Lampeter township.

The physician, after failing to get the road supervisors of his local township to fix a dangerous and unkept hill mile of yellow clay roadway, in desperation and at his own expense began to make repairs to the road himself. The doctor built King road drags and hired horses from farmers throughout the community who would rent them, and, not being able to induce anybody to repair the road for him, the physician drove the team and rode the drag himself. Occasionally a small boy was taken along to stand on the drag for ballast.

After fifteen hours of strenuous labor distributed over a period of six to eight weeks after each rain the neglected byroad was transformed into a substantial highway. All that was used was the simple wooden instrument termed the split log drag, which can be made by any farmer out of a log or a few boards.

The physician's efforts worked such a transformation in the minds of the incredulous inhabitants of his community that the road drag met with popular favor, and the road officials began to be critically censured for their alleged indisposition to fulfill the duties of their official office.

They promptly secured an injunction restraining the physician from doing any more work of the kind, alleging that he had done this work "to the injury of the road at times and to the inconvenience of the traveling public." The case is still before the courts.

Good Roads as Memorials.

W. W. Mitchell, one of the men of means at Cadillac, Mich., has offered a bonus, said to be as much as $300, for each mile of good road constructed in Wexford county in the next three years. Presumably one of the principal highways leading into the county seat will be known as the Mitchell road. Whether it is or not, the aid given in the creation of a county system of improved highways will cause Mr. Mitchell to be held in grateful remembrance by future users of the roads.

State Supports Good Road Cause.

The state of Rhode Island has taken in about $43,000 so far this year for automobile registrations. The money goes into the fund for repair and maintenance of roads.

Good Highways In Cuba.

General Carlos Garcia-Velez, minister from Cuba to the United States, says that Cuba has 1,300 miles of the most excellent macadam roads constructed of crushed coral.

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* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

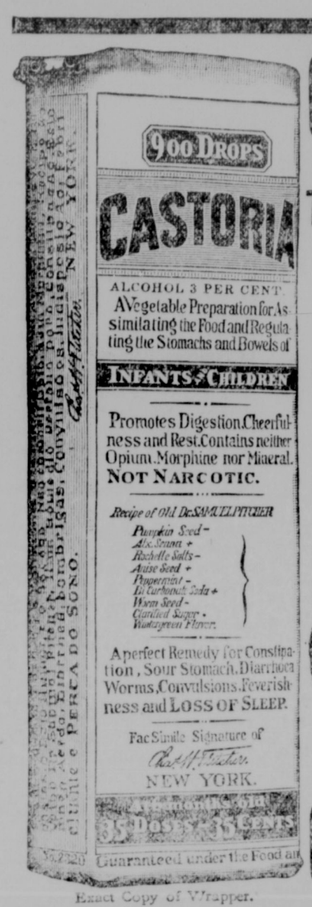
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m. Arrive †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department
Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

Letter Heads
Statements
Bill Heads
Envelopes
Cards

Anything and everything in the way of high-grade commercial printing. Our assortment of job type is complete, our press facilities of the best, and our workmen true typographical artists. This tells all the story of our facilities for doing job printing of the right kind at the right prices.

Cards
Envelopes
Bill Heads
Statements
Letter Heads

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

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One copy six months 75
One copy three months 40

Advertising Rates made known upon Application.

Remittances may be made by Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft and addressed to

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1910.

INCH by inch the bosses are trying to fix the election law so that it will be as it was in the good old days when they did'nt care who cast the ballots as long as they were allowed to count them. It is taking time, but they are very patient. They know what they are after, and have learned that the public is inclined to sleep on its rights. A rogue in the election booth is worth a host of workers outside.

A SCHEME TO MAKE RASCALS ELECTION OFFICERS.

The most cynical and the most sinister development at Annapolis at this session is the appearance of the same old disposition to tamper with and emasculate the election law. Year by year the Democratic leaders have attacked one safeguard after another which the people succeeded in placing about the suffrage after the sweeping victory of 1895. At the present rate it will not be long before it will be a perfectly simple matter to make our elections once more a travesty upon a free ballot.

The latest assault is by means of the bill of Senator Gorman, which has already passed the Senate and is now before the House. This bill proposes to make mandatory the selection of officers of election where heretofore the rights of the public have been protected by the veto power which one Supervisor of Elections has upon the nominations of another. We have seen no respectable argument advanced for making this change. The present plan has worked satisfactorily. Under it the voters could feel that some of the rogues and rascals who used to disgrace elections in this State could be kept out of the booths. Publication of their names, if nothing else, would insure objection against their selection. This plan is fair to both sides. All that is necessary is to name men whose records are respectable. But now, without warning, there bobs up a bill which compels the Supervisors of Elections to select officers of election from a list of three names which must be handed in for each place.

WHAT COMPETITION IS.

The Philadelphia attorney who made the closing argument for the Standard Oil Company before the United States Supreme Courts says that competition is what General Sherman said war was—what war still is, if the general was right, for war hasn't changed for the better since Sherman's day. Mr. Johnson didn't say it right out loud, that way. He circumlocuted thus: "Is there a kind of soft competition, a Pickwickian competition, a kind of glove variety, 'where they just compete so nicely that it won't hurt. General Sherman used a word in describing what war is; I won't use the word in your honors' presence, but that is what competition is." The inference is obvious. If competition is hell, then the lack of competition—as exemplified so wonderfully by the activities of the Standard Oil Company—must logically be the antithesis of that interesting but wholly undesirable state. Inasmuch as there is a very general belief to the effect that the gates of heaven cannot be commanded by any cash price, however, great, it will bring great surprise to many people to learn that a heaven on earth can be created by anyone with sufficient cash and cold-bloodedness to enable him to eliminate competition.

THE Governor is constantly reported as washing his hands of the work of the Legislature and as saying that if it does not fulfill the party promises he will not assume any of the blame. He needn't to. The public will properly assign him his share, unless he shows some slight interest in seeing that the Legislature does its duty. When he undertook to organize the House and the Senate it was understood that he could not evade the responsibility for what might be done and left undone.

TEN DAYS MORE.

To 90 per cent. of the people throughout the state it will be a most welcome relief when the legislative agony at Annapolis is over. The session is now nearing the finish, and it will not be long before a patiently enduring public will know the very worst that is to happen. Of course, it would be just as easy to put the proposition in another way and say the public will soon know the very best which is to happen. But is there anybody, at this point of the legislative game, who believes that anything properly classed as "best" is likely to be turned out as the result of the labors of the 1910 General Assembly? But on the other hand, no discriminating observer will be likely to dispute that a large amount of very bad, if not of the "worst," in the way of legislation has been introduced and is being pushed.

There is an unusually large amount of iniquitous political legislation now pending, and as the time limit for the introduction of bills does not expire until Saturday, it is within the possibilities that additional measures of this class may yet be introduced and rushed through. Whatever else may die in the committee rooms or be lost in the shuffle, it may be accepted as certain that no bill which the bosses of the Democratic machine need in their business, no matter how late it may be introduced, will fall by the wayside. The legislative expense fund deficit bill is expected to make its appearance this week. It is likely that $75,000 more will be added to the original $150,000 to meet the padded payroll costs. The city charter bill, the amendments to the oyster law, the bill providing for state care of indigent insane and other meritorious measures are in doubt and uncertain, but the spoils bills and the election juggling bills are not involved in the least uncertainty as to their fate at the end.

GATHERING SHEAVES.

The following poem, written by Miss Fannie J. Crosby and recited at Mountain Lake Park by her as a memorial to Dr. Updegraff, is published in these columns today by request, this being Miss Crosby's ninetieth anniversary Miss Crosby has been blind since infancy and is the author of more than eight thousand hymns and poems. Aside from her blindness she is in excellent health.

Gathering sheaves with a tireless hand,
Gathering sheaves at thy Lord's command,
Looking to Him for the power divine,
O, what a glorious work is thine;
Gathering sheaves in the morn's bright ray,
Bearing thy toil in the heat of day,
Lifting full many a broken vine,
O, what a labor of love is thine.

Love is thy watchword, and still shall be,
Love, on thy banner, inscribed I see,
Love is the keynote to every song,
How like a river it flows along;
Brother, the words from thy lips that fall,
Tenderly echo thy Savior's call,
Thou art inspired by a voice divine,
O, what a labor for souls is thine.

Yonder thy home and thy mansion fair,
Yonder the crown thou shalt win and wear,
Beautiful stars in that crown will shine,
O, What a meeting will soon be thine,
Meeting with friends who have gone before,
Waiting for thee on the Eden shore,
Meeting where trials and storms shall cease,
Meeting with Jesus the Prince of Peace.

FANNIE J. CROSBY.

Mountain Lake Park, July 9 1863.

SMALL MATTER OF FEW HUNDRED MILLIONS

Baltimore Land To This Amount Claimed By Price Descendants.

I. E. Price, of Terra Alta, son of the Rev. J. C. Price, pastor of the Albright M. E. church, Oakland District, has just received notice that within a few weeks a suit will be filed in the Maryland courts by the heirs of Mordecai Price, who was the grandfather of the Rev. Mr. Price, against the city of Baltimore, and a host of individuals in Baltimore, to recover about four hundred million dollars. If the heirs succeed in establishing their claims, the Price family will have more money than anybody besides Rockefeller and a few others.

Mordecai Price was a man of vast importance in his day. He came over from England with Lord Baltimore, and wasn't backward in picking out what he thought looked good to him in the way of real estate. Some time ago a Cleveland, Ohio, lawyer, Wellington H. Smith, discovered in an old Virginia mansion of the Colonial period a long lost document which was the one direct connecting link between the Mordecai Price of Lord Baltimore's time, and the Price heirs of the present. That the property in question never legally passed out of Mordecai Price's hands by deed is said to be certain, and the heirs have to fight chiefly the great elapse of time.

One of the evidences to be produced in the case is a huge solid gold watch of the seventeenth century mechanical type and containing engravings consisting of the name (Mordecai Price) together with the date of his sailing from England to America with Lord Baltimore.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

GARRETT COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Three Meetings Arranged For to Take Place Early In April.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Arrangements have been made for an Institute at Grantsville, in the hall, Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2; Accident, April 4, in the School Room, and Oakland, April 6, in the Court House. The Institute workers will be:

W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, Ontaria, Canada. The Ontario Department of Farmers' Institutes says of Mr. Kydd, "He is one of our most acceptable Institute speakers." He is an authority on horses, dairy cattle and small fruits. He has a large practical experience in all these departments and also in fair matters, having been superintendent of the horse department of probably the largest purely agricultural show in the Province. He is an accepted judge of both light and heavy horses and as such has been invited to place awards in many parts of Ontario. Being an aggressive, forceful speaker, his words carry weight. His subjects are: "Am I Raising the Most Profitable Horse?" "The Dairy Cow, Her Summer Feed and Winter Care;" "Small Fruits and Grape Vines;" "Pruning and General Care of the Apple Orchard;" "Dropped Stitches."

Nicholas Schmitz, Maryland Experimental Station, College Park. Mr. Schmitz is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, and a post-graduate of Cornell, where he specialized in Agronomy in general, and corn soils and soil fertility in particular. In 1906 he took up field work with alfalfa for the Department of Agriculture. Besides studying and experimenting with alfalfa, he made a study of forage crops in general, east of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Schmitz left the Department to become the Agronomist for the Maryland Experiment Station. His subjects are: "Hay Crops;" "Small Grains;" "Corn;" "Alfalfa."

The programs are as follows:

At Grantsville, in the hall. H. P. Miller, Grantsville, local correspondent. Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2, 1910, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

At Accident, in the school house. Fred Richter, Accident, local correspondent. Monday, April 4, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Oakland, in the Court House. J. M. Conneway, Oakland, local correspondent. Wednesday, April 6, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Program as follows, unless a change is requested by patrons:

Conductor's Announcement.
Nicholas Schmitz....."Hay Crops."
W. F. Kydd....."Pruning and Care of the Apple Orchard."

Afternoon Session.

Question Box
Organization.
Nicholas Schmitz....."Small Grains."
W. F. Kydd..."The Farmers' Horse."

Questions will be answered through the Question Box at the beginning of the afternoon sessions.

For further information apply to Wm. L. Amoss, Director Farmers' Institutes, College Park, Md.

BALTIMORE & OHIO IMPROVEMENT

Extensive Freight Terminal To Be Erected at Chicago Junction, O.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has awarded a contract for the construction of an extensive freight terminal at Chicago Junction, Ohio, on the main line of the Chicago division, which will be the largest terminal west of Brunswick, Md., and the second in size on the system. The improvement will cost in round figures $1,500,000 and will include a gravity, or "hump," classification yard having a capacity of 3,900 cars, with necessary yard buildings, scales, etc., and a reservoir of 200,000,000 gallons capacity, perhaps the largest ever built for railroad use.

The new freight terminal will contain receiving and classification yards for eastbound and westbound traffic, the capacity of the former being 2,000 cars and the latter 1,900 cars.

Chicago Junction being the terminus of the Chicago and New Castle divisions and situated at the intersection of the Newark division lake line to Sandusky, is the most important locomotive terminal on the Baltimore and Ohio, and for this reason the reservoir will be constructed sufficiently large to supply water for the engines of all three divisions.

It is estimated that 95,000 cubic yards of excavation and 4,500 cubic yards of concrete will be necessary in constructing the terminal. The contract has been awarded to the Robert Grace Company, of Cleveland. Work will be commenced at once and completed as early as possible.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

STRAUS ASKS FOR TIME

So Maryland-West Virginia Dispute Goes Over Again.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Attorney-General Isaac Lobe Straus, of Maryland, and Mr. George E. Price, of West Virginia, met here today by appointment to take up the question of settling the decree and designate the three commissioners who are to run the boundary between the respective States in accordance with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Attorney Straus asked for an extension of time, stating that since the Supreme Court had handed down its opinion on February 21 last his own time had been so fully occupied in connection with the present session of the Maryland Legislature that he was not ready to join today in the settlement of the decree and the appointment of commissioners. Attorney Price, representing the State of West Virginia, as a matter of courtesy between counsel, said he was perfectly willing to have the matter extended, and the result was the signing of a stipulation in which it was agreed to extend until May 1 next the time in which the counsel for the respective States are to present to the Supreme Court the decree and nominate their commissioners

Three Cent Rate.

Beginning March 20, the B. & O. R. R. Co. has taken advantage of the decisions of the courts in declaring the two-cent rate law unconstitutional and has increased the price in Pennsylvania for passage for points east from two to three cents per mile. The office of the B. & O. in the city had no information of the passenger rate being changed as far as that road is concerned.

BOND.

We are glad to note that Mr. N. U. Bond is out again after his illness. The father's death was keenly felt by the whole family, and we do not wonder that they hate to break up the old home at Brockwayville, Pa.

One of the most pleasing harbingers of approaching spring is the arrival of the robins and bluebirds. We feel sorry for their cool reception.

It is rumored that "Liz T" stopped talking long enough last week to take breath, but we suggest that such reports be taken cum grano salis until verified.

Garrett county and neighborhood is much interested in the new wigwam to be erected in Oakland, but the Tobasco sauce of the whole matter is—who is to be "the bird in the gilded cage?"

The revival is over and and Rev. Brumbaugh and wife did their best to make it a success, and thanks are also Bro. Sam Reckley, who surprised the meeting by the wonderful improvement he has made in two year. He can talk now in a way that would make a No Heller and and a Seventh Dayer turn green with envy.

We are also glad to note the change in Riley, who has given up the use of the deadly Latin language, finding that English is quite sufficient for either forcible or gentle expression.

The other Sam is also doing well and the anvil chorus is louder than ever. An eleven pound boy is enough to raise a smile that won't come off, and that is all wool and a yard wide.

There came near being a "hot time in the old town" early in the week. The mill caught fire, and only the chemical fire extinguishers saved it. No wonder the boys got excited and squitted on one another.

Our twentieth? of a ton doctor has gained three pounds per week, more or less, since he gave up the wheel for the motor, and no wonder John says "Oh, my poor machine," when he gets on, or that the track is in such poor shape. It is whispered that the genial doctor is not so liberal with his patients' diet as he is with his own, but maybe his wife's good cooking is to blame for that.

If some one in town had his head turned round he would have a chest on him that would make a recruiting sergeant's eyes bulge with delight. Straighten up young man, or you will soon have the distinction of being the only hunchback that was ever in Bond.

It is surprising that some people can not help getting their feet wet in Savage, and in winter time, of all seasons, but they are too late to help out the census man. We congratulate the store man on his reformation.

Boys, don't let the devil tempt you to gamble on Sunday or any other day, for it is one of the stepping stones to all kinds of vices. We have our eye on the ringleader.

Major Schrecengost is quite enterprising these days, going on the principle that if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, then Mahomet must go to the mountain. It's an ill wind, etc., and what the store losses the boarding people gain.

The dear teacher of the Deestric Skule will soon be shaking the dust of Bondtown from her feet, beg parding, we mean shoes, and it is regrettable that the Garrett county pocketbook will not permit her to continue until June. We congratulate her on the order she has kept, which Dame Rumor says is the best ever in Bond.

SAVAGE RIVER BABBLER.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

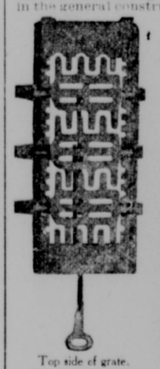
Local Phone C. & P. Phone 1-F

Showing under side and working parts of grate.

$32 BUYS DAVIS' PATENT STEEL RANGE.

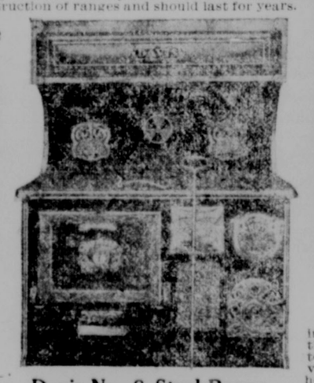
Nothing Like It Ever Offered

After years of experience in the Stove and Range business we take great pride in announcing that we have produced the most wonderful Steel Range that was ever offered to the trade. Its construction is entirely different from the old styles of Ranges. In planning and constructing the Davis Steel Ranges every improvement that would add to its durability and convenience for the housewife has been carefully guarded, and in its construction possibly more points are patented than is found in any half dozen ranges now offered to the trade. The fire box of any range is the part that always gives out first, and with this thought in view was planned in a way that the liners and grates are entirely different from those found in the general construction of ranges and should last for years.



Top side of grate.

The special features of grate rest oven linings, rocking grates and poker shaker are found only on the Davis. It is the most durable Range ever offered to the trade at a reasonable price, and is in reach of all.



Davis No. 8. Steel Range

complete with reservoir, high closet heavy lined throughout; has oven thermometer.

Poker-Shaker that extends through hand-hole.

Any one contemplating buying a range, if they will take the time to investigate the Davis Steel Range cannot help but see themselves the many advantages and superior qualities in its construction. All we ask is a chance to show our ranges' comparison with others both as to price and quality.

Write for our booklet. It will tell you where it differs from all others.

Strong Points that Make Davis Steel Ranges Most Desirable.

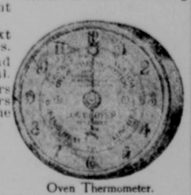
Encased reservoir heated by patent process.

A grate rest with large openings next to oven, avioding accumulation of ashes.

Rocking grates with poker and hand shake, easy to operate, for wood and coal.

Extended lugs on the end of grate bars that act as guards to prevent cinders from clogging or wedging between the tilted bars.

Tilted Grate and Linings.



Oven Thermometer.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
OAKLAND, MD.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones	

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Henry Wend, of Hutton, was in the city Tuesday evening.

A few weeks at most and the spring fever germ will be in evidence.

Raymond Mason, of Albright, was in Oakland yesterday for a few hours.

Senato and Mrs. R. T. Browning, of Lake Brown, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. E. C. Shaffer, of Bayard, was in the city a day or two this week on business.

W. R. Browning, chief of police, is on a visit to relatives down in southern West Virginia.

Messrs. Elijah and Alfred Friend, both of Sang Run, were business visitors in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday

Mr. Robert T. Semmes, of Cumberland, was in Oakland two or three days this week on professional business.

Miss Nell Browning, of Elkins, spent yesterday in Oakland as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Norman R. Sanner.

Mr. Richard Connell, of Morgantown, was the guest of his sister, Miss Ellen Connell, in Oakland, for a day or two.

Mr. Edward J. Hamill, cashier of the First National Bank of Kitzmiller, was a five hour visitor to Oakland Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles A. Tower and two sons went to Cumberland yesterday morning where they spent the day with relatives and friends.

Miss Rose Coddington, of Terra Alta, spent Sunday in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Helbig and other relatives.

Rev. S. W. Davis, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland as the guest of his brother, Rev. J. M. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Peddicord returned to Oakland Saturday night from an extended visit to Florida and other points south.

Mr. John Ault returned to his home near Oakland last Friday evening after an absence of two weeks which he spent in Pittsburg.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will continue their Exchange at the store of S. Lawton & Sons, on Saturday, March 26th and April 2nd.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper G. Enlow and children spent Tuesday evening with friends in Oakland, returning to their home in Cumberland on train No. 12.

Messrs. Harry and Joe McComas returned to their home in Oakland this morning from their respective schools to remain during the Easter holidays.

Mr. George Loar, of Grafton, and his sister, Miss Lottie Loar, of Oakland, who spent several weeks in Florida and other Southern states, returned to their respective homes this morning.

Mr. Bert Bolden, of Meyersdale, Pa., is spending a few days in Oakland this week overhauling the steam heating plant which he recently installed in the Creutzburg building on Alder street.

Judge Cox and Mr. George C. Baker, prominent Morgantown attorneys, were in Oakland as counsel in a case tried by Judge Henderson Monday at the non-jury term of the Circuit Court.

Street Commissioner Wotring has been engaged for several days past taking up and relaying the brick covering the water and sewer pipes along Alder street and is making an excellent job of it.

Mr. E. D. Kepner, who has been seriously ill at his home in Oakland for a number of weeks, is very much improved, his condition being such now as to permit him to walk around out of doors.

Mr. Samuel A. Kendall, after spending yesterday morning in Oakland on business, went to Crellin and will later return to Washington, D. C., where he has been residing this winter and spring.

This office was visited Tuesday afternoon by quite an interesting little character in the person of Jimmy Nally, who spent a short time inspecting the machinery and other printing office paraphernalia.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford and family, who have resided in Oakland for the past year, are packing their household goods preparatory to moving them to Shenandoah Junction, W. Va., their future home.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. Samuel Ferguson celebrated his 77th anniversary Sunday. The many neighbors and friends of Mr. Ferguson called to extend their congratulations and at noon an enjoyable dinner was served by Mrs. Ferguson.

Mrs. James A. Delawder went to Piedmont yesterday morning to spend the day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Jamesson. The former celebrated his 83rd birthday yesterday and was the recipient of many congratulations.

Mr. Norval Speelman, as trustee, advertises at public auction in this paper today the sale of a valuable farm of one hundred acres located near Guard, this county. The sale will occur on Saturday, April 16th, in front of the post-office at Guard.

FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots at Loch Lynn Heights. These are corner lots, within 160 feet of the Pennsylvania House and near Loch Lynn Hotel; will be sold very reasonable. For further information address G. W. Kepler, Wallace, W. Va.

Mr. William T. White, of Terra Alta, spent Monday morning in Oakland on business, probably inspecting Garrett county's new court house with a view to duplicating it at Terra Alta when the county seat is removed to that town from Kingwood.

The extensive alterations and improvements in the store room of the Litzinger building on Second street have been completed and within a few days Messrs. Hamill & Gonder will receive their stock of drugs, etc., and will open for business.

Dr. J. H. Flanagan, of Grafton, preached two excellent sermons to appreciative audiences in the Oakland Presbyterian church Sunday. While in Oakland Dr. Flanagan was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones at their residence on Second street.

Last Thursday night was very pleasantly spent by fourteen couples at the home of Mrs. James Willison in Oakland when the hostess entertained at flinch. Green, in honor of St. Patrick, was worn by all present, while that color predominated in the house decorations.

Miss Anna Manges spent Sunday in Oakland with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges, going from here to Keyser, W. Va., where Miss Manges, as the representative of a literary bureau, is arranging to produce a play for the benefit of one of the churches of that city.

Capt. Robert H. Gorden, of Cumberland, was in Oakland last Friday when he sold at public auction a saw mill owned by him to Owen Mackin, of near Oakland, for $450. Mr. Machin will utilize the mill in cutting timber on his own and adjoining tracts of land for the owners.

Workmen have been engaged for several days past clearing the Nally lot of accumulated debris preparatory to erecting the proposed building planned by the owner which will include a hall on the first floor for amusement purpose and the second floor will be used as flats. The building will be of concrete throughout and will add very materially to Mr. Nally's property.

SHORT SESSION OF COURT.

March Non-Jury Term Presided Over by Associate Judge Henderson.

The non-jury term of the Circuit Court for Garrett County convened Monday morning with Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson presiding, and adjourned Tuesday morning about ten o'clock.

At the term several cases were disposed of by trial and judgments were entered in a number of uncontested cases.

"Folks Up Willow Creek."

"Folks Up Willow Creek," Frank S. Davidson's favorite comedy, will be produced at the Opera House April 8th, for the benefit of the Oakland Fire Department. As stated in the previous issues of this paper, Mr. Davidson will be assisted by some of the best local talent to be found in Oakland, and no expense will be spared in making this one of the best theatrical performances ever given in Oakland. The Department needs your aid badly as it is entirely without funds. We have a fire protection in Oakland, that is equal if not better than in any of the towns of Maryland of the same size, and all that is lacking to make it complete is some funds to aid the department in purchasing some highly necessary equipment.

The Fire Departments from Piedmont, Keyser, Lonaconing, Midland and Frostburg have been invited to attend. Quite a number of men from these departments will be on hand, and they with our own department headed by the Oakland band will give a big parade at four o'clock in the afternoon of April 8th. All the fire fighting apparatus of the Oakland Company will be seen in the parade.

The play will be produced in all its details, and a large number of specialties will be introduced.

An orchestra composed of Professors Robinson and Runten and Misses Bessie Hinebaugh, Agnes Rasche, Veronica Rasche and Denny Rasche will render beautiful music and accompany all the songs of the show.

Seats on sale at Harned's Drug Store next week. Get them early.

A number of Italian workmen who will be employed on the State road leading north from Oakland, have arrived here and will begin work about April 1st when Mr. J. E. Francis, the contractor, is expected to arrive. Mr. Francis expects to have the work completed by the middle of the summer.

Prof. U. G. Palmer was at Grafton last Saturday where he went to confer with the Board of Trade of that city relative to an offer made Mr. Palmer to take the secretaryship of the Board of Trade. At the meeting Mr. Palmer was tendered the position but declined on account of certain restrictions.

A Bargain in a Gasoline Engine at Naylor's. 3-3t.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation of Thomas, W. Va., has exchanged pastors with a Methodist church in the State of Florida. W. K. Stalnaker left Thomas with his family for the Florida charge the first of the week, and the pastor of the charge in the latter State, Rev. W. L. Barze, is on his way.

Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, representative of the State Humane Society, came down from his home at Elkins this morning having in charge two bright boys for whom the society had secured homes in Preston county to which place he was taking them. Mr. Kildow is one of the most faithful workers in the cause of humanity that the society has in its employ.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. William Tunney, of Joliet, Ill., who built the water works and sewerage system in Oakland last summer, was here a few days the early part of this week superintending the loading and shipping of his machinery, part going to Fort Hamilton, New Jersey, and the rest being shipped to a point in Missouri, he having contracts in both states this year.

Rev. A. J. Fristoe, of Norfolk, Va., state evangelist of the Baptist church for Maryland, has been holding evangelistic services at the Deer Park Baptist church. He began his series of sermons at Deer Park last Sunday morning. He is a convincing speaker, and his meetings have been largely attended. Previous to the beginning of his services at Deer Park, he held meetings at Hagerstown, and in that city as well as at Deer Park, throngs of people flocked to hear him.

Lieut. E. S. West, of Oakland, has the best line of real estate for sale in Maryland. A great variety of farms, town property, Park property, coal and timber lands. Prices and terms to suit. He also has some of the best Florida propositions on the market. Call on him for booklet describing these properties. You are sure of receiving courteous treatment and will be given every opportunity to see and investigate to your entire satisfaction. 2-tf.

The box supper held at the armory of Garrett Co. No. 9, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, Tuesday evening, was quite liberally patronized by the people of Oakland and a tidy sum was realized from the sale of the boxes prepared by the young ladies of the town, which were auctioned off to the highest bidder, prices ranging from 60 cents to $3.25. The entertainment afforded by the Knights consisting of a series of moving pictures and the serving of ice cream, cake and coffee, was highly appreciated by their guests.

ESTABLISHED 1884. ESTIMATES GLADLY FURNISHED

There is nothing that looks quite so well or gives quite the comfort as a compiete BATH ROOM, fit up in good taste. To you who have this convenience we would like to furnish

A Shower Bath, Spray Bath Seat, Towel Rack, Toilet and Holder, Bath Hooks, Soap Dishes, Tumbler Holder,

or any article for your bath room. To you who have not the bath we would like to interest to the extent of putting in one.

We would be glad to have you call around and tell us your needs. Nothing too small or too large for our prompt and careful attention.

In price, low as the lowest considering quality

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

WORK GUARANTEED PRICES RIGHT

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

Mr. Ninian U. Bond, of Bond, accompanied by Mr. William Sigler, of Piedmont, was in Oakland last Saturday when Mr. Bond's proposed new residence to be erected on a lot near the head of Second street, was staked out, and the work of making the necessary excavations for the building was begun Monday morning by a number of men. The plans for Mr. Bond's home were shown us by that gentleman while here and they indicate that the building will be modern in design, structurally beautiful, convenient and roomy.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Trust Company held Tuesday morning the resignation of the treasurer, Mr. R. C. McCandlish, was tendered by him and accepted to take effect on April 1st and Mr. Creede W. Wilson was elected his successor. Mr. McCandlish leaves to take charge of a bank in Frederick county, Maryland, shortly after April 1st. His departure from Cumberland will be greatly regretted, as during his connection with the Inter-State Trust Co., he has made many friends both in a business and social way.—Cumberland News.

WANTED—Your Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting. S. Lawton & Sons.

Jonas E. Gnagey, of Baltimore, formerly of Grantsville, Md., was circulating among his old friends in Garrett county, Salisbury and Meyersdale, last week. He came up to attend his Uncle Jacob Gnagey's funeral. Jonas has disguised himself by cutting off his flowing beard which distinguished him for so many years. Many of his old friends failed to recognize him without his whiskers. Mr. Gnagey was the father of sixteen children, fourteen of whom are living and all are doing well, every one of them being a credit to their father and noble mother who died about sixteen years ago. Mr. Gnagey returned to Baltimore last Friday, where he is employed as a carpenter. Among the relatives he visited here were his uncle, Eld. Joel Gnagey, and the editor of the Republican who is his cousin.—Meyersdale Republican.

For Sale.

One white enameled bedroom set, 3 pieces, in excellent condition. Also 1 two burner blue flame (Perfection) oil stove, in use but a few months, practically new. Apply to Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer, City. 4-3t.

Call for Your Letters.

Arthur H. Friend, Jake Ghour, Mrs. Richard Murphy, W. P. Parker, Mrs. Edia Stholls, Miss Alice Toules, Mrs. Phoebia Williams.

Special Easter Services.

Special services will be held in all the churches of Oakland next Sunday in commemoration of the day. The Sabbath schools will have special programs which will be carried out by the members of the different organizations.

In lieu of the preaching service in the morning in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, the Easter program will be rendered by members of the school. The program is an elaborate one and will be participated in by a large number of the scholars. All are cordially invited to be present.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Easter Service by the Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.
Preaching at 7.30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.
Preaching at 7.30 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Loch Lynn—Easter Service 10:30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 2:30 p. m., "Dead Sea Healed by Holy Waters," and at 7:30 p. m., "The Rending of the Veil," by Rev. A. J. Fristoe, D. D., of Norfolk, Va.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Egg Rolling Monday Afternoon.

Following the custom now in vogue in some of the larger cities of the country, an enjoyable outing for the children of Oakland has been arranged by some of the ladies of the town which is to occur at the Oakland Hotel grounds at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon when all children under the age of twelve years are expected to be present and compete in an egg rolling contest. A series of prizes will be awarded upon conditions to be announced.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

BAY STATE ACTIVITY.

There Are 26,782 Patrons in Massachusetts.

Great Interest Shown In the Literary Work of the Grange by the Fact That Over 17,000 Members Took Part In the Discussions the Past Year. Over Forty Granges Held Grange Fairs.

The Massachusetts state grange held its annual session at Springfield, Mass., with a large attendance. State Master Richardson in his annual address urged, among other things, a more rigid enforcement of the seed and feed inspection law. In the matter of improving the highways he believed that the cost of maintenance should be equalized in proportion to the number of inhabitants served. He emphasized the importance of farmers co-operating in fighting insect pests. He looked upon the apathy of many as most serious. State Lecturer C. M. Gardner said that during the twelve months ended Oct. 1, 1909, 1,954 discussions were held and participated in by 17,402 Patrons, 1,047 papers had been read and discussed by over 2,300 members, 1,386 speakers had addressed granges on different topics, as entertainment features nearly 6,800 vocal and nearly 5,000 instrumental selections had been rendered and readings to the number of 6,117. The total attendance on subordinate grange meetings during the year was 270,265. In 180 granges some phase of town improvement had been considered, and 201 had devoted an evening to patriotic themes, and the children had been remembered in 194 grange evenings all their own. Over forty granges had held fairs of their own, and sixty-five have assisted in agricultural fairs in their vicinity. The secretary reported the total number of granges in the state at 232 and the total membership 26,782, a net gain of nearly 2,200.

The secretary of the Mutual Fire Insurance company, in which the grange is interested, reported 3,085 policies in force, carrying $3,046,410 in risks. The Patrons' Co-operative association organized a year ago, did a business of over $150,000 and shows a saving to Patrons of $30,000 on 15,000 tons of agricultural chemicals, 20,000 tons of grain and feed, 4,000 barrels of flour and other things used on the farm. The stock is held by 514 people. Worthy Lecturer Charles M. Gardner was elected to the office of master. The lecturers' conference was attended by 242 lecturers. The question of abolishing the milk standard set by law was up before the grange, and it was recommended to the legislature that the present standard be abolished. F. W. Rane, state forester, said that the state had lost $30,000 by forest fires, a large number of which could have been prevented had there been proper fire apparatus. He suggested that the legislature appropriate a sufficient amount for the purchase of fire equipment. Two hundred and ninety-six candidates took the sixth degree. Worcester, Mass., will be the place of meeting for 1910.

BUSINESS FARMING.

Producers and Consumers' Exchange In Maine—Insurance In Kansas.

A producers and consumers' exchange has been recently formed in Brunswick, Me., among the grangers for the benefit of farmers in marketing crops and buying supplies. The above name was chosen as the official name of the company. It was decided to fix the capital at $10,000, divided into 10,000 shares at $1 each, as originally suggested. It was thought that this would be better than to raise the price. It was also voted that the stockholders or members of the company should be confined to members of the Patrons of Husbandry, excepting those who had already subscribed for stock or did so before Nov. 10 last. Bylaws were adopted which fully protect the stockholders. The following were elected directors: Mandeville E. Hall of Turner Center, C. S. Stetson, master of Maine state grange; C. H. Blackwell, Skowhegan, master of Wesserunsett grange; Walter L. Warren of West Baldwin and E. G. Tilley of Ashland.

Eugene H. Libby, state grange secretary, was elected clerk, B. L. Stevens of Cushing treasurer and E. C. Patten, assistant steward of the state grange, auditor. At a directors' meeting later Mandeville E. Hall was elected president and C. S. Stetson vice president.

New York State Grange.

The thirty-seventh annual session of the New York state grange will be held at Watertown, Jefferson county, Feb. 1-4. The business meetings will be held in the City Opera House. At the public session on the evening of Feb. 1 President J. G. Schurman of Cornell will be the chief speaker. The biennial election of officers will occur this year. A class of 2,000 is expected to take the sixth degree on Feb. 3. The membership of the grange in Jefferson county exceeds 7,000 and in the state 93,000.

California state grange has a project on foot to secure permanent pleasure grounds for the use of members of the Order.

HOW SOME CITIES ADVERTISE

Unique Methods Adopted by Communities to Get Before the Public.

Ever hear of Seney?

Of course! That is the town in Georgia which passed a law forbidding any automobile to pass through or run anywhere within the village limits. But you never heard of Seney before that law was passed.

Now, Seney is not, as several thousand humorous paragraphers hastened to declare, a village of which Seneca was a leading citizen and which hasn't grown up. And that law was one of the cleverest pieces of municipal advertising ever devised in this land of advertisment. It is doubtful whether an automobile ever had passed through Seney and unlikely that one ever would, and none of the leading citizens were possessed of smell wagons, so the law hurt no one. By and by, when the leading citizens get the horseless carts and Seney is on a well established endurance contest route that law will be forgotten. Oh, any of the advertising cities of a thousand times her size can take lessons from Seney.

This business of city advertising is now a flourishing industry, and many of the leading villages employ press agents to inform the world generally of the marvelous advantages, political, social, financial and healthful, to be found just there and nowhere else.

Springfield, Mass., recently awarded a prize of $500 for a scheme to boom that city, the accepted plan calling for an expenditure of $25,000 a year and embracing every known form of advertising—reading notice advertisements in magazines and newspapers, personal letters, buttons, billboards and a monthly bulletin. Spokane, Wash., spent $60,000 in one year on advertising, and if the chamber of commerce gets a hint that you have read "Westward Ho!" or that you are fond of apples or anything like that you will have to hire a wagon to take away from the postoffice the pictures, pamphlets, posters, etc., that it will send you.

Greensboro, N. C., assures you that it is half Yankee and half southern, and Houston, Tex., declares that political grafting doesn't flourish under the Texas sun, and this is the only city of them all that has thought of advertising the fact that honest local government makes it a desirable place of residence. Galveston got all the advertising she needed when without assistance she rebuilt herself after the great tidal wave and ringed herself with a wall that defies the sea.

THE BACK YARD BEAUTIFUL.

Los Angeles Transforms Rear of Homes Into Veritable Parks.

A large newspaper, interested in the welfare of Los Angeles, sent a man on a tour of inspection up the back yards of that city, with the result that he found entire blocks in which the rear portion of every lot has been transformed into a veritable park, with walks lined with every manner of semitropical shrubs, flowers and trees, almost completely hidden from the roadway, while the individual instances of such character were found by the thousands. One industrious citizen said to the investigator:

"This is what I call my living yard. The front yard corresponds to the parlor, where we are supposed to go only on special occasions. But in the rear I have endeavored to arrange it as I would a living room—for comfort and pleasure—and where I can go, if I desire, in negligee costume for a quiet hour with a book beneath the shade of a tree or for a cigar in the open air, and occasionally we entertain our intimate friends with a luncheon on little tables brought from the house and at the same time enjoy the privacy which adds so much to the pleasure of meeting one's old acquaintances. Yes, I believe, now that you have mentioned it, that Los Angeles residents have improved the rear portions of their homes to a greater extent than in any other city of the country. But to tell the truth, it might be called either pride or selfishness or possibly both. At any rate, I believe that I get more real enjoyment out of this little space in the rear of my home than I do out of the front of it."

Many were found who expressed similar views and also have hesitated about declaring that the rule of keeping up the rear lots is more general here than elsewhere until they have paused to consider the question, when they would be forced to admit that the soft impeachment undoubtedly was a fact.

Standing Still.

Do you remember the story of the young lady who went into a well known establishment and said to the "aisle director," "Do you keep stationery?" "No, miss," replied the young man. "If I did I'd lose my job."

It's a good story because it is funny.

It is a better story because it makes you think.

How about yourself? Are you "stationary" or are you on the job and making things hum, even if it is a warm day?

More Truth Than Poetry.

He didn't have a dollar; he didn't have a dime.
His clothes and shoes were looking just as though they'd served their time.
He didn't try to kill himself and dodge misfortune's whacks.
Instead he got some ashes and filled five dozen sacks.
Then next he begged a dollar, and in the papers next morn
He advertised tin polish that would put the sun to scorn.
He kept on advertising, and just now, suffice to say,
His advertising has built a cottage out in California by the bay.
—Coolidge (Kan.) Leader.

TOOTH CLEANING ADVICE.

How to Prevent the Accumulation of Tartar With Little Trouble.

Thoroughly cleansing the teeth once a month will do much to prevent the accumulation of tartar and keep them white and sound. For this purpose powdered pumice should be placed on every washstand, with the definite knowledge of the harm it can do if used too often, for applied frequently it will wear away the enamel. There is absolutely no danger of this, however, if it is not put on oftener than once a month.

To give this treatment properly a wooden stick like that used on the nails is necessary, and 5 cents' worth of pumice, powdered, is, of course, an essential. A bit of absorbent cotton improves the application, and a few drops of lemon juice are better than water.

That the work may be done to best advantage a person should stand before a mirror. The cotton, a mere wisp, must be twisted about the end of the stick, which is then dipped into the lemon juice. From that it is stuck into the pumice and rubbed directly upon the teeth.

It is useless to rub the centers of the teeth, for, almost without exception, they are white. It is on the edges, the sides and the tops at the gums and next to the other teeth that tartar and discolorations accumulate, and so it is these places that must be whitened. The stick, constantly put into lemon juice and pumice, should be confined to those regions as near the gums as can be without loosening the flesh. It must be understood that if this cleansing is done carelessly the gums will be loosened from their places and a diseased condition result.

When all the teeth have been rubbed in this way a careful rinsing must be given the mouth, as the teeth should not be brushed immediately. Rather should a weak solution of limewater be used, for lime counteracts the effect of acid. When all the grains are removed a soft brush may be applied, taking care that all cracks between the teeth are cleansed.

Nothing will do more to prevent the accumulation of tartar than the continued use of lime or soda water. The latter may be mixed as required, a teaspoonful of the bicarbonate to half a glass of water. After brushing the teeth at night the mouth must be rinsed with either of the preparations counteracting the effect of acid juices upon the enamel. It may be used also in the morning.

BABY'S OUTFIT BOX.

How to Make a Pretty Receptacle For the Infant's Clothes.

In order to make a baby's box get a clean, strong wooden box from the grocer, if possible one with a hinged top, or put the top on with two small hinges. The box should be about three feet long, two feet wide and two feet deep. Line it with unbleached muslin first, then with a pretty flowered denim. The inside of the lid should first be covered with muslin, then with denim, and a strip eight inches wide may be put on to form pockets to hold the articles of the baby. The outside of the box may be covered with denim or matting.

If you cover it with denim pad the top of the box well and it will make a comfortable seat. Fasten the covering on with brass headed tacks and get two brass handles for the ends of the box. The baby's slips may be kept in the box, its basket and other things. A strawberry crate makes a pretty box for holding a baby's outfit. Take a smooth new crate, paint it white or pale blue and line it inside with either blue gingham or white cambric. The lid of this may be finished inside with pockets and cushions outside. This box will not gather as much dust as the other one described and for that reason may be preferred.

How to Make a Hanging Bookshelf.

To make a hanging bookshelf cut three boards ten inches wide and two feet long. Bore a hole in each corner of the three boards, also in center ends, size of the cord which is to pass through them. Use eight yards of cord. To put the shelves together pass the cord through the holes and tie a good knot under each hole so that the knot will not slip through. Get the knots in just the right places to have the shelves hang even. Begin tying at bottom shelf and go up and around. The shelves are nice if stained with mahogany or cherry color. After stain has dried varnish.

How to Keep Fruit Cake Moist.

To keep a fruit cake moist fill the hole of the cake with brandy and cover the entire cake with paraffin paper. If the cake has not been baked in a turk's head mold, the liquor can be poured over the surface before the oiled paper is put on. When there is sign of drying out more of the brandy can be added from time to time. This treatment actually makes a fruit cake better at the end of a year than when first baked. To depend upon time alone for improved flavor means certain disappointment.

How to Train the Eyebrows.

Eyebrows may be trained more readily than is generally thought. If thin and scrawny, make it a matter of routine to rub olive oil into them thoroughly each night. Persistence is the price of success. If the hairs of the eyebrows do not lie smooth, gentle brushing with the use of sweet oil will soon coax them into order.

How to Check Severe Coughing.

It is said that severe paroxysms of coughing may be arrested by giving the patient a tablespoonful of glycerin to a wineglass of hot milk.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

PALM SUNDAY THE LOST OPPORTUNITY

Text, "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes" (Luke xix, 42).

Little did the Jews understand the momentous importance to them of the event which Christians commemorate on Palm Sunday. It will be remembered that the incident occurred at the close of our Lord's ministry—three and a half years after his baptism at Jordan and five days before his crucifixion. The Jewish Sabbath had been spent in rest at Bethany. Lazarus, whom Jesus awakened from the sleep of death, with his sisters Mary and Martha, prepared for Jesus a banquet, and when the Sabbath closed the supper was eaten. It was at that time that Mary brought forth the box of perfume, spikenard very valuable, and therewith anointed our Lord's head and feet. It was the same occasion on which Judas, in a wrong spirit, had murmured against this expression of her loving devotion; that it was a waste; that preferably the money should have been given to the poor. It was then that the Master defended Mary and announced that the anointing was for his burial (which occurred later the same week), and suggested to the disciples, "The poor ye have always with you. And whensoever ye will ye do them good; but me ye have not always."

The next morning, the first day of the week, corresponding to our Sunday, Jesus made ready for his triumphal entry into the city of Jerusalem as the Jewish King, according to the custom of the Jewish kings riding upon an ass and hailed and acclaimed by the populace. The incident had been foretold by the Prophet Zechariah in great detail, saying, "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem; behold, thy King cometh unto thee; he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass" (Zechariah ix, 9).

Prophecy Must Be Fulfilled.

When the apostles had brought the ass and Jesus sat thereon, the large concourse of people (which had come from Jerusalem to see Jesus because of his awakening of Lazarus) shouted aloud. They were filled with enthusiasm and, after the manner of the time, some broke off palm branches for the ass to step upon; others laid their garments in the way and thus formed, as it were, a carpet in the road leading to Jerusalem near by. The shout of the people was just as the prophet had declared. They hailed Jesus as the promised Son of David, the Messiah long waited for. On previous occasions, when they sought to make Jesus a king, after witnessing his marvelous works, he withdrew himself from them, to wait for their ardor to cool, knowing that the Father's time was not yet due. But now he knew that his hour was come and hence, instead of hindering, he helped on with the enthusiasm by sending for the ass, etc. Prominent sectarian Jews present, although unable to account for the miracle, were unprepared to think of Jesus as the true Messiah, or anything short of an impostor in that role. When these heard the multitude shouting and addressing Jesus as the Messiah they were offended and sent word to Jesus that he should restrain the ignorant people who were thus acclaiming him.

But instead of forbidding the ovation Jesus intimated that it was the proper thing, that because the Prophet Zechariah (ix, 9) said, "Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem!" therefore there must be a shout. If the people had not shouted, rather than have the prophecy go unfulfilled, Jesus said the very stones would have cried out.

Enroute to Jerusalem Jesus halted the ass and the procession at the top of the Mount of Olives and, overlooking the Holy City, wept while he pronounced his sentence upon it—Unworthy! Unappreciative! As the evangelist declares, "Israel knew not the time of her visitation." The time for Israel to receive the King had come and they were not only ignorant of the matter collectively, but they were not in the heart condition to understand or appreciate. Jesus cried, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" (Matthew xxiii, 37.) For three and a half years he and his faithful apostles had been declaring that the Kingdom of God was at hand; that the people should repent and believe the good message. And even six months in advance of this John the Baptist and his disciples had similarly preached.

After those four years of faithful preaching throughout the length and breadth of Palestine, the nation was apparently as unprepared for Jesus as at the first. Hence our Lord's following words, "Therefore I say unto you, Your house is left unto you desolate! Ye shall see me no more until that day when ye shall say—Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!" That day has not yet come. Meantime the Jewish nation was there cast off from fellowship with God, as the prophet declares, "Because they knew not the time of their visitation."

Israel has been outcast from national favor for more than eighteen centuries. Thank God the day is near at hand, when, at the second coming of Messiah, his Kingdom shall be turned over to them. And then, as he declares, they will be glad to say, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." The long centuries of persecution and separation from God's favor will have brought that people to a humbler condition of heart, where they will be glad to receive of Divine grace upon Divine terms. To this great event St. Paul refers us in Romans xi, 27-34.

Although God foreknew all that had happened the offer of the Kingdom to Israel was just as bona-fide, just as genuine, as though he had not known it. God always does his part! Whatever failure there is in any matter of contract belongs to humanity.

If thus we have before our minds the origin of Palm Sunday and what it signified as the climax of the test of natural Israel in respect to Messiah, we are prepared to go further and to note that in God's providence there is a similar test for us Christians.

"Enemies For Your Sakes."

St. John emphasized particularly the fact that the rejection of the Jewish nation, because of their rejection of Messiah, did not apply to all the individuals of that nation. As the Prophet Isaiah had foretold (Romans ix, 27-33) there was a small, faithful section or "remnant." This remnant accepted Christ and were by him accepted and became the nucleus or foundation of Spiritual Israel on the Day of Pentecost. Thus we read, "He came unto his own (nation) and his own received him not (as a nation); but to as many as received him, to them gave he liberty (privilege) to become sons of God, even to them that believed on his name; which were begotten not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God"—at Pentecost (John i, 11-13).

Thus so far as the *spiritual* part of God's great promise to Abraham is concerned it has passed from the Jewish nation; but there still remains for them a glorious earthly portion, to which they will be introduced at our Lord's second coming. Then their sins will be cancelled, and as a people the Hebrews will return to Divine favor and will inherit the earthly features of the promise made to their fathers. Then, through them, God's blessing will be extended to all nations and peoples under Israel's New Covenant, which will then become operative at the hands of their great Mediator—the Christ, the Messiah in glory. But by that time the election of the saints of this Gospel Age will be complete and the Messiah in glory will include Jesus the Head and the Church his Body—joint-heirs with him in his Kingdom—joint-heirs with him in the spiritual features of the great Abrahamic promise (Galatians iii, 29).

All this is clearly stated by the Apostle in Romans xi, 25-32. But somehow our eyes of understanding as Christians have been holden so that, until of late, we have not seen these lengths and breadths, these heights and depths, of Divine Love and Wisdom and arrangement. The fact that we now see these things is a corroborative evidence that they are nigh at hand. Just so it was at our Lord's first advent. Many things pertaining to that time were completely hidden until the time of their fulfillment came, and then only the "Wise Virgins" were so blessed, so assisted, that they trimmed their lamps effectively and were enabled to see these beauties in the Divine Plan.

The Time of Our Visitation.

Apparently very few of God's people, until recently, have noted the fact that Spiritual Israel has had a parallel history to that of Natural Israel. Few have seen that these are dealt with all through the Scriptures as type and antitype. Few have noticed that from the death of Jacob to the death of Jesus finds its exact parallel of 1,845½ years between the death of Jesus and our day. Few have noticed that in both cases there is a nominal and a real Israel. The nominal Jewish system was tried and all but the "Israelites indeed" failed. Likewise will be the experience of Spiritual Israel. The nominal Christian systems will be tried, and all will fail except the spirit-begotten and faithful. As only a remnant or small number were found in the proper condition at the first advent, so the Scriptures clearly intimate that only a small number will be found sufficiently saintly and zealous and loyal to the Lord and the principles of his Truth by the end of this age, to graduate with first honors.

As there was a special period of testing and trying at the close of the Jewish Age, lasting for forty years, so the Scriptures clearly indicate there is a special sifting and testing Due to come to Christendom during the closing forty years of this Gospel Age before the inauguration of the glorious Millennial blessings. As the trials and tests came upon the Jews in a subtle manner, to test their faith and obedience, so even more subtlety must we expect will be connected with the trials and testings in the harvest time of this Gospel Age. Of this time the Lord through the prophet said, "Who may abide the day of his presence, and who shall stand when he appeareth? for he is like a refiner's fire and like fullers' soap; and he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver; and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord acceptable sacrifices" (Malachi iii, 2, 3).

Both Houses of Israel.

Natural and Spiritual Israel are contrasted. The Lord through the Prophet foretold that Messiah would be "for a stone of stumbling and for a rock of offence to both the houses of Israel"—to Natural Israel and to Spiritual Israel. We have seen how the first house stumbled on that Palm Sunday—celebrated today. They stumbled "because they *knew not the time* of their visitation"—they did not know that the time had come for the establishment of the Kingdom; hence they were not alert to their privileges and failed to be in the proper condition of heart to receive the blessings. Or, we might state the matter reversely and say that those who did not know and did not accept Messiah, were those whose hearts were not in the right condition, else they would not have been left in darkness (I Thessalonians v, 4).

Many things indicate to us, now, that we are living in a time corresponding to that Palm Sunday! Many things imply that Christendom is now undergoing its great test and that only the fully consecrated of heart and life will be accepted of the Lord as his "Jewels" and be granted a share with Christ in his Kingdom. Many things imply that we are now in the time when the true people of God are being divided into two classes, as pictured for us by our Lord in the parable of the Wise and the Foolish Virgins. As only the Wise Virgins were prepared to enter into the marriage, so only the consecrated ones, the polished jewels of the Lord, will be accepted as fit for the Kingdom and be granted a share in the glorious resurrection change which will precede the great time of trouble, in which the Foolish Virgin class, although not of the world, will participate with the world.

True, that great time of trouble will usher in the glorious Millennial dispensation, in which the Church in glory with the Great Redeemer will pour out upon all mankind the wonderful restitution blessings which God has promised by the mouth of all the holy prophets (Acts iii, 19-23). True, the Foolish Virgins may subsequently get the oil and subsequently have a glorious future, but they will lose the choice place of Divine favor and blessing. They cannot be of the "Bride" class, but will receive their blessing under the figure of "the virgins her companions that follow her" (Psalm xlv, 14).

It is in order for all of God's people who now get awake from the slumber of worldliness which has long stupefied them, to join hearts and voices in a great shout—the shout that the Kingdom is at hand! The shout of Hosanna to the Son of David! And that the time is at hand for the fulfillment of the passage, "Gather together my saints unto me, saith the Lord; those who have made a covenant with me by sacrifice." They shall be mine, saith the Lord, in that day when I come to make up my jewels" (individually) (Malachi iii, 17).

"See That Ye Refuse Not Him."

As the Jewish nation was not *ready* to receive Jesus as its King, on that first Palm Sunday, neither is Christendom now ready to receive him at his second advent. As it was, only the "Israelites indeed," in whom was no guile, that then knew the voice of the Shepherd, so it will be here an individual matter. The Laodicean period of the Church's history is upon us (Revelation iii, 17). The Nominalism of our day is fully portrayed by our Lord's words. Christendom boasts that she is rich and increased in goods and has need of nothing; and knows not that she is poor and miserable and blind and naked. The Lord now stands at the door and knocks. He offers himself to the "Israelites indeed." Ours is Palm Sunday in the highest sense of all. How are we receiving the great blessings which betoken the *parousia* of the Master? Do we hear his knock? Have we opened our hearts? Are we searching his Word and listening for his voice and seeking to know and to do his will in all things? To all such very shortly, we believe, will come the greater and fuller Pentecostal blessing:—the resurrection "change," from the glory of character merely to the glory of person as well, when we shall see our Redeemer as he is, and share his glory. As St. Paul says, "See that ye reject not him that speaketh from heaven!" Greater light, greater privilege, greater blessing everyway are ours than were those enjoyed by the Jews at our Lord's first advent. These privileges and blessings are our tests. Let us be faithful. Let us present our bodies living sacrifices and with renewed zeal seek to glorify our Lord in our bodies and our spirits, which are his (I Corinthians vi, 20).

Those who have the eyes to see and the ears to appreciate the voice now speaking from heaven should be alert to hail him Lord of all—to accept him as their Redeemer and King and voluntarily to present themselves to [illegible] and his service—not waiting for [illegible] time when he shall reveal himself in power and great glory to the world in general. The Lord is now looking for saints, for overcomers, valiant, faithful, persevering, and thoroughly devoted to him, to his Cause of Righteousness, and thoroughly opposed to sin and especially active in overcoming its domination in their own hearts, in their own minds, in their own bodies. Such the Master pictures as his joint-heirs, priestly kings, sitting with himself in his Throne of glory and world dominion.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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SHOULD PLAY SAFE.

Considering the deplorable condition in which seed corn is admitted to be for the coming season's planting, it will be the height of folly for any corn grower to plant seed from any ears that have not been given a careful individual test. There are several types of testing racks and boxes on the market which are very handy, but the homemade tester will answer the purpose very well if one hasn't the price. The idea to be carried out is to take at least six kernels from each ear, so arranging the testing box that one has an accurate reference between the six kernel groups and the ear from which the groups were taken. Perhaps the most convenient means of doing this is by fixing a shallow box as long and broad as desired and about five inches deep, spreading moist earth or sawdust in the bottom to the depth of two inches and on this placing a piece of white cloth about ten inches larger than the box all around, which has been marked off in squares of about two inches and a half and numbered in consecutive order. The ears from which the kernels are taken should be in such order that the operator will know from which ear each group of six kernels is taken. When the squares all have their quotas of six kernels each a piece of cloth of about the same size as the first should be placed carefully over the kernels, and when this has been placed so as to cover all the kernels and with edges extending outside the box a third cloth should be laid on, and on this should be spread the sawdust or other material which is to be used, and this moistened sufficiently so as to make germination possible. When loaded the testing box should be placed in a warm room, and when it has stood about a week the covering should be raised at the corner, and if the germination has proceeded far enough to tell the story the first cloth, with the sawdust, should be carefully removed. The cloth immediately over the seed can then be removed without disturbing or dislocating the kernels which lie beneath, when the story of the germinating power of the ears will be plainly told. In deciding which ears to eliminate it is just as necessary to discard ears whose kernels show weak vitality as those which fail to germinate at all. Only those should be selected which show vigorous root and shoot development in at least five out of six kernels. If the scarcity of seed corn necessitates the use of ears showing only four good kernels, this fact should be kept in mind in selecting plates for the planter boxes, as more seed will have to be used to secure the desired stand. Unless a careful method of testing individual ears like that outlined above is followed there will be thousands of fields of corn next season that will have half a stand of corn or less.

OPPORTUNITIES CLOSE BY.

With the present rapid movement of population to the western states and the quite complete occupation of the choicest areas, the writer is convinced, as are many others, that the young man seeking a new field would do well to look over carefully opportunities in the central and New England states, particularly along the line of twenty to thirty acre tracts, which may be worked intensively to garden truck, small fruits and poultry. The relative value of such tracts, which may be had at very reasonable prices, would depend chiefly upon the workable character and fertility of the soil and nearness to a market where the produce of the farm could be disposed of at good prices. Many an easterner is operating just such areas as these in the manner indicated and is not only making a living for himself and family, but is accumulating a snug bank account. One could readily get track of such a tract by sending a three line advertisement to any agricultural paper of general circulation published in the section in which one wishes to locate.

THE HOTBED.

It is none too early to begin making plans for the hotbed, which should be located in a sheltered, sunny spot. The bed can be started much earlier if the preliminary work—digging the pit, making the frame and laying by a supply of soil—was done last fall before freeze up. In such case all that will be necessary will be to put in the pit and pack down about ten inches of fresh horse manure, wet it with seven or eight pails of water, allow it to stand until the heating process gets well started and then put on four or five inches of earth. As soon as this becomes warm enough the seed may be sown. If the preliminary work was not done last fall, one would have to wait until the ground thawed sufficiently to permit the digging of the pit. If the work is delayed as a result of this, the early things may be started in boxes in the house and later transplanted to the hotbed.

Every farm worth $100 per acre should have a herd of dairy cows, a flock of fifty sheep, a silo and a manure spreader.

It is not only the height of cruelty, but bad management, to keep an active, full lived horse, or, for that matter, an old plug, tied up in a stall week after week without driving it or giving it opportunity for exercise by cavorting about in a yard.

The housewife who takes a just pride in a clean kitchen and dining room floor will doubtless appreciate it if the muddy boots or overshoes are left in the back room and some lighter, cleaner footwear put on when the men enter the living rooms.

A housewife who has given it a trial recommends a lotion of equal parts of turpentine, ammonia and raw linseed oil as a ready means of relief from frosted feet and chilblains. The liniment should be applied three or four times a day, as conditions seem to demand.

Rotation as a principle of soil culture is not only good for the field crops, but for those raised in the garden patch as well. Such rotation not only rests the soil, but tends to check the development of fungous and other pests which are likely to infest the ground if the same crop is produced on the same plot year after year.

There are many farmers who could have or carry out no more practical New Year's resolution than the purchase and use of a good manure spreader. It will not only mean fewer blisters and callouses on the hands through freedom from forking the stuff off the wagon, but will likewise mean a great many dollars more in pocket as a result of a more economical handling of the farm fertilizers and from realizing a larger per cent of their value in increased crop returns.

As a result of three years of careful testing in the seeding of oats at the Illinois experiment station it has been found that when drilled oats produce on an average 53 bushels per acre more than when sown broadcast in the common slipshod fashion. The increased yield is attributed to more uniform germination and stand and more even growth and maturity. It was also found in this connection that clover drilled with oats seemed much better able to withstand the dry weather just following harvest.

If there is any ground for the statement alleged that many a farmer in dairy sections is selling his butter fat at 30 to 35 cents per pound and buying butterine—beef suet and cottonseed oil, etc.—at 16 to 20 cents a pound to grease his pancakes with very little enthusiasm will be aroused on his behalf on the part of the day laborer who is buying butter or some other kind of fat all of the time and has none to sell. Country people should use creamery butter or go without if they expect to win public favor in their war on the oleogargarine trust.

A lot of feeders should realize more fully than they seem to the difference in revenue between the scrub, ill favored steer that has a hard time fetching $5 per hundredweight on the market and the quickly grown, blocky Hereford, Angus or Shorthorn grade that weighs 1,300 to 1,450 pounds and brings $8.50 per hundredweight. The chances are that the scrub, pound for pound, has cost more to produce than the fat, sleek grade, yet he has brought 3½ cents a pound less. Another feature of the situation worth remembering is that the market is usually flooded with the five dollar stuff, while the good grade steer is always at a premium and buyers are anxious to get them.

Why does one fruit tree of the same age, size and apparent thriftiness as others in the same orchard tract yield a larger quantity of fruit as well as a better quality? Many horticulturists believe that such a trait is due to tree individuality in the same way that exceptional milk capacity is an individual trait in dairy cows and vigor and large size and symmetry traits of representatives of beef types. Moreover, the horticulturist believes that, just as characteristics may be transmitted in the animal kingdom, so tree traits may be through bud or scion to its descendants. The Colorado and some other horticultural stations are experimenting along this line and in the near future hope to furnish conclusive proof of what seems to be a very reasonable hypothesis.

Southern corn belt and cotton belt states are coming to look upon soy beans as a legume of exceptional value for use in crop rotations as a soil renovater, in this respect being a desirable substitute for clover and alfalfa. It thrives under the same general conditions as does corn, though flourishing on much thinner soils. The soy beans not only serves the purpose well as a pasture and makes good hay if cut before the vines are too ripe, but makes excellent silage when sown with corn or a fine green manure if plowed under. In sections where the conditions are favorable and the season long enough the soy bean will produce from fifteen to twenty bushels of beans per acre, these making an excellent ration when ground with corn and having twice the feeding value of that cereal. In getting a start with the legume best results are secured by inoculating the field with soil from an established field or by inoculating the seed with cultures which one can secure fresh and reliable from the department of agriculture at Washington.

Russia's 1909 crop of winter wheat aggregated a little over 200,000,000 bushels. The production of rye, the cereal on which the nation relies for its food supply, is placed at 884,000,000 bushels.

A fact that it is well for the one just starting in orchard work to remember is that winter pruning, as a general thing, tends to induce production of wood, while pruning in the late spring and early summer encourages a setting of fruit buds.

Not all western fruit ranchmen are wise, as one we came across the other day neglected a thirty acre ranch which would have increased in value at the rate of $150 per acre during the year to handle an automobile agency through which he got a $200 commission on a $1,500 machine. He lost just about $4,300 by the deal.

The reason why tuberculosis as a bovine ailment afflicts the dairy cow more seriously than the steer in the feed lot seems largely traceable to the fact that the steer rarely lives beyond the age of three, while the dairy cow may be doing service at the pail when ten or twelve. The average steer doesn't live long enough to be sick.

While the volcanic ash soil to be found in some sections of the west makes a fearful dust during the summer months, the fact remains that it is marvelously rich in fertilizing elements. This is especially noticeable in the Yakima valley, where in places this soil, as fine as bolted flour, is said to extend to a depth of seventy feet.

In all agricultural communities our standards of good citizenship should more and more come to give high place to the man, whether owner or tenant, who at the end of a season leaves the soil which he has tended in as fertile and productive a condition as when he found it. And it should class as very real traitors to the country's best interest and welfare the very large class who despoil and rob the soil ruthlessly.

The English potato crop for the year 1909 averaged 238 bushels per acre as against an average in the United States of about 105 bushels. It is well to remember, too, in this connection that the English average was secured on lands which have been tilled for 700 or 800 years, while here the land has not been cultivated on an average sixty or seventy years. There ought to be a suggestion in these figures for the American agriculturist.

The agricultural department is continuing its vigorous warfare against the weevil pest, which has exacted such heavy toll from southern cotton growers, and as a result of its efforts parasitic enemies have been introduced which are greatly lessening the damage sustained. In some fields in Louisiana as high as 77 per cent of the boll weevils have been destroyed by these insect enemies, and at various points in Texas from 21 to 48 per cent of the weevils have been destroyed by the same agency.

Investigations which have been made by the Nebraska experiment station into the causes of sorghum poisoning show that this result is due to the presence of prussic acid in the green leaves of young and old sorghum plants and Kaffir corn. The poisons seem always to be present in minute quantities, but is developed in dangerous quantities when the plant is arrested in certain stages of its growth by dry weather. It is more than likely that to this same poison is due the frequent death of stock which has eaten of the green shoots and suckers in a field of corn following a period of retarded development.

The present session of congress promises to have on its hands another seance with the oleomargarine question. The present tax on this hog fat, beef fat, cottonseed oil mixture when uncolored is but one-fourth of a cent per pound, but if colored to imitate butter the tax is 10 cents per pound. It is this little tax that the oleo chaps are trying to get reduced in order that they may have a still larger profit on the sale of the product, which is disposed of at a handsome profit even with the present tax, at from 10 to 12 cents a pound less than is asked for best grades of butter. On the one hand the laboring man contends (or the oleo producer contends for him) that butter at 35 cents a pound is decidedly a luxury and out of his reach, that if he wants to buy a fatty product colored to imitate butter it is nobody's business but his own and that if he chooses to purchase it he ought not to have to pay a tax to the government any more than the more well to do citizen should who elects to eat butter. There is much force to his argument. The dairymen, on the other hand, contend that the coloring of this oleo product is done so that it may be sold under the belief on the part of the purchaser that it is butter or that when eating it it will be easier for him to think that it is butter, which the farmer contends is essentially a fraud and works a hardship on his industry in that with feed stuff so high it is impossible for him to produce butter at lower prices without actual loss. It looks very much as if the controversy involved a conflict of interest between the packing house owners and the dairymen, with the chances that the dairymen will win out, because they are in a majority.

J. E. Trigg

CAUGHT IN HER OWN TRAP.

A Girl Sent a Valentine to a Fellow She Didn't Know.

By HORACE HILL.

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My brother Tom is fifteen years older than I and a very different fellow in every way. Tom never cared anything about the girls, while I confess I always had a fancy for them. When I was fourteen I went away to boarding school and stayed until I was eighteen. I had left Tom single, and single he remained.

On my return I could see, over a high hedge that separated our place from the one adjoining, that during my absence a family had moved in there, among the members of which was a girl as pretty as a peach. She was about sixteen years old, wearing her skirts to the tops of her boots. I rather fancied she was not averse to practicing any kind of mischief that might occur to her.

This was a mere inference till St. Valentine's day came round; then it

"LET ME GO! I DON'T KNOW YOU."

became a certainty. The girl, whose name was Mary Blake, gave herself away by a very simple process. A cousin, Maud Blake, considerably older than herself and a very proper old maid, was visiting at the house. A valentine came through the mail for Mr. T. Etherton and was delivered to me. My brother's name is Tom and mine is Theodore, both initials letters being "T." Since I considered Tom too old a fogy to receive a valentine, I took the benefit of the doubt, opened and read it. There were some verses in it referring to the warmth of a middle aged heart, which convinced me that it was intended for Tom. Opening a little pocket built in it, I took out a bit of paper on which had been scrawled almost illegibly, "Maud."

It seemed rather strange to me that an elderly person like the middle aged spinster next door should send my ministerial looking brother a valentine, especially with her name on it. I was bothered for a time, then all of a sudden the whole scheme flashed upon me. The little humbug Mary was intending to perpetrate a joke on her cousin.

But I was not of an age myself to waste time in repentance for having spoiled a love story. I was busy hatching mischief myself. I racked my brain for some plan to pay the heartless Mary in her own coin, but without much success. Tom's valentine had come in the mail delivery the evening before St. Valentine's day. I said nothing to Tom about it, not intending that he should do anything to spoil any pranks I might decide to play on the perpetrator of the joke.

We have a letter box beside our front door, and that evening while coming around from the back to the front of the house I saw a figure stealing in at the gate and on tiptoe up the walk to the house. Stepping behind a tree where I would not be observed, I saw the figure—it wore a dress—go up to the letter box and slip something in. Not caring to declare myself at this stage of the proceedings, I lay low and permitted the figure to flit away in the darkness. Then I dived into the letter box.

I pulled out an envelope stamped with leaves and flowers and cupids and all such things and, looking at the superscription, saw that it was for Mr. Theodore Etherton, or my own self. I opened it, expecting some kind of a decoy from the little mischief maker next door, and I was not disappointed. The missive purported to be a valentine with the harmless anonymity usual in valentines. But the recipient was invited to join the writer the next evening at 8 o'clock in a little summer house in grounds at the time vacant in rear of our place.

Here was accomplished what I had been racking my brains to invent. Miss Mary was intending to draw me to a meeting with some one who would probably turn out to be no one and doubtless from a hiding place observe my chagrin.

I don't know whether I was more delighted with the williness of this scheme or the innocence that was intending to perpetrate it. One thing I know; I was yearning to get the little girl encircled in my arms and heap coals of fire on her head in the shape of a volley of kisses

The next morning from my window at the rear of the house and overlooking the summer house that was intended for the scene of my disappointment I made a careful survey of the grounds. A path led from a gate behind our yard and a path from the Blakes' yard to the summer house. Between these two paths and near to the summer house were some bushes. Miss Blake would observe me going to the rendezvous and would follow me under cover of the darkness. What, if anything, she intended to do I didn't know; but, whatever it was, it would be done from behind the bushes.

During the day I kept a sharp lookout upon the fair one next door—not an inappropriate occupation for St. Valentine's day—and observed her going about demurely, with never a smile on her face or, so far as I could see, a twinkle in her eye. To look at her one would have supposed butter wouldn't melt in her mouth. There was something fascinating in gazing upon such innocence, knowing the while that it was merely a cover for the most arrant roguishness. As for casting the least bit of a sly glance across the hedge, she seemed entirely oblivious to the fact that there was any other side to it than her own. Was there ever such duplicity concealed under so guileless an exterior?

When night came I at last was in a state of uncertainty. I could lay no plan by which to surely head her off. She had a safe retreat from the bushes over a straight path to her own back gate. The worst that could befall her was to be seen entering her own premises. But this would give me no information I did not have, and it is questionable if she would care if it were known that the decoyer lived there, since she might assume that it would not be known which one of the occupants had perpetrated the joke. What I mainly relied on was my fleetness and that I as well as she might work under cover of the darkness.

It is pretty dark at 8 o'clock in the evening on the 14th of February, and in order that Miss Molly should know that I had gone to the rendezvous I put on a light gray coat, carrying a black one in my hand. Having thus arrayed myself, I sallied forth, not doubting that I was watched by the girl next door. I had no sooner entered the summer house than I took off the light colored coat and put on the black one. Then, getting down flat on the ground, I wriggled around with a view to getting between the girl and her home. I had gone a part of the distance when I saw a silhouette against the sky running for the clump of bushes. On reaching it I heard a loud ha-ha and saw the silhouette dash like the wind for the gate. Quick as a flash I was on my feet, running for the path, and a body of flesh and blood ran right into my arms.

"Oho!" I said.

"Let me go!"

"Not just yet. I have a bone to pick with you."

"Let me go! I don't know you."

"I know you very well."

"I have not injured you."

"Yes, you have. You are my enemy."

"Let me go, I say!" And she made a vigorous effort to release herself from my grip.

"Do you know how the good book tells us to treat our enemies?"

"No, and I don't care. I want to go home."

"It tells us to love them."

She didn't struggle quite so hard after I said this, but she pretended all the same.

"You must excuse me for being frank with you. This is St. Valentine's day, and we are permitted to tell each other our feelings. I've been watching you from my side of the hedge and have noticed what a nice, pretty girl you are. You haven't ever seen me in our yard, have you?"

"No, and I don't want to see you. Let me go!"

"I will of you'll tell me one thing, and tell me truthfully. Who sent that valentine to my brother with the bit of paper in the pocket with 'Maud' on it?"

There was no answer, but a renewal of the struggle to get away. I held on tightly.

"You must tell me that and tell me who slipped the valentine in our letter box decoying me to the summer house."

As before, the only reply was more struggling.

"Well, since you don't seem disposed to buy your freedom with information on these points I'll give you another kind of chance. You must admit that a girl who deceitfully and with malice aforethought induces a fellow to meet an imaginary person in a summer house and gets caught in her own trap must expect to pay some sort of ransom. Now, we'll call it quits for one kiss."

"I supposed you were above such mean things as that."

"I didn't know that you were aware of my being your neighbor, much less understanding the traits of character I possess."

There was a bit of a giggle at this, and I took courage.

"Beggars cannot be choosers," I said. "I shall have to decide the penalty for myself without asking you what you'd rather do."

I took a kiss so quick that she had no time to defend herself. Then I opened my arms and let her go. She walked away to her home, and when she reached the gate I heard her say spitefully:

"Red head!"

"How did you happen to notice that I had a red head?" I called. "It's too dark to see it here."

I'm going to college in the autumn, and I shall take her picture with me. I didn't steal it; she gave it to me.

GREAT REFORMS WILL TERMINATE IN PROMISES ONLY

(Continued from page 1.)

The problem which immediately faces the General Assembly is a deficit in the original appropriation of $150,000 for legislative expenses. It is now proposed to rush a bill through this week appropriating $75,000 with which to meet this deficit. The exhaustion of the appropriation of $150,000 comes as a result of Democratic extravagance inaugurated the beginning of the session, despite the protests of Governor Crothers, Speaker Peeples and others. Four years ago Governor Warfield gave a warning of the evils to come if there were not a reduction in legislative expenses.

Ample warning of the present deficit was given at the beginning of the session, when Senator Harper, in the Senate and and Mr. Marriot, in the House, led movements for reductions in the lists of employes. They recommended:

That the employes of the Senate be limited to 33, and of the House to 46.

That the employes be selected in open session by election or an order.

That they be required to report each day to the secretary of the Senate and chief clerk of the House, and receive $5 for each day's attendance unless excused.

That committees composed of the leading officers of each house examine and pass upon the qualification of each engrossing clerk.

That the first week of each session should not be lost by adjournment.

That each bill be called for after it has been unreported in committee for eight days.

That the state librarian keep separate accounts with each member as to the issue of supplies of stationery and other articles.

That the system of engrossing be changed in order to expedite business.

That the work of cleaning of State House during the sessions of the legislature be awarded by contract after competitive bids.

That a legislative lawyer be employed to see that bills are in proper legal form.

It has been suggested that the General Assembly pass a bill limiting the employes of future General Assemblies to the number recommended early in the session. The obstacle in the way of this legislation is this: one legislature cannot bind a future legislature as to the number of its employes.

One important bill which seems doomed to fall by the wayside is that introduced by Senator Crothers abolishing continuing appropriations, which, according to Governor Crothers' view, ought to be carried in the general appropriation bills, thus enabling the taxpayers to know exactly how their money is spent. The sum of about $450,000 is carried from year to year by old acts. Included in this figure are $200,000 appropriated annually for improvement of roads under the Shoemaker act, of which $160,000 was used last year, and $25,000 annually to the State Geological Survey, of which sum $19,000 was drawn. Governor Crothers and others who are against the present practice of continuing appropriations believe that these and other items should appear in the general appropriation bills acted upon at each session of the General Assembly. Those opposing the bill claim that the Governor should not be given the privilege of cutting items out of the appropriation bills after the adjournment of the General Assembly, as he did two years ago. The greater the number of items, they say, the greater his privilege of using the veto pen. Hence the opposition to the inclusion of these continuing appropriations in the general appropriation bills.

Some of these appropriations have been carried from year to year by statutes which are over a century old. Frederick County College and St. John's Literary Institute, of Frederick, have received $1,200 annually by an act of 1798. Many of the continued appropriations have their origin in acts in the middle 60's of the last century, when aid was extended to county academies. At this time the state did not keep the public schools and the only method of extending aid was by appropriations to academies in centers of population. The total of these appropriations is $27,500

A large increase in the state tax rate seems to be inevitable. It will probably be 21 cents on the $100. The Governor has done all within his power to prevent this prospective menace. He is thoroughly convinced that the average member of the General Assembly is far more active in getting money out of the State Treasury than in putting money into it. What he will do with the general appropriation bills when presented for his signature is not a surmise. He will slash them right and left. Members of the Senate and House know this and they will put forth their best efforts to have the appropriation bills ready this week to receive his signature in order that his pruning pen may be applied before and not after adjournment, as was the case two years ago. If his veto cuts too deep and if it wipes out appropriations in which members are especially interested, they will have an opportunity to restore them over his veto.

The Governor and other Democratic state officials apprehend serious results to their party in the campaigns this and next year if the threatened increase in the tax rate is made. Governor Crothers knows that his administration will be held responsible for any increase in the rate. He has resorted to every plan which his ingenuity can devise to increase the state's revenue without a resort to an increase in the tax rate. At the same time he has advocated measures which will mean a drain on the state treasury, including the creation of a public utilities commission, whose cost will be $75,000 per annum. While not lessening his advocacy of the general principles of the bill as drafted by Attorney General Straus, he says that the bill will have to be considerably modified before it will meet with approval. He also advocates partial care of the indigent insane by the state, and advocates a direct tax on inheritances, and, if necessary, an income tax to meet this additional demand on the state treasury. He has not committed himself to a bond issue as a source of revenue with which to erect the additional buildings to house the insane. The State Lunacy Commission has advocated the bond issue. The Governor is also in favor of a larger tax on automobiles and a tax on merchants' stocks exceeding $40,000 in value.

One Editor Invites a Peck of Trouble

The Examiner, of Moorefield, W. Va., comes out this week with a startling innovation. Published in a conspicuous place on the local page, under big headlines is a "Deadbeat List," containing the names of subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions. A number of mountaineers of fighting stock are included in the list, and if the expected happens the fighting editor of the Examiner will be busy.—Martinsburg Journal.

BITTINGER.

The sugar makers in this neighborhood were kept busy in their camps, almost day and night, for a few days past by an unusual run of sap.

Mrs. T. B. Willey and son, Master Dewey, spent a few hours in Grantsville last Sunday.

F. C. Ries, of Accident, was buying up produce in this settlement on Monday of this week.

Mrs. Josephus Glotfelty and son Robert, spent last Saturday in this village.

Henry B. Wiley has installed an apparatus in his camp for boiling away sugar water and making sugar and syrup by steam.

Misses Julia and Naomi Orendorf spent a day or two in Grantsville last week.

Mrs. Perry H. Broadwater was taken from her home at this place to Baltimore, on last Sunday, and will undergo a surgical operation in the University Hospital, of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Foy, of near Accident, were in this village on business last Monday afternoon.

A special Easter program will be rendered in the Lutheran church in this village, on next Sunday evening at 7.30.

MERRILL.

A taffy party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Duckworth, Saturday evening and all who attended spent an enjoyable evening.

Mr. Arthur Broadwater has purchased twenty-three bee stands of Mr. H. M. Broadwater preparatory to entering the bee and honey business.

Mr. Peter Wilt while in Headsville, W. Va., last week, purchased a fine farm and will stock it with sheep and cattle which he also purchased at the same time and place.

Miss Catherine Mowbray spent Sunday with her parents at Barton.

Mr. Hezekiah Knox and son, Lawrence, who have been employed at Chaffee, W. Va., have returned to their home at Salisbury, Pa.

Miss Lulu Broadwater, who has been employed at Mt. Lake Park, has returned to her home at New Germany.

Mr. Frank Hummel, of Avilton, spent last week with friends here.

G. W. Broadwater and wife spent a few days with friends at Bittinger.

Mr. Wesley Broadwater has returned home after spending some time the guest of friends in Roanoke, W. Va.

Messrs. Salem and Lewis Broadwater visited their sister in Columbus, Ohio, last week.

Mr. Thos. Miller, of Jerome, Va., who has spent the winter here, has been called home by the illness of his son.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. David Ritchie, of Fairmont, W. Va., has purchased the Cunningham cottage on Cozey Row and is repairing it for occupancy.

Mrs. Allie Haymond, Mrs Cora Bishop, Miss Ida Ingman, Mr. Eugene Comerford and Master James Frame, of Fairmont, are here for a week or two to put their cottages in order for summer occupancy.

Mr. W. W. Manning, of Hammond, W. Va., has rented from The Rathbun Sons Co. the Wm. Smouse cottage.

Work has been commenced on the third track on the B. & O. railroad with headquarters about one mile east of the Park, with a large force of men and teams. Many of our local people are employed by the contractors.

Mr. John Michaels and family, who spent the winter near Norfolk, Va., are now in their old home on the Oakland road.

Mrs. S. O. Sawyer, of the Assembly House, is here and has her house in order for the entertaining of the traveling public.

The services in the M. E. church for one week commenced Sunday evening with a sermon by Superintendent Reed, Monday night by Rev. Williamson, of Oakland, Tuesday night by the pastor, and Wednesday night by Rev. Reed.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Cuppett had an addition of a fine boy to their family last week.

Mr. George Hipsley has painted a handsome sign on the new office building of The C. M. Rathbun Sons Co.

On Sunday morning at 10.30 the M. E. Sunday school will join the Baptist Sunday school in an Easter service in the Baptist church.

Sunday evening at 6.30 the Epworth League will hold a special missionary service to be followed by a sermon on the same subject.

We have about the usual inquiry for cottages for the summer and inquiries for boarding for the season are about as usual.

PRIEST FOR GOOD ROADS.

Smooth Highways In a Missouri County Preached by Father Placid.

Headed by Father Placid, superior of the Conception monastery at Conception, Mo., in Nodaway county, the township board of Jefferson township has put fifty-six of the seventy-eight miles of road in the township under a system of dragging contracts. Farmers have been secured who will drag the roads as often as required by the supervisors at rates running from 50 cents to 75 cents a mile. A dragging consists, under the contracts recently let, of two rounds, or four times over.

When the plan was started Father Placid, accompanied by the township board, visited all the main traveled roads of the township and selected the sections which were in need of grading and would need such improvement before dragging could be effectively started. The various supervisors were then ordered to have these sections graded.

It is expected that after the grading is completed it will cost an average of $65 a mile yearly to maintain the roads in good shape. Father Placid in a sermon delivered at the monastery urged his auditors to aid the good roads movement.

PRIZES FOR GOOD ROADS.

New Scheme In Maryville, Mo., to Encourage Building Five Mile Sections.

Maryville, Mo., will attempt to solve the good roads proposition in a new way. At a recent meeting of the Maryville Commercial club it was decided to formulate a plan to give four prizes aggregating $750 for the four best five mile stretches of road leading into Maryville.

No matter how far out the five mile section may be, just so it is connected to a complete five mile section which touches the city limits or to a section which touches such contiguous section it will be eligible for prizes. The sections thus competing must be kept in order for one year.

Pointer on Road Metaling.

Hillsboro county, Fla., has a considerable extent of good roads, about 100 miles approximately, most of which has been improved within a few recent years. One of the county commissioners in an interview recently laid particular stress on the necessity for an adequate thickness of metaling. He maintains that there should be of macadam construction at least eight inches of stone on the sides and ten inches in the center. Even more would add to the longevity of the road, in his judgment.

Cumulative Value of Good Highways.

Improved roads are breeders of traffic. Commerce invariably follows the line of the least resistance, and rarely is a good road constructed that much travel is not diverted to it from other courses. In addition to this, it may almost invariably be found that new industries, new and greater productions, spring up along the well built roads. With the added commerce comes added enlightenment, added sociability, enlarged business and more and more developed and perfected citizenship.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill. cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers. WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., March 24, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, April 11, 1910,

as required by law, for the purpost of making the 1910 levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before the above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, at their office in Oakland, on April 11, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for labor and material required for the completion of certain walks, approaches and steps as described in specifications and shown by plans on file on and after April 1, 1910, with the Clerk of the County Commissioners and at the offices of the Arents, Holmboe & Lafferty at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check in amount of $500.00 as a guarantee that the bidder awarded the work will enter into contract and furnish bond to complete the work as specified. Bids will be by the cu. yd. for walks, sq. ft. for walks and lineal ft. for copings, also a gross amount for the work.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from David M. Lower and Stella J. Lower, his wife, to Henry G. Sanders, dated the 28th day of April, 1908, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 55, folio 473, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgagee, at the request of said mortgagee, the undersigned Attorney for the Mortgagee named in the said mortgage, hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY, the 2nd Day of April, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all that valuable farm situated about one-half mile South of Mountain Lake Park in Garrett county, Maryland, upon which the said David M. Lower now resides, the same consisting of Military Lot No. 887, and parts of Military Lots Nos. 884 and 885, containing

105 Acres, More or Less,

and fully described by metes and bounds, courses and distances in said mortgage, and being the same land described in a deed from Alexander Lower and wife to David M. Lower, dated the 20th day of March, 1907, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 56, folio 367, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The greater part of this land is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, and is one of the best farms in the neighborhood of Mountain Lake Park being finely located adjoining the large farm of William T. Jamesson.

The buildings, which are all practically new, consisting of a commodious frame dwelling, barn, ice-house, and other necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for Mortgagee named in Mortgage.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

VICTOR LOWMAN,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

ORPHA LOWMAN,
Administratrix,
Kendall, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE MILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

JOHN P. MILLER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Garrett County, Md., have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE BEACHY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of September, 1910, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of March, 1910.

JACOB BEACHY,
CHRISTIAN A. BEACHY,
Administrators,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

GEORGE JR. ROOT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

DAVID E. ROOT,
Administrator,
Horseshoe Run, W. Va.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1605 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, vs. Rocus Wolf.

Ordered this 8th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of April, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $55.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the creditors of Christian J. Yoder of Grantsville, in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D., 1910, the said party was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 30th day of March, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 14th, 1910.

Order of Publication

No. 1651 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Annie Weir, Mary G. Green and John T. Green, he husband, vs. James McMillan, George B. McMillan and Elizabeth McMillan, his wife, Margaret Bell, Agnes Young, Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, Elizabeth Johnson and John Johnson, John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, Hugh McMillan and Susan McMillan, his wife, Jane L. Green and Frank P. Green, her husband, James Henry McMillan and George McMillan.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett County, Maryland, of which Margaret S. McMillan died, seized and possessed.

The bill states:

1. That Margaret Smith McMillan, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in her life time, and at the time of her death, seized and possessed in fee simple of a certain parcel of land, situate and lying in Garrett county, Maryland, being a part of Lot No. 4008, and which was conveyed to said Margaret Smith McMillan, by deed from Frank P. Green and wife, dated 31st day of March, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 24, folio 15 one of the land records of Garrett county, a certified copy of said deed is herein filed, marked Plaintiffs Exhibit A, and is made a part of this bill.

2. That being so seized and possessed, the said Margaret Smith McMillan, departed this life on or about the 10th day of August, 1908, and leaving surviving her Hugh McMillan, her husband, who has since departed this life, and the following children, viz: Annie Weir, a daughter, who intermarried with James Weir, now deceased, Mary G. Green, a daughter, who intermarried with John T. Green, the said plaintiffs, George B. McMillan, 2d, a son; who intermarried with Elizabeth McMillan, James McMillan, a son, Margaret Bell, a daughter, who intermarried with Thomas Bell and now deceased, Agnes Young, a daughter, who intermarried with Daniel Young and now deceased, Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter, who intermarried with John Johnson, John McMillan, a son, married Mary McMillan, Hugh McMillan, a son, who married Susan McMillan, and the following grandchildren, and the children of William McMillan, a deceased son, viz: James Henry McMillan, George McMillan, Margaret Chapman, who intermarried with Charles Chapman, and Jane L. Green, who intermarried with Frank P Green, the said defendants and all heirs at law of the said Margaret Smith McMillan, and to whom the said land has descended.

3. That all of the said parties are of full age and reside in the State of Maryland, except John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, who reside in the State of Pennsylvania, and George McMillan, who resides in the State of Delaware, and Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, who reside in the State of West virginia.

4. That the said real estate estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above stated, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

The bill then prays for the sale of said real estate and that the proceeds of the sale be distributed between the plaintiffs and defendants, according to their respective rights and interest, general relief, and order of publication against the non resident defendants.

It is thereupon this 28th day of February, 1910, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of April, 1910 give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear it this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 21st day of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 22d day of March, 1910, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1637 Equity on the docket of said Court, wherein Alice Campbell and others are plaintiffs and William Guard and others are defendants, the undersigned trustee named in said decree to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY, The 6th Day of April, 1910,

at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M., in front of the postoffice at Guard, Maryland, he will offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder all that valuable farm known as the

NEWTON GUARD PLACE,

situate near Guard, Garrett county, Maryland, and containing

One Hundred Acres,

more or less.

The improvements upon this property consist of a comfortable dwellinghouse, a good barn and other necessary outbuildings. There is a good orchard of appies, peaches, plums and pears upon the property. A large part of this land is cleared and under cultivation and is the same property upon which Robert C. Campbell now resides.

One-third of the crop to be raised this year will go to the purchaser and full possession will be delivered on the first day of November, 1910.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in nine months and one third in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the said trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

NORVAL SPEELMAN,
4-4t. Trustee.

Order of Publication,

No. 1656 Equity, In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ettie Hamilton vs. Alexander Hamilton.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states that the parties were married in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, State of Maryland, on the first day of January, 1906, and that they lived together for a period of three years, at and after which time the defendant deserted the plaintiff and has remained away ever since, which desertion has now lasted for over eight years, is final, uninterrupted and without any reasonable hope of reconciliation.

The plaintiff asks for the custody of the child, and the bill alleges the non residence of the defendant and prays for an order of publication against him.

It is thereupon, this 9th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, give notice to the defendant, who is alleged to be a non-resident of the State of Maryland, of the object and purpose of this suit by publishing said notice once a week for four successive weeks before the 11th day of April, 1910, and warning the defendant to be and appear in this Court in person or by attorney on or before the 28th day of April, 1910, to show cause, if any he may have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
2-4t E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1910. NUMBER 5

$17,000 PAID FOR A GARRETT COUNTY FARM

The Jamesson Place Near Mountain Lake Park Bought by Westerner.

The sale of the William T. Jamesson farm, adjoining Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn Heights, for the sum of $17,000, marked the top notch price for a farm in Garrett county. This price was realized Monday by the owner, through his agent, Lieut. E. S. West, who disposed of the land that day to to Judge Manlon Head, of Jefferson, Greene county, Iowa.

Judge Head purchased the property for members of his family, who have been at a number of places seeking health, including Denver, Col., for the relief of asthma and hay fever, but without avail.

Judge Head was induced to come here by Lieut. West, arriving on Saturday, being accompanied by his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Watts, of Grand Junction, Iowa. After inspecting the farm Monday morning the deal was closed the same afternoon, the purchaser and Mr. Watts returning to their respective homes Tuesday night.

The Jamesson farm consists of 340 acres of excellent land, is improved by splendid buildings and is in a high state cultivation.

The new owner of the property is a foremost business man of his home community, being a retired lawyer and judge of the Circuit court. He is extensively interested in banking both at his home and at Grand Junction and has erved his state in the Senate of Iowa.

The property will be occupied by udge Head's sons-in-law who will arve here in a short time to take charge it. To them the people generally of arrett county will extend a cordial elcome.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY

'ange Slav Held Up Near Railroad Station Tuesday Night.

att mpt was made Tuesday ut the midnight hour by two own men to rob a strange Slav, o had come to Oakland that day and fter visiting a number of saloons was naking preparations to spend the night in a box car on the railroad siding when he was attacked.

The man yelled at the top of his voice and when a number of people who heard him arrived at the spot he was alone. He gave a minute description of the men who assaulted him and stated that while one grabbed him by the wrists the other took him by the throat and held him down upon the ground and went through his pockets. He declared that he had no money, hence the robbers secured nothing.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF HIGH SCHOOL

Will Be Conducted in the Opera House Friday Evening.

The senior class of the Oakland High School has issued invitations for the commencement exercises which will be conducted in the opera house on Friday evening, April 1st, at eight o'clock, when an interesting as well as entertaining program will be carried out.

The graduating class of the academic course consists of four young ladies and an equal number of young men, namely: Misses Bessie May Ault, Georgia May Davis, Eleanor Jane Peddicord and Mary C. West, and Messrs. Lawrence M. Fraley, Neil C. Fraley, Gus E. Newman and D. Earle Smith, while in the commercial course there are two graduates, Miss Bertie May Lawton, and Mr. Clarence Murphy.

For the commencement exercises the following program has been arranged:
String Quartet.
"The World State,"....D. Earle Smith
Trio, "Evening Boat Song,".....
.....Robinson Children
"The Keys to Success,"...Neil C. Fraley
Violin Solo "Flowers and Ferns,"...
.....Dr. J. G. Robinson
"The Value of Sincerity,".....
.....Georgia May Davis
String Quartet.
Vocal Solo, "Mattinata,".....
.....Miss Margaret Scott Miller
Address.....Hon. Geo. L. Wellington
Vocal Duet, "In the Time of Roses,"
..... Misses Miller and Loar
Presentation of Dip omas.....
.....Hon. Philip Willett
Class Song.

Grave of Fitzgerald.

A striking tribute was paid Easter Sunday to the memory of the late Thomas G. Fitzgerald, at one time general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by the employes in the shops of the railroad at Brunswick, Md. A delegation, representing the employes, went to Loudon Park cemetery, Baltimore, and placed a handsome pall of Easter lilies, white roses and hyacinths on the grave of Mr. Fitzgerald, who was one of the best known railroad men in the country. The committee in charge consisted of Dr. H. S. Hodges and Messrs. J. P. Martin, M. S. Price, W. O. Suter, G. C. Brown and J. O. Jennings.

New Wall Paper Store.

Having purchased the wall paper stock of Messrs. Matthews & Helbig and added a large stock of new patterns, we are now open for business on the second floor of the Townshend building, Second street, and solicit the patronage of the public.

W. H. BARTLETT & Co.

DIXON & KELSO

Call Special Attention to the Following Seasonable Goods:

Fancy Tymothy Seed, Bu. $2.25
Sapling Red or Alsike Clover, bu. 9.00
Car selected White Seed Oats, bu. .58
2 Cars Oat and Corn Fertilizers at $15 to $22 a ton.
Barbed Wire, lb, 2 3-4 cents
American Woven Fence 19 to 28 cents Rod, as to Height.
Car Agricultural Lime, bu. 16 cents
Car Granulated Lime (in ten dags) per ton, $6.00.
Car Best Portland Cement, per barrel $1.25.
100 Rolls Matting 10 to 25 cents yard.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

THEY WOULD NULLIFY FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

State Democrats Scheming to Violate the Federal Law.

Not content with the opprobrium which Democrats have brought upon Maryland by their dishonest ballot laws and not content with causing the finger of shame to be pointed to this state as the state where fraudulent elections thrive, these same Democrats now propose to make Maryland stand forth in the galaxy of states as an open, defiant and flagrant violator of the law of the land, the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to all citizens the right to vote irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

This is the bold proposition agreed upon by Democratic members of the General Assembly in their caucus in Annapolis Friday night. They pledged themselves to enact a new registration law under which negroes, though given the right by the United States, cannot register and, therefore, cannot vote. Such a drastic step was not an issue in the last state campaign. In that campaign, indeed, the people of Maryland, by a majority of over 15,000, defeated a proposed amendment to the State Constitution by which over 80 per cent of negroes and a large percentage of whites would have been deprived of their suffrage. Seven years ago another amendment, with the same object in view, was rejected by a majority of over 33,000.

Flying in the face of this sentiment, adverse to their schemes, rushing onward to their doom, and realizing their inability to enslave the people of Maryland by an amendment to the Constitution restricting the right to vote, they have the audacity, the brazen hardihood, to defy the federal law to accomplish their end.

Can Maryland afford to be classed as a violator of the law?

Can it afford to subscribe to the discarded doctrine that the colored man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect?

Shame upon the Democrats of Maryland that they would drag down into the mire the fair name of their state and make it a criminal.

Beyond this attempt of the Democrats to gain control of this commonwealth is a far more important question. It is the question of repudiation of the rights of the federal government and the assumption of the rights of the state over the paramount rights of the national government. The mere question whether the negro shall or shall not vote sinks into insignificance alongside that of supremest moment, the question of national unity, of observance of national authority, of respect for national sovereignty.

Those lawyers who by specious arguments convinced members of the General Assembly that the revolutionary step which they proposed is legal, that the United States Supreme Court will not pass upon the validity of the proposed violation of the law, have everything to gain and nothing to lose by their advocacy of a fantastic idea. They are imbued with the old idea of state's rights and have never reconciled themselves to the new conditions established by a war fought when they were in their swaddling clothes, if, indeed, they were born. To them the South before the war is a sentiment, not even a memory.

The nearest parallel in American history to Maryland's prospective violation of the Constitution of the United States was the Nullification act of South Carolina in 1828. This act grew out of the refusal of the state, under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, to recognize the validity of the Tariff act of 1828.

South Carolina, like Maryland, and unlike New York and Virginia, ratified the federal Constitution without reservation. Virginia expressly reserved the right to withdraw from the Union whenever things did not go to suit her, stating in her act of ratification that the powers granted in the Constitution, being derived from the people, "may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression." New York had taken the same position, stating that "the powers of government may be resumed by the people whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness." South Carolina assumed this right as much as if it had been an essential condition of ratification, as with Virginia and New York.

The doctrine of the unconstitutionality of protection was at the bottom of the nullification proceedings in South Carolina, just as the Democratic contention that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution is unconstitutional is at the bottom of the movement to eradicate the negro as a voting factor.

All that the nullifiers asked was that the matter should be put into such shape that it could be carried to the Supreme Court, asserting that they would abide by its decision. Maryland Democrats are seeking the same result. To that end South Caroline wanted protectionists to insert in the preamble of the act of 1828 the identical words of the preamble of the tariff of 1789 which specifically stated that the law was for the encouragement of manufacturers. If this request had been granted the matter could have been finally determined in the Supreme Court. But the protectionists would not risk such a proceeding. Whether their opposition sprang from a fear that a majority of the court were free traders, or whatever their motives for denying the motion for an adjudication of the question, the fact remains that they refused to put the matter in shape to be taken to the Supreme Court. South Carolina then sought to have the question of constitutionality tested in another way. It refused to satisfy bonds that had been given to secure duties, pleading "no consideration" for taxes levied. Even on this plea it could not get the case in court. Taking the view that it was being denied the constitutional right to have the constitutionality of a measure determined, the Palmetto State concluded that the only way to get what it considered its rights was by nullification.

The doctrine of nullification was first enunciated in South Carolina in 1827 at a public banquet, and it continued to spread thereafter. Later the legislature adopted a resolution, saying that Congress had transcended its Constitutional power and that as a body of equal standing with the Congress of the United State, the South Carolina legislature must sound a warning and a protest in a way that should not be misunderstood.

From the South Carolina viewpoint, the act of 1832 was as bad as the tariff of abominations. Of course it had lowered many duties, but there was not the abatement of a jot or a tittle of the protection principle. Refused the means to get the matter into court, the South Carolina legislature passed the Nullification Act. Assertion was made in this act that the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832 were unconstitutional and therefore null and void so far as the state, its officers and its citizens were concerned. The act prohibited the collection of tariff duties within the confines of the state after February 1, 1833, and cut off all appeals to the courts thereunder. All officers and jurors were required to take the oath to abide by this provision, and goods seized by the customs officials were to be replevined by state officers.

When South Carolina proceeded to pass her Nullification Act President Andrew Jackson threatened to do several and sundry things of serious import, including the hanging of John C. Calhoun, if nullification were persisted in, but at the same time gave assurance to South Carolina that he was willing to do what was just and right. John C. Calhoun resigned from the vice presidency in order to get a vote in the very body over which he was presiding, and Hayne left the Senate in order to become governor of his state. Acting in thorough accord they made the best possible showing for their cause. Henry Clay was up in arms against South Carolina. That state was so angered by the action of Congress that it threw its electoral vote away in 1833 rather than permit it to be cast for Jackson.

The next session of Congress met and everywhere there was an attitude of conciliation. This attitude was met in like spirit by South Carolina and the incident was soon closed.

South Carolina lost so far as being able to maintain her doctrine was concerned.

How Far Can You See?

What is the farthest limit to which the human vision can reach? Power in his book, "The Eye and Sight," gives the ability to see the star Alcor, situated at the tail of the Great Bear, as the test. Indeed, the Arabs call it the Test star. It is most exceptional to be able to see Jupiter's satellites with the naked eye, though one or two cases are recorded, the third satellite being the most distinct. Peruvians are said to be the longest sighted race on earth. Humboldt records a case where these Indians perceived a human figure 18 miles away, being able to recognize that it was human and clad in white. This is probably the record for far sight.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will continue their Exchange at the store of S. Lawton & Sons, on Saturday, April 2nd.

ARMY CAMP SITE NOT YET SELECTED

Erroneously Reported That Gettysburg Had Been Chosen By the Department.

That Garrett county still has a fighting chance of securing the summer camping site for the army maneuvres of the Government and State troops of the Department of the East, is contained in a letter received yesterday morning by Lieut. E. S. West from Capt. B. H. Wells, who was here last week looking over the ground.

The day after Capt. Wells visited Oakland a Baltimore newspaper published under a Washington date line that Gettysburg had been selected by the department for the camp and immediately a telegram was sent to Capt. Wells from Oakland asking for a confirmation of the report. Capt. Wells' letter was in answer to the telegram and in it he said: "There is no authority that I know of for the newspaper article regarding the selection of Gettysburg. The matter stands just as it did when I was with you. * * * My personal preference so far as country goes is still for your beautiful location in the Alleghenies. The matter of transportation expenses will have to be figured on quite extensively, no doubt, before decision is reached."

Following the visit of Capt. Wells to Oakland and an invitation to the land owners to meet representatives of the Oakland Board of Trade on Saturday to petition the War Department to select this section as the camp site and to sign agreements covering damage to lands, etc., a large number of owners were in town and without an exception all who were approached readily signed the papers and they were forwarded to the Department the same night.

FOREST FIRES IN GARRETT COUNTY

Last Year Nearly 1500 Acree Were Burned Over By 13 Fires.

Last year fires in Garrett county forests, reported to the State Forester, totalled thirteen in number, and the area burned over consisted of 1461 acres with an estimated damage amounting to $2204.

Just at this time fires are burning in nearly every section of Garrett county and the damage resulting therefrom will be serious to owners. These spring fires, as a rule are more destructive than those in the autumn, because the trees in the spring have come out of the dormant state of winter and begun the growth activities of another season when the buds and bark are easily injured.

The smoke from the fires now in progress is so dense that the sun and moon are both obscured to a great extent and for a few days past many have complained of a burning sensation in their eyes and nostrils.

As a result of the fires the state forester has sent out warnings to the public citing the forest laws wherein it makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment for any one to allow a fire to escape from his own lands to those of his neighbor. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance in the burning of brush, the firing of marshes, or the burning off old fields, that every precaution be taken to prevent the spread of the fire beyond the limits marked. The State Forest Wardens are authorized to take all necessary steps to extinguish fires when they occur, and the local warden should be notified in every case when a fire is beyond control, in order that prompt action may be taken. But the best way to deal with forest fires is to prevent them, and that can only be done by cooperating with the state and county officials in the strict enforcement of our fire laws, which are ample to deal with any cases that may arise.

The damage from forest fires for 1909, as reported by the forest wardens, shows the seriousness of this matter. There were 84 fires reported, which burned over 23,277 acres of woodland and caused a damage of $82,200. This does not include all the fires that occurred, nor does it cover the full loss to young growth, which would add considerably more to the above estimate. Thirty of the fires reported were extinguished by the forest wardens and the assistants they employed, at a total cost of $367, which was paid by the several counties in which the fires occurred. It would be difficult to find a greater return for so small an expenditure of public money.

Call for Your Letters.

Beretti Francesco, Miss Blanche Larch (2), George Mihier, Mrs. Emma Sauser.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

List Forwarded This Office by Supervisor John J. Stamp.

This office was in receipt on Friday afternoon last of the incomplete list of appointments of census enumerators of Garrett county. Two additional enumerators are yet to be named, these being for District Nos. 4 and 11. The appointments so far as made are as follows:

District No. 1, George W. Friend; No. 2, John B. Thomas; No. 3, Christian J. Otto; No. 5, John Kolb; No. 6, Andrew J. Thomas; No. 7, Benj. F. Crane; No. 8, Charles E. M. Hilleary; No. 9, George W. Weitzell; No. 10, James V. Paugh; No. 12, Harrison Wiley; No. 13, C. M. Pool; No. 14, M. Wellington Crane.

APRIL FORECAST

Month Will Be Cool in Early Part and Springlike Later On.

Peter R. Smith predicts the following weather for April:

The early part of April will most likely be wet and cool, touched with a wintry tinge. The forces that will be in touch with the Easter storms will have expended their forces and springlike settled weather will come to the front about the 15th of the month. However, keep your early plants under cover, for frosts will show their whitened locks till the 10th or 12th of May on elevations 1,000 or 1,500 feet above sea level in many sections of central parts.

The temperature will change to warmer on or about the 2nd or 3rd, which will be followed by cloudiness and rain on or about the 3rd or 4th. The possibilities denote hail, which will appear in a number of places, and also snow on the northern rim of the wave. Frosts will follow on the heels of the storm. In southern parts high winds are likely to prevail.

The 8th, 9th and 10th denote unsettled, cloudy weather. The atmosphere will be saturated with much humidity, which will bring on rain and then be followed by more cool weather and frosts.

The 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th will be a period of cloudy weather attended by warm spring rains; then at the close of the period cool, frosty nights are likely to follow.

On the 21st, 22nd and 23rd threatening weather will show up with thunderstorms. At the close of this storm period a sharp change in the temperature will be noted and more frosts will show up.

A storm wave will be central on the 27th, 28th and 29th, which will bring more spring showers and a change to much cooler weather as April passes to May.

MARYLAND'S TIMBER CUT FOR 1908

Of Which Garrett County Furnished Nearly One-Fourth.

The first complete report upon the lumber and timber production of the State has just been issued by the State Forester covering the year 1908. A report for 1909 is now being compiled. The estimate given below does not include the enormous quantity of fire wood and fencing material cut and utilized on the farm, nor any other material except that which is actually sold.

Timber Production for 1908.

Product	Amount	Value
Lumber	240,661,000 bd. ft.	$3,609,915
Piling	2,907,949 lin. ft.	290,000
Poles	53,660	107,320
Railroad ties	269,336	149,668
Mine props	5,186,000 cu. ft.	320,000
Lath	12,329,000	39,206
Shingles	20,363,000	84,710
Cordwood	99,115 cords	297,345
Tanbark	10,620 tons	100,890
Charcoal	286,100 bushels	34,320
Pulpwood	21,895 cords	103,428
Total		$5,136,802

The cut for Garrett county alone was as follows:

Product	Amount	Value
Lumber	5,915,000 bd. ft.	$886,800
Poles	3,500	7,000
Railroad ties	60,000	30,000
Mine props	200,000 cu. ft.	125,000
Lath	2,457,000	7,814
Shingles	1,190,000	4,950
Cordwood	5,000 cords	15,000
Tanbark	4,500 tons	42,750
Pulpwood	1,500 cords	6,750
Total		$1,126,064

"The Folks Up Willow Creek" will be produced one night only, and that Friday night, April 8th. Don't miss it and secure your seats early, at popular prices 25, 35 and 50 cents.

A MISSION EPISODE.

The Reckless Girl and the Man With the Wicked Face.

By AGNES G. BROGAN.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

Miss Elizabeth Robbins regarded her brother thoughtfully across the breakfast table.

"Jackie," she said, "I am going to work"—a pause—"in the slums."

"You are not," responded Mr. Robbins decidedly, "going to do anything of the sort."

Then Bettie came down to her brother's end of the table.

"Oh, wait until you hear about the plan, Jackie," she pleaded, "and remember that I shall only go one afternoon each week. Mrs. Holmwood is interested in a mission away down"—Bettie's eyes opened very wide—"in the worst part of the city. It is called Welcome hall and has been started through the efforts of that great preacher, Dr. Henry Huntington Smith, who has come here recently.

"Mrs. Holmwood says that they gather the women and men of that vicinity into Welcome hall every afternoon and evening, serve coffee, have music, speaking, and—oh, you know," finished Bettie vaguely.

"Which part of the program do you furnish, may I ask," said Jack, "upon your particular afternoon?"

"Why, I don't know," said Bettie uncertainly. "This will be my first day, you see. I could at least play the piano, and I shall be home in time to see that Mary serves your dinner properly."

"As for that"—Jack was getting into his overcoat now, so Bettie followed him to the hall—"as for that, I may be a little late for dinner tonight, but if you have fully made up your mind to this business keep close to Mrs. Holmwood all the time."

Later in the day, clad in a tan storm coat and with a pert little red velvet turban upon her curly hair, Miss Bettie descended to the parlor, where the pastor's wife sat waiting.

"You see," she said laughingly, "I have worn my very oldest clothes as directed, and I am sure that your girls could not now be prejudiced against me because of my fine appearance."

The two stepped out into a heavy snowstorm. From one car to another they changed, each street growing stranger and shabbier to Bettie's un-

"THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE CAKE AND COFFEE."

accustomed eyes, until Welcome hall, with its great sign over the doorway—a sign that turned to glittering letters of fire at night—loomed up before them.

The pastor's wife went first, and Bettie followed between chattering rows of girls. The place was quite different from what she had expected, so large and white and bare. The steam from boiling coffee seemed to fill the air, and it was very close and warm in the room.

The girls were disappointed also and seemed to prefer coffee to music, so Bettie stood filling the cups while the demand seemed ever to increase.

The steam lodging in her curly hair brought it floating in shining strands across her flushed face as the waitresses bade her "hustle." And it was a very disheveled and rather angry young person who sought Mrs. Holmwood toward the end of the short winter afternoon.

"I am going home now," she announced. "I cannot wait any longer for you, Mrs. Holmwood."

The pastor's wife looked up at Bettie absently. She was helping a white faced girl in her selection of books from the small library.

"Very well," she said, "thank you so much for coming, and mind, dear, take the green car at the door."

Bettie pinned the bright turban upon her floating hair, but was wholly unaware that the little hat was tilted very decidedly over one eye.

Then, slipping into the tan raincoat she hurried once more into the cool, fresh air and stood with hands thrust deep into her pockets at the entrance to Welcome hall, impatiently awaiting the appearance of a green car.

She had turned to watch the boy lighting the street lamp when her eye fell upon a man, a great broad shouldered fellow with a swaggering walk.

He wore a long checked ulster, and his red hair curled about the back of the rough woolen cap, which was pulled down over his ears.

A sudden fear seized Bettie as she remembered the newspaper tales of that locality and her brother's warning.

If only she had waited for Mrs. Holmwood! For an instant she considered retreat, then turned to face her—robber.

"Going in?" the man asked, with a nod toward the glittering sign.

Bettie stared, to all appearances quite deaf and dumb.

"They are going to have cake and coffee," said the man, with a grin. "Come on; let us go in."

This, added to the discomfort of the afternoon, was too much for Bettie's patience.

"No," she said, turning upon him like a small fury; "I am not going in there. Do you understand that? And if you dare speak to me again I will hand you over to a policeman."

The man chuckled and laid a great, detaining hand upon her arm.

"Now, see here, don't be angry," he was beginning, when, with a cry of relief, Bettie ran into the road to hail the green car, which was fast approaching.

As the car turned the corner she had the satisfaction of seeing a blue coated officer of the law in earnest conversation with the ruffian in the checkered ulster.

* * * * * * *

When the rebellious brown hair had been smoothly coiled into its most becoming coiffure and Miss Robbins had donned a dainty violet gown she began to feel more charitably inclined toward the world in general.

"Perhaps," she remarked to the reflected face in the glass, "I was a bit hasty with that dreadful man." Her meditations were interrupted by voices down in the front hall.

A moment later Jack burst excitedly into the room.

"Hello, there, Betsie!" he cried. "Remember hearing me tell about my old college chum, Hal Smith, great athlete, famous football player and fine fellow? Well, I met him in the restaurant at noon today, and whom do you suppose he is? None other than your great Dr. Henry Huntington Smith. Hasn't had time to hunt me up since he came to the city, for he is a very busy man. So I just made him promise to come up to dinner tonight, and when you come down," finished Jack, with a laugh, "you can talk over your mission work with him."

"Yes," agreed his sister in a small voice, "my mission work."

She stood for a moment at the head of the stairs, listening to their voices, when suddenly Bettie's eyes opened very wide.

Where had she heard that deep toned voice before? It was like, oh, horribly like— She descended two or three steps and looked over the balustrade.

The Rev. Dr. Smith was standing before the fireplace, his tall, broad shouldered figure clad irreproachably in the black of his calling.

Poor Bettie collapsed, a violet bundle, on the third top step of the stairs. The voice still came floating up to her.

"Yes, I have had some odd experiences, Jack, but it is all in knowing the nature of the people you have to deal with. A very unpleasant incident occurred, however, this afternoon. I was going over to hold service at our mission when I saw one of those poor girls at the door. She was evidently hesitating, undecided whether to enter or to go on in her own way. Sometimes a smiling word of encouragement or companionship is all that is needed to help make the decision, so I invited her to go in with me.

"In a moment she was on the defensive. Still I tried to persuade, when she turned on me a veritable virago—threatened," said Dr. Smith, "to hand me over to the police. She might," he continued reflectively, "have had a pretty face had it not been so completely hardened into recklessness."

Miss Bettie arose suddenly and came rustling softly down the stairs. She stood for a moment in the doorway awaiting her brother's introduction with downcast eyes.

"I am so pleased to meet you, Dr. Smith," said a meek voice, but the young minister stood staring and seemed to have forgotten to speak.

"Bettie," said Jack impulsively, "Dr. Smith has been telling me about that mission you are interested in, and you had better not go there any more. My sister," he explained to his friend, "is very timid."

"I do not think that I shall go again, Jack, dear," said his sister, "for I was so annoyed this afternoon when leaving the mission to come home. One of the rough men of that locality was very rude. In fact, I don't doubt that he was after my purse, for he actually caught me by the arm, and he had such a hard, wicked face."

Bettie shuddered and then smiled at the minister.

"That settles it," said Jack sternly. "You do not go again."

Bettie led the way to the dining room and paused a moment as her brother's friend held the curtain aside for her to pass.

"Do you think," she asked, looking up at him with dancing eyes, "that there would be any real danger?"

"I think," said Dr. Smith, with an answering smile, "that your brother need have no anxiety upon your behalf, for I am quite sure that you are able to take care of yourself."

* * * * * * * *

Mrs. Holmwood had just finished reading an account of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Dorothy Robbins to the Rev. Henry Huntington Smith.

"She is a bright girl," she said to her husband, "and a pretty one, but I fear she will be no help to that great man in his mission work. Truly he might have made a wiser choice."

But Dr. Smith holds a very different opinion.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Secretary of Interior Ballinger.

Secretary of the Interior Richard Achilles Ballinger has been kept busy of late denying charges and undergoing investigation. In addition to the probing of his official acts as secretary of the interior by a joint committee of congress, he is called upon to face an inquiry on charges of favoritism and extravagance while he was commissioner of the general land office in Roosevelt's administration.

Secretary Ballinger is a native of Iowa and fifty-one years old. He obtained his early education in Kansas, later being graduated from Williams

RICHARD A. BALLINGER.

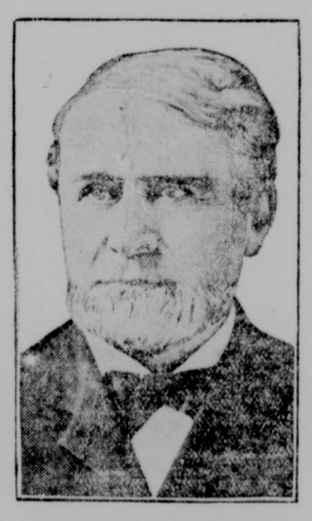
college. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of law and has won fame and wealth. He is also the author of several lawbooks. In his youth he resided on the plains and for more than three years rode the range as a cowboy.

In 1904 he was elected mayor of Seattle and, without being a reformer, put into effect many reforms that have caused his administration to be regarded as a turning point for the better in the city's career.

Nelson of Minnesota.

Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, who will be much in the public eye as chairman of the joint congressional committee to investigate the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, is serving his third term as a member of the upper house. He is classed as an insurgent. He served three terms in the national house of representatives and was twice elected governor of his state, quite a career for one who came to this country from Norway with his widowed mother when he was less than five years old and earned his first money selling newspapers in Chicago.

Senator Nelson has an intense personality. His mouth closes evenly. His hair and beard are cropped to coordinate with the square turned lines of his face. He has never been defeated in a political contest and has never been known to turn his back on a friend. Just after he ceased to be governor of Minnesota a friend asked him the secret of his phenomenal suc-



KNUTE NELSON.

cess. His reply was, "I just make up my mind what I want and then turn out and get it."

Recently he received a draft of a bill from a man not a citizen of his own state. He didn't like the bill anyway, so he wrote the man:

"It will take as long to get your bill through congress as it will for a celluloid dog to catch an asbestus rabbit in hades."

TREATMENT OF FALSE HAIR.

How to Clean It Properly and Make It Last and Look Better.

False hair will last longer and look better if properly cared for, and as the best quality is not inexpensive and should be selected it behooves a woman, now that quantities of it are worn, to know how to make it last.

To begin with, then, a cheap quality is the most expensive, for after little wear it becomes either scrubby looking or so harsh that it cannot be used. Cheap pieces lose color and either streak or fade quickly.

One of the most important and difficult details of caring for chignons is to keep them free from dust. Like hair growing on the head, they hold impurities and unless cleansed will grow dull looking and old. In their care a soft brush is an essential, and every night when the pieces are removed they should be stroked lightly, but thoroughly, with bristles in such a way that the dust is taken out. This should not be omitted even for one night, for once the switch or puffs become dust laden they are difficult to clean.

No false hair, when not being worn, should be exposed to the light, for sun and air will absorb its dressing unnecessarily. After being worn it must never be put away until it has been well smoothed.

To wash a switch or puffs is practically impossible, but as cleansing is necessary at intervals cornmeal should be applied. The meal must be rubbed gently, but thoroughly, through the strands, and then, fastening the top of the piece securely, a long bristle brush must be applied vigorously to remove the grains. Before this, however, the long hair must be rubbed between the hands, so the meal will absorb the dust.

Once in a long while, perhaps every two months, a little oil rubbed on the false piece will keep it in condition and aid in preserving the dressing. For this glycerin is excellent, and the manner of applying should be carefully followed. Too much of the grease will almost ruin it, while too little will not be effective. When using the glycerin the tip of the piece must be securely fastened where the long hair will hang free. Then a few drops, scented, may be rubbed between the palms of the hands to distribute it evenly and then put directly upon the hair, the only difficulty being that unless care is exercised the grease will adhere to only one part of the switch. This is most apt to be avoided by pressing the palms lightly when first they are put on, making the stroke heavier as the grease is absorbed. Under no circumstances must there be an appearance of grease.

How to Cook Bananas.

Few persons know the convenience and delicate taste of cooked bananas. Few not to bananas born realize their nutritive value. Yellow bananas can be employed in many excellent ways. They are fine plainly boiled in their skins and served with cream or sweet butter for breakfast. They may be boiled with salt pork or baked around a leg of fresh pork (peeled in last instance) or fried and served with broiled lamb kidneys and bacon. Used in this way, both the kidneys and the bananas take on an added flavor by being together. Select fruit which, while ripe, is yet perfectly firm. Ten minutes are required for boiling and five or a little more for frying. The fruit will let you know when it is done, for it falls into a pulp as easy to digest as baby food. Baked bananas may take the place of potatoes on a luncheon table, as they are excellent with all meats. Bake them in their skins in a hot oven and punch them occasionally with the fingers to see how they are progressing.

How to Make Cleaning Balls.

Cleaning balls are easily made and cost less than if bought of a chemist. To make them take half a pound of dry fuller's earth and moisten it with a little lemon juice. Then add half an ounce of finely pulverized pearlash and make all into a thick paste. Form into little balls, and dry them in the sun or at some distance from a fire. In a few hours the balls will be ready for use. When required the stained cloth should be moistened with warm water and rubbed with a ball. Let the garment dry, then brush off the powder, and wash it out if necessary.

How to Wash Delicate Materials.

To wash silks and pongees and dimities so that they will look like new wash them in bran water. For one waist take a pint of bran, put in a white muslin bag and pour enough hot water into the basin containing the bran to wash the waist. When the water is cool enough to bear the hands in squeeze the bag several times in the water. Add a teaspoonful of borax and wash the waist in the prepared water, rinse and when dry iron on the wrong side. No starch is needed, for the bran will stiffen the waist sufficiently.

How to Remove an Ink Stain.

A little pure alcohol of any kind is splendid for removing stains caused by a typewriter ribbon. Rub it well into the fingers as soon as possible after they are stained. Afterward wash carefully in warm water and plenty of really good soap. If you have no pure alcohol try methylated spirit.

How to Keep Shirt Waists Trim.

If you have difficulty in holding your shirt waists down make a belt of strong elastic two inches smaller than your waist. Then sew a hook on one end and an eye on the other and fasten around the waist over the shirt waist and under the skirt band. It works like a charm.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—Second Quarter, For April 3, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Matt. ix, 18-34 Memory Verses, 28, 29—Golden Text, Mark ix, 23—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This lesson gives an account of four different acts of healing upon five different people—the ruler's daughter, twelve years of age; the woman twelve years sick, the two blind men and the demon possessed dumb man. Matthew, Mark and Luke record the first two, but Matthew alone tells of the others. All are equally easy to Him to whom nothing is difficult when there is confidence in Him. The principle of verse 29 holds all through, "According to your faith be it unto you." But we must always remember that these were samples of the kingdom which was then at hand, but because of His rejection postponed till He shall come again. As I understand it, we cannot expect kingdom manifestations in this age of His rejection except as He may in great grace see fit to grant them. But as the age draws to a close, which it is rapidly doing, we may look for greater signs as the kingdom of heaven again draweth nigh. May we, like Stephen, be full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, full of faith and power.

The other accounts of the first two healings are found in Mark v and Luke viii. There we are told that the man's name was Jairus; that he was a ruler of the synagogue; that he fell down at Jesus' feet and besought Him greatly, for his little daughter was lying at the point of death, and she was his only daughter. Jesus arose and followed Jairus, and so did His disciples, and much people also followed Him and thronged Him. Consider the anxiety of the father's heart and his expectation, for, although he had not heard the words "I will come and heal her" (viii, 7), was not the Lord Jesus Christ with him, and was not that assurance enough for Jairus?

But in the throng that pressed upon Him there was one desolate heart—a woman who had been ailing for twelve years and, having spent all that she had upon physicians, was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse. She, having heard of Jesus, had such confidence in Him that she said within herself, "If I may touch but His clothes I shall be whole." She accordingly pressed through the crowd behind Him, touched the border of His garment and was instantly healed of her illness of many years.

Most gratefully and gladly would she have slipped away without troubling Him further, but He had more for her than she had dared to expect. He had a personal word for her heart full of peace and assurance. Before she could get away Jesus, knowing all things, asked who touched Him, for he knew that virtue had gone out of Him. The disciples were surprised at His question, seeing so many touching Him, but the woman came with fear and trembling, fell down before Him and before all the people declared why she had touched Him and how she had been immediately healed. Then came to her the added, unexpected blessing in His precious words to her heart: "Daughter, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole. Go in peace and be whole of thy plague." Instead of the unrest she might have had because she had, as it were, stolen a blessing she had His own word of "peace." Then she might have had some symptoms of a recurrence of her trouble, and the devil would be sure to be on hand with some unrestful suggestions, but now she had not only an experience, but His infallible word that she was healed, and had He not called her "daughter," and wasn't that worth while? Let all secret believers confess Jesus Christ publicly and see what additional blessing will surely come to them.

But all this delay has seemingly made Him too late to help the little girl, for before He reaches the house messengers come, saying that she is dead. As soon as Jesus heard it He said to Jairus, "Fear not, believe only, and she shall be made whole" (Luke viii, 50). And quickly it is even so, and she is alive and well and eating like any well child. Only the father and the mother and Peter, James and John were present at the raising to life—just seven, including Jesus and the little girl, the unbelieving scorners all without. Let us be "most surely believers, knowing the certainty" of all His words (Luke i, 1-4). He is never too late, and nothing is too hard for Him who created all things.

Two blind men follow Him into the next house, into which He enters, begging Him to have mercy on them. His one question was, "Believe ye that I am able to do this?" Their affirmative reply brings His "According to your faith be it unto you," then He touches, and they see like other men do, and like many, they go forth to spread a good report fame.

The next case is a dumb demon possessed man, and he is a very hopeless case. No wonder that the multitudes said, "It was never so seen in Israel" for one like this had never been seen before. Whether we touch Him or He touches us or speaks the word, His power is manifest. May we all touch Him in the consciousness of our helplessness and need, as the long suffering woman did, and not indifferently, like the crowd.

VALUE OF CONCRETE

Roads Constructed of This Material Very Serviceable.

DURABLE FOR HEAVY TRAFFIC

They Can Be Maintained at a Considerably Low Cost—Freedom From Dust and Mud a Good Feature—Experiment In Michigan.

In a paper read before the annual good roads convention, held recently at Cleveland, O., Edward N. Hines, chairman of the board of Wayne county road commissioners, expressed his views regarding concrete roads in the following manner:

Concrete roads would meet the ideal conditions of road building because of comparatively low first cost, durability, low maintenance cost, ease of traction and freedom from dust and mud.

The value of concrete roads was shown in a recent experiment near Detroit, Mich., where a road was made seventeen feet eight inches wide of concrete, with shoulders on each side of the natural soil, making the width twenty-six feet over all at its narrowest point.

The annexed specification was drafted, it being the intention of the board

A WELL BUILT CONCRETE ROAD.
[From Good Roads Magazine, New York.]

to do the necessary grading, tiling, ditching, putting in of manholes, building shoulders and, in fact, doing all the work but the actual concreting.

Ninety-eight cents a barrel was paid for cement and 75 cents a yard for sand, and the prices of limestone and crushed cobble are shown in the specification. The average haul was about two miles. Two thicknesses of three ply tar paper were used in the three twenty-five foot sections, the fourth section being made half an inch wide and filled with a composition of four parts soft pitch to one part Trinidad asphalt, to which was added 3 per cent of still wax, the whole heated and poured into the joint in a boiling state. A strip of southern pine was also used as an experimental joint.

The following specifications are those under which such a road can be constructed:

All cement used should be portland cement of American manufacture. No more than 8 per cent of the cement should fail to pass through a No. 100 sieve nor more than 25 per cent should fail to pass through a No. 200 sieve, and it should stand a test of 150 pounds per square inch tensile strain when made into briquets and exposed in air until final set and the balance of twenty-four hours immersed in water. One day in air and six days in water should show a tensile strength of at least 450 pounds. One day in air and twenty-seven days in water should show a tensile strength of at least 550 pounds, and when mixed in proportions by weight of one of cement to three of sand and exposed in air one day and in water six days it should stand a tensile strain of at least 150 pounds and in twenty-eight days a strain of at least 300 pounds per square inch.

Sand used in making concrete should be clean, dry, crushed quartz, trap rock, granite or well graded bank, lake or river sand, passing a No. 20 sieve of No. 28 wire, and be so graded as to contain fine and coarse particles of the same grade of material, the coarse particles to predominate.

Stone for concrete can be purchased at the following prices per ton, which prices represent the actual cost of the stone laid down: Two inch, $1.80 per ton; chips, $1.90 per ton; screenings, $2 per ton.

In case of hard stone, weights should be computed by measurement on the basis of 2,600 pounds per cubic yard for two inch stone, 2,700 pounds per cubic yard for chips and 2,800 pounds per cubic yard for screenings.

Concrete for the first course should consist of one part of cement, two parts of sand and five parts of broken limestone and for the second course one part of cement, two parts of sand and three parts of hard stone, evenly mixed.

In placing the concrete in position in the construction of the pavement the men should place the concrete where directed and so as to keep the different layers of a uniform thickness. Each layer should be well tamped with an approved tamper and as directed by the engineer.

The second course must be laid within twenty minutes after the first course is completed and placed and tamped same as the first course. And at night or at any other time when the work is discontinued all the work of both layers should be completed up to a common expansion joint. In other words, no section of pavement should be allowed to be left unfinished for a longer period of time than twenty minutes it work thereon has been started.

After the second course of concrete is laid and until it has thoroughly set it should be protected from the sun by a canvas or other suitable covering.

When the concrete is sufficiently hard to warrant, this covering should be removed and the concrete covered with a layer of sand or gravel about one inch in depth and sprinkled and kept damp to prevent the surface of the concrete from drying out too rapidly, which covering should be left on the concrete for a period of seven days.

Expansion joints should be placed in said pavement every twenty-five feet by actual measurement, such joints to be made by placing in position a one-half inch thick strip of wood (southern pine) of the same width as the thickness of the road metal and cut so as to conform to the finished surface of the pavement. This board should be removed after the concrete has become set, but not until twenty-four hours have elapsed after the placing of the concrete on both sides of the board. And when the board is removed the space left by it should be filled with a filler of the following composition: Four parts soft pitch and one part asphalt (refined Trinidad), to which mixture must be added 3 per cent of still wax, the whole to be heated and poured into the joints in a boiling state.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, thy climate, where hay fever and ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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First Door Upstairs to Right.

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Terms arranged on application.

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Grocery and Meat Market

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Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

BYRON AND THE BALLOON.

How the Poet In 1822 Predicted the Airship of Today.

Those who have read the fiction of Edgar Allan Poe will recall his wonderful story of the balloon with a propelling rudder, which, crossing the Atlantic from Europe in three days, landed on the coast of South Carolina. This story was published in 1838, preceding the flight of Bleriot from Calais to Dover more than seventy years. And now it is remarked that as early as 1822, sixteen years before Poe, Byron foretold the motor.

It was in 1822 that Byron lived at Pisa, Italy, where he had rented for a year the Laufranchie palace, and it was there that he entertained a Captain Medwin, who on his return to London published his "Conversations With Lord Byron." One of these conversations is to this effect:

"Who can but regret," said Byron, "that he has been born two or three hundred years too soon. Here is a letter from a savant of Bologna who claims to have discovered the secret of guiding balloons by means of a rudder and who assures me that he is ready to disclose this secret to the government. I imagine that we are soon to make journeys through the air instead of sea voyages, at last to find a way to go to the moon despite the lack of atmosphere that Fontanelle has discovered there. There is not as much madness in this idea as one may suppose. The sciences are now in their infancy."

Medwin left Pisa in March, 1822 It was near the close of that year that Byron published the latter parts of his "Don Juan," in which the poet shows that he had been inspired by the discovery of the Bologna savant. See the second stanza of the tenth canto:

Man fell with apples and with apples rose,
If this be true, for we must deem the mode
In which Sir Isaac Newton could disclose
Through the then unpaved stars the turnpike road,
A thing to counterbalance human woes,
For ever since immortal man hath glowed
With all kinds of mechanics, and full soon
Steam engines will conduct him to the moon.

Byron's "Don Juan" was translated into French by Amedee Pichot in 1825; but, daring as was that translator, he did not venture to put "Don Juan" into rhyme, and today the foregoing stanza done in French prose is supposed to be a prediction of aviation by motor, though Byron's suggestion goes no further than steam.—London Globe.

The Size of Raindrops.

Raindrops do not always have the same size or weight, and this is primarily due to the fact that they are not formed like the drops of water that fall from a wet cloth or the spout of a pitcher or the drops that rush out of the small holes in a garden sprinkler. In all these latter cases a solid stream of water is broken up into drops. But the raindrop is formed in the cloud by the accumulation of minute atoms of water drawn together into one drop and sometimes by the melting of a large snowflake or a solid little icy hailstone. When a drop is thus formed in the clouds it begins to fall, no matter whether it be large or small, and observers in balloons state that all sizes of drops are to be found within the clouds themselves, from the finest fog and drizzling mist up to the heavy rain. It is commonly said that the bigger drops fall faster than the smaller ones and overtake them and grow bigger. This sounds reasonable, but no one has really proved it.—St. Nicholas.

Nicaragua.

Nicaragua, wedged in between Honduras and Costa Rica, is triangular in shape, its base of some 280 miles resting on the Caribbean sea. Its area is about 58,000 square miles and its population somewhat less than a million, mostly Indians, mestizos negroes and mulattoes. The whites of pure blood constitute but a small part of the people. The main products of the country are rice, cocoa, coffee, Indian corn and hides. Like most of the South American countries, Nicaragua is noted for its military "pronunciamentos," popular revolts, revolutions, etc., by which the land is almost constantly troubled to the verge of ruin.—New York American.

Jeweled Monsters.

In the upper cretaceous deposits at White cliffs, New South Wales, two skeletons of plesiosaurian reptiles have been found, both of which were completely opalized, like the tree trunks found in Arizona and other western localities. In the first example of these jeweled monsters that were unearthed the color was rich and striking. The second was less brilliant of hue, and precious opal occurred only here and there on the specimen, especially in the transverse process of the neck. The plesiosaurs are an extinct race of very long necked creatures which swam in ancient seas.—Harper's Weekly.

What Eskimos Think of White Men.

The Eskimos' opinion of white men is sometimes as uncomplimentary as the white men's opinion of them. Vilhjalmr Stefansson, who was the ethnologist in company with the recent Anglo-American polar expedition, writes in Harper's Magazine of his experiences in the arctic while living with Eskimo families, and he reports with Eskimo as saying that white men are as bad to travel with as babies. Indeed, they go further and say that white men are worse than babies, because though babies cry they don't argue, and white men are always "giving directions about things they don't understand."

MODEL VILLAGE FOR OHIO.

Millionaire Coal Operator Plans to Make Hudson the "Town Beautiful."

James W. Ellsworth, the New York multimillionaire coal operator, is endeavoring to make his native town, Hudson, in the northern part of Ohio, the ideal town of the United States—in other words, the "town beautiful."

Mr. Ellsworth has 300 acres of fine land on the fringe of the town and on these acres a home that might be termed a castle. But perhaps the care he has had taken of his own estate does not reach the height of concern he has displayed for the village itself, for he is to expend thousands of dollars on improvements there.

The first move to have an "ideal town" that Mr. Ellsworth made was at a village he established in Pennsylvania and which was christened Ellsworth. Things did not go smoothly there, however, and his hope of establishing a "home town" was frustrated by circumstances. It was then he turned his attention to the little spot in which he was born. His first move there was to put up to the authorities a proposition to have all saloons eliminated and to have the telephone wires placed underground. The scheme to have the saloons closed passed, and Mr. Ellsworth promised that he would spend his own money on improvements—to perfect the water supply, the transportation system, etc.

Mr. Ellsworth has already given Hudson $100,000 for improvements. He has spent $20,000 for a men's and women's clubhouse, where every comfort practically that may be obtained in a club in a large city may be had. These amounts may seem small according to the donations recorded today, but they look large when it is known that Hudson has little more than 1,000 inhabitants.

LEARNING A BUSINESS.

How Both Clerk and Merchant Can Learn Every Day to Advance Trade.

The clerk who is entering a store has an opportunity to learn the business before he assumes the responsibilities. It is a chance that many a merchant may well envy him. Many merchants had no opportunity to learn save in the hard and crippling classes of experience.

And yet the case is not hopeless for the merchant himself. He has a chance to learn a great deal every day. In spite of the fact that his time is pretty well absorbed in the details of his work day by day, he can gather knowledge each twenty-four hours, acquire information and become a better merchant all the time.

A good many do not do it, however. They look upon business much as the high school graduate does. The season of study is over, and now the harvest is to be reaped. It may be a good harvest or it may be a pretty poor one, but the time for learning is past.

The graduate may learn that the time of learning never passes away, and so may the merchant. That time is always present. There are merchants today who plug along, doing pretty well, who are woefully ignorant of some of the rudiments of store economy. It is not too late for them to acquire these, and shame should never hold them back. It is not a matter of shame to be ignorant, but it is to remain ignorant, and the critical moment will arrive some time when it will be uncovered.—Oregon Tradesman.

The "Alley Beautiful."

After carrying out all the usual "beautiful" movements, even to the back yards, some of the citizens of Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, have evidently made the last necessary step in inaugurating an "alley beautiful" crusade. The first alley chosen for improvement was named Cottonwood lane, and it was quickly transformed into a beautiful lane and as clean and orderly as any street. With such progressive citizens as those of Oak Park even a desert would soon become a desirable place for intelligent home seekers.

Hit the Trail.

In the hustle
And the bustle
Of this age of push and grit
He whose yearning
Is for earning
The proud title known as "It"
Should get wise that
'Tis a prize that
Must be sought by night and day,
For its habit,
Like the rabbit,
Is to cut and scud away.

If you want it
You must hunt it,
Hit the trail and keep the pace.
If you win it
Not a minute
Must be wasted from the race.
Keep it busy;
Make it dizzy
With the swiftness of the hike.
It is very
Necessary
That your footprints burn the pike.

In the movement
Of improvement,
With the many as the one,
By pursuing
And by doing
To success the race is run.
Man or nation
To progression
Finds in work the royal road,
And the lever
Of endeavor
Is the one that moves the load.

Work the source is
Of the forces
That upbuild and elevate,
The improving
Springs now moving
In the city and the state.
Civic duty,
Civic beauty,
Write in history their page,
And the story
Is the glory
Of the nation and the age.

JAMES A. EDGERTON.

AN UNFINISHED STORY

A Queer Dream Incited by Thoughts of Man's Inhumanity.

By O. HENRY.

[Copyright, 1906, by McClure, Phillips & Co.]

We no longer groan and heap ashes upon our heads when the flames of Tophet are mentioned, for even the preachers have begun to tell us that God is radium or ether or some scientific compound and that the worst we wicked ones may expect is a chemical reaction. This is a pleasing hypothesis, but there lingers yet some of the old, goodly terror of orthodoxy.

There are but two subjects upon which one may discourse with a free imagination and without the possibility of being controverted. You may talk of your dreams, and you may tell what you heard a parrot say. Both Morpheus and the bird are incompetent witnesses, and your listener dare not attack your recital. The baseless fabric of a vision, then, shall furnish my theme, chosen with apologies and regrets instead of the more limited field of pretty Polly's small talk.

"A GENTLEMAN'S DOWNSTAIRS TO SEE YOU," SHE SAID.

I had a dream that was so far removed from the higher criticism that it had to do with the ancient, respectable and lamented bar of judgment theory.

Gabriel had played his trump, and those of us who could not follow suit were arraigned for examination. I noticed at one side a gathering of professional bondsmen in solemn black and collars that buttoned behind, but it seemed there was some trouble about their real estate titles, and they did not appear to be getting any of us out.

A fly cop—an angel policeman—flew over to me and took me by the left wing. Near at hand was a group of very prosperous looking spirits arraigned for judgment.

"Do you belong with that bunch?" the policeman asked.

"Who are they?" was my answer.

"Why," said he, "they are"—

But this irrelevant stuff is taking up space that the story should occupy.

Dulcie worked in a department store. She sold Hamburg edging, or stuffed peppers, or automobiles, or other little trinkets such as they keep in department stores. Of what she earned Dulcie received $6 per week. The remainder was credited to her and debited to somebody else's account in the ledger kept by G.

Oh, primal energy, you say, reverend doctor. Well, then, in the ledger of primal energy.

During her first year in the store Dulcie was paid $5 per week. It would be instructive to know how she lived on that amount. Don't care? Very well. Probably you are interested in larger amounts. Six dollars is a larger amount. I will tell you how she lived on $6 per week.

One afternoon at 6, when Dulcie was sticking her hatpin within an eighth of an inch of her medulla oblongata, she said to her chum, Sadie—the girl that waits on you with her left side:

"Say, Sadie, I made a date for dinner this evening with Piggy."

"You never did!" exclaimed Sadie admiringly. "Well, ain't you the lucky one? Piggy's an awful swell, and he always takes a girl to swell places. He took Blanche up to the Hoffman House one evening, where they have swell music and you see a lot of swells. You'll have a swell time, Dulce."

Dulcie hurried homeward. Her eyes were shining, and her cheeks showed the delicate pink of life's—real life's—approaching dawn. It was Friday, and she had 50 cents left of her last week's wages.

The streets were filled with the rush hour floods of people. The electric lights of Broadway were glowing, calling moths from miles, from leagues from hundreds of leagues out of darkness around to come in and attend the singeing school. Men in accurate clothes, with faces like those carved on cherry stones by the old salts in sailors' homes, turned and stared at Dulcie as she sped, unheeding, past them. Manhattan, the night blooming cereus, was beginning to unfold its dead white, heavy odored petals.

Dulcie stopped in a store where goods were cheap and bought an imitation lace collar with her 50 cents. That money was to have been spent otherwise—15 cents for supper, 10 cents for breakfast, 10 cents for lunch. Another dime was to be added to her small store of savings, and 5 cents was to be squandered for licorice drops—the kind that made your cheek look like the toothache and last as long. The licorice was an extravagance—almost a carouse—but what is life without pleasures?

Dulcie lived in a furnished room. There is this difference between a furnished room and a boarding house—in a furnished room other people do not know it when you go hungry.

Dulcie went up to her room—the third floor back in a west side brownstone front. She lit the gas. Scientists tell us that the diamond is the hardest substance known. Their mistake. Landladies know of a compound beside which the diamond is as putty. They pack it in the tips of gas burners, and one may stand on a chair and dig at it in vain until one's fingers are pink and bruised. A hairpin will not remove it; therefore let us call it immovable.

So Dulcie lit the gas. In its one-fourth candle power glow we will observe the room.

Couch bed, dresser, table, washstand, chair—of this much the landlady was guilty. The rest was Dulcie's.

On the dresser were her treasures—a gilt china vase presented to her by Sadie, a calendar issued by a pickle works, a book on the divination of dreams, some rice powder in a glass dish and a cluster of artificial cherries tied with a pink ribbon.

Against the wrinkly mirror stood pictures of General Kitchener, William Muldoon, the Duchess of Marlborough and Benvenuto Cellini. Against one wall was a plaster of paris plaque of an O'Callahan in a Roman helmet. Near it was a violent oleograph of a lemon colored child assaulting an inflammatory butterfly. This was Dulcie's final judgment in art, but it had never been upset. Her rest had never been disturbed by whispers of stolen copes; no critic had elevated his eyebrows at her infantile entomologist.

Piggy was to call for her at 7. While she swiftly makes ready let us discreetly face the other way and gossip.

For the room Dulcie paid $2 per week. On week days her breakfast costs 10 cents. She made coffee and cooked an egg over the gaslight while she was dressing. On Sunday mornings she feasted royally on veal chops and pineapple fritters at "Billy's" restaurant at a cost of 25 cents and tipped the waitress 10 cents. New York presents so many temptations for one to run into extravagance.

She had her lunches in the department store restaurant at a cost of 60 cents for the week. Dinners were $1.05. The evening papers—show me a New Yorker going without his daily paper!—came to 6 cents, and two Sunday papers, one for the personal column and the other to read, were 10 cents. The total amounts to $4.76. Now, one has to buy clothes, and—

I give it up. I hear of wonderful bargains in fabrics and of miracles performed with needle and thread, but I am in doubt. I hold my pen poised in vain when I would add to Dulcie's life some of those joys that belong to woman by virtue of all the unwritten, sacred, natural, inactive ordinances of the equity of heaven. Twice she had been to Coney Island and had ridden the hobbyhorses. 'Tis a weary thing to count your pleasures by summers instead of by hours.

Piggy needs but a word. When the girls named him an undeserving stigma was cast upon the noble family of swine.

The words of three letters lesson in the old blue spelling book begins with Piggy's biography. He was fat; he had the soul of a rat, the habits of a bat and the magnanimity of a cat. He wore expensive clothes and was a connoisseur in starvation. He could look at a shopgirl and tell you to an hour how long it had been since she had eaten anything more nourishing than marshmallows and tea.

He hung about the shopping districts and prowled around in department stores with his invitations to dinner.

Men who escort dogs upon the streets at the end of a string look down upon him.

He is a type. I can dwell upon him no longer. My pen is not the kind intended for him. I am no carpenter.

At ten minutes to 7 Dulcie was ready. She looked at herself in the wrinkly mirror. The reflection was satisfactory. The dark blue dress, fitting without a wrinkle, the hat with its jaunty black feather, the but slightly soiled gloves—all representing self denial, even of food itself—were vastly becoming.

Dulcie forgot everything else for a moment except that she was beautiful and that life was about to lift a corner of its mysterious veil for her to observe its wonders. No gentleman had ever asked her out before. Now she was going for a brief moment into the glitter and exalted show.

The girls said that Piggy was a "spender." There would be a grand dinner and music and splendidly dressed ladies to look at and things to eat that strangely twisted the girls' jaws when they tried to tell about them. No doubt she would be asked out again.

There was a blue pongee suit in a window that she knew—by saving 20 cents a week instead of 10 in—let's see— Oh, it would run into years! But there was a secondhand store in Seventh avenue where—

Somebody knocked at the door. Dulcie opened it. The landlady stood there with a spurious smile, sniffing for cooking by stolen gas.

"A gentleman's downstairs to see you," she said. "Name is Mr. Wiggins."

By such epithet was Piggy known to unfortunate ones who had to take him seriously.

Dulcie turned to the dresser to get her handkerchief, and then she stopped still and bit her underlip hard. While looking in her mirror she had seen fairyland and herself a princess just awakening from a long slumber. She had forgotten one that was watching her with sad, beautiful, stern eyes—the only one there was to approve or condemn what she did.

Straight and slender and tall, with a look of sorrowful reproach on his handsome, melancholy face, General Kitchener fixed his wonderful eyes on her out of his gilt photograph frame on the dresser.

Dulcie turned like an automatic doll to the landlady.

"Tell him I can't go," she said dully. "Tell him I'm sick or something. Tell him I'm not going out."

After the door was closed and locked Dulcie fell upon her bed, crushing her black tip, and cried for ten minutes. General Kitchener was her only friend. He was Dulcie's ideal of a gallant knight. He looked as if he might have a secret sorrow, and his wonderful mustache was a dream, and she was a little afraid of that stern yet tender look in his eyes. She used to have little fancies that he would call at the house some time and ask for her with his sword clanking against his high boots.

Once when a boy was rattling a piece of chain against a lamppost she had opened the window and looked out. But there was no use. She knew that General Kitchener was away over in Japan leading his army against the savage Turks and he would never step out of his gilt frame for her. Yet one look from him had vanquished Piggy that night—yes, for that night.

When her cry was over Dulcie got up and took off her best dress and put on her old blue kimono. She wanted no dinner. She sang two verses of "Sammy." Then she became intensely interested in a little red speck on the side of her nose. And after that was attended to she drew up a chair to the rickety table and told her fortune with an old deck of cards.

"The horrid, impudent thing!" she said aloud. "And I never gave him a word or a look to make him think it!"

At 9 o'clock Dulcie took a tin box of crackers and a little pot of raspberry jam out of her trunk and had a feast.

She offered General Kitchener some jam on a cracker, but he looked at her only as the sphinx would have looked at a butterfly—if there are butterflies in the desert.

"Don't eat it if you don't want to," said Dulcie. "And don't put on so many airs and scold so with your eyes. I wonder if you'd be so superior and snippy if you had to live on $6 a week?"

It was not a good sign for Dulcie to be rude to General Kitchener. And then she turned Benvenuto Cellini face downward with a severe gesture. But that was not inexcusable, for she had always thought he was Henry VIII., and she did not approve of him.

At half past 9 Dulcie took a last look at the pictures on the dresser, turned out the light and skipped to

SHE OFFERED GENERAL KITCHENER SOME JAM ON A CRACKER.

bed. It's an awful thing to go to bed with a good night look at General Kitchener, William Muldoon, the Duchess of Marlborough and Benvenuto Cellini.

This story doesn't really get anywhere at all. The rest of it comes later some time when Piggy asks Dulcie again to dine with him, and she is feeling lonelier than usual, and General Kitchener happens to be looking the other way, and then—

As I said before, I dreamed that I was standing near a crowd of prosperous looking angels and a policeman took me by the wing and asked if I belonged with them.

"Who are they?" I asked.

"Why," said he, "they are the men who hired working girls and paid 'em five or six dollars a week to live on. Are you one of the bunch?"

"Not on your immortality," said I. "I'm only the fellow that set fire to an orphan asylum and murdered a blind man for his pennies."

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1910.

WHAT a record the Legislature is making!

MARYLAND may be thankful that it will never have another Governor Crothers and the gang that is around him.

GOVERNOR CROTHERS sanctioned the waste of an extra $50,000 from the State Treasury when he signed the deficiency bill for legislative expenses.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The amendment to the Federal Constitution which prohibits any State from refusing the suffrage to any person on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude has been considered as much a part of the organic law as is the section which prohibits the taking of property without due process of law. It has been assumed to be as settled as the issue of negro slavery, as well determined as the result of the Civil War.

We do not think the people of the State have regarded seriously the talk heard in the last few months of an intention to challenge the validity of the amendment as it affects this State, and we doubt if many of them believe now that the effort to do so, determined upon at a Democratic caucus recently, is made in the expectation that it will be successful. The majority of the people, we are sure, will look upon it as a last despairing effort to get rid of the negro; an effort joined in honestly by many white men in Southern Maryland because they believe—mistakenly as we think—that negro suffrage hinders their progress. The movement is urged on by the camp followers and by Democrats who do not think there is the slightest chance of success, for no better reason, we imagine, than that they haven't the moral courage to stand up against any blow aimed at the negro.

Lawyers can usually find basis for an argument on technicalities so small that the layman cannot see them at all. There are times, too, when the courts, in response to some overwhelming public sentiment, read into the law things that open the eyes of those who believe that what is writ is writ. But heretofore judges have been slow to nullify the plain letter of the Constitution or what it has been construed, for more than a third of its life, to mean.

MAD MEN OF MARYLAND.

Senator Chandlers dubbed the perpetrators of the Democratic caucus scheme for an attack upon the Constitution of the United States as the wild scheme of the mad men of Maryland. Practically without exception the intention to violate the faith of the state with its citizenship and at the same time to create insurrection against the highest law of the land under cover of pretended legislation is denounced the country over not only by Republicans, but by Democrats and Democratic newspapers. Looking as it does to the stand of defiance toward the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution upon the ground that they were never formally ratified by this state is a palpable plan for stealing the state and holding it in brigandage during the time necessary for the action of the insurgents to be passed upon by the Supreme Court. In the meanwhile the revolutionary administration and its acts would be the de facto law of the land. So that the scheme proposes an era of political pillage, a period of political rowdyism, a siege of outlawry in political office that would stamp this state with the stigma of being the worst governed and least independent of any state during the term of the federal compact.

Without warrant of a single expression from the people, without the question ever having been submitted in a campaign, without any effort whatever to follow public opinion, the men who govern the legislators have issued their mandate. The subservient tools of as guileful, malicious, heartless, desperate and smooth a set of bosses as ever trod upon the political institutions of any state obeyed the edict of their masters, and hence Maryland is placed in the least creditable light of any state in the history of the Union. Some toleration can be felt for the devices resorted to by those who play politics as a game, but there can be nothing but contempt for those in public office and sworn to uphold the laws of the land, who for the desperate ends of personal and partisan advantage would range the state against the federal compact to revive an issue that was settle at a cost that serious-minded citizens do not care to reflect upon. Here is no broad principle at stake; no dividing issue of national import; it is simply and solely the purpose to set up the rule of political oligarchy in Maryland to make this a one-party state. The country at large regards the propose action of the Democratic bosses with incredulity and amazement. From all sides of comes the query: Is this the grade of political intelligence and character that prevails in Maryland.

Democrats the country over are crying desist. They are uttering the warning in no uncertain tones that one state cannot set at naught the compact of the sisterhood. They are declaring that the de facto law of the land for forty years can never, and will never, be set aside by the Supreme Court. They are laying in advance blame for the defeat of their ambitions for control of the next House of Representatives upon the mad men of Maryland, who are also being warned that the execution of their proposed scheme will result in the placing of the United States marshals at the windows in Maryland elections and will cut down the representation of this state in Congress. All this comes from Democratic sources. And more yet, from the South comes the indignant protest against the proposed course as sure to bring about the overthrow of the prevailing disfranchisement measures, in such states. No matter how salutary they may be regarded in the Southern States their existence is precarious at best and will be terminated through the action of the Maryland Democrats. The men responsible for the Democratic caucus have already assured themselves a characterization in history that will be infinitely just, but everlastingly discreditable.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Our people learned with regret of the serious condition of Mr. S. L. Allen, who has been a summer resident here for more than twenty-five years and is one of our largest property owners. He was stricken with paralysis at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. L. Alcock in Baltimore on Tuesday of last week. It is feared he will not survive the attack.

Two car loads of fertilizers were unloaded here this week. Also two car loads of horses, wagons, scoups, plows, &c., to be used in the construction of the third track between here and Deer Park.

Messrs. Leo Crane, Clyde Shipley and Albert Biggs are working on the third track.

Mr. C. J. Rathbun and family are moving into the Rathbun cottage in the Park.

The Harris cottage has been purchased by Mr. S. J. Slabach, who will occupy it in a few days.

Mrs. Shaw, who purchased the Whetzell cottage in Loch Lynn, arrived here Tuesday and will make that place her permanent home.

Mr. Lester Yutzy has purchased the Warren Rathbun property in Loch Lynn and moved into it, Mr. Rathbun moving into the house vacated by C. J. Rathbun.

Mr. Warren Rathbun has purchased the large Baumgardner lot in Loch Lynn and will erect a residence thereon during the summer and fall.

Cuppett, Leighton & Co., are having their store building painted. Messrs. Lloyd Biggs and George Dawson are doing the work.

Mr. U. G. Ford is painting Mr. Garthright's large business house opposite the station.

The Ladies' Aid Society will hold a pie social at Haydenhurst this (Thursday) evening.

Mr. John Hipsley is painting the Dr. Sumner Stone cottage.

The weather here has been all that one could wish for the past two weeks and the cottagers have been taking advantage of it in cleaning up their grounds.

The large Jamesson farm just across the railroad has been purchased by Mr. Mahlon Head, of Iowa.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the Taney cottage.

Mr. Winchell has placed two rapid-fire guns in front of his handsome cottage.

Mr. J. L. Echard has started work on the roads in our district.

Ex-Judge T. H. Cuppett has made great improvements to his cottage and grounds on E street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant Hayden and two little daughters are spending today in the Park.

Mr. B. F. Crane has been appointed census enumerator for district No. 7. A most excellent appointment.

Preaching in the M. E. church at 11 a. m. and 7.45 p. m.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

Subscribe for The Republican.

GARRETT COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Three Meetings Arranged For to Take Place Early In April.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Arrangements have been made for an Institute at Grantsville, in the hall, Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2; Accident, April 4, in the School Room, and Oakland, April 6, in the Court House. The Institute workers will be: W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, Ontaria, Canada. The Ontario Department of Farmers' Institutes says of Mr. Kydd, "He is one of our most acceptable Institute speakers." He is an authority on horses, dairy cattle and small fruits. He has a large practical experience in all these departments and also in fair matters, having been superintendent of the horse department of probably the largest purely agricultural show in the Province. He is an accepted judge of both light and heavy horses and as such has been invited to place awards in many parts of Ontario. Being an aggressive, forceful speaker, his words carry weight. His subjects are: "Am I Raising the Most Profitable Horse?" "The Dairy Cow, Her Summer Feed and Winter Care;" "Small Fruits and Grape Vines;" "Pruning and General Care of the Apple Orchard;" "Dropped Stitches."

Nicholas Schmitz, Maryland Experimental Station, College Park. Mr. Schmitz is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, and a post-graduate of Cornell, where he specialized in Agronomy in general, and corn soils and soil fertility in particular. In 1906 he took up field work with alfalfa for the Department of Agriculture. Besides studying and experimenting with alfalfa, he made a study of forage crops in general, east of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Schmitz left the Department to become the Agronomist for the Maryland Experiment Station. His subjects are: "Hay Crops;" "Small Grains;" "Corn;" "Alfalfa."

The programs are as follows:

At Grantsville, in the hall. H. P. Miller, Grantsville, local correspondent. Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2, 1910, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

At Accident, in the school house. Fred Richter, Accident, local correspondent. Monday, April 4, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Oakland, in the Court House. J. M. Conneway, Oakland, local correspondent. Wednesday, April 6, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Program as follows, unless a change is requested by patrons:

Conductor's Announcement.
Nicholas Schmitz....."Hay Crops."
W. F. Kydd....."Pruning and Care of the Apple Orchard."

Afternoon Session.

Question Box.
Organization.
Nicholas Schmitz....."Small Grains."
W. F. Kydd..."The Farmers' Horse."

Questions will be answered through the Question Box at the beginning of the afternoon sessions.

For further information apply to Wm. L. Amoss, Director Farmers' Institutes, College Park, Md.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions were adopted by Oak Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., Mt. Lake Park, Md., at a recent meeting:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from this world of sorrow and suffering Mrs. Anna Long, wife of our brother A. H. Long; be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we extend to Bro. Long and family our heartfelt sympathy, and for comfort and help we would commend him to the All Wise Father, who assures us that all things work together for the good of those who love Him, and keep His commandments.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro. Long, a copy spread on the minutes of the lodge and a copy sent to each of the county papers for publication.

Respectfully submitted in F., L. & T.
A. T. WHITE,
H. N. CUPPETT,
E. E. KESNER,
Committee.

Successful Service Ended.

Dr. A. J. Fristoe, minister of the Baptist faith, who has been holding special services at Deer Park under the auspices of Rev. C. W. Hudson, the Baptist preacher in charge of the work in Garrett county, terminated his labors on last Sunday, preaching twice at Deer Park that day. He also held services every night, the church being filled to repletion, even on Saturday night, an unusual night for religions services.

The Sunday services were of especial interest and at the conclusion of the afternoon service, the full congregation witnessed the ordination of baptism by immersion. The congregation was augmented by a large throng of observers who witnessed the baptism from points of vantage.

Previous to the baptism of the candidates by the regular pastor, Rev. C. W. Hudson, Rev. Fristoe read the passage of scripture authorizing baptism by immersion.

Sunday night Mr. Fristoe repeated by request one of the week day sermons, the topic being "The Rending of the Veil."

THE DEATH RECORD.

MISS NELLIE THORNTON OFFUTT.

The news of the death of Miss Nellie Thornton Offutt, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Offutt, which occurred at the University Hospital, Baltimore, Tuesday evening at nine o'clock, came as a great shock to the young lady's relatives and numerous friends in Oakland and elsewhere. Miss Offutt was a great sufferer for several years prior to her death and had undergone a number of serious surgical operations at the University Hospital, which were partially successful but had failed to give her permanent relief. A week or two ago she returned to the hospital to undergo a final operation and her friends were buoyed up with the hope that she would soon return entirely restored to health.

Miss Offutt was born in Oakland thirty years ago and was well known and greatly loved by everybody. She was always bright and cheerful and spread happiness and contentment around her by her sunny disposition. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for a number of years.

Her funeral will occur this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from the home and will be conducted by Rev. J. A. McClelland, of Grafton, a former pastor of the Oakland church. The active pall bearers will be Messrs. Samuel Brady, Harland L. Jones, William Weber and W. A. Sturgiss and Drs. J. E. Legge and W. W. Grant; the honorary pall bearers will be Messrs. R. E. Sliger, King Delawder and James S. Lakin.

As a mark of respect to the deceased lady all the business houses of the town will be closed during the funeral services.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in this their sad bereavement, and while we know that there is a vacancy that cannot be filled, not only in the home circle, but in the community as well, we can only bow in submission to Divine Will.

MRS. MARY V. SPIKER.

Mrs. Mary V. Spiker died at Altamont Tuesday, March 22nd, from pneumonia, after an illness of about twelve days. The deceased was born in Virginia in 1849; her parents moved to New Creek when she was about eleven years old. When quite a young woman she came and made her home with Jonathan Wilson and remained with him until 1868 when she was married to Benjamin Spiker who was a gunsmith at Altamont, and have been residents there since the above year. She leaves three children: Mrs. Ada Woods, James and Nathan Spiker. The relatives have the sincere sympathy of the entire community, especially her grandson Jesse W. Woods, who did all in his power for her comfort to the last in her dying hours. Mrs. Spiker will be missed by all surrounding neighbors and friends. She was a good neighbor and Christian woman, having joined the Methodist church several years ago. She was always jovial and good to children, a great many of them spending many leisure hours in play days at a time at her house. Her husband preceded her to the grave eleven years and six days. She is the third old resident that has been called from us in the past year; the other two being Mrs. Jas. P. Wright and Aunt Bridget Curran. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Johnson, of Mt. Lake Park, who rendered a very feeling sermon, after which the body was conveyed and interred in the Wilson cemetery.

A NEIGHBOR.

D. S. BUZZERD.

Mr. Denton Sommers Buzzerd, aged 45 years, a well known conductor on the Western Maryland railroad, running between this city and Elkins, W. Va., died at his home, No. 8 North Lee street, last night at 8:25 o'clock, after an illness of about eight weeks, leaving a wife and three children surviving him, and also two brothers, Mr. S. S. Buzzard, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., and Mr. Charles Buzzard, of New York, who is here now. Mr. Buzzerd was a member of the United Workmen and Woodmen of America and also of the order of Railway Conductors and of Cumberland Aerie No. 245, and a man of fine standing in his orders and in this community. Mr. Buzzard came here with his family to reside from Elkins seven years ago.—Cumberland News.

JACOB BEEMAN.

Mr. Jacob Beeman, aged 84 years, died suddenly at his home near Avilton, last Wednesday at about 12 o'clock. He was working in the field and about 11 o'clock came to the house and went to his room to have a smoke before eating dinner and when his daughter went to call him she found him dead. He was a healthy man during his long life and had made no complaint of feeling ill before death. He died in the house in which he was born and had lived all his life. He is survived by four sons, George, James H., Jacob C. and Andrew, and four daughters, Mrs. Wm. H. Green, Mrs. Ulyses Jackson, Mrs. Cambridge Crowe and Mrs. Robert Beeman. The funeral occurred Friday with interment in the John Robinson cemetery.

GEORGE MINNICK.

Mr. George Minnick, aged 35 years, died at his home in Garrett county, a few miles west of Frostburg, on last Saturday. He is survived by his wife and several small children, and his mother and several brothers and sisters. The funeral took place from St. Michael's Roman Catholic church at Frostburg, interment being made in St. Michael's cemetery.

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Of Allegany Couuty.

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Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

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THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

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Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to my customers the benefit of this advance in addi the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

For Sale.

One white enameled bedroom set, 3 pieces, in excellent condition. Also 1 two burner blue flame (Perfection) oil stove, in use but a few months, practically new. Apply to Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer, City. 4-3t.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The Republican is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year.....$1.25
One copy six months ..... .75
One copy three months ..... .40

Advertising Rates made known upon Application.

Remittances may be made by Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft and addressed to

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1910.

WHAT a record the Legislature is making!

MARYLAND may be thankful that it will never have another Governor Crothers and the gang that is around him.

GOVERNOR CROTHERS sanctioned the waste of an extra $50,000 from the State Treasury when he signed the deficiency bill for legislative expenses.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The amendment to the Federal Constitution which prohibits any State from refusing the suffrage to any person on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude has been considered as much a part of the organic law as is the section which prohibits the taking of property without due process of law. It has been assumed to be as settled as the issue of negro slavery, as well determined as the result of the Civil War.

We do not think the people of the State have regarded seriously the talk heard in the last few months of an intention to challenge the validity of the amendment as it affects this State, and we doubt if many of them believe now that the effort to do so, determined upon at a Democratic caucus recently, is made in the expectation that it will be successful. The majority of the people, we are sure, will look upon it as a last despairing effort to get rid of the negro; an effort joined in honestly by many white men in Southern Maryland because they believe—mistakenly as we think—that negro suffrage hinders their progress. The movement is urged on by the camp followers and by Democrats who do not think there is the slightest chance of success, for no better reason, we imagine, than that they haven't the moral courage to stand up against any blow aimed at the negro.

Lawyers can usually find basis for an argument on technicalities so small that the layman cannot see them at all. There are times, too, when the courts, in response to some overwhelming public sentiment, read into the law things that open the eyes of those who believe that what is writ is writ. But heretofore judges have been slow to nullify the plain letter of the Constitution or what it has been construed, for more than a third of its life, to mean.

MAD MEN OF MARYLAND.

Senator Chandlers dubbed the perpetrators of the Democratic caucus scheme for an attack upon the Constitution of the United States as the wild scheme of the mad men of Maryland. Practically without exception the intention to violate the faith of the state with its citizenship and at the same time to create insurrection against the highest law of the land under cover of pretended legislation is denounced the country over not only by Republicans, but by Democrats and Democratic newspapers. Looking as it does to the stand of defiance toward the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution upon the ground that they were never formally ratified by this state is a palpable plan for stealing the state and holding it in brigandage during the time necessary for the faction of the insurgents to be passed upon by the Supreme Court. In the meanwhile the revolutionary administration and its acts would be the de facto law of the land. So that the scheme proposes an era of political pillage, a period of political rowdyism, a siege of outlawry in political office that would stamp this state with the stigma of being the worst governed and least independent of any state during the term of the federal compact.

Without warrant of a single expression from the people, without the question ever having been submitted in a campaign, without any effort whatever to follow public opinion, the men who govern the legislators have issued their mandate. The subservient tools of as guileful, malicious, heartless, desperate and smooth a set of bosses as ever trod upon the political institutions of any state obeyed the edict of their masters, and hence Maryland is placed in the least creditable light of any state in the history of the Union. Some toleration can be felt for the devices resorted to by those who play politics as a game, but there can be nothing but contempt for those in public office and sworn to uphold the laws of the land, who for the desperate ends of personal and partisan advantage would range the state against the federal compact to revive an issue that was settle at a cost that serious-minded citizens do not care to reflect upon. Here is no broad principle at stake; no dividing issue of national import; it is simply and solely the purpose to set up the rule of political oligarchy in Maryland to make this a one-party state. The country at large regards the propose action of the Democratic bosses with incredulity and amazement. From all sides of comes the query: Is this the grade of political intelligence and character that prevails in Maryland.

Democrats the country over are crying desist. They are uttering the warning in no uncertain tones that one state cannot set at naught the compact of the sisterhood. They are declaring that the de facto law of the land for forty years can never, and will never, be set aside by the Supreme Court. They are laying in advance blame for the defeat of their ambitions for control of the next House of Representatives upon the mad men of Maryland, who are also being warned that the execution of their proposed scheme will result in the placing of the United States marshals at the windows in Maryland elections and will cut down the representation of this state in Congress. All this comes from Democratic sources. And more yet, from the South comes the indignant protest against the proposed course as sure to bring about the overthrow of the prevailing disfranchisement measures, in such states. No matter how salutary they may be regarded in the Southern States their existence is precarious at best and will be terminated through the action of the Maryland Democrats. The men responsible for the Democratic caucus have already assured themselves a characterization in history that will be infinitely just, but everlastingly discreditable.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Our people learned with regret of the serious condition of Mr. S. L. Allen, who has been a summer resident here for more than twenty-five years and is one of our largest property owners. He was stricken with paralysis at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. L. Alcock in Baltimore on Tuesday of last week. It is feared he will not survive the attack.

Two car loads of fertilizers were unloaded here this week. Also two car loads of horses, wagons, scoups, plows, &c., to be used in the construction of the third track between here and Deer Park.

Messrs. Leo Crane, Clyde Shipley and Albert Biggs are working on the third track.

Mr. C. J. Rathbun and family are moving into the Rathbun cottage in the Park.

The Harris cottage has been purchased by Mr. S. J. Slabach, who will occupy it in a few days.

Mrs. Shaw, who purchased the Whetzell cottage in Loch Lynn, arrived here Tuesday and will make that place her permanent home.

Mr. Lester Yutzy has purchased the Warren Rathbun property in Loch Lynn and moved into it, Mr. Rathbun moving into the house vacated by C. J. Rathbun.

Mr. Warren Rathbun has purchased the large Baumgardner lot in Loch Lynn and will erect a residence thereon during the summer and fall.

Cuppett, Leighton & Co., are having their store building painted. Messrs. Lloyd Biggs and George Dawson are doing the work.

Mr. U. G. Ford is painting Mr. Garthright's large business house opposite the station.

The Ladies' Aid Society will hold a pie social at Haydenhurst this (Thursday) evening.

Mr. John Hipsley is painting the Dr. Sumner Stone cottage.

The weather here has been all that one could wish for the past two weeks and the cottagers have been taking advantage of it in cleaning up their grounds.

The large Jamesson farm just across the railroad has been purchased by Mr. Mahlon Head, of Iowa.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the Taney cottage.

Mr. Winchell has placed two rapid-fire guns in front of his handsome cottage.

Mr. J. L. Echard has started work on the roads in our district.

Ex-Judge T. H. Cuppett has made great improvements to his cottage and grounds on E street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant Hayden and two little daughters are spending today in the Park.

Mr. B. F. Crane has been appointed census enumerator for district No. 7. A most excellent appointment.

Preaching in the M. E. church at 11 a. m. and 7.45 p. m.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

Subscribe for The Republican.

GARRETT COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Three Meetings Arranged For to Take Place Early In April.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Arrangements have been made for an Institute at Grantsville, in the hall, Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2; Accident, April 4, in the School Room, and Oakland, April 6, in the Court House. The Institute workers will be:

W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, Ontaria, Canada. The Ontario Department of Farmers' Institutes says of Mr. Kydd, "He is one of our most acceptable Institute speakers." He is an authority on horses, dairy cattle and small fruits. He has a large practical experience in all these departments and also in fair matters, having been superintendent of the horse department of probably the largest purely agricultural show in the Province. He is an accepted judge of both light and heavy horses and as such has been invited to place awards in many parts of Ontario. Being an aggressive, forceful speaker, his words carry weight. His subjects are: "Am I Raising the Most Profitable Horse?" "The Dairy Cow, Her Summer Feed and Winter Care;" "Small Fruits and Grape Vines;" "Pruning and General Care of the Apple Orchard;" "Dropped Stitches."

Nicholas Schmitz, Maryland Experimental Station, College Park. Mr. Schmitz is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, and a post-graduate of Cornell, where he specialized in Agronomy in general, and corn soils and soil fertility in particular. In 1906 he took up field work with alfalfa for the Department of Agriculture. Besides studying and experimenting with alfalfa, he made a study of forage crops in general, east of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Schmitz left the Department to become the Agronomist for the Maryland Experiment Station. His subjects are: "Hay Crops;" "Small Grains;" "Corn;" "Alfalfa."

The programs are as follows:

At Grantsville, in the hall. H. P. Miller, Grantsville, local correspondent. Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2, 1910, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

At Accident, in the school house. Fred Richter, Accident, local correspondent. Monday, April 4, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Oakland, in the Court House. J. M. Conneway, Oakland, local correspondent. Wednesday, April 6, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Program as follows, unless a change is requested by patrons:

Conductor's Announcement.
Nicholas Schmitz....."Hay Crops."
W. F. Kydd....."Pruning and Care of the Apple Orchard."

Afternoon Session.

Question Box.
Organization.
Nicholas Schmitz....."Small Grains."
W. F. Kydd..."The Farmers' Horse."

Questions will be answered through the Question Box at the beginning of the afternoon sessions.

For further information apply to Wm. L. Amoss, Director Farmers' Institutes, College Park, Md.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions were adopted by Oak Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., Mt. Lake Park, Md., at a recent meeting:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from this world of sorrow and suffering Mrs. Anna Long, wife of our brother A. H. Long; be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we extend to Bro. Long and family our heartfelt sympathy, and for comfort and help we would commend him to the All Wise Father, who assures us that all things work together for the good of those who love Him, and keep His commandments.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro. Long, a copy spread on the minutes of the lodge and a copy sent to each of the county papers for publication.

Respectfully submitted in F., L. & T.
A. T. WHITE,
H. N. CUPPETT,
E. E. KESNER,
Committee.

Successful Service Ended.

Dr. A. J. Fristoe, minister of the Baptist faith, who has been holding special services at Deer Park under the auspices of Rev. C. W. Hudson, the Baptist preacher in charge of the work in Garrett county, terminated his labors on last Sunday, preaching twice at Deer Park that day. He also held services every night, the church being filled to repletion, even on Saturday night, an unusual night for religions services.

The Sunday services were of especial interest and at the conclusion of the afternoon service, the full congregation witnessed the ordination of baptism by immersion. The congregation was augmented by a large throng of observers who witnessed the baptism from points of vantage.

Previous to the baptism of the candidates by the regular pastor, Rev. C. W. Hudson, Rev. Fristoe read the passage of scripture authorizing baptism by immersion.

Sunday night Mr. Fristoe repeated by request one of the week day sermons, the topic being "The Rending of the Veil."

THE DEATH RECORD.

MISS NELLIE THORNTON OFFUTT.

The news of the death of Miss Nellie Thornton Offutt, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Offutt, which occurred at the University Hospital, Baltimore, Tuesday evening at nine o'clock, came as a great shock to the young lady's relatives and numerous friends in Oakland and elsewhere. Miss Offutt was a great sufferer for several years prior to her death and had undergone a number of serious surgical operations at the University Hospital, which were partially successful but had failed to give her permanent relief. A week or two ago she returned to the hospital to undergo a final operation and her friends were buoyed up with the hope that she would soon return entirely restored to health.

Miss Offutt was born in Oakland thirty years ago and was well known and greatly loved by everybody. She was always bright and cheerful and spread happiness and contentment around her by her sunny disposition. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for a number of years.

Her funeral will occur this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from the home and will be conducted by Rev. J. A. McClelland, of Grafton, a former pastor of the Oakland church. The active pall bearers will be Messrs. Samuel Brady, Harland L. Jones, William Weber and W. A. Sturgiss and Drs. J. E. Legge and W. W. Grant; the honorary pall bearers will be Messrs. R. E. Sliger, King Delawder and James S. Lakin.

As a mark of respect to the deceased lady all the business houses of the town will be closed during the funeral services.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in this their sad bereavement, and while we know that there is a vacancy that cannot be filled, not only in the home circle, but in the community as well, we can only bow in submission to Divine Will.

MRS. MARY V. SPIKER.

Mrs. Mary V. Spiker died at Altamont Tuesday, March 22nd, from pneumonia, after an illness of about twelve days. The deceased was born in Virginia in 1849; her parents moved to New Creek when she was about eleven years old. When quite a young woman she came and made her home with Jonathan Wilson and remained with him until 1868 when she was married to Benjamin Spiker who was a gunsmith at Altamont, and have been residents there since the above year. She leaves three children: Mrs. Ada Woods, James and Nathan Spiker. The relatives have the sincere sympathy of the entire community, especially her grandson Jesse W. Woods, who did all in his power for her comfort to the last in her dying hours. Mrs. Spiker will be missed by all surrounding neighbors and friends. She was a good neighbor and Christian woman, having joined the Methodist church several years ago. She was always jovial and good to children, a great many of them spending many leisure hours in play days at a time at her house. Her husband preceded her to the grave eleven years and six days. She is the third old resident that has been called from us in the past year; the other two being Mrs. Jas. P. Wright and Aunt Bridget Curran. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Johnson, of Mt. Lake Park, who rendered a very feeling sermon, after which the body was conveyed and interred in the Wilson cemetery.

A NEIGHBOR.

D. S. BUZZERD.

Mr. Denton Sommers Buzzerd, aged 45 years, a well known conductor on the Western Maryland railroad, running between this city and Elkins, W. Va., died at his home, No. 8 North Lee street, last night at 8:25 o'clock, after an illness of about eight weeks, leaving a wife and three children surviving him, and also two brothers, Mr. S. S. Buzzerd, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., and Mr. Charles Buzzard, of New York, who is here now. Mr. Buzzerd was a member of the United Workmen and Woodmen of America and also of the order of Railway Conductors and of Cumberland Aerie No. 245, and a man of fine standing in his orders and in this community. Mr. Buzzard came here with his family to reside from Elkins seven years ago.—Cumberland News.

JACOB BEEMAN.

Mr. Jacob Beeman, aged 84 years, died suddenly at his home near Avilton, last Wednesday at about 12 o'clock. He was working in the field and about 11 o'clock came to the house and went to his room to have a smoke before eating dinner and when his daughter went to call him she found him dead. He was a healthy man during his long life and had made no complaint of feeling ill before death. He died in the house in which he was born and had lived all his life. He is survived by four sons, George, James H., Jacob C. and Andrew, and four daughters, Mrs. Wm. H. Green, Mrs. Ulyses Jackson, Mrs. Cambridge Crowe and Mrs. Robert Beeman. The funeral occurred Friday with interment in the John Robinson cemetery.

GEORGE MINNICK.

Mr. George Minnick, aged 35 years, died at his home in Garrett county, a few miles west of Frostburg, on last Saturday. He is survived by his wife and several small children, and his mother and several brothers and sisters. The funeral took place from St. Michael's Roman Catholic church at Frostburg, interment being made in St. Michael's cemetery.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank
Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

Local Phone C. & P. Phone 1-F

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

For Sale.

One white enameled bedroom set, 3 pieces, in excellent condition. Also 1 two burner blue flame (Perfection) oil stove, in use but a few months, practically new. Apply to Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer, City. 4-3t.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

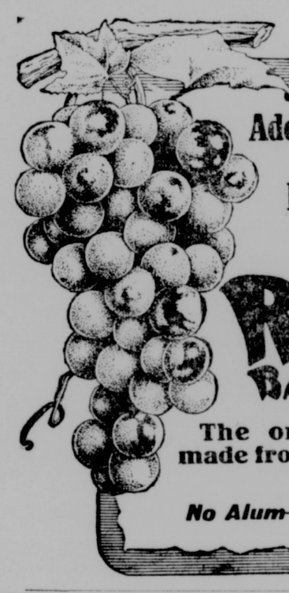
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



Adds Healthful Qualities to the Food
Economizes Flour, Butter and Eggs

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

No Alum—No Lime Phosphates

Mr. Charles S. Davis was at Terra Alta last Thursday on business.

A Bargain in a Gasoline Engine at Naylor's. 3-3t.

Mr. Lloyd C. Shaffer, of Carmel, was a business visitor to Oakland yesterday.

Mr. D. M. Dixon spent yesterday in Piedmont and along George's Creek on business.

Mrs. John W. Davis and two children spent last Friday with relatives in Terra Alta.

Hon. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, is in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Renninger.

WANTED—Your Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. Scott T. Jones returned to Oakland Tuesday afternoon from a visit to Wheeling and Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Jamesson, of Piedmont, are here on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. King Delawder.

Mrs. Olin Durst, of Lonaconing, and Mrs. Harry Matheny, of Cumberland, are in Oakland visiting relatives.

LOST—A child's heart-shaped locket and chain; monogram on locket "E. W. C." Reward if returned to the gas office.

Mrs. Leah F. Sincell, who spent several weeks recently with relatives in Allegany county, has returned to Oakland.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. Jonas Glotfelty, one of the progressive farmers from the vicinity of McHenry, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, who spent the winter in Oakland, returned to his home yesterday morning for a short visit.

Harry Davis has just received a fine line of Spring and Summer Millinery. Come and see the goods; they speak for themselves. 5-5t.

Mr. Michael Boyle has just put in a nicely fitted up bath room which was installed by the firm of Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hilleary accompanied by their son and daughter, Ernest and Miss Lucille, were in Oakland Monday.

FOR RENT—After April 1st, a 6-room cottage, with stable on lot. Kitchen and one bedroom furnished if desired; apply at this office.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Mr. W. H. Bowers, manager of the Kendall stores at Kendall, spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland with his family, returning to Kendall Monday morning.

This morning an account of the Easter service conducted in the Baptist church at Loch Lynn Heights Sunday night was received at this office too late for publication.

Mr. Carl B. White, of Uniontown, after spending a few days in Oakland with his father and other relatives, returned to Uniontown via Friendsville, Monday morning.

We are how ready to fill all orders for Millinery, and invite everybody to give us a call. HARRY DAVIS. 5-5t.

Messrs. Henry M. Speicher, of Accident; Henry Smouse, of near Oakland, and Dr. Webster Ravenscroft, also of Oakland, left here Monday morning for Annapolis where they have interests in some pending legislation.

The egg rolling at the Oakland Hotel grounds Monday afternoon was enjoyed by not only the little folks but by a large number of grown people. Hundreds were present and the afternoon was one of unalloyed pleasure.

The Folks Up Willow Creek, Friday night, April 8th, for the benefit of the Oakland Fire Department is the next attraction at the Opera House. Seats now on sale at Harned Drug store.

Mrs. John Crawford was in receipt of a telegram yesterday announcing the death of her mother, Mrs. George Hood, which occurred in Frederick county Tuesday night. Mrs. Crawford left Oakland this morning to attend the funeral.

FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots at Loch Lynn Heights. These are corner lots, within 160 feet of the Pennsylvania House and near Loch Lynn Hotel; will be sold very reasonable. For further information address G. W. Kepler, Wallace, W. Va.

Mr. J. T. Harvey, of near Kitzmiller, was in the city yesterday on business. He has not yet entirely recovered from the injuries he received two or three weeks ago when he was attacked by a vicious dog which almost severed his right thumb.

See the big parade Friday afternoon, April 8th, at four o'clock, and at night The Folks Up Willow Creek at the Opera House, for the benefit of the Fire Department. This is Fran Davidson favorite comedy and he will assume one of the principle roles.

The home of Mr. William Wilkinson, of Firm Rock, was completely destroyed by fire with all its contents last week, which renders the family homeless. The children are being cared for by neighbors. Mr. Wilkinson is an industrious, sober man and friends in Lonaconing are making an effort to re-establish him and his family in comfortable quarters.

Lieut. E. S. West, of Oakland, has the best line of real estate for sale in Maryland. A great variety of farms, town property, Park property, coal and timber lands. Prices and terms to suit. He also has some of the best Florida propositions on the market. Call on him for booklet describing these properties. You are sure of receiving courteous treatment and will be given every opportunity to see and investigate to your entire satisfaction. 2-tf.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Don't Be Listed as a "Jail Bird."

All persons in jail on April 15 will be known as jail birds for the next 10 years. To those who are in the habit of getting behind the bars, the advice is given to take a vacation for a short while, because if you don't the census man will get you. Then for 10 long years you will be listed on the government records as a jail bird. People in jail on the date of April 15, and maybe just a few days later, will have their "place of abode" put down on the census books as "in jail." It will make no difference to Uncle Sam what the offense is or what the sentence is, the records will for ten years show you a resident of the jail. This questoin has caused more discussion since first taken up than any other part of the census.

To Be Married.

Friends of the groom-elect in Garrett county have received invitations to the wedding of Mr. Charles Henry Shaffer, of Washington, son of the late Mr. Benj. Shaffer, of Garrett county, to Miss Dorothy Fox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duane E. Fox, of Washington, which will occur on Wednesday evening, April 13th, in Calvary Baptist Church, Washington. Mr. Shaffer is one of Garrett county's best young men and for a number of years past has been in the employ of the Government as a special examiner in the Patent Office.

Notice.

Mr. J. W. Gephart, the agent for Porter's Pain King is now in this county. Mr. Gephart hopes to call on his regular customers promptly and will appreciate their continued patronage.

THE GEO. H. RUNDLE CO.,
Piqua, Ohio.

Church Services.

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Preaching at 7.30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3:00 p. m., Subject—"The White Stone."
Ferndale—Preaching at 7:30 a. m.
Revival services will begin at Deep Creek church Monday evening April 4. Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. G. C. Pattison, one of the most substantial business men of this place, has purchased from Mr. Andrew Mullen, a former resident of this town, now of Peidmont, the site of the Mullen homestead, which was destroyed by fire three years ago. The lots lay east of the B. & O. R. R., near the station, and are regarded as the most desirable locations in town for a dwelling. Mr. Pattison has placed a contract with W. T. Sigler, contractor and builder, of Piedmont, for the erection of a brick building, modern in every particular, which he will occupy as a home when completed.

Mr. James Beard has returned home after a visit to relatives and friends at Paw Paw.

Mr. N. U. Bond, en route to Bond, spent a few hours with friends in town on Saturday.

Mr. Edward Durham, of Barnum, has purchased a home in Kitzmiller, which he will occupy some time in April.

Mrs. Thomas Burke is convalescing from a very severe attack of rheumatism.

By the premature explosion of a blast at the east end of Everett's tunnel, an Italian working on the excavation at that place, was dangerously hurt last Saturday. He was sent to the W. M. Hospital the same evening for treatment.

Mr. John Moore, clerk in the Barnum store, who was called to Washington last week on account of the death of his brother, has returned home to resume his duties.

Men, women and children are falling down before a widespread epidemic of measles prevailing in the thriving little community of Chestnut Grove. The contagion started in the public school and spread to every family in the neighborhood, and is now seriously interfering with the early spring plowing by crippling the farm labor.

Arrangements are about completed for a big game of ball at the Piedmont baseball park on April 6, between Jack Dunn's bunch of trained birds from Oriole Park, Baltimore, and a nine selected from the very best local talent that can be picked up in this and adjoining regions. Piedmont has asked for two games and fixed the dates on April 5th and 6th. These dates are already scheduled by Manager Dunn, and he has asked the Piedmont management to shift their dates to April 14th and 15th.

Mr. Hugh Tate, whose cleverness in the baseball field is well known throughout the George's Creek region, will play with the Wheeling club the coming season.

Mr. John Raley will leave for East Liverpool, Ohio, April 10, to report for the opening of the baseball season in that city. During the winter months he has been knocking the shekels out of the black diamonds in the Pattison mine. Mrs. Raley will remain at home until the season is well opened, when she will join her husband and remain with him until its close.

Prof. Sollars, principal of the Bloomington school, spent Easter Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sollars, of near Oakland.

Saturday was pay day at the Davis Coal & Coke mines at Beryl and the Big Vein mines at Shaw.

Mr. Malcolm MacFarlane, of Barnum, visited Cumberland Sunday.

Mr. Herbert Price was called to Terra Alta last Saturday evening on business in connection with a suit soon to be filed in the Maryland courts by the heirs of Mordecai Price against Baltimore city, to recover four hundred million dollars. Mordecai Price came over from England in company with Lord Baltimore and was a great grandfather of Mr. Herbert Price of this place.

Millinery Opening.

We invite you to attend our Spring and Summer Millinery Opening, beginning Tuesday Evening, April 5, at 7:30.

Also Wednesday and Thursday, April 6 and 7.

ELLEN CONNELL.

ESTABLISHED 1884. — ESTIMATES GLADLY FURNISHED

We have just received a carload of WAGONS, a carload of PLOWS and HARROWS and a carload of ROOFING.

We are anxious to show you these new Wagons in nearly every make or style; and our Plows and Harrows, we honestly believe, cannot be excelled anywhere.

In the Roofing we have a complete line:
Tarred Roofing, 1, 2 and 3 ply.
Rubber Roofing, 2 and 3 ply.
Ametite, the gravel roofing that needs no paint.
Carey's Roofing, the best at any price. Ask your neighbor.

P. S. Above all, Remember that you can get a Wagon, a Plow, a Harrow, a Cultivator or any amount of Roofing at the bottom price.

Hold your orders for our FERTILIZER. It means money.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

WORK GUARANTEED — PRICES RIGHT

ESTABLISHED 1817

F. W. BIRD & SON.

ROOFINGS.

NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO

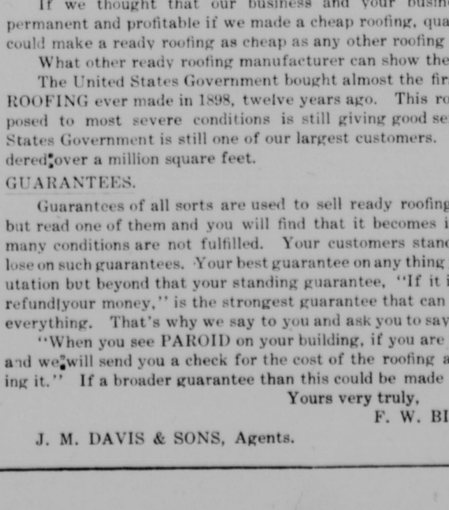
The General Situation on Ready Roofing

March 1, 1910.

To J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.:

The reaction against all cheap ready roofings is here.

Dealers in every state in the Union are feeling it and you too have probably felt it already. What is the reason?



It is now about three years since most of the cheap ready roofings were first put onto the market. They were good for a few years but that's all—tney sold on price and extravagant claims to people who had every reason to expect a high grade product.

The failure of thousands of these cheap roofs within the last few months has meant thousands of dissatisfied customers, thousands of roofs to be repaired and thousands of people who are determined to have a roofing that will last. This year, and every year after, you are going to have the greatest demand for a high grade ready roofing that you ever had.

IN CHOOSING ROOFING YOUR CUSTOMERS WILL NOW DEPEND UPON YOUR JUDGMENT MORE THAN EVER BEFORE. POINTING TO PAROID ROOFS THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS AND YEARS OF WEAR WILL BE A CONVINCING ARGUMENT. THEY WILL SEE THE WISDOM OF BUYING THE ROOFING ABOUT WHICH THERE IS NO QUESTION AS TO QUALITY.

PRICES.

Isn't it an accepted fact that one usually gets what he pays for? It is just as true with ready roofing as with any other commodity.

While nearly all roofing manufacturers have been making ridiculously low prices on their "just as good" roofing, we have maintained the price of PAROID ROOFING. It is the highest priced ready roofing made. Not only have we maintained the quality of PAROID but we have improved it every year for the last twelve years and what's the result? PAROID ROOFS cost the owner far less in the end than any of the "cheapest first cost ready roofings."

Some manufacturers claim that their extremely low prices are made possible by large production and not inferior quality.

We do not care to boast of our size but it is a fact that we have three of the largest roofing mills in the United States and Canada running day and night the year round. We believe we are the largest producers of high grade ready roofing—we know we are the only ready roofing manufacturers to make roofing complete from felt to fixtures.

If we thought that our business and your business would be more permanent and profitable if we made a cheap roofing, quality considered, we could make a ready roofing as cheap as any other roofing manufacturer.

What other ready roofing manufacturer can show the following record:

The United States Government bought almost the first lot of PAROID ROOFING ever made in 1898, twelve years ago. This roofing although exposed to most severe conditions is still giving good service. The United States Government is still one of our largest customers. Last year it ordered over a million square feet.

GUARANTEES.

Guarantees of all sorts are used to sell ready roofing of unknown value but read one of them and you will find that it becomes invalid if any of its many conditions are not fulfilled. Your customers stands every chance to lose on such guarantees. Your best guarantee on any thing you sell is your reputation but beyond that your standing guarantee, "If it is not right we will refund your money," is the strongest guarantee that can be made—it covers everything. That's why we say to you and ask you to say to your customers:

"When you see PAROID on your building, if you are not satisfied tell us and we will send you a check for the cost of the roofing and the cost of laying it." If a broader guarantee than this could be made we would make it.

Yours very truly,
F. W. BIRD & SON.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents.

TRUXTON KING

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Copyright, 1909, by Dodd, Mead & Company

A Story of Graustark

By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER VIII.

LOOKING FOR AN EYE.

THE witch was haranguing her huddled audience, cursing the soldiers, laughing gleefully in the faces of her stately, scornful guests, greatly to the irritation of Baron Dangloss, toward whom she showed an especial attention.

Tullis was holding the prince in his arms. Colonel Quinnox stood before them, keeping the babbling, leering beldame from thrusting her face close to that of the terrified boy. The Countess Marlanx, pale and rigid, her wondrous eyes glowing with excitement, stood behind John Tullis.

With incredible swiftness the storm passed. Almost at its height there came a cessation of the roaring tempest, the downpour was checked, the thunder died away and the lightning trickled off into faint flashes. The sky cleared as if by magic. The exhibition, if you please, was over!

"It is the most amazing thing I've ever seen," Dangloss said over and over again.

The Countess Marlanx was trembling violently. Tullis, observing this, tried to laugh away her nervousness.

"Mere coincidence; that's all," he said. "You can't believe she brought about this storm?"

"It isn't that," she said in a low voice. "I feel as if a grave personal danger had just passed me by. Not danger for the rest of you, but for me alone. That is the sensation I have—the feeling of one who has stepped back from the brink of an abyss just in time to avoid being pushed over. I can't make you understand. See! I am trembling."

"Nerves, my dear countess—shadows! You'll be over it as soon as we are outside."

Ten minutes later the cavalcade started down the rain swept road toward the city, dry blankets having been placed across the saddles occupied by the ladies and the prince. The witch stood in her doorway, laughing gleefully, inviting them to come often.

"Come again, your highness!" she croaked sarcastically.

"The next time I come it will be with a torch to burn you alive!" shouted back Dangloss. To Tullis he added: "Gad, sir, they did well to burn witches in your town of Salem. You cleared the country of them—the pests!"

Down through the lowering shades rode the prince's party swiftly, even gayly by virtue of relaxation from the strain of a weird half hour. No one revealed the slightest sign of apprehension arising from the mysterious demonstration in which nature had taken a hand.

Truxton King, for reasons best known to himself, soon relapsed into a thoughtful, contemplative silence. Between us, he was sorely vexed and disappointed. When the gallant start was made from the glen of "dead men's bones" he found that he was to be cast utterly aside, quite completely ignored by the fair Loraine. She rode off with young Count Vos Engo without so much as a friendly wave of the hand to him.

Vos Engo, being an officer in the royal guard, rode ahead by order of Colonel Quinnox. Truxton, therefore, had her back in view—at rather a vexing distance, too—for mile after mile of the ride to the city. He galloped along beside the baron, a prey to gloomy considerations. What was the use? He had no chance to win her. That was for story books and plays. She belonged to another world far above his.

The baron's dry, insinuating voice broke in upon the young man's thoughts. "I think it's pretty well understood that she's going to marry him." The little old minister had been reading King's thoughts; he had the satisfacuon of seeing his victim start guiltily. King managed to control himself, asking with bland interest:

"Indeed! Is it a good match, baron?"

The baron smiled. "I think so. He has been a trifle wild, but I believe he has settled down. Splendid family. He is desperately in love."

"I hadn't thought much about it. Is she in love with him?"

"She sees a great deal of him," was the diplomatic answer.

"Would you mind telling me just who she is, baron?"

Dangloss was truly startled.

"Do you mean, sir, that you don't know her?" he asked, almost harshly.

"I don't know her name."

"And you had the effrontery to— My excellent friend, you amaze me! I know that Americans are bold; but, by gad, sir, I've always looked upon them as gentlemen. You"—

"Hold on, Baron Dangloss!" interrupted Truxton, very red in the face. "You'd better hear my side of the story first. She went to school with my sister. She knows me, but refuses to tell me who she is."

"Well, my boy, if she elects to keep you in the dark concerning her name it is not for me to betray her. Ladies in her position, I dare say, enjoy these little mysteries."

"IT IS NOT FOR ME TO BETRAY HER."

It was dusk when they entered the northern gates. Above the castle King said goodby to Tullis and the countess, gravely saluted the sleepy prince and followed Mr. Hobbs off to the heart of the city. He was hot with resentment. Either she had forgotten to say good by to him or had willfully decided to ignore him altogether. At any rate, she entered the gates to the castle grounds without so much as an indifferent glance in his direction.

Truxton knew in advance that he was to have a sleepless, unhappy night.

In his room at the hotel he found the second anonymous letter, unquestionably from the same source, but this time printed in crude, stilted letters. It had been stuck under the door.

"Leave the city at once. You are in great danger. Save yourself."

This time he did not laugh. That it was from Olga Platanova he had no doubt. But why she should interest herself so persistently in his welfare was quite beyond him. And what, after all, could she mean by "great danger—save yourself!"

He indulged in a long spell of thoughtfulness. "No, by George, I'll not turn tail at the first sign of danger. I'll stay here and assist Dangloss in unraveling this matter. And I'll go up to that witch's hole before I'm a day older to have it out with her. I'll find out where the smoke came from, and I'll know where that eye went to." He sighed without knowing it. "By Jove, I'd like to do something to show her I'm not the blooming duffer she thinks I am."

He could not find Baron Dangloss that night nor early the next day. Hobbs, after being stigmatized as the only British coward in the world, changed his mind and made ready to accompany King to the hovel in Ganlook gap.

By noon the streets in the vicinity of the plaza were filled with strange, rough looking men, undeniably laborers.

"Who are they?" demanded King.

"There's a strike on among the men building the railroad," said Hobbs.

"They'd better look out for these fellows," said King, very soberly. "I don't like the appearance of 'em. They look like cutthroats."

"Take my word for it, sir, they are. They're the riffraff of all Europe."

"I hope Baron Dangloss knows how to handle them?" in some anxiety.

In due time they rode into the somber solitudes of Ganlook gap and up to the witch's glen. Here Mr. Hobbs balked. He refused to adventure farther than the mouth of the stony ravine. Truxton approached the hovel alone, without the slightest trepidation. The goose herd grandson was driving a flock of geese across the green bowl below the cabin. The American called out to him, and a moment later the youth, considerably excited, drove his geese up to the door. While they were vainly haranguing each other the old woman appeared. Uttering shrill exclamations, she hurried down to confront King with blazing eyes. Her horrid grin of derision brought a flush to his cheek.

"I'll lay you a hundred gavvos that the kettle and smoke experiment is a fake of the worst sort," he announced.

"Have it your own way—have it your own way!" she cackled.

"Tell you what I'll do—if I can't expose that trick in ten minutes I'll make you a present of a hundred gavvos."

She took him up like a flash, a fact which startled and disconcerted him not a little. Her very eagerness augured ill for his proposition.

With a low, mocking bow the shrivled hag stood aside and motioned for him to precede her into the hovel.

"A hundred gavvos is a fortune not easily to be won," said the old dame. "How can I be sure that you will pay me if you lose?"

"It is in my pocket, madam. If I don't pay, you may instruct your excellent grandson to crack me over the head. He looks as though he'd do it for a good deal less money, I'll say that for him."

"He is honest—as honest as his grandmother," cried the old woman. She bestowed a toothless grin upon him. "Now, what is it you want to do?"

"I want to go through that kitchen, just to satisfy myself of one or two things." King was looking hard at the crack in the kitchen door. Suddenly he started as if shot.

The staring, burning eye was again looking straight at him from the jagged crack in the door!

"I'll get you this time!" he shouted crossing the room in two eager leaps. The door in his violent clutch swung open with a bang.

The owner of that mocking, phantom eye was gone!

Like a frantic dog, Truxton dashed about the little kitchen, looking in every corner, every crack, for signs of the thing he chased. The old woman was standing in the middle of the outer room, grinning at him with genuine malevolence.

"Ha, ha!" she croaked. "You fool! You fool! Search! Smell him out! All the good it will do you! Ha, ha!"

"By gad, I will get at the bottom of this!" shouted Truxton, stubborn rage possessing him. "There's some one here, and I know it. I'm not such a fool as to believe— Say! What's that? The ceiling! By the eternal, that scraping noise explains it! There's where the secret trapdoor is—in the ceiling! Within arm's reach, at that! Watch me, old woman!"

The hag was standing in the kitchen door now, still grinning evilly. She watched the eager young man pound upon the low ceiling with a three legged stool that he had seized from the floor.

He was pounding vigorously on the roughly boarded ceiling when the sharp voice of the old woman, raised in command, caused him to lower the stool and turn upon her with gleaming, triumphant eyes. The look he saw in her face was sufficient to check his enterprise for the moment. He dropped the stool and started toward her, his arms extended to catch her swaying form. The look of the dying was in her eyes. She seemed to be crumpling before him.

He reached her in time, his strong arms grasping the frail, bent figure as it sank to the floor. As he lifted her bodily from her feet, intent upon carrying her to the open air, her bony fingers sank into his arm with the grip of death, and—could he believe his ears!—a low, mocking laugh came from her lips.

Down where the pebbly house yard merged into the mossy banks Mr. Hobbs sat tight, still staring with gloomy eyes at the dark little hut up the glen. A quarter of an hour had passed since King disappeared through the doorway. Mr. Hobbs was getting nervous.

The shiftless, lanky goose herd came forth in time and lazily drove his scattered flock off into the lower glen.

Presently Hobbs caught sight of a thin stream of smoke, rather black than blue, arising from the little chimney at the rear of the cabin. His eyes

A LOW, MOCKING LAUGH CAME FROM HER LIPS.

flew very wide open; his heart experienced a sudden throbless moment; his mind leaped backward to the unexplained smoke mystery of the day before. It was on the end of his tongue to cry out to his unseen patron, to urge him to leave the witch to her deviltry and come along home, when the old woman herself appeared in the doorway—alone.

She sat down upon the doorstep, puffing away at a long pipe, her hooded face almost invisible from the distance which he resolutely held. She was no more than a black, inanimate heap of rags piled against the door jamb.

Hobbs let out a shout. The old woman arose and hobbled toward him, leaning upon a great cane.

"Whe-where's Mr. King?" called out Hobbs.

Her arm was raised, a bony finger pointing to the treetops above her hovel.

"He's gone. Didn't you see him? He went off among the treetops. You won't see him again." She waited a moment and then went on in most ingratiating tones: "Would you care to come into my house? I can show you the road he took. You"—

But Mr. Hobbs, his hair on end, had dropped the rein of King's horse and was putting boot to his own beast, whirling frantically into the path that led away from the hated, damned spot. Down the road he crashed, pursued by witches whose persistence put to shame the efforts of those famed ladies of Tam o' Shanter in the long ago. If he had looked over his shoulder he might have discovered that he was followed by a riderless horse, nothing more.

But a riderless horse is a grewsome thing sometimes.

CHAPTER IX.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCES.

BUT Hobbs halted his mad flight. He decided to return to the hut. His friend might be in desperate need of aid.

Then, with his heart in his mouth, he slowly began to retrace his steps, walking where he had galloped a moment before. A turn in the road caused him to draw rein sharply. A hundred yards ahead five or six men were struggling with a riderless bay horse.

"By Jove!" ejaculated Hobbs. "It's his horse!"

As he drew nearer it struck him forcibly that the men were not what he had thought them to be. They were an evil looking lot, more like the strikers he had seen in the town earlier in the day. Even as he was turning the new thought over in his mind one of them stepped out of the little knot and, without a word of warning, lifted his arm and fired point blank at the little Englishman. A pistol ball whizzed close by his head. His horse leaped to the side of the road in terror, almost unseating him.

But Hobbs had fighting blood in his veins. What is more to the point, he had a Mauser revolver in his pocket. He jerked it out and, despite a second shot from the picket, prepared to ride down upon the party. An instant later half a dozen revolvers were blazing away at him. Hobbs turned at once and rode in the opposite direction, whirling to fire twice at the unfriendly group. Soon he was out of range. The only thing left for him to do was to ride at once to the city and give the alarm.

Suddenly his horse swerved and leaped furiously out of stride, stumbling, but recovering himself almost instantaneously. In the same second he heard the sharp crack of a firearm far down the unbroken ravine to his left. A second shot came, this time from the right and close at hand. His horse was staggering, swaying; then down he crashed. Hobbs swinging clear barely in time to escape being pinioned to the ground. A stream of blood was pouring from the side of the poor beast. Aghast at this unheard of wantonness, the little interpreter knew not which way to turn, but stood there dazed until a third shot brought him to his senses. The bullet kicked up the dust near his feet. He scrambled for the heavy underbrush at the roadside and darted off into the roadside, his revolver in his hand, his heart palpitating like mad. Time and again as he fled through the dark thickets he heard the hoarse shouts of men in the distance.

At 10 o'clock the next morning Colonel Quinnox and a company of soldiers, riding up from the city gates toward the north in response to a call for help from honest herders who reported attacks and robberies of an alarming nature, came upon the stiff, footsore, thorn scratched Mr. Hobbs not far from the walls of the town. The colonel was not long in grasping the substance of Hobbs' revelations. He rode off at once for the witch's hovel, sending Hobbs with a small, instructed escort to the castle, where Baron Dangloss was in consultation with Mr. Tullis and certain ministers.

The city was peaceful enough, much to the surprise of Hobbs. No disturbance had been reported, said the guardsmen who rode beside him. Up in the hills there had been some depredations, but that was all.

"All?" groaned Mr. Hobbs. "All? Hang it all, man, wot do you call all? You haven't heard 'alf of it yet. I tell you, there's been the devil to pay. Wait till the colonel comes back from Ganlook gap. He'll have news for you; take it from me, he will. That poor chap 'as gone up in smoke as sure as my name 's Hobbs."

They met Baron Dangloss near the barracks, across the park from the castle. He was in close, earnest conversation with John Tullis and Count Halfont, both of whom seemed laboring under intense excitement.

The arrival of Hobbs, a pitiful but heroic object, at once arrested the attention of every one. His story was heard by a most distinguished audience.

"There is nothing supernatural about King's disappearance," said Tullis sharply. "That's all nonsense. He had money about him, and it perhaps turns out that there really was a man at the crack in the door, a clever brigand who today has got the better of our vainglorious friend. The shooting in the hills is more disturbing than this, to my mind."

"This mystery coming on top of the other is all the more difficult to understand—I mean the disappearance of the Countess Marlanx," said Baron Dangloss, pulling at his imperial in plain perplexity. "But we must not stop here talking. Will you come with me, Mr. Tullis, to the tower? I shall send out my best man to work on the case of the lady. It is a most amazing thing. I still have hope that she will appear in person to explain the affair."

"I think not," said Tullis gloomily. "This looks like abduction—foul play, or whatever you choose to call it. She has never left her father's house in just this manner before. I believe, baron, that Marlanx has taken her away by force. She told me yesterday that she would never go back to him if she could help it. I have already given you my suspicions regarding his designs upon the—ahem!" Catching the eager gaze of the prince, he changed the word "throne" to "treasury."

Loraine, her cheeks white with resolution, turned upon John Tullis. "You might leave the rescue of the countess to the proper authorities—the police," she said calmly. "I think it is your duty as an American to head the search for Mr. King. If Count Marlanx has spirited his wife away, pray who has a better right?"

"But we are not sure that he"—

"We are sure that Mr. King is either dead or in dire need of help," she interrupted hotly.

"Colonel Quinnox is quite competent to conduct the search," he said shortly.

"But Colonel Quinnox has gone forth on another mission. He may be unable to give any of his time to the search for Mr. King. It is outrageous, John Tullis, to refuse help!"

"I DON'T REFUSE HELP!"

"I don't refuse help!" he exclaimed. "But I'll tell you this—I consider it my duty as a man to devote what strength I have to the service of a woman in trouble. Come, baron; we will go to the tower."

Count Halfont intervened, hastily proposing that a second party be sent out at once with instructions to raze the witch's hut if necessary.

"I shall be happy to lead the expedition," said young Count Vos Engo, bowing deeply to the young lady herself.

"You shall, Vos Engo," said Halfont. "Prepare at once. Take ten men."

Tullis turned suddenly to the resentful girl. "Loraine," he said gently as the others drew away, "don't be hard with me. You don't understand."

"Yes, I do," she said stubbornly. "You are in love with her."

"Yes; that's quite true."

"A married woman!"

"I can't help it. I must do all I can for her."

She looked into his honest eyes for a moment.

"Forgive me," she murmured, hanging her head.

Then she smiled brightly up into his face. "Have your way, then. Remember that I am her friend too."

The guard about the prince was doubled. Orders requiring the strictest care of his person were issued by Count Halfont. Baron Dangloss began to see things in a different light. Things that had puzzled him before now seemed clear.

But late in the afternoon a telegram was brought to Tullis which upset all of their calculations and caused the minister of police to swear softly in pure disgust. It was from the Countess Marlanx herself, sent from Porvrak, a station far down the railway, in the direction of Vienna. It was self explanatory: "I am going to Schloss Marlanx, there to end my days. There is no hope for me. I go voluntarily. Will you not understand why I am leaving Edelweiss? You must know." It was signed "ingomede."

Tullis was dumfounded. He caught the penetrating glance of Dangloss and flushed under the sudden knowledge that this shrewd old man also understood why she was leaving Edelweiss. Because of him! Because she loved him and would not be near him. His heart swelled exultantly in the next moment. A brave resolve was born within him.

"We don't need a key to that, my boy," said the baron indulgently. "But I will say that she has blamed little consideration for you when she steals away in the dead of night without a word. Unfeeling, I'd say. Well, we can devote our attention to Mr. King, who is lost."

"See here, baron," said Tullis after a moment; "I want you to give me a couple of good men for a few days. I'm going to Schloss Marlanx. I'll get her away from that place if I have to kill Marlanx and swing for it!"

At 7 o'clock that night, accompanied by two clever secret service men, Tullis boarded the train for the west. A man who stood in the tobacconist's shop on the station platform smiled quietly to himself as the train pulled out. Then he walked briskly away. It was Peter Brutus, the lawyer.

A most alluring trap had been set for John Tullis!

The party that had gone to Ganlook gap in charge of Count Vos Engo returned at nightfall no wiser than when it left the barracks at noon. Riding bravely, but somewhat dejectedly, beside the handsome young officer in command was a girl in gray. Now she was coming home with them, silent, subdued, dispirited—even more so than she allowed the count to see.

Colonel Quinnox and his men had been scouring the hills for bandits. They arrived at the witch's cabin a few minutes after Vos Engo and his company. Disregarding the curses of the old woman, a thorough search of the place was made.

The old woman's story, reflected by the grandson, was convincing so far as it went. She said that the young man remained behind in the kitchen to puzzle himself over the smoke mystery while she went out to her doorstep. The man with the horses became frightened when she went down to explain the situation to him. He fled. A few minutes later the gentleman emerged to find his horse gone, himself deserted. Cursing, he struck off down the glen in pursuit of his friend, and that was the last she saw of him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THINK ABOUT IT About what the Home Paper means to you and yours. It means all the interesting news of the community, of your neighbors and friends, of the churches and schools, of everything in which you are directly interested. Don't you think the Home Paper is a good thing to have?

WHEN YOU WANT printing, you want good printing. That's the kind we do, and at the right prices. Give the home printer the same chance you would ask for the home merchant—trade at home.

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To defeat the mail order man's cut-throat methods in this community. The way is publicity for your business—it's the same way he uses. Our columns will give your business the publicity you need.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

1910.

So young,
So fair,
So pure,
So true,
This little stranger, cunning,
And yet
We know
What it will do
As soon
As it
Goes gunning.
To look
At it
You would not think
That trouble
Might be brewing.
Yet, certain
As
We eat and drink,
There will
Be something doing.
To look
Ahead
We see a plot
That seems
Like easy money,
But it
Will just as like
As not
Be something
Not so funny.
The years
Are all of them,
Untamed.
We learn
As we grow older,
And they are apt
To have it framed
To hit
Us from
The shoulder.

The Surgeon's Victims.

"It is about time for it."

"For what?"

"The organization of the A. A. H. O. O. T. N. P's."

"And what in time is the A. A. H. O. O. T. N. P.'s?"

"Why, the Ancient and Honorable Order of the Nonappendixes, of course."

Vindicated.

"Nothing pays."

"Thank you."

"For what?"

"The implied compliment."

"How?"

"Measured by that, I am some considerable."

On Installments.

"He has succeeded in getting Miss Blossom all to himself."

"He has been trying to get her ear all evening."

"What for?"

"To ask for her hand."

Collaboration.

"You are sure these sausages were raised in the country?"

"Oh, yes," said the waiter.

"Nothing connected with them raised in town?"

"Only the price."

Had His Doubts.

"Your wife is one of Eve's daughters."

"Think so?"

"Of course she is."

"Her clothing bill wouldn't indicate it."

A Precedent.

When common people often scrap
About the difference there may be
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee
No wonder that the jury acts
With two opposing sets of facts
Like men who disagree.

Cautious.

"Is the editor in?" asked the poet.

"He is," said the office boy. "Step right in."

"Oh, no," said the poet. "I think I'll call again some time when he isn't in."

The Question.

"Does it take all your time to earn a living?"

"Yes."

"Then what's the good in having a living if you have no time to use it?"

Warning.

"I understand he has quit drinking."

"Yes; he has seen a great light."

"A great light?"

"His nose in the looking glass."

Light Enough.

"Taking any physical culture now?"

"Just light exercise."

"Of what nature?"

"Turning on the electric light."

Because She Was a Woman.

"It is the only way."

"What is?"

"Mine."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Can it be that the reason the physicians are now advising cold air treatments is because we have had too much hot air treatment?

There is no sportsmanship in catching a sucker. Anybody can do that every day in the week.

Many people don't object to truth telling so much as they do to its after effects.

SENATOR LEE AFTER GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Would Change the System of Building the Roads.

Senator Lee of Montgomery has prepared another roads bill to supplement the one introduced by him in the Senate last week, and one which is even a more severe attack upon the State Geological Survey than the first. It provides that in the case of a vacancy or vacancies occurring in the State Roads Commission, the Governor is authorized to fill these vacancies by the appointment of two new members, who will be paid a salary of $2,000 a year and will be required to devote all their time to the road work.

The bill is so worded as to make it plain that the vacancies referred to are those positions at present filled by the two members of the State Geological survey. Under the law creating the State Roads Commission the Governor was required to appoint two members from the Geological Survey, and they were to serve without pay. These two members appointed were Dr. William Bullock Clark and Dr. Ira Remsen. Senator Lee, it would appear from this bill, is after the scalp of those two eminent gentlemen. One of his principal contentions is that they leave the State during the summer months, when the work of road building is most active, and, therefore, exercise no supervision when supervision is most needed. Senator Lee wants men who are "on the job" all the time.

The Senator from Montgomery has prepared a mass of statistics and material concerning the building of roads in his county which constitutes a prima facie case of great severity against the Geological Survey's work. His most striking exhibit is a series of photographs showing the condition of roads built by the Survey under Engineer W. W. Crosby as contrasted with roads built by the county itself. Mr. Lee says that they are perfectly fair representations of the two kinds of construction; that, in fact, he ordered the photographer to reproduce the worst parts of the county roads and fair specimens of the Survey's roads. The photographs show the county roads to be excellent sections of smoothly leveled highways, while the Survey's roads are filled with holes and ruts and awkward places. The Blair road, the Bladensburg road, the Laytonsville road and the Kensington road are some of those offered in evidence.

But the condition of the roads is only one count in the indictment against the Survey. The county roads, Senator Lee contends, have cost only about one-half as much as those built by the Survey, and their cost of maintenance is far less. The Survey roads have been built under the Shoemaker act, by which the State pays one-half the cost and the county the other half. So costly are the Survey roads, says Mr. Lee, and so poor their construction that the county prefers to build its roads entirely at its own expense—and saves money by so doing. The average cost of the roads built by the county is from $4,000 to $5,000 a mile; the average cost of the Survey's roads is from $9,000 to $11,000. And the cost of maintenance of the county roads is less.

The trouble with the Crosby roads, according to the Montgomery people, lies chiefly with the drainage. Where there is a sandy subsoil, it appears, as is the case on the Eastern Shore where the Crosby roads have met with much favor, the Survey's specifications work all right. But where there is a different base the drainage is defective and the roads don't measure up.

Another point of controversy is that the Survey insists on cutting down slight grades in order to get a perfectly level road. The Montgomery county authorities say that a slight grade doesn't impede traffic and it does help the drainage.

The alleged excessive cost of the Survey's roads is said to be owing to the fact that the contractors themselves have little faith in Mr. Crosby's specifications, and, inasmuch as they are obliged to guarantee the roads, they make the price very high in order to safeguard themselves. That is said to run up the cost to exorbitant figures.

These are some of the main arguments with which Senator Lee will support his bills when they come up in the Senate. He professes to be confident that the two houses of Legislature will enact them into law.

State Roads Engineer W. W. Crosby, discussing the charges made by Senator Lee, said:

"I do not think he has given fair consideration to the Survey's work, and if he had he would have known that what he charges about the condition of the roads is not fair to us. In the first place, the Kensington road he refers to has not been accepted, and is in the hands of a reputable contractor and it will not be accepted until it is in first-class condition.

"I agree there are some defects in the Blair, Bladensburg and Laytonsville roads, but in the entire county referred to—Montgomery—we have built about 150,000 square yards of macadam roads, and out of that amount 953 square yards only are defective.

"When Senator Lee compares the roads built by the county he must remember that they are located in the best part of the county for road building, and that they have only built about two or three miles, against our 22. And then there are defects in a county which was just completed last year.

"As to the cost, he figures that county roads were cheaper than the Survey's roads. Well, the roads they built were right near railroad stations, and their material could be conveyed by freight direct to the place of road building. Why, in several instances we have had to haul our stone two or three miles. Their macadam roads are only 10 feet wide and 6 inches in depth, while the Survey's are from 12 to 15 feet wide and from 6 to 18 inches deep.

"I think when this is compared with Senator Lee's statement, the Survey's roads did not cost so much, after all."

EXECUTIVE NEARER THE PEOPLE

National events have developed a condition of affairs which completely shatters the political tradition that our chief executive is further removed from the people than the lawmaking body. Between the administrations of Washington and Taft a wide difference has developed. Washington was set apart from the people as far as possible that he might get the general perspective of the affairs of the entire nation. He dealt with affairs of the state almost as an arbitrator and was hedge in from the people by the accepted interpretation of the functions of his office. But now the tendency is quite the opposite Roosevelt and Taft have been primarily presidents of the people looking to the people, popular sentiment and interests to guide their judgment and they have held themselves responsible to the whole people for their actions.

Although our forefathers wrought wisely and well, they overlooked the extent to which our varied and diversified interests would seperate the different sections. It has developed that senators are, as a rule, influenced by sectional and congressmen by districts interests, without power to rise above their own constituencies to act as a whole people. In this evolution the presidency has become the one office of the whole people. The American people have not argued this out and accepted it as a last resort, but have just naturally fallen into the habit of looking to the president for leadership. As a result the presidency is primarily the people's direct represeetative office and has gained immeasurably in consequent important.—Omaha Bee.

GOOD ROADS MOVE NOW MATERIALIZING

Bankhead Bill Appropriating $500,000 Favorably Reported to Senate.

The movement for the joint Government, State and county construction of roadways seems to be ready to materialize. Senator Bankhead's bill providing for the Government participation in such an arrangement was favorably reported to the Senate.

An appropriation of $500,000 is provided for the beginning of the highway construction. It is said in the report that this amount is purely for an experimental trial of the plan. If it works and local cooperation is assured, it is a fair guess that the Government will go deep into the business of building good roads. It will provide every Representative in Congress with an opportunity to do something substantial for his rural constituents.

The Bankhead bill provides that the first $500,000 shall be spent in building better roads for the rural free mail delivery service. This feature of the bill makes it an act to extend a governmental function.

The reservation is incorporated, however, that for every dollar the Government spends in road building the State or county where it is spent must spend another dollar on the same road. This means $1,000,000 worth of goods roads out of the first appropriation.

It is cited in the report that there is a country-wide sentiment in favor of better public highways. The automobile has done much to encourage this sentiment. Various States have made appropriations, and these nave been supplemented by the counties, the report further states. Senator Bankhead now wants the Federal Government to do its share.

It is set forth that there is now an annual appropriation of $35,673,000 for the rural free mail service. This service is seriously hampered by the bad roads. To build better roads on the rural routes would, therefore, serve a double purpose, the report states. It would facilitate the mail service and give the country people better highway accommodations.

Senator Bankhead also refers to the fact that France has expended $612,775,000 on its highways. It is, therefore, possible in that country for a single horse to haul on an average 3306 pounds at a load. In this country, it is set forth, the horse is able to haul only 800 pounds. The economic effects on land values and the general incentive to future improvement in country life are other reasons advanced for the passage of the bill.

TUBERCULOSIS SUNDAY

Movement to Observe April 24th In the Churches Taking Shape.

The proposal to observe Sunday, April 24th, as "Tuberculosis Sunday" in the churches of the United States, which was recently made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is meeting with the cordial approval of clergymen of all denominations and social workers. In this state, the movement is in charge of the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, of which Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore, is president. Dr. Jacobs has just received the following letter of endorsement from the Bishop Coadjutor of Maryland of the Protestant Episcopal Church:

"Referring to your favor of the 7th instant, I have to say, that for the reasons herein stated, I am glad to cooperate in the movement mentioned.

"The tendency of the present-day philanthropic world is not only largely towards humanitarianism, but also to ignore entirely the fact that every movement conducted by it in the Gentile world originated in a Christian atmosphere, is working under Christian auspices, and is supported by Christian men and women. On the other hand, there is also a disposition on the part of many in the Church to forget that He who cleansed the leper was also He who purged him of his sin; that He who touched the eye with clay was also He who made the soul to see; that hand in hand these manifestations of 'good will to men'—good will to soul as well as body—have traversed the centuries, relieving suffering, proclaiming good news, and bestowing blessings for the life that now is, as well as for that which is to come.

"A great boon to the world, and blessing to the Church would be the full recognition, and grateful acknowledgment of the debt that it thus owes to Christianity by the former, and the practical conviction of an inherent responsibility for the physical welfare and life of humanity (no less than its spiritual) upon the part of the latter.

"Suggestive of such recognition and acknowledgment is the appeal from the National Tuberculosis Association to the Church of our land for assistance in its campaign of education regarding the nature of this dread disease, and I am heartily in favor of a favorable response being made, and action being taken in obedience to this request under the conviction of Christian obligation, and in the discharge of Christian duty, by our clergymen and people at large.

"Most cordially yours,

JOHN G. MURRAY,
Bishop Coadjutor of Maryland."

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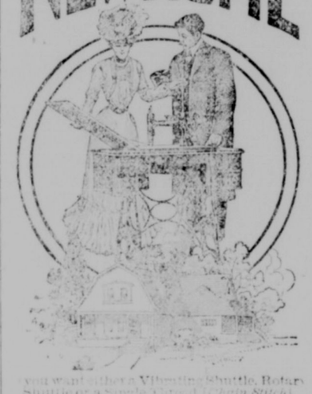
NEW HOME



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Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

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*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m., Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
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CAPITAL $25,000.00
The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
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The Savings Department
Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.
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Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor
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THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
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HINTS FOR FARMERS

Winter Care of Sheep.

We provide shelter for sheep from all storms up to shearing time, writes a New York sheep grower in Orange Judd Farmer. We do not keep the animals in the stable except in stormy weather. The more exercise they get the better. During winter they get alsike clover or alfalfa hay. If these can always be secured we would feed them a limited amount of beets and turnips until lambing time with hay. After lambing time increase roots. However, we cannot depend upon the hay on account of catchy weather, so we use silage, five or six pounds a day each if not too heavy in corn. We calculate to feed silage and roots to all about once a week in addition for relish. We feed beets to all milking ewes. We separate all ewes about to have lambs from all the other sheep and never allow rams with the ewes except in breeding season.

Our methods never involve serious trouble. Sometimes sheep do not get enough exercise. Then we feed hay or roughage in the field on pleasant days. Often comes a warm spell, and if feed is given in the same quantities as usual the animals will get over fed. We meet this by cutting down the ration, especially grain, if any is being fed, and silage. We keep all ewes as long as the mouth is unbroken if they are good breeders, milkers and mothers. When lambs come we feed to get all the milk possible and keep the ewes up in flesh. Salt is constantly kept before sheep and put in the salt boxes fresh twice a week.

Pastures For Swine.

In no way can a pound of pork be made more cheaply than when it is made from pasture. The importance of pastures for swine should not be underestimated. The best kinds of pasture will depend upon the locality. Among pastures, in the strict sense of the term, are barley, rye and speltz in grains, blue grass and brome grass in grasses and clover and alfalfa in clovers. Where clover and alfalfa can be grown there are no pastures superior. Dwarf Essex rape stands high. None need be without pasture for swine who exercises forethought in providing it.

In winter the brood sows should have something to take the place of the green pasture, said A. J. Lovejoy before the Illinois Stock Breeders' association. I know of nothing that will equal alfalfa, bright and green, run through a cutting machine. Two-thirds chaffed alfalfa and one-third shelled corn mixed together and ground in a steel bur grinder make an almost ideal ration, which can be fed dry or mixed thickly with scalding water. A little salt adds relish. It is a cheap ration and has just bulk enough to take the place of grass. If one cannot have alfalfa, bright, well cured clover is good. Sorghum cane is a good fall feed until heavy freezing. Mangels or sugar beets are of course very good.

Poultry Notes.

A good dust bath is the hen's best cure for lice.

Keep the appetite lusty and healthy, but don't starve the birds.

The healthy hen is usually active, and likewise the active hen is usually healthy.

In return for the money invested poultry brings as good profits as anything upon the farm.

No one can raise fowls and eggs so economically as the farmer. Everything the poultryman must buy the farmer raises.

Scaly legs may be prevented or cured by using lard and sulphur. The color of the leg will also be improved by the use of this.

Place a box of dry wheat bran where the fowls and chicks can get it at all times. It is good for them, and they cannot eat too much. If they do not eat it readily at first, mix a little coarse cornmeal or millet with it as a sort of bait. It won't be long before the bran box will attract them without the meal or millet.

Selection of Seed.

Seed selection is one of the most important details connected with successful agriculture, and too much care cannot be exercised, says Farm and Ranch. The annual loss from planting poor or worthless seed is enormous and cannot be computed in dollars and cents. Besides the loss of a crop, there is always the danger of noxious weeds being introduced with the cheap seed. Only the purest seed is worth planting, and it can be obtained only from reliable seed houses.

The Farm Wood Lot.

Every farmer should have a wood lot, and in the fall he should plant trees to take the places of the ones he cut down during the preceding year. If people would only take the trouble to plant a new tree for every one they cut down the forestry question would be solved.

Rheumatism In Fowls.

Damp quarters and a lack of heat promoting foods frequently cause rheumatism in fowls. Birds so afflicted will cramp and the legs draw up. They will often eat heartily. Dry quarters, good food and liniment briskly rubbed into the limbs will usually effect a cure.

Selecting Soil For Alfalfa.

The best soil for alfalfa is one with a surface sufficiently heavy to retain an abundance of moisture and furnish a good storehouse for plant food, one with a fairly deep subsoil sufficiently porous to allow good underdrainage.—Maryland Experiment Station.

HOUSE PLANTS IN WINTER.

How to Make Them Thrive by Observing Simple Rules.

The best exposure for house plants in the winter is, as a general thing, a southern one. The next best is an eastern one. Some plants can be grown in western windows, but they never do as well as in the other exposures, chiefly because of the intense heat of the afternoon sun. If care is taken, however, to shade the glass during the hottest part of the day it is possible to grow plants well under these conditions.

A few plants do well in a north window. The lack of sunshine prevents the production of flowers. But many foliage plants thrive. They require much less water because evaporation, due to absense of sunshine, takes place in such a location more slowly. Give only the amount of water needed to keep the soil moist. More will cause a souring of the soil, a condition seldom met with when plants are fully exposed to sunshine. In a northern location the soil around the roots should be turned over at least once a week to allow the sun to reach it and, as it were, purify it. Some plants, like the geraniums and carnations, can hardly get too much sunshine.

Another thing plants require is ventilation. A florist always has the finest system of ventilation in his houses. Of course it is hard to get things down to such fine points in a private house, but we can, by raising and lowering windows, frequently change the atmosphere to all life.

Another matter of importance in plant growing is watering. Showering is almost as necessary as root watering. The leaves of the plant are covered with pores, and the plant breathes through them. If these pores become clogged with dust and dirt the plant surely suffers. Showering, therefore, removes the dirt from the pores and, generally speaking, insures a healthy plant. Where a plant fails to get this moisture the leaves turn yellow and fall off, and the plant takes on a sickly appearance.

In the house during the winter it is a great benefit to plants to keep water evaporating on stoves, register or radiators in rooms where artificial heat is used. While sweeping or dusting the room indoors or the piazza outdoors it is well to cover plants with a light thin cloth. Another thing to remember is to remove all dying leaves as soon as they turn yellow; also cut off all flowers as soon as they commence to fade and never throw them down among the plants to decay. If a plant shows a tendency to grow tall and branchless cut it back at least one-third.

TOOLED LEATHER WORK.

How to Make Useful and Inexpensive Articles From Calfskin.

Inexpensive and useful articles may be made from calfskin and tooled. A skin containing six square feet costs 30 cents a square foot. Music bags, table mats, cardcases, bill books, needlebooks, purses and glove cases can be made from it.

First make an exact copy on paper of the article you wish to make. Place leather on piece of marble or soapstone with pattern on top and trace all lines with a hard pencil. Then wet leather quite wet on wrong side with a sponge or soft cloth. Go over all lines on right side with a nut pick, pressing hard. Then with a nail set costing 10 cents and hammer bring out the design by tooling—merely placing nail set on leather and pounding with hammer. If initials are used tool all around, leaving letters plain. If leaves or flowers are used tool all around, leaving design plain, or vice versa. The veins in leaves may be put in with nut pick.

The articles may be stitched on sewing machine with buttonhole twist to match leather and leave edges raw.

How to Wash a Plume.

The advice given by one woman for washing a plume is as follows: Lay the plume in a suds made of good white soap and cold water and let it stand for two or three hours. Then put into hot water, where it should remain about twenty minutes. Then, with a piece of soft cloth or silk dipped in soapsuds, remove any dirt which may remain. Lay it on a clean towel and touch with a piece of cloth rolled up to restore the curl. When almost dry, shake until fluffy, place in tissue paper and put it in the warming oven of the stove to dry thoroughly. If necessary use the dull side of an ivory paper cutter in restoring the curl.

How to Make Nice Clothes Hangers.

Nice homemade clothes hangers can be made from ordinary wooden hoops cut any desired length. Cover them with a padding of cotton batting that has been sprinkled liberally with violet, orris root or any other sachet powder. The hanger should then be bound with narrow Dresden ribbon or slipped into a shirred ribbon case made to fit. They are excellent for gifts.

How to Clean Cooking Vessels.

Never use a knife to scrape the foodstuffs that may adhere to a cooking utensil. Fill the vessel with cold water, adding a little soda or washing powder, set on the stove until it comes to a boil and then empty. Now pour in fresh hot water and, if scrubbing is necessary, use a brush kept specially for that purpose.

How to Purify Air In a Sickroom.

Put absorbent cotton in a pan and cover the cotton with sugar, then set the cotton on fire, and the smoke will be pleasant to the invalid and also leave a sweet odor in the room.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers. WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
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14-2m.pd,

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., March 24, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, April 11, 1910,

as required by law, for the purpost of making the 1910 levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before the above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, at their office in Oakland, on April 11, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for labor and material required for the completion of certain walks, approaches and steps as described in specifications and shown by plans on file on and after April 1, 1910, with the Clerk of the County Commissioners and at the offices of the Archts. Holmboe & Lafferty at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check in amount of $500.00 as a guarantee that the bidder awarded the work will enter into contract and furnish bond to complete the work as specified. Bids will be by the cu. yd. for walls, sq. ft. for walks and lineal ft. for copings, also a gross amount for the work.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Albert Hannon Pringle and Edna Lorena Sharps, both of Alton, W. Va.

Ephraim Doolittle Criss, of Gassaway, W. Va., and Martha Ann Perkins, of Richwood, W, Va.

Dena David Bolyard, of Tunnelton, W. Va., and Lulu Belle Colebank, of Grafton, W. Va.

Taylor Paugh, of Breedlove, W. Va., and Bertha Beeman, of Westernport.

George Forman Davis and Viola Frances Smith, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

Peter Mark Petrel, of Richwood, W, Va., and Mary Hazel Jackson, of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Otha Compton and Nora Robinson, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Henry W. Breedlove, of Breedlove, W. Va and Della Blanche Hauser, of William, W. Va.

Furman William Conner and Buna Belle Copehart, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

Willie Edward Lewis, of Wirt, W. Va., and Lulu Ellen Mays, of Rush, W. Va.

William Ernest Dunham, of Friendsville, and Marv Catharine Verina Haenftling, of Accident.

Sylvester Stephen Gray and Esta Ony Morrison, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

STOYER.

A forest fire has been raging near here for the last few days and our fire warden, Mr. W. T. Steyer, has been very busy trying to extinguish it and has succeeded in getting it under control.

Rev. Barney, of near Connellsville, Pa., spent a few days with Capt. J. W. White, under whom he served during the Civil War. Rev. Barney preached a very interesting sermon at the White Church Sunday evening.

Miss Sallie Williams, of near Gorman, spent a few days with friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Layman Harvey and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wolfe, of Kingmiller, were visiting relatives near here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White and little daughter Lucile, of Dobbin, W. Va., were in town the first of the week.

Messrs. Virgil Steyer and Arthur Harvey left here Wednesday morning for Buckhannon, W. Va., where they will enter college.

Mr. Wright Moon was calling on friends here last Friday.

Miss Nora Harsh, of Piedmont, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Jas. Darman, of Wheeling, W. Va., is here on business.

Miss Marguerite Campbell has returned to her home at Midlon after spending several months here.

Mr. W. T. Steyer captured a wild goose and is going to keep it for a pet.

BITTINGER.

Messrs. Samuel Bowser and brothers, of Negro Mountain, sold their personal property at public sale on last Saturday afternoon and are arranging to leave for New Mexico about the middle of April.

Daniel Orendorf and little son, Master Mac., of Mt. Lake Park, spent last Sunday night with Mr. Orendorf's parents at this place.

J. T. Lohr made a business trip to Oakland last week, returning to this place on Friday.

P. F. Mellinger, of Beckman, spent a day or two last week with friends in this village, and we learn that Mr. Mellinger is thinking of locating in our midst and the addition of he and his family to this community would be an agreeable one.

C. J. Beachy, of North Glade, was visiting relatives in this neighborhood last week.

Mrs. Irene Hayes and son, of Grantsville, spent Easter Sunday and Monday with relatives at this place.

Charles Stark, of Chaffee, W. Va., spent Easter with his parents at this place.

The Easter services held in the Lutheran church in this village, on last Sunday evening, was largely attended by visitors from nearby communities and we hear many words of appreciation of the evening's entertainment.

SWANTON.

Mrs Eleanor J. Fairall and Mrs. Sadie M. Fairall, have disposed of their residence and other holdings in Swanton, and moved to Keyser, W. Va. This breaks up one of the oldest and longest established residence in Swanton. In the early months following the termination of the Civil War, the late Capt. Truman West moved from his former home near Accident to Swanton and from that time to the present removal the family has occupied the Swanton home and maintained a seat of much happiness and warm hospitality. This was one of the most widely known families in Garrett and its influence was always salutatory and helpful in the community, to which they contributed so liberally to its better being.

Miss Rose Boyer, the esteemed teacher of the Swanton public School, is very ill with pneumonia, but at this time, it is hoped, her condition, to say the least, is no worse. For some time Miss Boyer has not been in robust health and her reduced vitality renders her case much more serious, it is thought.

RELLIM.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

VICTOR LOWMAN,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

ORPHA LOWMAN,
Administratrix,
Kendall, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE MILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of Feebruary, 1910.

JOHN P. MILLER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Garrett County, Md., have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE BEACHY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of September, 1910, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of March, 1910.

JACOB BEACHY,
CHRISTIAN A. BEACHY,
Administrators,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

GEORGE R. ROOT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

DAVID E. ROOT,
Administrator,
Horseshoe Run, W. Va.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1655 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, vs. Rocus Wolf.

Ordered this 14th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of April, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $75.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the creditors of Christian J. Yoder of Grantsville, in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D., 1910, the said party was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my Law office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 30th day of March, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 1 1910.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Order of Publication

No. 1651 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Annie Weir, Mary G. Green and John T. Green, he husband, vs. James McMillan, George B. McMillan and Elizabeth McMillan, his wife, Margaret Bell, Agnes Young, Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, Elizabeth Johnson and John Johnson, John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, Hugh McMillan and Susan McMillan, his wife, Jane L. Green and Frank P. Green, her husband, James Henry McMillan and George McMillan.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett County, Maryland, of which Margaret S. McMillan died, seized and possessed.

The bill states:

1. That Margaret Smith McMillan, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in her life time, and at the time of her death, seized and possessed in fee simple of a certain parcel of land, situate and lying in Garrett county, Maryland, being a part of Lot No. 4008, and which was conveyed to said Margaret Smith McMillan, by deed from Frank P. Green and wife, dated 31st day of March, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 24, folio 150 one of the land records of Garrett county, a certified copy of said deed is hereby filed, marked Plaintiffs Exhibit A, and is made a part of this bill.

2. That being so seized and possessed, the said Margaret Smith McMillan, departed this life on or about the 10th day of August, 1906, and leaving surviving her Hugh McMillan, her husband, who has since departed this life, and the following children, viz: Annie Weir, a daughter, who intermarried with James Weir, now deceased, Mary G. Green, a daughter, who intermarried with John T. Green, the said plaintiffs, George B. McMillan, a son; who intermarried with Elizabeth McMillan, James McMillan, a son, Margaret Bell, a daughter, who intermarried with Thomas Bell and now deceased, Agnes Young, a daughter, who intermarried with Daniel Young and now deceased, Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter, who intermarried with John Johnson, John McMillan, a son, married Mary McMillan, Hugh McMillan, a son, who married Susan McMillan, and the following grandchildren, and the children of William McMillan, a deceased son, viz: James Henry McMillan, George McMillan, Margaret Chapman, who intermarried with Charles Chapman, and Jane L. Green, who intermarried with Frank P. Green, the said defendants and all heirs at law of the said Margaret Smith McMillan, and to whom the said land has descended.

3. That all of the said parties are of full age and reside in the State of Maryland, except John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, who reside in the State of Pennsylvania, and George McMillan, who resides in the State of Delaware, and Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, who reside in the State of West virginia.

4. That the said real estate estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above stated, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

The bill then prays for the sale of said real estate and that the proceeds of the sale be distributed between the plaintiffs and defendants, according to their respective rights and interest, general relief, and order of publication against the non resident defendants.

It is thereupon this 28th day of February, 1910, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of April, 1910 give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear if this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 21st day of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 22d day of March, 1910, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1667 Equity on the docket of said Court, wherein Alice Campbell and others are plaintiffs and William Guard and others are defendants, the undersigned trustee named in said decree to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY,
The 16th Day of April, 1910

at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M., in front of the postoffice at Guard, Maryland, he will offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder all that valuable farm known as the

NEWTON GUARD PLACE,

situate near Guard, Garrett county, Maryland, and containing

One Hundred Acres,

more or less.

The improvements upon this property consist of a comfortable dwellinghouse, a good barn and other necessary outbuildings. There is a good orchard of apples, peaches, plums and pears upon the property. A large part of this land is cleared and under cultivation and is the same property upon which Robert C. Campbell now resides.

One-third of the crop to be raised this year will go to the purchaser and full possession will be delivered on the first day of November, 1910.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the said trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

NORVAL SPEELMAN,
Trustee.

4-4t

Order of Publication,

No. 1656 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ettie Hamilton vs. Alexander Hamilton.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states that the parties were married in the town of Oakland, Garrett County, State of Maryland, on the first day of January, 1899, and that they lived together for a period of three years, at and after which time the defendant deserted the plaintiff and has remained away ever since, which desertion has now lasted for over eight years, is final, uninterrupted and without any reasonable hope of reconciliation.

The plaintiff asks for the custody of the child, and the bill alleges the non residence of the defendant and prays for an order of publication against him.

It is thereupon, this 9th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, give notice to the defendant, who is alleged to be a non resident of the State of Maryland, of the object and purpose of this suit by publishing said notice once a week for four successive weeks before the 11th day of April, 1910, and warning the defendant to be and appear in this Court in person or by attorney on or before the 28th day of April, 1910, to show cause, if any he may have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
2-4t

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1910. NUMBER 6

THE NEW TOWN COUNCIL MET AND WAS ORGANIZED

And Then Adjourned Until Monday Night of Next Week.

The new Town Council of Oakland met on Monday night of this week when Clerk of the Circuit Court Tower administered the oath of office to Mayor John W. Hart, who in turn swore the recently elected members of Council, Messrs. Fraley, Kelly and Stanton, into office.

The Council organized by electing Mr. Stanton president and Mr. John C. Dunham clerk, after which, on account of the illness of Mr. Fraley's father, who is also the father-in-law of Mr. Kelly, the body adjourned with the intention of meeting again last night but the death of Mr. Fraley occurring yesterday morning prevented the presence of two of the new members and a further adjournment was announced yesterday by President Stanton until Monday night of next week, at which time Mayor Hart will submit his appointments for confirmation and the Council will select the officers elected by that body consisting of street superintendent, tax collector and treasurer.

Judge Keedy on Marriage.

Judge Keedy granted a divorce to Charles S. Shank from his wife, Leila S. Shank, on statutory grounds at the present term of court at Hagerstown. In commenting upon the case Judge Keedy says in considering the testimony as to the character of the defendant that the plaintiff is hardly deserving of relief. The opinion says further: "Is marriage a failure? Yes; if relationships such as now frequently come before me are termed such. No; where the relationship is entered into prudently and in appreciation of the step taken. In the case under consideration there never was any marriage in reality and it does not deserve to be dignified as such.

Railroad Improvements in Oakland.

For upwards of two weeks a large body of workmen have been engaged in and near Oakland laying the heavy steel rails which were distributed along the B. & O. tracks early last winter. The rail weigh ninety pounds to the yard and are in lengths varying from forty to sixty feet. A change in the cross over switches is also being made by moving them from their present location west of the station and placing them in front of the Offutt store building. Other changes are contemplated by the railway officials which may result in the route through town being made to eliminate the many curves which will place the tracks through the Oakland and Glades Hotel grounds.

SUGAR SEASON QUICKLY ENDED

"King Elijah" Officially Declares it Closed—Crop Very Light.

The maple sugar season of 1910 is over, and it goes on record as one of the shortest on record in the history of the industry in Somerset county.

Elijah Livengood, the "sugar king" of Elk Lick township and Garrett county, Md., was in Meyersdale last Monday and officially declared the season closed. He said a little more might be made if any freezing spells should come hereafter, but it would be of such poor quality as not to be worth the making.

"Lige" says the sap was running pretty well yet during the warm weather of last week, but it soon turned milky and was not fit to boil down, so he turned his keelers upside down and is waiting for rain to swell them enough for them to hold together before gathering them in.

The "king" made only about 1400 or 1500 gallons of syrup this year—which would be counted a big crop by most of the owners of sugar groves, but constitutes a very small output for his big camp.

The season began later that usual this year and closed earlier. There were only about two good runs. But for the fact that a good deal of last year's crop still remained in the hands of dealers at the opening of this year's sugar season, the shortage of the new crop would be more keenly felt. Just how much remained in the warehouses from last year, is not known, but the chances are that considerable old sugar will find its way into the market this year along with the new, and the consumers will never know the difference. Before the last of this year's crop is marketed prices will probably rule higher than last year.—Meyersdale Republican.

THE DEATH RECORD.

B. F. FRALEY.

Mr. Burbridge F. Fraley, father of Mr. G. A. Fraley and Mrs. A. A. Kelley, of Oakland, died at his home in Terra Alta yesterday morning at seven o'clock after an illness of two weeks of pneumonia. Mr. Fraley was aged 68 years and for almost his entire lifetime a member of the Terra Alta Presbyterian church where he resided for more than half a century. His funeral will occur at Terra Alta today.

MRS. MARY J. SHEPP.

Mrs. Mary J. Shepp, wife of Benjamin Shepp, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ricknor, born in Garrett county, Maryland, died in Pasadena, California, March 9th, 1910, aged 61 years and 29 days. To the union were born ten children, four of whom, with her husband, still survive, the other six having preceded her. Services by Elder H. R. Taylor, of Pasadena, Cal., and interment at Mountain View cemetery, Pasadena.

DIXON & KELSO

Have just unloaded the finest car

SEED OATS

that has ever arrived in Oakland, and will sell it to responsible farmers on easy term at . . . 58c per bushel

Feeding Oats at 55c. per bushel and will make a lower price for large lots.

Meal and Cracked Corn per hundred	$1.50
Bran per hundred	1.50
White Middlings per hundred	1.60
Low Grade Flour per hundred	1.85
GOLD MEDAL and MARVEL FLOUR per barrel	6.50
Chop per hundred	1.60

Plenty of Fertilizer, Wire and Grass Seed always on hand.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

THE HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Largely Attended and Extremely Interesting.

The third annual commencement of the Oakland High School was held in the opera house Friday evening, April 1, 1910, at 8 o'clock, in the presence of the largest audience ever assembled in that building.

Although additional chairs were obtained from other halls, every available seat in both the parquet and gallery was occupied and many people were turned away for lack of room. The concensus of opinion seems to be that the size of the audience, its representative character and the splendid deportment reflect great credit upon the town and the school.

Admission was by card sent with the invitations from the senior class. High School boys were the ushers.

The stage was tastefully decorated with the Maryland and National flags, potted plants and school pennants, the latter in green and gold, the class colors.

On the platform were seated County Superintendent Browning, the faculty and the members of the graduating class. The boxes were occupied by the school officials and the speakers of the evening.

The first and seventh parts on the program were string quartettes under the direction of Mr. Herman Runter, assisted by local talent, and were well received. The "Evening Boat Song," by the Robinson children showed both talent and training. Every one was delighted with the cultured voice of Miss Margaret Scott Miller, of Cumberland, in the two solos which she rendered. Dr. Robinson is always at home with the violin and the Oakland people recognize his ability at all times.

One of the marked features of the program was the class song, by the ten graduates, paying a tribute to the Oakland schools.

The literary part of the program on the part of the class consisted of three essays which will be printed in full in this and next week's issues of this paper.

Former Senator George L. Wellington was the orator of the evening. His text was the apothegm of the old German pessimist—"Youth is a blunder, middle age a struggle and old age a regret."

For forty minutes he highly entertained the audience with his optimistic views of life, denouncing the doctrine of the text and urging his hearers to see the silver lining to every cloud and the golden glow to every sunset. Senator Wellington is a thinker and has the courage of his convictions and the Oakland people are always glad of the opportunity to hear him.

The diplomas were presented to the graduates by the Hon. Philip Willett in an eloquent little speech brimful of thought for the plebian and the politician and the "sweet girl graduate" and every one else. His tribute to Washington was beautiful.

The Class of 1910 was composed of the following: Misses Bessie May Ault, Georgia May Davis, Eleanor Jane Peddicord, Mary C. West and Bertie May Lawton, and Messrs. Lawrence M. Fraley, Neil C. Fraley, Gus E. Newman, D. Earle Smith and Clarence Murphy.

It is our desire to publish in full the papers read by the graduates and this week we publish that of Neil Fraley. Miss Davis' and Mr. Smith's will appear next week.

Mr. Fraley's paper follows:

"Success is a termination of any affair or a favorable or prosperous result of anything attempted.

"The young men of today are rather inclined to believe that success is beyond their reach, and is something for only those who are exceptionally clever. That is the popular impression. They think that all successful men are leaders; but success does not necessarily attain such heights. Take for example the men who sailed with Lieutenant Hobson on his short but perilous voyage into the mouth of Santiago Harbor; they accomplished as much in their positions as their lieutenant did in his. It was as important that the man at the engine which propelled the ship should make a success of his position and keep the ship moving, as it was for Hobson to order her to stop at a certain point and to drop the anchors. Both had to carry to a successful termination that which they started to do, and that is what success really is. What a man does well, he succeeds in.

"When one of the greatest men of our age was asked the secret to success, he answered, 'There is no secret to it, it is just dig, dig, dig.'

"Some people have the idea that if a man is known, he is a success; but reputation is not success. Many young men have achieved reputation, but not success. It has no secret, nor is it mysterious, but it has a price: hard work and personal sacrifices. Any young man may achieve success if he is willing to pay the price.

"Once the editor of a Western newspaper sent the successful men of his city this question: 'Why do not more of our young men succeed?' He recieved one answer like this: 'Because there are too many young men looking for white shirt jobs.' Young men want success, but they are unwilling to work for it.

"Success is won by hard work. It comes to those who work hard and intelligently for it. No man ever made a success except by hard work. Study the lives of our successful men, and the story is the same. It was always won by hard and persistent work.

"Take the story of the boy who came to New York penniless and earned $300 in three years. But he kept at it, working beside a tank smelling foul with oil; yet he made the oil so well that a person can hardly burn a drop of it that was not bought from his vast Standard Oil Company. That man's life has been a success, but was won by hard and persistent work.

"Years ago, in one of our Western towns, a young man sat pegging away at law. He had no instructor, but he kept right at it until he became the ablest constitutional lawyer in America, and the people elected Benjamin Harrison President of these United States.

"When a young man starts into business he must have two keys to success: a principle and a method. When a young man is told that the only principle he can follow in business is honesty, it may sound very small to him, but without honesty success is impossible. The surest key to success in business is thoroughness; thoroughness in everything undertaken and especially in small things.

"Some men feel that if they could get into one of the larger cities they would have a better chance of success. But success never depends upon the place where you are, it depends upon the man.

"Thoroughness is the earning power of success, and success must always be earned. It comes only to those who work hard and persistently for it, and who have honest principles and thoroughness of method."

Will Forestay Pay?

With the increasing cost of building material and timber of all kinds, the question is often asked, why not grow timber for profit?

The fact that it takes many years to grow a timber crop deters most people from undertaking it.

Conditions to-day are most favorable for the adoption of forestry methods then ever before. There are large areas everywhere that are better suited to timber-growing than for any other purpose and such lands will eventually be managed for timber production. It is a crop that requires a minimum amount of labor and good prices are assured. In most cases the land is already fully stocked with young growth which, with a little care, can be developed into valuable forests.

The writer recently examined a volunteer growth of yellow locust, 18 years old, on a mountain-side in Garrett country. A majority of the trees were big enough to make two fence-posts each. The stand had been thinned at the proper time and would produce on the average 1,500 posts an acre.

On a mountain farm of 350 acres, in Washington county, about 150 acres had grown up in locust, the trees being about 6 years old. The question asked by the owner was—"will this stand of locust net me at the end of the next 15 years more than clearing up the land and using it for farming purposes?" By comparing the rate of growth of the trees and the probable return in 15 years, as compared with the net rental for the same amount of cleared land, the balance was decidedly in favor of growing locust fence-posts in preference to corn, and the landowner has decided to let the locust grow.

While locust is probably the best tree for fence-post production, there is a number of other trees that will produce equal financial returns for other purposes, such as chestnut for poles; yellow poplar, loblolly pine and red oak for saw timber.

Of course, a longer time will be required to grow telephone poles than to grow fence-posts, and a still longer time to grow saw-logs, but the value of the product is likely to increase, to a certain limit, in proportion to the age of the crop or even at a greater rate.

If practical forestry will pay under present conditions, surely the profits to be derived from future timber crops with the certain advance of prices makes it a good proposition.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT WELCOMED BY ITALIAN KING

Is Received at the Palace and Is Very Cordially Entertained.

ROME, April 4.—King Victor Emmanuel received Mr. Roosevelt at the Quirinal today. The occasion afforded opportunity for another exhibition of the admiration of the public for the former President and the popular interest in his every movement.

The hour of his reception being known, a considerable number of persons gathered to greet him on his way from the hotel to the royal palace. As he was alighting from his carriage at the Quirinal the cuirassiers forming the bodyguard of the king gave him a military salute. A footman in blue velvet knickerbockers and red coat covered with gold lace preceded Mr. Roosevelt to the ante-chamber of his majesty, where he was received by Rear Admiral Garelli, aid on duty, Count Tossoni and Duke Cito, masters of ceremonies.

Immediately afterward the distinguished guest was escorted to the door of the king's apartment, which when thrown open revealed his majesty standing with arms outstretched and with a smile upon his lips. His majesty wore the uniform of a general of the Italian army. His words of welcome, spoken in excellent English, were cordial. King Victor and Mr. Roosevelt shook hands heartily, the monarch inviting the former President to sit at his side. The door of the apartment was then closed and the two remained in private conversation for about three-quarters of an hour.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is said, expressed the pleasure he felt in again meeting his majesty following the short interview which they had a vaar ago at Messina on board the battleship Re Umberto.

The king, it is learned, said he had been awaiting with great interest the return of the ex-President, as he had desired to hear from his own lips the report of his African adventures, which his majesty had followed as closely as possible. Mr. Roosevelt gave a brief account of his shooting experiences, and later expressions of friendship on behalf of their respective countries were exchanged, the Italian sovereign reiterating his admiration for America.

Following the audience Mr. Roosevelt said that the king had been so gracious and flattering both to him personally and to his country that he felt that he should not make public anything concerning their conversation.

The formalities of the reception concluded, King Victor personally conducted Mr. Roosevelt to the hall of the palace where the American inspected the hunting trophies of the king's father and grandfather. When the time came to say goodbye his majesty invited Mr. Roosevelt to drive with him tomorrow morning. The sovereign explained that though they would dine together at court tonight, he desired to see and talk with his guest further alone.

From the Quirinal Mr. Roosevelt drove to the Pantheon. Beyond the charm of its ancient memories, this spot is sacred as it contains the tombs of Raphael, King Victor Emmanuel II, the "father of his country," and King Humbert. At the entrance of the temple Mr. Roosevelt was saluted by the veterans of the wars of Italian independence, who for thirty-two years have guarded, day and night, the tomb of their chief.

The guest shook hands with each of the veterans, congratulating them upon the honorable duty in which they were engaged, and saying that he had wished not to leave Rome without paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the founder of united Italy. He brought two wreaths, which were placed upon the tombs of Victor Emmanuel II and Humbert.

Mr. Roosevelt was received formally by Dr. C. Ricci, director general of the department of fine arts, who represented the ministry of instruction. Other present were Mgr. Baccari, royal chaplain of the Pantheon; Commander Andrew T. Long, American naval attache; Prof. Jesse B. Carter, director of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, and several other Americans. Rain was falling at the time, but outside the Pantheon a large crowd had gathered, and as Mr. Roosevelt left the place he was cheered.

A pleasing incident at the Pantheon was a chance meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and the Queen Dowager.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Viola Rightmire.

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STATE TAX RATE FIXED

Shows a Heavy Increase Over That Of Former Years.

Annapolis, Md., March 30.—From the Senate finance committee there came last night the bill fixing the State tax rate for 1911 and 1912. It was introduced under suspension of the rules.

For 1911 the tax rate is to be 22 cents on the $100, and for 1912 it is to be 23½ cents.

The apportionment for 1911 is 16½ cents for public schools; 4½ cents to meet interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the State roads' loan; one cent for the State Insane Hospital loan; one-quarter of a cent for the public highways loan of 1910, and one-eighth of a cent for the sanatorium loan.

For 1912 the terms are similar, except that the tax for the State roads loan is increased to 5½ cents and that for the public highways loan of 1910 is increased to one-half cent.

Accompanying the tax rate bill came the general appropriation bill and the omnibus bill making appropriations to various institutions and schools. Included in the latter measure is an appropriation of $25,000 to the Johns Hopkins University for each of the years 1911 and 1912. The items in the omnibus appropriation bill for institutions have already been published. The bill for the support of the State government contains the usual amounts for the salaries of judiciary, executive and other State officials and for the support of the public schools. The amount of the latter appropriation is $1,450,000.

Discussing last night the increased State tax rate, Chairman Price, of the finance committee, pointed out that the increase was due to new provisions for the State care of the insane, to increased accommodations to be provided for tuberculosis sufferers and to the State road loans.

The new loan for the State sanatorium adds one-eighth of a cent; for the State care of the insane one cent; for the new highways loan—that for a Baltimore-Annapolis boulevard and bridges—one-quarter of a cent, and for the State road loan of 1908, 4½ cents.

Two years ago, Mr. Price points out, the levy for school purposes was only 13½ cents, the balance of the money required being taken from the general treasury. Then, too, Mr. Price says, the sum of $150,000 was realized from the inheritance tax.

A Card.

OAKLAND, Md., April 4, 1910.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The champion of the Mountain Lake Park Association, who is also a champion of the liquor interests in Baltimore city, said in a speech in the House of Delegates last week, that I had paid but $4 taxes during my residence in the Park. He hardly made that statement of his own knowledge but at the instance of some of the lobbyists for the Association. Every one in this community knows that the statement is a willful and malicious lie, but those at a distance may not have this information, hence I wish to say that I have been a taxpayer in Mountain Lake Park for over twenty years and have paid taxes on my own account to amount of about one hundred dollars, and on my wife's account to amount of over one hundred dollars. Besides this I have paid for lots over one thousand dollars, which cost the Association originally less than twenty dollars.

I am not informed why I was singled out by the Association's immaculate champion to be held up to ridicule, but surmise that it was because I am an old Union soldier, and all in this community know that a number of the present management of the Association have no love for the "boys who wore the blue," as evidenced by their act a few years ago.

All that the citizens of Mountain Lake Park ask for is the right of local self-government. JAS. A. HAYDEN.

Use 20,000 Balls A Season.

Twenty thousand balls are used annually by the major league clubs during the training trips and championship campaigns. John Arnold Heydler, secretary-treasurer of the National League, reports that last year the teams in his organization called on the manufacturers to furnish them 800 dozen spheres. The Reds used the most balls, and then came the Pirates, the Cubs, the Giants, the Phillies, the Doves, the Superbas and St. Louis. The watchdog of the National League treasury will not tell what price the clubs pay for the official balls, but Charles D. White, one of A. G. Spalding & Bros. ambassors, insinuates that persons who guess that a major league club spends about $1,000 a year for spheres are not far out of the way. Each ball, therefore, costs probably 80 cents. The price of the spheres varies from year to year.

PRESENT DAY RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

Major J. C. Pangborn, of the B. & O., Gives The Republican Readers Some Interesting Information.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Included in the orders for new motive power and equipment recently placed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were 25 high-power passenger locomotives of the Atlantic type, which are now being delivered and placed in immediate service. These locomotives are designed to meet the present day demands for speed, comfort and safety and in them is represented the most advanced art in the construction of high speed locomotives. The Atlantic type engine is a modification of the old American type, the modification consisting in the addition of a "trailor" truck for carrying the larger firebox found necessary for hauling the heavy express trains. The fireboxes of these locomotives are six feet wide by nine feet long, or about the size of a single bedchamber in one of our seaside hotels, and therefore need a special means for carrying, hence the "trailor" truck. The height of the firebox is seventy inches, or high enough for a man of ordinary height to stand erect when inside.

With the cabs constructed of steel, a new departure in locomotive building, the engines have two pairs of driving wheels 80 inches in diameter, three revolutions of which would carry a locomotive across a 30 foot street. The total length of the engine and tender is 38 feet 7¼ inches, or longer than necessary to reach from house to house across a 30 foot street.

The weight of the locomotive, including the tender, is about 350,000 pounds, or 175 tons; in other words, bringing it down to ordinary measure, it would represent a weight equivalent to 175 cartloads of dirt, which if strung out close together in a line, would make a train of carts 2,800 feet long, or over half a mile in length The capacity of the tender for coal and water for the locomotive is 7,000 gallons of water, or 222 barrels, and 15 tons of coal.

The Atlantic type locomotive will haul on a straight level track a passenger train of 25 passenger coaches, 10 baggage, 7 Pullman and 8 postal cars, a total of 50 cars in train, at a speed of 40 miles per hour, and is capable of hauling a passenger train or ordinary size at a speed of 80 miles per hour.

As a means of safety the engines are equipped with the latest type of automatic high-speed driving and truck brakes to all wheels of the locomotive. The high-speed brake permits the locomotive to be run for a maximum proportion of the time at the highest speed, with as little loss of time as possible to bring it to a full stop.

The boiler is 73 inches in diameter and contains 347 tubes for the raidiation of heat through the boiler 2¼ inches in diameter and 15 feet 1 inch long. These tubes, if in one continuous pipe, would have a length of 3,726 feet, or nearly three-quarters of a mile.

To further prevent loss of time the locomotives are provided with a water scoop for filling the tank with water while the train is in motion. These scoops are controlled by cylinders operated by compressed air. The locomotive bells are operated by pneumatic bell ringers to enable the fireman to give more attention to the firing of the locomotive.

He Knew a Good Time.

Little Herbert, aged 4, and several of his little friends were being given a party by his parents. About 4 o'clock, before the lunch was served, Herbert's father took them all for a sleigh ride to whet their appetites for the dainty feast to follow. His father, noticing that his little son was very silent, asked, "Well, Herbert, what's the matter, aren't you having a good time?" With a very sober expression he answered, "Why, we haven't begun to eat yet."

Subscribe for The Republican.

CROSSING THE SEA IN 1818

What Ocean Travelers Contended With a Century Ago.

Nowadays it cannot be said that ship captains have such reverence for recorded detail of a trans-Atlantic trip as did Capt. Llewellyn Davies, of the brig Albion, which voyaged from Wales to New York in the year 1818—92 years ago. A description by the Welsh captain of icebergs passed off the Grand Banks during that memorable passage may be worth attention.

"On June 11," said he, "we passed an immense iceberg. Many of the passengers got out of bed in a fright, but we kept a safe distance from it. It was a grand sight to see it glittering beautifully on the face of the water. Later we passed near a great number of bergs, some appearing as large as the mountains of Merionethshire,"

Those who have not been fortunate enough to see these Welsh hills must let their imagination create the comparison; at any rate, the berg must have been of good size, and the incident was one of many carefully described by Capt. Davies in an old record printed in Welsh recently unearthed in Liverpool. In these commonplace days of commerce and the routine of many voyages icebergs and other things do not receive much notice.

"June 24 was rather calm," remarked the skipper, "but the aspect of the day must have changed when, toward evening, two women quarreled furiously. They had been washing and had hung their clothes up to dry, one putting them so that the dropping fell on the other's clothes; hence the assault. They were both condemned to wash the lower deck for three mornings, but one, being obstreperous, had to be threatened with the stocks."

It may be seen that feminine quarrels were not unknown aboard the Albion and that some unusual punishment might be meted out to offending passengers. As a matter of fact, a committee was appointed after the vessel sailed which laid down rules for the travelers and to which disputes and quarrels were referred.

The first rule provided for the proper observance of the Sabbath, when all were "to attend divine service decently dressed, punctually at 10 A. M.; the second rule prohibited swearing and the use of bad language, an offender in this to be put on half allowance of water and compelled to wear a badge; any one found guilty of stealing was to clean the lower deck for a week and to wear a certain distinctive badge," and there were other rules for the general behavior, the violation of which called for various punishments, the most rigorous being that of the stocks. The rules committee consisted of seven men, heads of families.

The voyage began on May 18, when the tug passed out of sight of the ancient walls of Carnarvon Brisk events began to occur immediately after the passing of Head of Kinsale.

"Having passed Cape Clear, we met a vessel belonging to the King's navy, which fired one of its great cannon, ordering us to stop that we might be searched. These vessels are placed to watch that no artisans leave England and also to examine whether there is sufficient food and water on board for three months."

Two happenings of like interest would seldom enliven the passage of a presentday passenger ship. The first two weeks of the Albion's voyage were rough and the "doctor was more in request than the cook." At the end of that time the post packet, Duke of York, carrying mails from Halifax to England, was sighted. She asked whether any passengers of the Albion wished to return, but this was a calm day and none volunteered to go back home. Some heavy weather followed and many regretted they had not taken the chance.

That was a tempestuous June, according to the old account, and it took many days before the antipathy toward the cook was overcome by all on board. The vessel "rolled about fearfully" for days. An American brig was spoken 17 days out from Quebec for Liverpool. On June 18 a child passenger died and was buried at sea; a vessel came toward them which they feared was a pirate, but it stood about on the other tack when a mile away.

In this way the Albion, carrying in cramped quarters many who were to make citizens of great America, fared to the westward with creaking yards and bellying squaresails. On July 6, 45 days out, the cry of "land" was raised. The Captain came on deck and "it was soon ascertained that the vessel was in sight of Landmark Hills, L. I., about 18 miles out. A service of prayer was held and at night we could see the approaches of New York harbor."

"Ambrose light vessel abeam at 9.30 o'clock," or whatever time it may be. Such is the meager record of arrival usually written in a liner's log on reaching the port of New York these days. In the Albion's time the skipper took more account of details, perhaps being influenced by the importance of first impressions.

"The next day, July 7, we had a good prospect of the scenery; the pilot came on board, and by 9 p. m. we anchored. A customs officer and health inspector came on board and we were given high commendation for cleanliness. Each passenger was given a passport for which a charge of 50 cents was made, and a vessel was hired to take them to Albany. After passing the customs officer they went ashore."

Thus ends the old account of Capt. Llewelyn Davies, of Carnarvon. Of the subsequent voyaging of the Albion nothing further is said. Perhaps she returned to Wales to bring more sturdy emigrants to young America.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

NEW NATIONAL LECTURER.

Oliver Wilson, Master Illinois State Grange, Chosen to High Office.

Oliver Wilson of Peoria, master of the Illinois state grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and recently chosen lecturer of the national grange, was born in Belmont county, O., in the year 1849. His antecedents were Welsh and Scotch.

He first became a member of the grange in 1873 and has the distinction of being the youngest charter member of Magnolia grange. His capabilities did not go unnoticed by his fellow members, and to show their appreciation of his rare attainments they elected him master of the Illinois state grange some fourteen years ago, which exalted position he has held with great credit to himself as well as the Order ever since. Two measures which have been earnestly advocated by the grange have been enacted into law in Illinois—the two cent passenger railroad rate and local option. Master Wilson believes that no injustice has been done the railway companies by the two cent rate passenger bill, as the very material increase in travel and the doing away with free passes will compensate for the reduction in fare. During the session of the legislature Mr. Wilson appeared before the committee having the local option bill in charge, presented the claims of the grange and was accorded a most respectful hearing. This measure became a law, giving the farmer the right to express his opinion at the ballot box as to whether the legalized saloon shall exist or not.

Master Wilson believes that the present complicated primary law is a step backward and that it does not meet the requirements of the people. He believes that an appeal should be made to the legislature to repeal the present law and that a direct primary law be enacted giving to the people the right to express their preference regarding nominations for all offices without regard to party affiliations.

Mr. Wilson feels the pressing demand for the passing of a judicious parcels post law. He believes that this government cannot afford to discriminate against her own citizens in favor of any foreign nation.

Master Wilson urges that the grange should with renewed energy use every legitimate means within its power to secure a deep waterway connecting the gulf of Mexico with the great lakes and the lakes with the Atlantic ocean.

Experiment In Des Moines, Ia.

Des Moines, Ia., is to build a mile of experimental roadway to determine the best method of construction. One section will be of concrete, another of flag covered with broken stone, etc.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE MILLENNIUM.

"Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you; whom the heavens must retain until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began."—Acts iii, 19-21.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 3.—Pastor C. T. Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here twice today to splendid audiences. One of his discourses was entitled, "The Overthrow of Satan's Empire." The other, which we report, was on the necessity for the Millennium from the text above quoted. Pastor Russell said:—

Respecting two matters there can be no question:—

(1) That the early Church thoroughly believed in a Millennial Kingdom, hoped for it, prayed for it—"Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

(2) It is equally certain that today the doctrine of the Millennium is tabooed as "out of date"—out of harmony with the views of the Higher Critics and Evolutionists, who are filling practically all the chairs in our colleges and the majority of the pulpits of Christendom.

What has led to this radical change on the part of the religious wise men of all denominations? Have they taken a step in advance or are they departing from the path—from the teachings of the inspired Word of God? That they have left the Word of God, that they make light of it, that they profess far more wisdom and ability than the writers of the Bible and a higher intellectual inspiration than they, is indisputable. The question for us is, Will Christians in considerable numbers follow these leaders away from God, away from all Divine revelation? Will we put our trust in literary princes who claim the right to instruct the world, not by Divine appointment or authority, but by virtue of their large amount of self-esteem?

The present day concept of the Church of Christ is that God planted it amongst men as leaven in a batch of dough with the intent that it should propagate itself until the entire mass would be leavened. But the Bible apostolic concept of the Church's message is the very reverse of this—that it is planted in the world, not with a view to converting the world, but on the contrary to keep itself separate from the world and to draw to itself "As many as the Lord your God shall call" of the pure in heart—to sacrifice earthly interests for Divine interests, unto death, and later, by the First Resurrection, to enter into the heavenly glory of the Redeemer as his "Bride," his "Wife," his *"Joint-Heir" in the Kingdom glory and the Kingdom work.* And the work of that Kingdom is set forth to be the "blessing of all the families of the earth."

The two views are so radically opposite that none should confuse them in their minds. If one is right, the other is wrong. If one is Scriptural, the other is unscriptural. In the above item Dr. Brown admits that the Scriptural view entertained by the early Church contemplated the Church in suffering and in a temporary or tabernacle condition in the present life and promised a share with Christ in his reign in power and great glory, as God's Kingdom during the Millennium. The safe, the proper, the right course is to go back and take up afresh the doctrine of the Millennium—the doctrine that the faithful of the Church now being tried and tested will constitute the glorious Kingdom of God's dear Son after their change from earthly to spirit conditions in the "First Resurrection" (I Corinthians xv, 42-44).

The Laymen's Movement.

God bless the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League and Students' Missionary League and the Laymen's Movement, all intent on "Storming the world for Jesus." We bear them witness that they have a zeal for God which we greatly admire and would encourage. But their zeal is "not according to knowledge," and is therefore considerably misdirected. To any one of logical mind, who will reason from statistics, the thought of converting the world by singing a few rousing hymns or holding a few enthusiastic meetings for the collection of money! money!! money!!! would be childish. We do not despise childishness. We have all had our share. But we all should say with the Apostle, "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child; but when I became a man I put away childish things" (I Corinthians xiii, 11).

"Christian people have been fooling themselves long enough!" Yes, it is as absolutely irrational to think of converting the world, as it is unscriptural to believe that God ever gave us that impossible commission. The United States census reports show that there are twice as many heathen today as there were a century ago. The word heathen carries to many a very wrong impression. Many noble-hearted Christians have gone as missionaries to the heathen wholly unprepared for what they met—intelligent reasoning ability, etc. They found that the heathen were full of questions, logical questions, too, which they as Christians had never thought of, and which they were wholly unprepared to answer. Comparatively few of the missionaries are able to hold their own in argument with intelligent people in India, China, and Japan. There is no danger of their converting those people. There is more danger of their losing their own faith in the Bible, because of their misapprehension of some of its teachings—respecting the mission of the Church, the hope of the Church and the hope of the world!

Missionaries are thus handicapped! Full of commendable zeal they leave our shores to tell the heathen that their forefathers have gone to eternal torment and that they are going there, too, unless they accept Christ. It is a rude awakening to be asked where hell is? and why God should have condemned them and their forefathers to such a horrible eternity? and how this could be true and yet he be a God of pity, compassion, Love? The heathen ask, Why the different denominations—the different theories of the terms of salvation—by Water, by Election, by Free Grace, by joining the Church, etc. The missionary, wholly unable to answer the adult native, gathers children about him, starts a school and does all he is able perhaps, to justify his presence in a foreign land—helping the sick and doing many other acts of kindness which are very commendable, whether from a religious or humanitarian standpoint.

Preach the Gospel to All Nations.

Our Lord's instruction was that his people should preach the Gospel in all the world for a *witness*—not to convert all the world, but for a *"witness"* to all the world. The mission of the Gospel is to select the Kingdom class, a "little flock." The first opportunity to become members of this Royal Priesthood was offered to the Jews and, after the gathering of a remnant from them, and after their national rejection, the message was to go to the whole world irrespective of national lines, boundaries or language—anybody, everybody having the "hearing ear," was to be instructed respecting Christ and the opportunity of becoming his disciples by a full consecration of mind and body, time and talent, even unto death. These were to be promised the reward of a share in the First Resurrection, to be members of the Royal Priesthood which, during the Millennial Kingdom of Messiah, will bless all the remaining families of mankind—all the non-elect.

We are not complaining about the failure to convert the heathen! We are not faulting the missionaries! We are taking the Bible stand that all of God's purposes are being accomplished; that God's Word is accomplishing "that whereto it was sent" (Isaiah lv, 11); that it was not sent to convert the world, but to gather an "elect" sample or "first-fruits" from all nations (Revelation xiv, 4). Let *civilizing* influences continue in heathendom, as well as in Christendom. But let all Christians, missionaries and others, know assuredly that their labor is not in vain if they are seeking for the Lord's jewels to the best of their ability. I am in touch continually with laborers in India and Africa and well know that the pure Gospel of Christ is not greatly affecting their teeming millions. But the Gospel of the Kingdom is seeking out, blessing, sanctifying, happifying, encouraging some here and there; some, who have ears of faith to hear, eyes of faith to see, and obedient hearts to obey the "call" to suffer with Christ and by and by to reign with him for the effectual blessing of all the families of the earth, by uplifting the willing out of their present conditions of sin and degradation and death.

The Millennium a Necessity.

We have shown the value and necessity for the doctrine of the Millennium—that all Christians who would hold fast to their Bibles as a faith-anchor and who would make progress in their study of the Word and be co-laborers with God in the gathering of "the elect" need to see that the elect only are now called to be heirs of the Kingdom for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come." They need to see that that Kingdom is God's provision for the future blessing of the *non-elect.* They need to see that the Bible does not teach, as many of them suppose, that the saints are called of God to sit in the heavenly balcony and look over at the non-elect in eternal anguish, and hear their cries.

Next let us note that the Millennium itself is an absolute necessity for the world, according to the statistics of the worldly wise. Many college professors and D. D.'s are inclined to speak glibly of the Second Coming of Christ being far in the future—"fifty thousand years yet," say some. But evidently these learned gentlemen have not used their educational advantages in connection with such statements. Any school boy can figure up what the population of the earth would be one thousand years from now, taking the present population as per the census at sixteen hundred millions and the ratio of increase as shown by the census reports at 8 per cent in ten years. The total would show 3,375,325,000,000 population for the year 2000 A. D.—more than 2,000 for each person now living.

What would humanity do if the earth were crowded to that extent? Where would the necessary food, fuel and clothing be found? Computing all the tillable portion of the earth at twenty-five million square miles or sixteen billion acres would give but one acre for the support of two hundred and ten people, or less than five square yards each. At the close of a second such period, 3900 A. D., at the same rate, there would be ten persons for each square foot of standing-room. In other words they would stand fifteen deep on each other's heads. What shall we think of the *wisdom* that tells us that the Millennium is *fifty* thousand years off? The answer is found in Isaiah's prophecy (xxix, 14).

Are we asked how the Millennium if at once introduced would avert the difficulties of the first statement, two hundred and ten people for each acre of the habitable earth? We reply that the Scriptures clearly intimate that the rapid increase of our race is associated with man's fallen condition; as our Creator declared to mother Eve after her disobedience, "I will greatly multiply thy sorrows and thy conception" (Genesis iii, 16).

The Earth Shall Yield Her Increase.

The Scriptures also intimate that with the return of humanity towards perfection the average increase will be less, and that eventually the human family will come to the condition where there will be neither marriage nor giving in marriage, and where sex conditions will be lost in a *uniform standard of humanity* embodying the qualities at present displayed in the two sexes. Further, God's promise for the Millennium is that under his blessing the earth will yield her increase and the waste places be reclaimed, springs breaking forth in deserts. Furthermore, recognizing the Divine power in connection with the matter we can readily see how vast continents can be raised in the Atlantic and in the Pacific Ocean. But aside from these miracles which properly enough could accompany the Millennial Kingdom of Christ, what can the world who ignore the Bible expect? In other words what shall they expect who claim that the present order of things is to continue, saying, "All things continue as they were from the beginning of the world?" (II Peter iii, 4.)

Some may inquire, What about the resurrection of the millions who have died? We reply that the world has been only gradually working up to its present dense population. The people living in the world for the past six thousand years, according to what we believe are trustworthy evidences, would number altogether about twenty thousand millions. But more than twice that number could be buried in the State of Texas in separate graves and more than eight times that number could find standing room in Texas, as a school-boy with his pencil could readily demonstrate.

But we need not look a thousand years ahead. The world will find itself in great trouble very shortly unless the Millennium be ushered in. Already there is a shortage of timber. What will be the condition of things one hundred years from now? Already our capitalists are buying up the coal deposits on speculation, realizing that its rapid consumption is making it more valuable every year. Already geologists are calculating the number of tons of coal not yet mined and telling us that with the present average of increase in the consumption of coal the entire supply of the world will be exhausted in *less than two hundred years.* What will be the price of coal as the vanishing point is neared? and how will mankind do without it, and without wood for fuel unless the Millennium come promptly with its miraculous provisions?—the taking of fuel from our atmosphere, and from water, by methods which will, no doubt, be simple, when mankind come to understand them fully, but which at present are so expensive as to be of little service.

Other scientific men have been studying the increase of insanity and telling us that progress in this direction is terrific. Some have estimated that in less than two hundred years the entire world, at the present rate, will be insane. How opportune it would be for the Millennial Kingdom of the great Life-Giver to be ushered in with its uplifting influences, mental, moral and physical!

Last but not least the combination of wisdom and selfishness in our day, known as Unions and Trusts, is so influential that prices in every commodity are rising. Yet the trusts are not quite ripe yet. Their managers have not fully learned their power. Gradually the upper and the nether millstones will apparently be drawn closer together, while necessity will force the masses through the hopper. How great would those "giants" become within another century or so, if the Millennium be not ushered in in the interim to "lift the poor and needy out of the dunghill"—using the scriptural figure of the work of the Kingdom (Psalm cxiii, 7.)

My friends, let us stick to the Bible and its Millennial theory. So doing we will be guided by the wisdom from on high and enabled to pray with the spirit and the understanding also, "Thy Kingdom come; they will be done on earth as it is done in heaven," and to labor intelligently as co-workers with God! Let us prepare as pupils in the School of Christ for the great work whereunto God has called us by the Gospel Message.

"Even so, Come, Lord Jesus; Come quickly!"

"Thy Kingdom come, and thy will be done on earth, even as in heaven."

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely known; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,

Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

Creutzsburg's

MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for t...

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OUR HIGHWAYS THE WORST.

Englishman Declares That He Found No Such Poor Ones Elsewhere.

While on a visit to this country recently Robert H. Jackson of Walburn Lodge, London, had during an interview occasion to criticise the condition of our highways. Mr. Jackson said: "No country I have visited has such poor roads as the United States. This is surprising to me, for if there is any improvement a nation can make that pays for itself it is the building of first class highways. I spent several weeks in Indiana—at Terre Haute—and as I am interested largely in farming I made frequent trips through the surrounding country. Some of the roads were six inches deep in dust, and in the winter, I doubt not, this dust becomes sludge. How the farmers can get to market with their crops is beyond me. Your roads wherever I have been are generally very bad. In England we have excellent roads, as in other countries of Europe.

"Road building and road improvement are done through the township unit system. Nearly every township has one or more steam rollers, and the cost of improving the roads or building new ones is borne by the property owners in proportion to the valuation of their holdings. Most of the modern roads of England have a foundation of brick—not of ordinary brick, but brick of large size. Upon this foundation are placed several inches of soil and on top of this soil bluestone, which is ground into the soil by means of the steam rollers. This makes a first class, durable road that will keep in good condition during all seasons of the year. Over here most of the roads are made by simply turning the turf and grading. At least that is how they impressed me."

NEW MODEL HIGHWAY.

Hummelstown Pike, In Pennsylvania, an Example For Road Builders.

A modern road is the Hummelstown pike, near Harrisburg, Pa. It is made of a mixture of water gas tar, cement, liquid asphalthum, road oil, carbolic disinfecting powder, sulphate of copper and oil of wintergreen. The sulphate of copper is used to prevent the oils from becoming ignited, and the wintergreen counteracts the odor of the others. There is nothing disagreeable about the smell. A curious effect of the mixture is its disinfecting power. During the past year there was not a single contagious disease in that section. The cost of applying the mixture is 5½ cents a square yard. The cement holds the dirt together like stone, and the oils make it waterproof, so that it readily sheds water. The road is never muddy and, unlike a tar road, does not become slippery in winter time. Frost has no effect on it at all, as the mixture will not freeze. The cost of applying is very small, as it is sprinkled on like water. That the method and the mixture are perfect successes has been shown the past summer. Despite the heavy automobile and wagon traffic, the road is perfectly smooth and very hard, and it has met the test in every way.

UNIQUE GOOD ROADS MOVE.

Rural Carrier In Brenham, Tex., Forms an Association.

William Burnes, carrier for rural route No. 9, from Brenham, Tex., to Independence, is a strong good roads advocate and has some original ideas about the best way to improve the roads.

Some time ago he started an independent movement to get the people along his route to help him keep the road in good condition and asked them to form an organization, to be known as the Good Roads association of R. F. D., No. 9, and to contribute monthly dues to such an organization to maintain a team to work on this road, dragging it with a split log drag or doing such other work on it as could be done by this team, he agreeing, without compensation, to superintend the work.

He sent out circulars to all the people along his route, setting forth his plans, and asked them to join the association.

On one occasion he met a large number that live along this route at Prairie Hill. The association was organized, and Mr. Burnes was elected manager, secretary and treasurer and F. W. Quebe and Carl Marcus directors.

English Highway Policy.

Two points in the recently proposed British bill to provide for the economic development of the United Kingdom and the improvement of the roads therein are worthy of notice in the United States. The program of the bill provides for special motor roads to be exclusively or chiefly for the use of motorcars, the road board having authority to improve existing roads or to construct new roads for that purpose. The board may acquire land for this purpose by right of eminent domain and may also acquire land adjacent thereto for a width 220 yards distant from the middle of the road, which land they may sell, lease or control, the increment therefrom being used for the maintenance or construction of this class of highways.

Some Good Roads Pointers.

Good roads mean as much as good crops to the farmers.

If macadam roads are to be maintained at their best, the sprinkling cart is a daily necessity.

The longer the delay in building good roads the greater the cost.

Until produce is hauled to market it isn't really produced.

If the road is poor, good horses and good vehicles count for little.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Salmon Timbales.

One pound can of salmon, one-half cupful of breadcrumbs, one tablespoonful of butter, melted; one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one-half saltspoonful of cayenne and four eggs.

Remove the bones and skin and chop the salmon fine. Mix with it the crumbs, butter and seasoning and moisten with the beaten eggs. Pack it closely in small buttered tincups, set them in a pan of hot water and cook in the oven half an hour. Turn out on a platter, pour hollandaise sauce around them and stick a sprig of parsley in each timbale.

How to Make Koumiss.

Have ready three perfectly clean beer bottles with patent fastenings. Scald them out thoroughly. Dissolve a yeast cake in one and one-half teacupfuls of lukewarm milk and add six teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar. Fill each bottle three-fourths full of fresh milk heated to blood warmth and pour one-third of the yeast mixture into each bottle. Shake hard for several minutes, cork the bottle tightly and clamp down the cork. Keep the bottles in a warm room until the contents begin to ferment thoroughly, then set in the ice chest until wanted.

Creamed Cod In Potato Case.

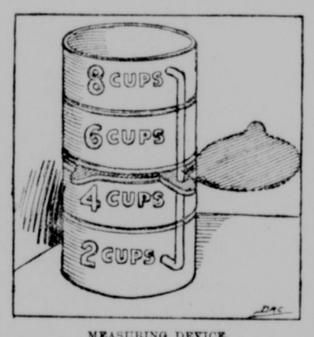
Boil and mash six good sized potatoes, add one egg, a gill of milk, salt and pepper to taste and beat until light. Pick and scald a pound of salt cod, drain and scald again. Now press fish until dry. Put a large tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan and add two tablespoonfuls of flour. Mix and add a pint of milk. Stir till it thickens and add pepper to taste. Grease a pudding mold and line bottom and sides with the potato. Add the cod to the cream and fill the center. Cover the top with potato and bake a nice brown.

Lemon Pie.

After removing the crust from two slices of bread, each one-half an inch thick, pour over it one cupful of boiling water and one dessertspoonful of butter. Stir until smooth as butter. Add the juice and rind of one lemon, one cupful of sugar, yolks of two eggs and a pinch of salt. Beat well, fill your plate and bake in a hot oven. Let cool. Frost with the white of two eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Spread on the pie and return to the oven to brown.

Handy Kitchen Measure.

Housewives and cooks have an Iowa man to thank for a measuring device which enables them to dole out as many as eight cupfuls of ingredients at once and feel sure that the amount is accurately measured. The device is a cylinder of generous circumference, divided into four compartments, each



MEASURING DEVICE.

of which has the capacity of two teacupfuls. The cylinder has slits in it at these points, and along one side is a rod to which a thin slide is attached. This slide can be moved to any part of the rod and inserted in any of the slots, thus forming a vessel of the capacity required—two, four, six or eight cupfuls.

Aunt Hittie's Corn Bread.

Take three quarts of cornmeal and pour on enough hot skimmilk to wet the meal through. Let stand about half an hour until it cools, then add one pint of buttermilk, one cupful of flour, half a cupful of sorghum or sugar, two well beaten eggs, two teaspoonfuls of soda and two tablespoonfuls of salt. Mix all together thoroughly and pour into a large, deep pan or two deep basins well greased. Bake in moderate oven for four hours.

Pork Cake.

Chop together one pound each of fat salt pork and raisins. Pour over these one pint of boiling water and add two cups of sugar, one cup of molasses and two eggs, well beaten. Mix thoroughly, then sift in nearly five cups of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of cloves, mace and soda. Beat thoroughly and bake in two tins lined with buttered paper about one hour. A slow oven is needed.

Chopped Red Cabbage Pickle.

Chop (not too fine) one head of either red or white cabbage and two small peppers (remove seeds), one tablespoonful of mustard, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of white sugar and mix with the cabbage and peppers. Boil about one pint of vinegar, pour over while boiling hot and put in a stone or glass jar.

Ink Stains on Linen.

Place the part of the article containing the ink spot into a bowl and pour milk over it to cover the spot and let it stand until the milk is soured, then wash in cold water and repeat the milk bath. You will then have removed the ink without injury to the cloth.

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

How to Ward Off the Dreaded Scourge of Consumption.

"How can I keep from catching tuberculosis? You say we breathe a whole colony of the germs into our systems every day. Is it pure luck that keeps a man from becoming a consumptive?"

This question is often asked of physicians, who tell you how great a percentage of the population has the disease, and you wonder how to keep out of that percentage yourself. The formula is simple. Every one gets the germs into his system, but if a man's condition is healthy they can't gain a foothold.

Avoid excess of every kind. If a man drinks or smokes too much he gives an opening for the attack of the disease germs. The corpuscles which nature made for the watchdogs of the system and which normally chase down and devour the injurious germs go to sleep at the switch and lose interest in hunting.

Don't eat too much.

Get all the fresh air possible. It's still free.

Sleep with your bedroom windows down from the top and up from the bottom, and open 'em as wide as possible. But avoid drafts.

If you work with a man who is uncleanly reform him gently, but firmly. It may be a man's privilege to go unwashed, but no man has a license to become a passenger train for disease bacilli which have limitless transfer privileges.

Don't work too much.

Don't rest too much.

If great care is taken there is no danger of infection even if you live with a consumptive. The patient must use a cup or paper that can be scalded out or burned. Clothing and bedding used by the patient must be boiled regularly. The patient's room must be kept free from carpets and hangings that would offer hiding places for germs. There should be separate dishes for the patient. There must be a generous use of antiseptics. The house must have plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

How to Keep Gold Embroidery Bright.

Gold embroidery is apt to cause many misgivings when a satin evening gown decorated in this manner is brought under review. However carefully the dress has been protected by soft tissue paper—opaque, black paper which is sold for the purpose—the smallest hole where air could enter will have had the effect of tarnishing the embroidery. To clean the gown is, however, fairly simple, ordinary stains being easily removed by rubbing the satin all over with stale breadcrumbs which have been sifted with a little powdered blue. To remove crumbs and powder a thorough shaking will be necessary, together with flicking with a clean handkerchief, the rubbing being repeated where necessary. For the gold embroidery there is nothing so useful as crimson velvet. A small piece should always be kept at hand, and both before the commencement of the season and also on taking off the gown each time it is worn the velvet should be rubbed briskly over the surface until the original sheen is reproduced.

How to Cure Hiccoughs.

There is a young woman who suffers great discomfort, sometimes sharp pain, from an occasional attack of the hiccoughs. She tried all the prescribed remedies, from deep breathing to plums fresh and preserved, without success. Nothing availed, the pain often lasting an hour or more, until she tried aromatic spirits of ammonia, a teaspoonful diluted in a little water. The relief was instantaneous. All subsequent attacks have been cured by the same means. The trouble in acute form is somewhat out of the ordinary, but the annoyance it entails makes it worth while to pass this hint along.

How to Treat Linoleum.

The way to prolong linoleum's period of usefulness is to keep it clean. Dirt ground into the finished surface by the tread of feet is the floor covering's greatest enemy. Linoleum needs no soap, ammonia or strong cleaning agents. A simple wiping with a cloth just moist with warm water is all that is needed. Once or twice a year give the linoleum a wiping of good furniture polish to renew its smooth surface.

How to Know Cooking Measures.

Young housekeepers are often at a loss when a recipe calls for a cup of anything to tell what kind of cup to use or how much a cup measures. The accepted measure is a stone kitchen cup and means that cup filled to the brim. It is equal to one-half pint. A cup of solid butter, milk, chopped meat or granulated sugar is equal to about half a pound. A cup of sifted flour is equal to one-quarter of a pound.

How to Brighten Your Piano.

Take a basin of lukewarm water, wet a piece of soft cheesecloth in it; then pour a few drops of kerosene oil on the cloth and rub lightly over your piano. Keep repeating until you have been all over the surface; then take a dry piece of cheesecloth and polish until it is glossy. Your piano will look like new and that dull, smoky look will all disappear.

How to Clean Asbestus Mats.

"I had a set of asbestus mats given to me," said a housekeeper, "which kept my table from scarring and were a joy to me until they got so soiled I thought they must be thrown away. A friend told me to put them on top of the hot coals in the range to clean them. I did. The dirt was burned off, and they were as clean as when new."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson II.—Second Quarter, For April 10, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. ix, 35, to x, 15, 40-42—Memory Verses, ix, 37, 38. Golden Text, Matt. x, 8—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This is the only lesson we have on the whole of that most important section, chapter x, and we begin with the closing words of chapter ix, telling of Jesus going everywhere preaching the gospel of the kingdom and showing the power of the kingdom in mortal bodies, healing every sickness and every disease. The shepherdless condition of the multitudes filled Him with compassion for them, and the plentiful harvest and scarcity of laborers led Him to say to His disciples, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." There is something so strangely mysterious about it all to us earthly minded people that we cannot grasp it except the Spirit shall enlighten us. Here is the Lord of the harvest Himself, the King of the kingdom, manifesting His power over the souls and bodies of people and over wind and wave and full of compassion for people, but He wants associates from among men to whom He can intrust His power that they may go forth in His name and do as He had been doing. That is all wonderful, reminding us of Isa. vi, 8, where we hear the one living and true God in the persons of the Trinity saying, "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" The wonder on our part is that so few respond to such an honor. But why should He ask us to ask Him or His Father to do this? Is it that in asking Him we may offer ourselves, saying, "Here am I; send me?" Would we be honest in asking Jesus Christ to send forth laborers into the wide world to work for His great cause if we did not first offer Him ourselves?

After an all night of prayer to God He had chosen twelve that they might be with Him and that He might send them forth, and now He gives them all the power that He had been manifesting and sends them forth by two and two to preach the kingdom of God and to heal the sick (Mark iii, 13; Luke vi, 12; ix, 2). When the kingdom comes we shall find the twelve apostles (some one in Judas' place) on twelve thrones ruling the twelve tribes of Israel (Matt. xix, 28), but it will still be His power conferred upon them. It is true now and always will be—apart from Him, nothing. All power in heaven and on earth is His. How is it that we know so little of it? Are we not wholly His, fully yielded, simply trusting, willing and obedient? Has He not said, "As the Father sent Me, so send I you?" These twelve were, however, to go only to Israel at this time, not to gentiles or Samaritans (verses 5, 6). And to the woman of Canaan we hear Him saying, "I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel" (Matt. xv, 24). He worketh all things after the counsel of His own will, according to His good pleasure which He hath purposed in Himself, and we must be fully in that purpose and will, whether it refer to the Jew, gentile or the church of God (Eph. i, 9, 11; I Cor. x, 32). Dr. Scofield says in his notes on this chapter that the mission of the twelve was that of heralds, announcing to Israel only the kingdom as at hand, endued with the divine credentials of their office and manifesting kingdom powers. Verses 16 to 23 cover in a general sense the sphere of service during this present age, while verse 23 has in view the preaching of the remnant in the time of the tribulation and immediately preceding the return of Christ in glory. The remnant then will not have gone over the cities of Israel till the Lord comes.

If any cannot receive this suggested division let him lay to heart the general principles, remembering that all need to hear of the grace of God, the present salvation by grace, the daily life of service, the enduement of the Spirit for that service and the coming of Jesus Christ to set up His kingdom.

In this age we are commanded to go into all the world and give the gospel to every creature (Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; Mark xvi, 15, contrasted with Matt. x, 6), our object being not the conversion of any part of the world, but the gathering out of all nations a people for His name (Acts xv, 14), that He may come again with these called out ones to reign over the earth (Rev. v, 9, 10).

We must give more attention to being faithful messengers than to caring for our personal needs. If we are faithful He will see to our need (Matt. vi, 33; Ps. iv, 19). It will help us to remember that He counts all good or ill treatment of His messengers as done to Himself (verses 22-25, 40-42). It is an evil world. We must expect persecution, but we must not fear to die for His sake (16-18, 28-31). He must be more to us than the dearest on earth or than life itself (37-39). Remember the analogy "sheep in the midst of wolves" (16) and that the calling of sheep is to be fleeced and killed and eaten. In special emergencies we can count upon the Spirit to do the talking through us (19, 20), but He should always be allowed to do this. All service shall be rewarded (verse 42; xvi, 27; Rev. xxii, 12). What reward can compare with being one with Him for time and eternity? (Rom. viii, 16; Rev. iii, 21.)

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

GRANGE IN MICHIGAN

Patrons Propose to Organize a Life Insurance Company.

There Are 809 Granges In the Wolverene State With 48,000 Paid Up Members—Patrons' Fire Insurance For Farm Buildings an Important Feature—Proportional Representation In the National Grange Again Recommended.

If there is a livelier grange state in the Union than Michigan we do not know its location. When the Patrons assemble in annual session there is something doing from the first roll call of delegates until those same delegates pack their trunks for home. The recent session was no exception to the rule. They were there and every one enthusiastic over the grange and anxious to lend a hand and a voice, too, to promote the interests of the Order. There were seventy-seven counties represented, sixty-three having Pomona granges represented by 103 delegates and 320 subordinate granges represented. The total number of granges in the state is 809 and of paid up members 48,000. The report of the treasurer showed that on Dec. 1 there was cash on hand amounting to $7,152.93,

N. P. HULL,
[Master Michigan state grange.]

receipts coming in since that time bringing the total to $24,774.04; disbursements, $20,195.05; balance, $4,578.99. The committee on co-operation has received from percentage on trade contracts the past year a total of $8,508.32. The expenses of this subcommittee were $2,564.64, leaving $6,203.68 to the credit of the grange. At the direction of the executive committee this subcommittee purchased during the year 6 per cent Oklahoma school bonds to the amount of $13,000, the total cost, including premium and interest, being $14,881.70. On Dec. 1, 1908, the total securities and cash in the care of this subcommittee was $39,355.36. On Dec. 1, 1909, the total of same was $43,266.55, a gain of $3,911.19.

There was a spirited discussion over a resolution favoring the assessment of the iron and copper mines, in which northern Michigan abounds, on ad valorem basis. The resolution was adopted after a long discussion. Another, urging members of the grange not to vote for any candidate for the legislature who would refuse to pledge himself, through the papers, that, if elected, he would vote for that candidate for United States senator who receives the most votes in the state primary, was adopted. Other resolutions approved were these: Relative to pure food, that the name and address of every manufacturer be placed on the package; that delegates to the national grange be instructed to work for representation in the national grange based on membership; that a law should be enacted restraining any board of supervisors from granting any franchise to any person or corporation to control the water power of any stream in the state without compensation, at the rate of 10 per cent on the capital invested in said franchise and at the rate of an increase of 1 per cent each year thereafter.

The matter of organizing a grange life insurance was discussed and referred to the executive committee to perfect details and complete organization.

In the report of the committee on forestry it was recommended that there be an increased extension of the farm wood lot and a reforestation of all lands not fit for farming. On good roads the grange approved the state aid policy. The committee on temperance presented a recommendation that all liquor and questionable amusements be barred from the state and county fairs and that local option is the best method of combating the liquor traffic. The annual report of the secretary of the State Patrons' Fire Insurance company was as follows: The company now has 7,368 policies in force, amounting to $12,445,617. The report shows that during the year 1,063 policies were written and between 300 and 400 increases and only 60 decreases. It has also written 2,100 reinspective policies.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1910.

THE legislature was a very expensive one, but that is not equivalent to saying that its value equaled its cost.

INDEPENDENT Democrats and Republicans will now get together to save the state from the dishonor cast upon it by the Crothers machine.

WHEN Citizen Roosevelt speaks somebody begins to dodge. He has a habit of always hitting upon a truth without regard for the wishes of those who dislike the truth told.

THE Supreme Court, in an opinion handed down by Mr. Justice Harlan, has said:

"Beyond question the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment had the effect in law to remove from the State Constitution or render inoperative that provision which restricts the right of suffrage to the white race. Thenceforward the statute which prescribed the qualifications of jurors was itself enlarged in its operation so as to embrace all who by the State Constitution, as modified by the supreme law of the land, were qualified to vote at a general election."

And yet a young, briefless, Democratic lawyer from Southern Maryland would have the people of this state enact a law in direct violation of that decision.

Back, back, back to the pines of Southern Maryland.

SAVE THE STATE'S HONOR.

Maryland is in the hands of a revolutionary junta. The Democratic legislature that passed with barred doors the bills dictated by the unscrupulous leaders of the Democratic party raised the banner of revolution. They have made imperative a call for the combination of all the forces of political rectitude. The patriotism of the men of Maryland is at stake. The bosses have made this state a spectacle for men and angels. It is in the most deplorable political condition of its entire history. The tide of reaction has swept back forty years and Maryland alone among the commonwealths is knocking at the door of state's rights. One of the leaders in the political incendiarism declared the Constitution of the State of Marvland to be above that of the United States. Were this not the vaporing of an empty pate it would be rank sedition. It would be a revolutionary assertion, a declaration that would range against the state all the other states of the Union and the concerted power of the federal government. The outburst was modified by a more astute Democrat into a statement that the Digges bills place Maryland's Constitution above the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. This modification does not alter the fact.

The Democrats know in their hearts that they have raised the banner of statutory rebellion. They appreciate to the full that, so far as they could effect the end, they have withdrawn Maryland from the federal compact—for that compact includes the despised amendments. They understand full well that they have set out upon the sea of political piracy. They do not need to be told that they have invited scuttling by a federal broadside. They appreciate the desperation of their case. They have put themselves in the most perilous plight of any body of Americans during the past forty years. They have degraded the state to the lowest point they could possibly drag it. They have entered upon a political filibuster in which the stake is the capture of the state pending the decision of the courts, which they hope to stave off until after they have had a vote upon the subject of the disfranchisement of the colored voter, with that voter, whose rights are affected, deprived of the ballot. They know full well that Major Venable was talking by the book when he warned those who shall be the active agents in the work of ravishment of the registration to prepare for a longer or shorter term of residence in the Penitentiary. As surely as the American citizens of this state who account their citizenship above the schemes of a revolutionary junta vastly surpasses in numbers the servile caterers to the band of desperadoes who have taken the high-handed course of political pollution, so surely will the wrongdoers be brought to book. The Republicans, the Independents and all decent Democrats banded in coalition of revolt against revolution will bring that end to pass.

Aroused through the passion appeal acts of the Democratic clique, the people demand that Maryland shall not be featured in the history of the country in connection with successful political outrages. Mr. Hanna has announced the intention of the Republicans in the citizenship combination that is already being fashioned to challenge the Democratic polluters at every step. They have sown to the wind and must reap the whirlwind. They have sown to the flesh and must reap corruption. The inevitable law of public retribution has been set to work, and the men who lightly assumed the role of defrauders of the guaranteed rights will find that they have reckoned without their host.

The flag has never been lowered over any element of the population once brought within its protection. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are covered by the Stars and Stripes. The puny hands that have dared attempt to lower the flag in this particular will find that they laid hands of outrage upon the rights of the people, not alone of this state, but of the Union. It is the duty, it is the pleasure of the people of the country to see that in no instance shall any state seek to make its own distinction between what is and what is not the constitutional requirements to which it shall be held. The central government will not go back a step, and those who believe they have conceived a method of cheating justice while in the pursuit of their nefarious purposes will discover that the hand of the law is heavy and an aggregate offense no less culpable than an individual.

MARYLAND NULLIFICATION.

It is rather late in the day for the Maryland Legislature to declare the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States null and void. To crown its folly it should have also abolished the Supreme Court of the United States.

Several schemes have been devised for disfranchising the negroes in Southern States. The Maryland Legislature has tried it twice before and failed through the disapproval of the voters of the State. But this last measure is the most brutally unconstitutional method yet attempted of barring the negro from the polls.

Lest the majority of the Maryland Legislature deceive themselves as to the ingenuity of their plan, let them consider the plain letter and the full force of the fiteenth amendment.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce the provision of this article by appropriate legislation.

The South Carolina nullifiers were content to nullify an act of Congress. They did not undertake to nullify the Constitution of the United States.—New York World.

BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The problem of improving the public school systems in the country districts is deservedly attracting universal attention. It is conceded that one of the disadvantages that render farm life undesirable is the backward condition of our rural schools, and that the improvement of these schools would be an important factor in making country life more attractive. The United States Bureau of Education can, in cooperation with the school officials of the various states, render valuable assistance in securing the adoption of such changes as will establish the new kind of school recommended in the President's message to congress, which will give the farmers' children a proper education for country life. The extension of that bureau's activities along these lines will be urged by the Grange, and this matter will be brought to the attention of congress, so that suitable appropriations may be made.

The farm boy and girl have the same rights and should demand that school facilities in the country should be at least equal to the city school and that they be given an opportunity to receive a technical education along the lines of scientific agriculture and domestic science, thus placing them on an equal plane with others who have received this special training along other lines; provided always, of course, that they be first well grounded in the rudiments of spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching 10:30 a. m, and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m. Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3:00 p. m. subject, "Jacob's Ladder."
Deer Park—Preaching at 8:00 p. m. Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:45 p. m.
Preaching at 7.45 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Man, Woman and Child Were Seriously Injured.

Three Austrians, a man, woman and child are in a hospital at Davis, W. Va., undergoing treatment for burns received at a camp which burned at Douglas. While their burns are rather serious they will recover. The fire originated from a spark from the oven and in the absence of a good supply of water little could be done to save the camp and it was soon reduced to ashes. The woman was burned by going into the camp for some article she wished to save, probably her purse. To add to the danger nearby was the dynamite house, containing 150 pounds of dynamite. It fell a prey to the flames; when the dynamite let go with a detonation that was heard for many miles around.

The man was blown about 20 feet from the house when the dynamite exploded and the wonder is that he was not blown to atoms. His burns was caused by the explosion which hurled fire brands in all directions. The stable was the only thing not burned at the camp. The fire spread to the woods and threatened further disaster by burning the timber. A force of one hundred men under the supervision of Supt. R. C. Weigel and Woods, Subt. F. W. Viering fought the fire and extingnished it by Tuesday morning. Eighty men were employed at the camp.

A Lady Enumerator.

Mr. Frederick T. Dorton, Supervisor of the Census in Baltimore city, has appointed all of the census enumerators who will do the work in that city, some three hundred being required. Out of the three hundred only eighteen women were designated, and Miss Irene Haulenbeek was number three on the list of eighteen. She resides on East Twenty-fourth street in Baltimore, and the territory to which she has been assigned embraces the street on which she lives and the adjacent streets, that of North Charles street, St. Paul and North Calvert street. Miss Haulenbeek spends every summer at Deer Park and often finds it pleasant to drive to Oakland where she has many friends.

Garrett County Farmers Missed It.

The necessity of raising more hogs is not arousing farmers in Maryland as it should. The necessary thing to do is to find out from a careful reading of newspapers how prices are soaring and for what, and endeavor to raise that which will meet the demand and receive the money for it.

Last winter a Baltimore paper printed an article showing that farmers should go into the business of raising hogs more generally, as there was good money in it, prices then being on the rise, and a leading town in Pennsylvania rescinded its ordinance about hogs within the town limits so that people, not farmers, could go into the business of raising hogs.

In Garrett county today there is a scarcity of pig products and if the warning given by the Baltimore paper in the winter had been heeded the farmers in Garrett would be money in pocket and would be enjoying the profitable situation.

In Baltimore county there is a scarcity of pigs, the Baltimore county farmer also having failed to heed the warning of last winter. Farmers in Garrett county now who have pigs for sale can command their own prices. H.

FOR RENT—After April 1st, a 6-room cottage, with stable on lot. Kitchen and one bedroom furnished if desired; apply at this office.

STOYER.

Our school closed April 1st. We have had a very successful school under the management of Miss Mae Williams.

The Western Maryland Railroad depot at this place burned Saturday afternoon.

Rev. E. P. Idleman preached a very helpful sermon here last Friday evening.

Mrs. C. E. Hilleary and daughter, Miss Lucile, were calling at J. T. Steyer's one day last week.

Mr. Frank Vansickle is visiting relatives here. He will return to his home near Martinsburg, W. Va., the last of the week.

Mrs. Mary Nethkin and Mrs. James Newgent, of Bayard, W. Va., were the guests of Miss Emma Steyer last Friday.

Mr. Joseph Dorman and Miss Mae Farris were married at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. George Farris, last Saturday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. P. Idleman

Mrs. Hester Harvey and Miss Della Moon were visiting friends at Kitzmiller the first of the week.

Mr. A. J. Wilson was calling in town Sunday.

Mrs. James White, accompanied by two of her granddaughters, Misses Myrtle Wilson and Velda King, were in town last week.

Misses Nellie and Lydia Steyer were calling at the home of W. T. Steyer Sunday.

The farmers in this section are making gardens and putting out their spring crops.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, March 29, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$112,067 87	
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	467 55	
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,734 37	
Bonds, securities, etc	62,168 54	
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,098 51	
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	1,547 57	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	600 48	
Due from approved reserve agents	14,919 14	
Checks and other cash items	17 10	
Notes of other National Bn'ks	220 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	88 75	
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 2,554 50	2,554 50
Legal-tender notes	6,509 00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation	1,250 00	
Total		$235,243 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	3,090 47
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	88 55
Dividends unpaid	149 00
Individual deposits subject to check	48,489 07
Time certificates of deposit	107,426 29
Total	$235,243 38

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, Orval A. Welch, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of April, 1910.

R. M. HOLMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: L. E. FRIEND,
W. W. SAVAGE,
D. S. CUSTER,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, March 29, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$65,449 10	
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	24,990 00	
Premium on U. S. Bonds	663 82	
Bonds, securities, etc	9,974 80	
Banking house, furniture and fixture	10,455 95	
Other Real Estate owned	400 00	
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	1,438 28	
Due from approved Reserve Agents	15,879 92	
Notes of other National Banks	2,015 00	
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents	118 94	
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$7,691 35	
Legal tender-notes	790 00	8,481 35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation)	1,249 50	
Total		$141,116 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	7,000 00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	1,214 29
National Bank Notes outstanding	24,990 00
Due to other National Banks	893 86
Individual deposits subject to check	81,839 23
Cashier's checks outstanding	179 28
Total	$141,116 66

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day 5th of day April, 1910.

SUE R. LAUGHLIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: A. C. SMITH,
R. A. SMITH,
WADE SAPP,
Directors.

LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies corporate or politic, who may be required to take out LICENSES, that they must obtain the same or renew the same on or before

May 1, 1910.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit, except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license,

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County Md.

There Is Strength

in Combinations, and the strongest possible combination is a good painter and

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

This Combination cannot be beaten. Why not try it?

For sale by J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.

Notice.

Mr. J. W. Gephart, the agent for Porter's Pain King is now in this county. Mr. Gephart hopes to call on his regular customers promptly and will appreciate their continued patronage.

THE GEO. H. RUNDLE CO.,
Piqua, Ohio.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

Local Phone C. & P. Phone 11-F

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

STATEMENT of the condition of The Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co., of New York, March 1st, 1910.

Capital Stock, paid up	$ 2,500,000 00
Total Assets,	12,592,950 10
Total amount of all Liabilities,	9,058,857 64
Surplus as regards Policy Holders	4,660,112 46
Bonds and Stocks owned by Company,	9,935,755 00

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Insurance Commissioner

Subscribe for The Republican.

For Sale.

One white enameled bedroom set, 3 pieces, in excellent condition Also 1 two burner blue flame (Perfection) oil stove, in use but a few months, practically new. Apply to Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer, City. 4-3t.

Subscribe for the Republican.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. A. T. Matthews was at Grafton Monday on professional business.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

Mr. John A. Merrill, of near Lonaconing, was in the city yesterday.

Ex-County Surveyor F. P. Green, of Moscow, was here Tuesday on business.

A Bargain in a Gasoline Engine at Naylor's. 3-3t.

Mr. E. W. Kelso, of near Deer Park, was in the city last Friday on business.

WANTED—Your Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. ahd Mrs. Louis Bush entertained a few of their friends at dinner Tuesday evening.

Miss Sallie Fairfax, of Kingwood spent a few days in Oakland last week with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Egnest Bush and Miss Ora Bush spent Sunday with friends near Eglon, W. Va.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet next Monday for the purpose of making the levy for the current year.

Miss Margaret Scott Miller, of Cumberland, was the guest of Miss Rebecca Thayer in Oakland a few days recently.

We are how ready to fill all orders for Millinery, and invite everybody to give us a call. HARRY DAVIS. 5-5t.

Mr. Charles S. Davis spent Sunday afternoon in Keyser where he visited his mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Lawton.

Try one of our Long Life Batteries on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Miss Orpah Ashby will open a private school beginning Monday, April 18th, for a term of one month. Terms, $1.00.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Killius, of near Gortner, have moved to Oakland and are occupying a dwelling on Crook's Crest.

LOST—Collie dog; color, golden sable with white collar and feet; name, "Nic." Please communicate information concerning same to this office. 1t

Mr. A. W. Duty and daughter, Miss Mae, who spent the winter with relatives at Lumberport, W. Va., returned to their home in Oakland Sunday afternoon.

Harry Davis has just received a fine line of Spring and Summer Millinery. Come and see the goods; they speak for themselves. 5-5t.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

On account of the heavy advertising patronage being accorded this paper a number of news happenings of more or less importance have been crowded out of this issue.

LOST—A child's heart-shaped locket and chain; monogram on locket "E. W. C." Reward if returned to the gas office.

The office of the Northern Natural Gas Company has been moved from the Mitchell building on Second street to the Matthews building on Alder street, opposite the postoffice.

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill drove over to Kitzmiller last Saturday afternoon where they they spent Sunday with friends and relatives, returning to Oakland Sunday evening.

Former Senator Gorge L. Wellington, upon the occasion of his visit to Oakland last Friday evening to address the graduates of the High School, was warmly welcomed by many of his friends.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

Miss Orpah Ashby, who taught the Mason school, near Swanton, during the term which recently closed, returned to her home in Oakland last Friday evening, as also did Miss Marion Leary, who taught the school at Hutton.

Mr. Lloyd Wilburn, who recently left Swallow Falls after completing a large logging contract, and removed to Shafer, Tucker county, W. Va., where he is engaged in a like undertaking, was in Oakland on business Friday and Saturday.

Miss Orley V. Dunham announces she will teach a private school, beginning April 11th, for the 4th, 5th and 6th grades, including the 3rd recently promoted to the 4th. Terms: $1.50 per month for 4th grade, and $2.00 for 5th and 6th grades.

This morning freezing weather prevails in this section and as a result serious consequences face the growers of fruit. For more than two weeks past mild spring like weather has been predominant and the buds on fruit trees have opened. With the freeze now on hand it is greatly feared that the fruit has all been killed.

Mr. Henry Lauer, proprietor of the Oakland Steam Bakery, is making extensive improvements to his property on Second street. A new front is being placed in the store room and the exposed side of the building is being reweatherboared and painted, which, when completed, will add very materially to the property.

Messrs. King Delawder add Horace R. DeWitt have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting a general livery business in Oakland and on Monday purchased at private sale the Helbig stable and residence located on the property near the old Glades Hotel site. The new owners of the stable will add equipment as the bnsiness demands it.

Lieut. E. S. West, of Oakland, has the best line of real estate for sale in Maryland. A great variety of farms, town property, Park property, coal and timber lands. Prices and terms to suit. He also has some of the best Florida propositions on the market. Call on him for booklet describing these properties. You are sure of receiving courteous treatment and will be given every opportunity to see and investigate to your entire satisfaction. 2-tf.

Thomas Haigh and daughter, Miss Barbara, who live near Cranesville, were in town over Sunday. Mr. Haigh and family will go to England perhaps in June to settle up an estate from which Mr. Haigh will inherit a considerable sum. Mr. Haigh has not been in his native England for thirty-four years. He was born near Liverpool.—Terra Alta Republican.

Messrs. Jonas D. Brenneman, Emanuel Hershberger and William S. Yoder, of Grantsville, and Samuel D. Brenneman, of near Accident, were in Oakland Tuesday on business when the gentlemen visited this office. They are all well to do farmers of their respective neighborhoods and their visit to Oakland was in connection with the settlement of an estate in which they are interested.

The Court of Appeals will hear argument at the present term of the case of L. F. Green vs. the State which was appealed from the Circuit Court for this county by Mr. Green. The briefs and record have been printed and are now on file in the office of the court's clerk. It was the intention to have the case argued to-day, but by agreement it has been placed at the end of the docket and will not be called until the latter part of the term.

Mr. Eliot C. Harvey, of near Gorman, was here Monday on business when he made this office a brief visit. Mr. Harvey as a producer of maple syrup and sugar marketed half a ton of the product this season at a fair price. The crop was exceedingly short but the water produced more sugar to the barrel than for a number of years, the average being about thirteen pounds, and is accounted for because of the dryness which prevailed during the harvest.

FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots at Loch Lynn Heights. These are corner lots, within 160 feet of the Pennsylvania House and near Loch Lynn Hotel; will be sold very reasonable. For further information address G. W. Kepler, Wallace, W. Va.

Funeral of Miss Offutt.

The funeral of Miss Nellie Thornton Offutt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt, of Oakland, occurred last Thursday afternoon from the home of the deceased lady's parents, with interment in the Oakland cemetery.

The esteem in which Miss Offutt was held and the love entertained for her by the people of Oakland was beautifully expressed in the many floral tributes laid upon her bier by friends here and from other points.

The services were conducted by Rev. J. A. McClelland, of the Grafton Presbyterian church, who spoke feelingly of the blameless life lead by Miss Offutt, of her beautiful Christian spirit which was evident throughout her years of suffering and of the reward she has entered into by reason of her faith.

The funeral was largely attended by friends and relatives from Oakland and elsewhere.

Rev. E. Manges will leave Oakland this evening for Manchester, Md., a charge he served prior to coming to Oakland, where he will visit Rev. Flick and other friends for a few days and from that point will go on to York and other Pennsylvania towns where he will be the guest of relatives until the latter part of next week. In consequence of his absence from Oakland there will be no preaching service in St. Mark's Lutheran church Sunday.

Mr W. Creed Dunnington, of the Park, who has been operating the Creedmore Hotel at Grafton since early last fall, was in Oakland Monday on business connected with the reopening of the Chautauqua and Mt. Lake Hotels at Mountain Lake Park, which he operated very successfully last year. Mr. Dunnington has disposed of his interests at Grafton and will be at the Park within a few weeks to supervise some improvements to be made upon his leased holdings there.

Mr. Roy Hamill, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill, was in Oakland yesterday for a few hours, going from here to Morgantown. He has accepted a position with a large mining company at Logan, West Va., as superintendent, at a lucrative salary, and will leave for his new field of work Monday morning. As an operator Mr. Hamill has been uniformly successful in his undertakings and the best wishes of a large circle of of friends in Oakland will follow him.

A young girl in Massillon, Ohio, is charged with slaying her older sister in order to obtain possession of her new clothes and hat. For more than a year she had been receiving mail at the general delivery wicket. More than one girl's road to a bad life has been by way of the general delivery. Many of the divorce has grown from the same source. Some regulation of the general delivery of letters to girls and young women, and, in fact, to any one who possesses a house address, is highly desirable.

Mr. J. E. Francis, of Punxatawney, Pa., arrived in Oakland last Thursday night and is making preparations to resume work on the State road. A number of cars of material is already on the way to Oakland and as soon as it is received work will begin. Mr. Francis expects his family here within the next ten days and should he be awarded the contract for the extension of the work on the road to McHenry he will probably remain here for a year. The contract for this piece of work is to be awarded today by the State Road Commission.

Mr. Gilead Broadwater, of near Grantsville, came to Oakland last Monday morning for the purpose of buying a number of horses for himself and some of his neighbors. Oakland as a horse market for good animals is becoming prominent in many sections of the country and as a result men come here from several states with the intention of buying. There were also present in Oakland on Monday buyers from Uniontown, Pa., and a nearby point in West Virginia. One breeder of animals sold a four year old colt for $225, while another farmer disposed of a team of large draft horses for $500.

State Senator Speicher and Delegate D. E. Bolden returned to Oakland yesterday morning from their Legislative labors at Annapolis. Later in the day Senator Speicher drove to his home at Accident, being accompanied by Mr. Henry Smouse, of near town. The county's representatives are somewhat chagrined because of the non-passage of several local measures, among them the killing of the Mountain Lake Park incorporation bill and the measure creating the Garrett County Electric Railway Company. Other measures that failed to see light after being referred to committees were the compulsory school attendance bill and the bill concerning the attachment of wages for debt.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Select School.

I will open a school for primary and intermediate grades at the Court House Monday, April 11, 1910.

EMMA HAMILL.

Millinery Opening.

We invite you to attend our Spring and Summer Millinery Opening, beginning Tuesday Evening, April 5, at 7:30.

Also Wednesday and Thursday, April 6 and 7.

ELLEN CONNELL.

ESTABLISHED 1884. — ESTIMATES GLADLY FURNISHED

We have just received a carload of WAGONS, a carload of PLOWS and HARROWS and a carload of ROOFING.

We are anxious to show you these new Wagons in nearly every make or style; and our Plows and Harrows, we honestly believe, cannot be excelled anywhere.

In the Roofing we have a complete line:

Tarred Roofing, 1, 2 and 3 ply.

Rubber Roofing, 2 and 3 ply.

Ametite, the gravel roofing that needs no paint.

Carey's Roofing, the best at any price. Ask your neighbor.

P. S. Above all, Remember that you can get a Wagon, a Plow, a Harrow, a Cultivator or any amount of Roofing at the bottom price.

Hold your orders for our FERTILIZER. It means money.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

WORK GUARANTEED — PRICES RIGHT

ESTABLISHED 1817

F. W. BIRD & SON.

ROOFINGS.

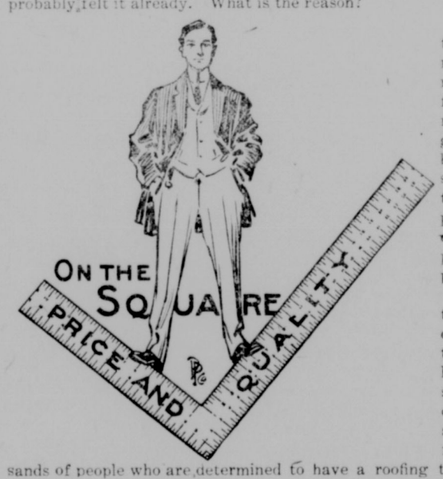
NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO

The General Situation on Ready Roofing March 1, 1910.

To J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.:

The reaction against all cheap ready roofings is here.

Dealers in every state in the Union are feeling it and you too have probably felt it already. What is the reason?



It is now about three years since most of the cheap ready roofings were first put onto the market. They were good for a few years but that's all—tney sold on price and extravagant claims to people who had every reason to expect a high grade product.

The failure of thousands of these cheap roofs within the last few months has meant thousands of dissatisfied customers, thousands of roofs to be repaired and thousands of people who are determined to have a roofing that will last. This year, and every year after, you are going to have the greatest demand for a high grade ready roofing that you ever had.

IN CHOOSING ROOFING YOUR CUSTOMERS WILL NOW DEPEND UPON YOUR JUDGMENT MORE THAN EVER BEFORE. POINTING TO PAROID ROOFS THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS AND YEARS OF WEAR WILL BE A CONVINCING ARGUMENT. THEY WILL SEE THE WISDOM OF BUYING THE ROOFING ABOUT WHICH THERE IS NO QUESTION AS TO QUALITY.

PRICES.

Isn't it an accepted fact that one usually gets what he pays for? It is just as true with ready roofing as with any other commodity.

While nearly all roofing manufacturers have been making ridiculously low prices on their "just as good" roofing, we have maintained the price of PAROID ROOFING. It is the highest priced ready roofing made. Not only have we maintained the quality of PAROID but we have improved it every year for the last twelve years and what's the result? PAROID ROOFS cost the owner far less in the end than any of the "cheapest first ost ready roofings."

Some manufacturers claim that their extremely low prices are made possible by large production and not inferior quality.

We do not care to boast of our size but it is a fact that we have three of the largest roofing mills in the United States and Canada running day and night the year round. We believe we are the largest producers of high grade ready roofing—we know we are the only ready roofing manufacturers to make roofing complete from felt to fixtures.

If we thought that our business and your business would be more permanent and profitable if we made a cheap roofing, quality considered, we could make a ready roofing as cheap as any other roofing manufacturer.

What other ready roofing manufacturer can show the following record: The United States Government bought almost the first lot of PAROID ROOFING ever made in 1898, twelve years ago. This roofing although exposed to most severe conditions is still giving good service. The United States Government is still one of our largest customers. Last year it ordered over a million square feet.

GUARANTEES.

Guarantees of all sorts are used to sell ready roofing of unknown value but read one of them and you will find that it becomes invalid if any of its many conditions are not fulfilled. Your customers stands every chance to lose on such guarantees. Your best guarantee on any thing you sell is your reputation but beyond that your standing guarantee, "If it is not right we will refund your money," is the strongest guarantee that can be made—it covers everything. That's why we say to you and ask you to say to your customers: "When you see PAROID on your building, if you are not satisfied tell us and we will send you a check for the cost of the roofing and the cost of laying it." If a broader guarantee than this could be made we would make it.

Yours very truly,

F. W. BIRD & SON.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents.

TRUXTON KING

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A Story of Graustark

By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER X.

THE IRON COUNT.

WHEN King, in the kindness of his heart, grasped the old woman to keep her from falling to the floor he played directly into the hands of very material agencies under her control. The next instant something struck him in the face. Then with a fierce jerk this same object tightened about his neck.

A noose had been dropped over his head. As he was pulled backward his startled, bulging eyes swept the ceiling. Above him a square opening had appeared in the ceiling. Two ugly, bearded faces were leaning over the edge, and strong hands were grasping a thick rope. He was strangling. Frantically he grasped the rope, lifting himself from the floor in the effort to loosen the noose with his free hand. A hoarse laugh broke upon his dinning ears, the leering faces drew nearer, and then as everything went black a heavy yet merciful blow fell upon his head.

Not many minutes passed before consciousness, which had been but partially lost, returned to him. It was pitch dark, and the air was hot and close. Not a sound came to his throbbing ears. With characteristic irrepressibility he began to swear softly, but articulately. A gruff voice, startlingly near at hand, interrupted him.

"Spit it out, young fellow! Swear like a man, not like a blamed canary bird."

The hidden speaker was unquestionably an American.

"Where am I?" demanded the captive.

"You're here, that's where you are," was the sarcastic answer.

"Are you an American?"

"No; I am a Chinaman. I was born in Newport"—as an afterthought—"Kentucky."

"This is the worst high handed outrage I've ever"—

"Better save your breath, young fellow. You won't have it very long, so save what you can of it."

"You mean I am to stop breathing altogether?" asked the prisoner.

"Something like that."

"Why?"

"You'll find out when the boss gets good and ready. You wanted to get a poke at the old man's eye, did you? By thunder, that's like an American—never satisfied to let things alone. See what it got you into?"

"The old man's eye? What old man?"

"That's for you to find out, if you can. You've made a poor start at it."

"How do you, an American, happen to be mixed up in a deal like this?"

"It's healthier work than making barrels at—I was going to say Sing Sing, but I hear they've changed the name. I prefer outdoor work."

"Fugitive, eh?"

"You might call it that. I'm wanted in seven states. The demand for me is great."

That he had fallen into the hands of a band of conspirators was quite clear to King. Whether they were brigands or more important operators against the crown he was of course in no position to decide. Time would tell.

It was enough that they expected to kill him sooner or later. This in itself was sufficient to convince him that he was not to be held for ransom, but to be disposed of for reasons best known to his captors.

Like a shot the warning of Olga Platanova flashed into his brain. His guard had mentioned "the old man." Good heavens! Could he mean Spantz? The cold perspiration was standing on King's brow. Spantz! He recalled the wickedness in the armorer's face. But why should Spantz wish him evil?

The anarchists! The reds! Olga was an avowed anarchist. "By gad, they think I am a detective!" he exclaimed, light coming to him with a rush.

"What's that?" snapped the other. Truxton could almost feel the other's body grow tense despite the space between them. "Are you a detective? Are you? If you are, I'll finish you up right here. You"—

"No! They're on the wrong scent. By Jove, the laugh's on old man Spantz."

"Oho! So you do know what's up, then? Spantz, eh? Well, what you've guessed at or found out won't make much difference, my fine young fellow."

The glimmer of a light came bobbing up from somewhere behind Truxton. He could see the flickering shadows on the wall. Two men crept into the room a moment later. One of them carried a lantern; the other turned King's body over with his foot. Truxton saw that the three ruffians were great, brutal faced fellows, with bared arms that denoted toil as well as spoils. The third man grasped the prisoner by the feet, swearing in a language of his own. The Yankee desperado took his shoulders, and together, with earnest grunts, they followed the man with the lantern. He could see that they were crowding through a low narrow passage, finally depositing him with scant courtesy upon the rocky floor of what proved to be a rather commodious cave.

Daylight streamed into this convenient "hole in the wall;" lying upon his side, Truxton faced the opening that looked out upon the world. Near the opening stood the tall, gaunt figure of a man, thin shouldered and stooped. His back was to the captive, but King observed that the three men, with two companions who sat at the back of the cave, never removed their gaze from the striking figure outlined against the sky.

"BETTER SAVE YOUR BREATH, YOUNG FELLER. YOU WON'T HAVE IT LONG."

The watcher turned slowly to take in the altered conditions behind him. King saw that he was old, gray haired and cadaverous. This, then, was the "old man," and he was not William Spantz.

"Your name is King, I believe," came from the thin lips of the old man.

"Yes. May I inquire"—

"No; you may not inquire. Put a gag in his mouth. I don't care to hear anything from him. Gag him and cut the rope from his feet. He may walk from now on."

Three men sprang to do his bidding. King felt in that instant that he was looking for the first time upon the features of the Iron Count, Marlanx the dishonored. He lay there helpless, speechless for many minutes, glancing at this cruel tyrant. It was enough that Marlanx suspected him of being in the way. To be suspected was to be condemned.

Marlanx was speaking. Truxton looked up, as at an executioner. The Iron Count sat upon a bowlder near his feet.

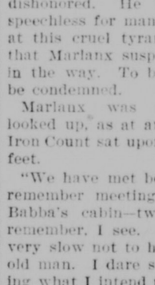
"We have met before. Perhaps you remember meeting my eye in Dame Babba's cabin—twice, I think. You remember, I see. Ha, ha! You were very slow not to have caught such an old man. I dare say you are wondering what I intend to do with you, now that I have you. Well, I am not the man to mince words. Mr. King, you are quite young, but the good die young. I am very old, you observe. I will not say that you are to die tonight or tomorrow or any day, for I do not know. I am going to send you to a court. Not an ordinary court, Mr. King, but one of extreme perspicacity. I fancy you will die before long. We can spare you. I do not approve of meddlers. It seems to be quite settled that you are a police agent."

The steady, cruel eyes fascinated King. He knew that he was in desperate straits.

"I am glad you called again at my temporary abode, Mr. King. Americans are always welcome; the sooner they come, the sooner it's over. It may interest you to know that I am very partial to Americans. Were I a cannibal I could eat them in relish. If I had my way, all Americans should be in heaven. The earth surely is not good enough nor big enough for them, and hell is already overcrowded. Yes, I love the Americans dearly. I should enjoy a similar visit from Mr. John Tullis. I expect him to visit me in my humble castle before many days. I should like to have him remain there until his dying day."

King shuddered.

"Night is coming. I must say farewell, my bold young friend. My way lies to the north. This is merely a land of promise to me. You go southward, to the city of Edelweiss. But not through the gates; oh, no! There are other ways, as you will find. Goodby, my brave Sir Galahad, I may never see you again."



"FAREWELL, MY BOLD YOUNG FRIEND."

With a courtly bow he turned from the tense muscled captive and directed his final instructions to the guards. With a curt nod to the men, he strode out through the mouth of the cave and was gone. Dusk had settled down upon mountain and valley. One of the men cut the rope that bound Truxton's feet.

"Get up," said the Newport man. "We've got to be movin'."

Still gagged and somewhat dizzy, King was hurried off into the narrow mountain path, closely surrounded by the five men.

The silent, cautious march down the valley, through the gap and along the ridge carried them far into the night.

This much he knew—they were in the hills directly above the northern gates. The vague, black shadow of a lightless house loomed up before them. In a twinkling he was hustled across the road and into a door, then down a flight of stairs, through pitchy darkness, guided by two of the men, a whispered word of advice now and then from the Yankee saving him from perilous stumbles. He was jerked up sharply with a command to stand still. A light flashed suddenly in his face, blinding him for a moment.

Soon he saw that they were in a broad, bare cellar; three men in heavy black beards were in earnest conversation with several of his captors; all were gesticulating fiercely.

His Newport companion enlightened him between puffs of the pipe he was struggling with. "Here's where we say goodby, young fellow. We turn you over to these gents, whoever they are. You go into the village gay with these 'swabs' by the sewer line, I guess." Truxton pricked up his ears. "The old man has had a hole chopped in the sewer here, they tell me, and it's a snap to get into the city. Not very clean or neat, but it gets you there. Well, so long! They're ready, I see. They don't monkey long when they've got a thing to do."

In another moment his guardianship was transferred; he was being hurried across the cellar toward an open doorway. Down a few stone steps he was led by the bearded crew, and then pushed through a hole in what appeared to be a heavy brick wall. He realized at once where he was. The gurgle of running water came up to him. It was the great sewer that ran from the hills through the heart of the city, flushed continuously by a diverted mountain stream that swept down from above.

He did not know how long they traversed the chill sewer. In time, however, the water got deeper; rats began to scurry along the sides of the circle or to swim frantically on in front of the disturbers.

At last the strange journey ended. They came to a niche in the slimy wall. Up into this the men climbed. The man above was cautiously tapping on what appeared to be solid masonry. To King's surprise a section of the wall suddenly opened before them. He was seized from above by strong hands and literally jerked through the hole, up narrow steps and then into a long, dimly lighted room, in the center of which stood a long table.

He was passed on into a small room adjoining. Some one, speaking in English, told him to sit down. The gag was removed from his stiff, inflamed mouth.

"Fetch him some water," said a voice that he was sure he recognized—a high, querulous voice.

"Hello, Spantz!" articulated Truxton, turning to the black bearded, bent figure.

There was an instant of silence. Then Spantz spoke, with a soft laugh: "You will not know so much tomorrow, Herr King. Give him water, man. He cannot talk with a dry throat."

King was pushed out into the larger room, where he was confronted by a crowd of bewhiskered men and snaky eyed women with most intellectual nose glasses. It required but a glance to convince him that the whiskers were false.

For nearly an hour he was probed with questions concerning his business in Edelweiss. Threats followed close upon his unsatisfactory answers, though they were absolutely truthful.

"We'll find a way to make you talk tomorrow, my friend! Starving is not pleasant."

"You would not starve me!" he cried.

"No. You will have the pleasure of starving yourself," said a thin eyed fellow whom he afterward knew as Peter Brutus.

He was thrown back into the little room. To his surprise and gratification the bonds on his wrists were removed.

He found a match in his box and struck it. There was no article of furniture. The floor was bare, the walls green with age. A chimney hole in the ceiling was perhaps the only means by which fresh air could reach this dreary place. Sleep was claiming his senses. He made a pillow of his coat and stretched his weary bones upon the relentless floor.

"No one will ever know," he murmured, his last waking thought being of a dear one at home.

CHAPTER XI.

UNDER THE GROUND.

THE second day after his incarceration began King was given food and drink. It was high time, for he was almost famished. Thereafter twice a day he was led into the larger room and given a surprisingly hearty meal.

Peter Brutus had just voiced the pleasure of the majority by urging the necessity for physical torture to wring the government's secrets from the prisoner. King, half famished, half crazed by thirst, had been listening to the fierce argument through the thin door that separated the rooms. He heard the sudden, eager movement toward the door of his cell and squared himself against the opposite wall, ready to fight to the death. Then there came a voice that he recognized.

A woman was addressing the conspirators in tones of deadly earnestness. His heart gave a bound. It was the first time since his incarceration that he had heard the voice of Olga Platanova, she who still must be his friend.

"No! You shall not torture him. I have said he is no spy. I still say it!" she was exclaiming.

"God, girl, we cannot turn him loose now. He must die." This was from Spantz.

"We cannot release him, I grant you," she said, and Truxton's heart sank. "Not now, but afterward, yes. When it is all over he can do no harm. But hear me now, all of you. If he is harmed in any way I shall not perform my part of the work on the 26th. This is final."

"You cannot withdraw!" exclaimed Peter Brutus. "You are pledged. You are sworn. It is ordained."

"I, Olga Platanova, say this to you. It is not a plea, not a petition; it is an ultimatum. Spare him or the glorious cause must suffer by my defection."

"Sh! Not so loud, girl! He can hear every word you say!"

"Let him hear. Let him know that I, Olga Platanova, am to hurl the thing that is to destroy the life of Prince Robin. I am not afraid to have him know today what the world will know next week. Then the world will say that Olga Platanova was not a beast, but a deliverer, a creator! Let him hear!"

The listener's blood was running cold. The life of Prince Robin! An assassination! "The thing that will destroy!" A bomb!

For half an hour they argued with her, seeking to turn her from the stand she had taken. Then they came to terms with her. Truxton King owed his life to this strange girl, who knew him not at all, but who believed in him.

Truxton was brought into the room a few minutes later. He was white with emotion as he faced the committee of ten. Before a word could be addressed to him he blurted out:

"You cowards! Weak as I am, I would have fought for you, Miss Platanova, if I could have got through that door. Thank you for what you have done to convince these dogs! Only don't do this awful thing! Think of that dear little boy!"

Olga Platanova cried out and covered her eyes with her hands. She was led from the room by William Spantz.

Peter Brutus stood over King, whose arms were held by two stalwart men.

"Enough!" he commanded. "We spare you not for her sake, but for the sake of the cause we serve. Hear me! You are to be held here a prisoner until our plans are consummated. You will be properly fed and cared for. You have heard Miss Platanova say that she will cook the food for you herself, but you are not to see her."

King interrupted him. "I haven't the least doubt that you will kill me in the end. She may not be here to protect me after—after the assassination."

"She is prepared to die by the same bomb that slays the prince," was all that Brutus would say in response to this, but King observed the sly look that went around among them. He knew then that they meant to kill him in the end.

Afterward, in his little room, he writhed in the agony of helplessness. The prince, his court, the government—all were to be blasted to satisfy the

"WEAK AS I AM, I WOULD HAVE FOUGHT FOR YOU."

end of this sickening conspiracy. Loraine! She, too, was doomed! He groaned aloud in his misery and awe.

There was a telegraph instrument in the outer room. He could hear it ticking off its messages day and night and could hear the discussion of reports as they came in or went out. It soon became clear to him that the wire connected the room with Marlanx's headquarters near Balak, in Axphain, a branch instrument being stationed in the cave above the witch's hut.

On his third night he heard the committee discussing the conditions at the castle.

"The count is more afraid of this man Tullis than of all the rest," averred Peter Brutus. "He has reasons to hate and fear the Americans. That is why he desires the death of our prisoner. He has said time and again over the wire that King will in some way escape and play the deuce with our plans. It does not seem possible, however. We have him absolutely secure."

"This is the 22d; Saturday is the 26th. Nothing could be done to stop us in four days," said one of the women.

"Count Marlanx will be ready on the 26th. He has said so. A new strike will be declared on the railroad on the 25th, and the strikers will be in the city with their grievances. Saturday's celebration will bring men from the mountains and the mines to town. A single blow, and we have won." So spoke Brutus.

"We must not—we cannot fail," grated William Spantz, and the cry was reiterated by half a dozen voices.

The next morning, after a sleepless night, Truxton King made his first determined attempt to escape.

He knew that two armed men stood guard in the outer room day and night. The door to the stairway leading into the armorer's shop was of iron and heavily barred; the door opening into the sewer was even more securely bolted. Besides, there was a great stone door at the foot of the passage. The keys to these two doors were never out of the possession of William Spantz. One of his guards held the key to the stairway door. His only chance lay in his ability to suddenly overpower two men and make off by way of the armorer's shop.

When his little door was opened on the morning of the 23d Truxton King's long, powerful figure shot through as if sped by a catapult. The man with the candle and the knife went down like a beef, floored by a blow on the jaw.

The American, his eyes blazing with hope and desperation, kept onward, to find himself face to face with Olga Platanova!

"HE HAS NOT THE KEY."

She was staring at him with frightened eyes, her lips apart, her hands to her breast. He turned.

"He has not the key," she cried, "nor have I. You have no chance to escape. Go back!"

A key rattled in the door. When it swung open two men stood in the aperture, both with drawn pistols. The girl leaped between them and the helpless, defeated American.

"Remember!" she cried. "You are not to kill him!"

Peter Brutus had risen from the floor, half dazed, but furious. He made a vicious leap at King, his knife ready for the lunge.

"I'm glad it's you!" roared King, leaping aside. His fist shot out, and again Brutus went down.

"Miss Platanova, call your uncle," she was ordered. "It is now necessary to bind the fellow's hands. They are too dangerous to be allowed to roam at large in this fashion."

All day long Truxton paced his little prison, bitterly lamenting his ill timed effort. Now he would be even more carefully guarded. His hands were bound behind his back. He was powerless. If he had only waited! Luck had been against him. How was he to know that the guard with the keys had gone upstairs when Olga brought his breakfast down? It was fate.

The 23d dragged itself into the past, and the 24th was following in the gloomy wake of its predecessors. Two days more! He began to feel the approach of madness. His own death was not far away. It would follow that of the prince and of Olga Platanova, his friend. But he was not thinking of his own death; he was thinking of the prince's life.

Forty-eight hours! That was all!

Early that night as he lay with his ear to the crack of the door he heard them discussing his own death. It was to come as soon as Olga had gone to her reward. She was not there to defend him. Spantz had said that she was praying in her room, committing her soul to God. Truxton King suddenly pricked up his ears, attracted by a sentence that fell from the lips of one of the men.

"Tullis is on his way to the hills of Dawsbergen by this time. He will be out of the way on the 26th safe enough."

"Count Marlanx was not to be satisfied until he had found the means to draw him away from Edelweiss," said another. "This time it will work like a charm. Late this afternoon Tullis was making ready to lead a troop of cavalry into the hills to effect a rescue, Santa Maria! That was a clever stroke! Not only does he go himself, but with him goes a captain with 100 soldiers from the fort. Ha, ha! Marlanx is a fox—a very exceptional fox!"

Tullis off to the hills with soldiers to effect a rescue! Truxton sat up, his brain whirling.

"A wise fox!" agreed Peter Brutus thickly. "I wonder what our fine prisoner will say to it when the new prisoner comes to keep him company over the 26th."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

New Method of Road Maintenance.

The road commissioners of a county in Georgia are considering a new plan for maintaining the highways. The idea is to organize a gang of road walkers, to be composed of free labor that can be sent anywhere in the county on short notice and without the expense of guards, as in the case of convicts. Superintendent Winship will be supplied with an automobile so that he can traverse the 555 miles of roads in the county and plan out the work in advance.

There's a Way

To defeat the mail order man's cut-throat methods in this community. The way is publicity for your business—it's the same way he uses. Our columns will give your business the publicity you need.

WHEN YOU WANT printing, you want good printing. That's the kind we do, and at the right prices. Give the home printer the same chance you would ask for the home merchant—trade at home.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

BEING entirely satisfied with oneself is one of the very first essentials of being disagreeable.

If we could get out an injunction against ourselves restraining us from giving the things we so much want ourselves to some one else, perhaps we would be happier.

Sometimes men are disappointed because so many girls refuse to take an engagement seriously.

The best part of a woman's letter is apt to be on edge.

Moving Along.

How the years slip away,
Like the swift river's flow,
As softly they come
And as softly they go!
Our hand is extended
A new one to greet,
And, lo, ere we reckon
Its days are complete!

A stately procession,
They go as they came,
No slower, no swifter,
But always the same,
In joy or in sorrow
In pleasure or pain,
Proceeding unheeding
Through sunshine and rain.

They wait not for orders,
They halt not for kings,
They laugh at injunctions
And such puny things.
Strong chains cannot bind them
Nor slacken their pace.
No congress can cause them
Their steps to retrace.

They go, and in going
They leave not behind
A mark save on memory,
That book of the mind.
On down with the others
A well beaten track,
And never—no, never—
Comes one of them back.

Mere Man Necessary.

"Don't you like this place, Miss Ethel?"

"No, not a bit."

"But see what beautiful views are all around."

"They are utterly valueless."

"How can you say so?"

"Because there are no nice young men here to help a girl look at them."

Mean.

"I always try to do good."

"Do you really?"

"Indeed I do."

"Too bad, isn't it?"

"Too bad? What do you mean by that?"

"That such a laudable ambition should have such a dismal end."

Her Evidence.

He—I was reading an article about women having smaller brains than men.

She—But women haven't any brains at all.

He—But why do you think so?

She—See whom they marry.

Generally.

"Pa?"

"Yes, my son."

"What are woman's rights?"

"Woman's rights?"

"Yep."

"Anything that she gets her eye on that she thinks she wants."

Quite Frank.

"You mustn't let little things trouble you, Miss Ethel."

"Me?"

"Yes."

"Dear me! Mr. Slowon, don't mention it. I hadn't noticed you were here."

Paradoxical.

"You brute!"

"What! Me?"

"Yes, you! What made you act that way?"

"Just human nature, I suppose."

Reason Enough.

"Is he superstitious?"

"How can he help it?"

"Why?"

"He has been fired three times on a Friday."

Quite Safe.

A little learning is a dangerous thing.
But don't you ever fret.
Keep up your studies. We have never heard
Of one it hurt as yet.

Repented.

"Hear about Bunko Bill? He started out to rob a bank."

"Changed his mind, did he?"

"Yes. The banker wouldn't let him."

Softened the Outlines.

"She doesn't seem to care for the bright lights."

"No; she looks better in the moonlight."

Explained.

"What is he doing for a living?"

"Nothing."

"I didn't know he was married."

Case of Necessity.

"Do you try to live within your means?"

"Try to? Man, I have to."

WORK FOR MARRIED WOMEN.

Professor Thomas' Views on Her Position in the World of Today.

Problem: How should the married woman occupy herself? A few decades ago the question, even if addressed to advanced students of sociology, would scarcely have been regarded as one involving anything seriously problematic. The answer would be simple—a married woman should occupy herself in making a home for her husband and rearing her children. Further elaboration of this obvious answer might suggest that the ideal wife, in order to make a true home, would participate sympathetically in whatever interests her husband, and would be unceasing in her care to provide her children with high incentives to right living. But her occupation would still be limited to that one sphere of activity—the home.

The sociology of today, however, does not content itself with the simple answers of the past. Woman's position in the world has become a sort of storm center with many students of social science, and the old ideals, popularly voiced in the fictions of Dickens and Thackeray, have been called in question. Copperfield's Agnes may have been capable, intelligent, devoted to wifely duties, but was she, after all, the best kind of wife? A sociologist, in analyzing her character today, might find her very charming and lovable, quite superior to Dora, David's first matrimonial venture, but he would, in all probability—if he were very up-to-date sociologist—dismiss her finally as being altogether too narrow in her way of looking at things and making the best of her opportunities.

Such, at least, would be the attitude, it is safe to say, of W. I. Thomas, professor of sociology in the University of Chicago.

A passage in one of Professor Thomas' articles deploring the "present abnormal and almost impossible matrimonial situation," suggested to the interviewer the opening wedge of a question: Why is the matrimonial situation abnormal and impossible?

"Because our married women have not, as a rule, interests and occupations that render them independent of their husbands," was Professor Thomas' quiet answer. "Dependence of the wife on the husband is one of the chief obstacles in the way of a truly normal, happy marriage."

"But in rearing children and in making and running the home is there not enough work, and of a suitable kind, for women to undertake?"

"A child is only an incident in the life of a woman. The woman whose activities are restricted to the rearing of children must inevitably find herself, sooner or later, without employment. If her children furnish her with her only, or her chief, occupation, she will be Oslerized at the age of 40 or 50. There is nothing more serious, of course, nothing more important to the future welfare of the community than the rearing of children. But the woman who knows nothing, through her own practical experience, of the world's activities, whose horizon is limited by the boundaries of her home, is really unfitted to bestow the best care on her children and is preparing for herself an unutterably dreary old age.

"There is no question of woman's ability," continued Professor Thomas, "to take up the work of the world. The difficulty lies in her lack of practice."

"And in her strength to add outside work to her already confining duties as wife and mother," was suggested.

"Physiologically woman is much stronger than man in matters requiring prolonged powers of endurance. She can do more work than man without suffering the breakdown that so often comes to him under the guise of that disheartening malady known as 'overwork.' Women's malady is underwork. Because she is the 'bearer of the torch of life' nature has endowed her with an amount of surplus energy that is more than sufficient to make her an active worker outside the home. This physiological superiority is well recognized by men of science, and is merely the result of statistical tests in various ways.

"But the outside occupation for the married woman, the occupation that will bring into her life the broadening influences of the world that lies above and beyond her little hearthstone and that will enable her to meet her husband on the common ground of the mutual friendship and esteem that is fostered by a mingling of independent and impersonal interests—where find this occupation? It should be of a renumerative character. Playing at work is a meaningless business, after all, and has been the cause, among other things, of forcing woman into her present artificial position. Moreover, it should adjust itself to the functions that come with motherhood. Woman needs work in order to become the best kind of mother; it is merely a habit of thought, based on a wrong premise, that leads her to the belief that an outside occupation should be abandoned when she marries.

"Woman, of course, will solve this question for herself—and she is solving it already. In Chicago—and I donotdoubt that much the same thing is in evidence in other great cities—the whole question of the relation of the child to the State is absorbing woman's attention and inspiring her to the development of innumerable new activities. Thus, it was the women of Chicago who brought about the segregation of children from adult criminals; it was the women, practically, who created our Juvenile Court and who subsequently organized the School of Detention for young criminals. The whole view of child life has been modified by women since they have thus interested themselves actively in a phase of it that has heretofore been left to the men, and the result in the future betterment of the race is quite beyond estimate.

"With woman once more taking an equal part with man in the work of the world, we may expect to see the development of a more humane society, an extension of 'the quality of mercy' that man, by the very composition of his nature, has not known how to use, but which, in the hands of woman, is bound to have a transforming effect on the world."

HISTORY AND USE OF BELLS

Their Ringing Has Told Of Grand Events In Affairs of Men.

Bells were used in India and China long before they were known in Europe. Their history is full of interest. In civilized times they have not only been associated with social and religious affairs, but also with a great many important historical events. In the year 1282 at the ringing of the Sicilian vespers 8,000 French were slain in cold blood by John of Procida, who thought that he would thus free Sicily from Charles of Adjou. Again on St. Bartholomew's Day 1572, bells gave the signal for the slaughter of the Huguenots to begin, while, to come to later years, when the news of Nelson's victory and death came to England the bells of Chester rang a joyous peal, alternating with a single toll of the passing bell. Bells have rung over both victorious and defeated cities, and indued, through the whole of Europe, to commemorate events as widely apart from each other as life and death.

There are several old bells in Scotland, Ireland and Wales; the oldest are often quadriangular, being made of thin iron plates which have been hammered and riveted together. At the monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland the four-sided bell of the Irish missionary St. Gall, who lived in the seventh century, is still preserved; but more ancient still is the bell of St. Patrick in Belfast, which is ornamented with gold and gems and silver filigree work. The curfew bell is that about which most has been written and said. It has been thought that it was used only in England, but it was quite common on the Continent in the Middle Ages.

The ringing of bells by rope is still very popular in England, especially in the country, where almost every hamlet, however small, has its church and peal of bells, which are often remarkably well rung. To the town dweller church bells do not strike the same personal note which the countryman hears in them, where for miles around each village every man, woman and child is known, the one to the other. The plowman in the fields hearing the tolling of the passing bell of the joyous wedding peal knows at once for whom they ring. What the bells mean to him is well expressed in the lines:

> Say, how canst thou mourn?
> How canst thou rejoice?
> Thou art but metal dull!
> And yet all our surroundings
> And all our rejoicings—
> Thou dost feel them all.

The first peal of bells in this country was sent by Pope Calixtus III to King's College, Cambridge, and was for 300 years the largest peal in England. About the beginning of the year 1500 sets of eight bells were hung in a few of the large churches. In the middle of the Seventeenth Century a man named White wrote the famous work on bells, in which he introduced the system of numbering them, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., on slips of paper to different orders, according on the changes intended to be rung. It is calculated that to ring all the changes upon 24 bells, at two strokes a second, would take more than 117 billion years.

One of the most famous bells in the world is the first great bell of Moscow, which now stands in the middle of a square in that city and is used as a chapel. This bell was cast in 1733, but was in the earth for more than 100 years, being raised in 1836 by Emperor Nicholas. It is nearly 20 feet high, and has a circumference of 60 feet, is two feet thick and weighs almost 200 tons. The second Moscow bell, which is the largest in the world that is actually in use, weighd 128 tons. There are several bells extant which weighs 10 tons and over, of which Big Ben, the largest bell in England, weighing between 13 anc 14 tons, is one. Big Ben is, unfortunately, cracked.

Small bells are used for such a variety of things that it is almost impossible to enumerate them. There are bells for almost everything from electric bells down to ferret bells, to which, by the way, the bells used in olden times for hawking were very similar. Perhaps the prettiest in sound of all small bells is the cowbell, so often heard in Switzerland and Italy. Although frequently made of baked earth this is wonderfully sweet and clear, and nothing is prettier or more fairylike than that tinkle of the bell in the distance. As the cattle come slowly down from the upland pastures after a heavy fall of snow, the look at first mere dots on the mountainsides, but even then the faint tinkle of their bells can be heard. In one Swiss canton there used to be a herd of cattle which either by accident or design possessed a set of bells which, when rung at the same time made perfect harmony.

Althought a few of the old uses to which the bell was put have gone out, a great many new ones have come in. The old way of exorcising an evil spirit—That is by cursing it with bell, book and candle—no longer survives, or at any rate is never heard of. The bell of the dustman is a thing of the past, even the town crier with his "Oyez, oyez, oyez," has all but left us, although he still survives in a few places. On the other hand, the telephone bell, the bicycle bell, the submarine bell and the electric bell in all its various forms were things undreamed of by our ancestors. In fact, it is only a little more than 100 years ago that house bells worked by means of wires came into use. In some shape or form the bell is now a part and parcel of every-day life, so much so that we cannot imagine a bellless world.—London Globe.

GOOD ROADS BUILDING.

Plans For Better Highways to Be Discussed In First Structure of Its Kind.

The Washington state good roads building on the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition grounds, facing Nome circle, is the first building of its kind to be erected in America. Here is shown a well equipped laboratory, where road materials may be tested for determining their value. In another room is shown a model in miniature of one of the four quarries which the state is now putting in operation for supplying crushed rock for road building. This plant is now being installed on Fidalgo island, near Deception pass, in Puget sound. The total appropriation made by the last legislature for improving the roads of the state was $1,300,000.

The good roads building has an auditorium capable of seating 300, which is complete in all appointments, being provided with stereopticon for illustrated lectures. Beginning at 3 p. m. each day a series of beautiful pictures will be shown of scenes in the state of Washington. At 4 p. m. each day an illustrated talk on roads is given, touching methods of construction, maintenance, repairs, dust prevention, etc., as practiced in the United States and other countries.

Here the first American congress of road builders convened on July 5 to 8, inclusive, when delegates from every state in the Union were present as well as from Canada and England.

The good roads building has been placed on a permanent concrete foundation and will be used by the University of Washington as the future home of the department of highway engineering.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME

[you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a single Thread Chain Stitch]
Sold on easy monthly payments.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.
Our sewing machines are made to sell regardless of price, but the New Home is made to wear.
Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
FOR SALE BY
D. E. BOLDEN.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-09 ly.

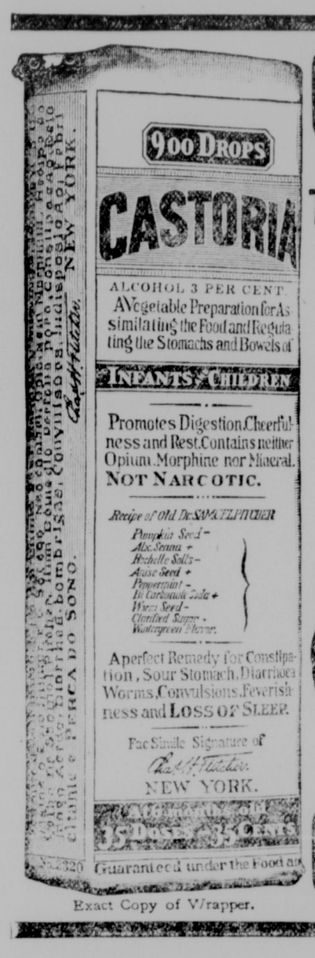
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00
The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.
Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor
We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

Letter Heads
Statements
Bill Heads
Envelopes
Cards

Anything and everything in the way of high-grade commercial printing. Our assortment of job type is complete, our press facilities of the best, and our workmen true typographical artists. This tells all the story of our facilities for doing job printing of the right kind at the right prices.

Cards
Envelopes
Bill Heads
Statements
Letter Heads

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Miss Martha Carmichael has opened a millinery store in Loch Lynn, near the Cuppett, Leighton & Co. store building.

We are informed that The Rathbun Sons Co.'s business for the past month was fifty per cent. more than for the corresponding month last year, while their collections were one hundred per cent. greater.

By actual count there are seventy-four families residing within the corporate limits of Mountain Lake Park, with a population of over three hundred.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Echard, who spent the winter in Mt. Pleasant, Pa., arrived last week and took possession of their summer home here.

The M. E. church here can boast the handsomest individual communion set in the county. It was a present from the Ladies' Aid Society and cost $38.00. The set consists of a base, two trays and cover of solid silver, with eighty-four glass cups.

Mr. Alderson ("Brownie") White and family, who resided in Oakland during the past winter, are in their own home in Loch Lynn.

Mr. Gay W. Hayden will resume his duties as clerk in the Creedmore hotel, Grafton, W. Va., Monday next.

The Northern Natural Gas Co. are erecting lamp posts in Loch Lynn and in a few days the streets of our sister town will be brilliantly lighted by natural gas.

Mr. King, wife and daughter, of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived here Tuesday and rented a cottage for the summer.

Mr. James Anderson has rented the Washington Home and will conduct a boarding house this season. He is repairing and refurnishing the house and will have it in good condition and ready for boarders by May 1st.

Mr. Henry Felty, wife and daughter started for Baltimore Sunday evening.

Mr. A. W. Miller sold a car load of fertilizer early in the week, and Mr. Upton Cuppett disposed of a car load yesterday. Beside this a car of lime was unloaded here Tuesday and several more are ordered.

BITTINGER.

The first automobile that has ventured over the roads in this section of the county, passed through this village last Monday morning during a heavy shower of rain.

P. F. Mellinger and family, of Beckman, spent last Sunday and the early part of this week with relatives in this neighborhood.

Messrs. Robert and George Reckner, of North Glade, spent last Monday and Tuesday visiting among their friends at this place.

The tenement house on Elias Orendorf's farm, is now occupied by John H. Friend and wife, who were recently married.

J. W. Gephart spent a couple of days last week in this neighborhood supplying customers with Porter's Pain King.

Miss Laura Fazenbaker drove up to Oakland last Sunday afternoon, returning on Monday.

The closing exercises in our public school on last Friday afternoon were well attended by patrons of the school and was a pleasant and instructive treat.

The long continued warm weather has caused an unusually early growth of vegetation and as a result many sugar makers are convinced that there will be no more sugar made this season and are closing up their camps.

J. H. Friend and bride, and Daniel Klotz and wife, both recently married, were treated to a rousing serenade by the young villagers on last Saturday evening.

GRANTSVILLE.

Miller & Maust, merchants of Grantsville, have sold their stock of goods to Messrs. Charles Younkin and Truman Bittinger. At a near date they will have their opening sale in the building of the late Noah Broadwater.

Charles Getty is the possessor of an excellent telescope, through which he expects to view Halley's comet.

Miss Tena Winterburg, of Patterson, N. J., is visiting her mother here.

William G. Keller is home from Washington College, spending the Easter vacation with his parents.

Mrs. A. G. Perdew and little daughter, Virginia, who spent the winter at the Casselman Hotel, have returned to their home in Cumberland.

Henry Winterburg and Rush Montgomery, of Cumberland, spent Sunday at the Winterburg home here.

Mrs. Nora Matthews and children, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., are visiting Mrs. Miller.

Miss Margaret Brown, who spent the winter in Cumberland, returned home Wednesday.

Miss Rebecca Bevans was called home from Connellsville last week owing to the illness of her father, Dr. H. L. Bevans, who is improved at this writing.

Olin Broadwater, of St. John's College, is spending the Easter vacation with his mother.

Communion service was held at St. John's Reformed church Easter Sunday morning and was largely attended.

SINES.

Not seeing any items from this place I will send a few this week.

Samuel Sines is very busy plowing for oats.

Mrs. Victoria Haskell was a caller at A. B. Alexander's last Sunday.

Mr. Newton Ream is repairing the road leading to Swallow Falls.

Misses Annie Friend and Ella Wolfe were callers at Mrs. Bruner Friend's last Sunday.

Rev. Engle closed his series of meetings at the Bray school house last Friday night.

Charles Haskell and family visited his daughter, Mrs. Bruner Friend, last Sunday.

Mrs. Amos Friend has the grip.

Mr. Joseph Lewis and wife were visiting at H. B. Sines' Sunday.

Rev. James Beeghly was guest at John Sines Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Katie Cross was out at church last Sunday for the first for over three months on account of erysipelas.

Samuel Sines made a flying trip to coal centre last week.

Mr. B. B. Cross finished his contract of coal digging for John Sines last week.

D. B. Friend has purchased a very fine horse from Newton Reams.

Carl Skipper had a telephone put in his house last week, connected on the Collar Button line.

The man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPEARANCE

is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,

Dixon Building.

Oakland, Maryland.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber Garrett county, Maryland hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

VICTOR LOWMAN,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

ORPHA LOWMAN,
Administratrix.
Kendall, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE MILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

JOHN P. MILLER,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Garrett County, Md., have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHARINE BEACHY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of September, 1910, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of March, 1910.

JACOB BEACHY,
CHRISTIAN A. BEACHY,
Administrators,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

GEORGE R. ROOT,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1910.

DAVID E. ROOT,
Administrator,
Horseshoe Run, W. Va.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1005 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, vs. Rocus Wolf.

Ordered this 14th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of April, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $75.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

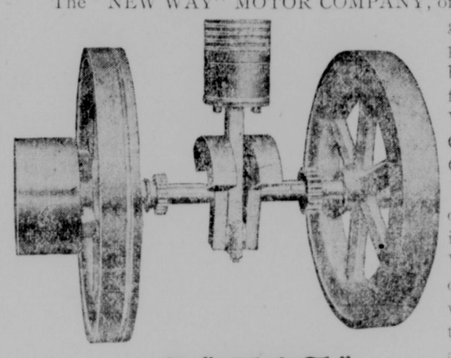
True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

HIS MIND BECAME UNBALANCED

Because of the heavy strain due to a succession of depressing experiences and many discouragements.

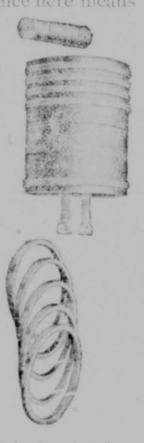
Normally all parts of the human frame are perfectly balanced. Every vital organ works in perfect harmony and is so arranged that when there is an unusual strain on any one organ the rest at once prepare to relieve the strain with a supply of new tissue food.

The "NEW WAY" MOTOR COMPANY, of Lansing, Michigan, adopted this perfect system in building their famous "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED ENGINES.



THE "New-Way"

See the figure opposite, illustrating the "NEW WAY" method of balancing the weight of the piston by weights attached to throw of crank shaft. engines do not have weights on the fly wheels to give momentum. Perfect balance here means no strain, steady power, no wear and tear, and long life.

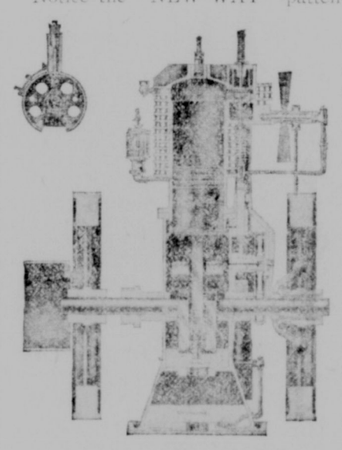


The water-cooled engines have the fly wheels weighted on one side. This puts a strain on the bearings, the engine cannot give its full power and soon is in need of repairs.

The "NEW WAY" piston is shown in the opposite illustration. See those five rings, four above and oil ring at the lower end. Look for the two or three rings used in any other engine and you'll see why "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED ENGINES have as good compression after years of use as they had the day they were bought.

The oil ring at the lower end keeps oil on the entire piston surface touching the cylinder. The four rings at the top are pinned into place and cannot turn so as to lose compression.

Notice the "NEW WAY" patented governor in this cut. It is the simplest possible in form, nothing to cause trouble, hit and miss type, uses no fuel or electricity, except when necessary to keep up speed. Only one oil cup on the whole engine, no grease cups at all and nothing to watch to be sure that your engine is getting proper lubrication.



We have the "NEWWAY" AIR COOLED ENGINES in our store room, and shall be glad to have you call and look them over thoroughly. We know that once you are convinced of the many superior points in a "NEW WAY" engine, you will not be satisfied until you own one. Watch this space next week for the "NEW WAY" system of lubrication.

E. G NAYLOR,

Oakland, Md.

E. S. WEST, Local Agent, Oakland, Md.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

OF MONTREAL.

DECEMBER 31, 1909.

Total Income during the year		$ 7,922,438.27
Total Disbursements during the year		4,501,622.27
ASSETS		
Real Estate owned by Company	$ 969,617.63	
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	1,575,751.75	
Loans secured by Collateral	819,800.00	
Loans to Policyholders on the Company's Policies	3,084,133.15	
Premium notes on Policies in force and loans and non-forfeiture agreements	596,527.55	
Bonds and Stocks owned by Company (book value)	23,298,065.69	
Cash in Office and in Bank and Trust Companies	642,871.42	
Agents' Balances	32,982.48	
Interests and Rents due and accrued	402,037.36	
Market Value of Bonds and Stocks over Book Value	872,110 63	
Net Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	604,441.62	
Ground Rents	38,640.00	
Gross Assets		32,837,979 25
ASSETS NOT ADMITTED		
Agents' balances more than three months due		32,982 48
Total admitted Assets		32,804,996.77
LIABILITIES.		
Net Reserve	$28,808,247.80	
Present value of amounts not yet due on supplementary contracts	94,740.05	
Total Policy Claims	285,503.22	
Premiums Paid in Advance	23,961.55	
Interest Paid in Advance	236.25	
Commissions due to Agents	14,592.00	
Medical Examiners' Fees	990.00	
Dividends due Policyholders and Stockholders	83,163.10	
Taxes due or accrued	46,258.66	
Unearned Premiums, Accident Department	50.50	
Deposits to meet maturing Debentures, etc.	34,719.11	
Capital Stock paid up	105,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (surplus)	3,308,534.53	
Total Liabilities		$32,804,996.77
Amount at Risk in the United States December 31, 1900		$128,160,477.00
Amount Written in Maryland during 1909		337,108.00
Premiums in Maryland in 1909		49,394.86
Losses Paid in Maryland in 1909		24,711.05
Losses Incurred in Maryland in 1909		24,711.05

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department.
Baltimore, February 2, 1910.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of the Sun Life Assurance Company for the year ending December 31, 1909, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Insurance Commissioner.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., March 24, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, April 11, 1910,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1910 levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before the above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, at their office in Oakland, on April 11, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for labor and material required for the completion of certain walks, approaches and steps as described in specifications and shown by plans on file on and after April 1, 1910, with the Clerk of the County Commissioners and at the offices of the Archits. Holmboe & Lafferty at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check in amount of $500.00 as a guarantee that the bidder awarded the work will enter into contract and furnish bond to complete the work as specified. Bids will be by the cu. yd. for walls, sq. ft. for walks and lineal ft. for copings, also a gross amount for the work.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric

Company

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Order of Publication

No. 1651 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Annie Weir, Mary G. Green and John T. Green, he husband, vs. James McMillan, George B. McMillan and Elizabeth McMillan, his wife, Margaret Bell, Agnes Young, Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, Elizabeth Johnson and John Johnson, John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, Hugh McMillan and Susan McMillan, his wife, Jane L. Green and Frank P. Green, her husband, James Henry McMillan and George McMillan.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett County, Maryland, of which Margaret S. McMillan died, seized and possessed.

The bill states:

1. That Margaret Smith McMillan, late of Garrett county, deceased, was in her life time, and at the time of her death, seized and possessed in fee simple of a certain parcel of land, situate and lying in Garrett county, Maryland, being a part of Lot No. 1908, and which was conveyed to said Margaret Smith McMillan, by deed from Frank P. Green and wife, dated 31st day of March, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 24, folio 150 one of the land records of Garrett county, a certified copy of said deed is hereby filed, marked Plaintiffs Exhibit A, and is made a part of this bill.

2. That being so seized and possessed, the said Margaret Smith McMillan, departed this life on or about the 10th day of August, 1903, and leaving surviving her Hugh McMillan, her husband, who has since departed this life, and the following children, viz: Annie Weir, a daughter, who intermarried with James Weir, now deceased, Mary G. Green, a daughter, who intermarried with John T. Green, the said plaintiffs, George B. McMillan, a son, who intermarried with Elizabeth McMillan, James McMillan, a son, Margaret Bell, a daughter, who intermarried with Thomas Bell and now deceased, Agnes Young, a daughter, who intermarried with Daniel Young and now deceased, Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter, who intermarried with John Johnson, John McMillan, a son, married Mary McMillan, Hugh McMillan, a son, who married Susan McMillan, and the following grandchildren, and the children of William McMillan, a deceased son, viz: James Henry McMillan, George McMillan, Margaret Chapman, who intermarried with Charles Chapman, and Jane L. Green, who intermarried with Frank P Green, the said defendants and all heirs at law of the said Margaret Smith McMillan, and to whom the said land has descended.

3. That all of the said parties are of full age and reside in the State of Maryland, except John McMillan and Mary McMillan, his wife, who reside in the State of Pennsylvania, and George McMillan, who resides in the State of Delaware, and Margaret Chapman and Charles Chapman, her husband, who reside in the State of West Virginia.

4. That the said real estate estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein as above stated, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

The bill then prays for the sale of said real estate and that the proceeds of the sale be distributed between the plaintiffs and defendants, according to their respective rights and interest, general relief, and order of publication against the non resident defendants.

It is thereupon this 28th day of February, 1910, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of April, 1910 give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear if this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 21st day of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 22d day of March, 1910, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1657 Equity on the docket of said Court, wherein Alice Campbell and others are plaintiffs and William Guard and others are defendants, the undersigned trustee named in said decree to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY,

The 16th Day of April, 1910

at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M., in front of the postoffice at Guard, Maryland, he will offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder all that valuable farm known as the

NEWTON GUARD PLACE,

situate near Guard, Garrett county, Maryland, and containing

One Hundred Acres,

more or less.

The improvements upon this property consist of a comfortable dwellinghouse, a good barn and other necessary outbuildings. There is a good orchard of apples, peaches, plums and pears upon the property. A large part of this land is cleared and under cultivation and is the same property upon which Robert C. Campbell now resides.

One-third of the crop to be raised this year will go to the purchaser and full possession will be delivered on the first day of November, 1910.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the said trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

NORVAL SPEELMAN,
4-4t Trustee.

Order of Publication,

No. 1656 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ettie Hamilton vs. Alexander Hamilton.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states that the parties were married in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, State of Maryland, on the first day of January, 1899, and that they lived together for a period of three years, at and after which time the defendant deserted the plaintiff and has remained away ever since, which desertion has now lasted for over eight years, is final, uninterrupted and without any reasonable hope of reconciliation.

The plaintiff asks for the custody of the child, and the bill alleges the non-residence of the defendant and prays for an order of publication against him.

It is thereupon, this 9th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, give notice to the defendant, who is alleged to be a non resident of the State of Maryland, of the object and purpose of this suit by publishing said notice once a week for four successive weeks before the 11th day of April, 1910, and warning the defendant to be and appear in this Court in person or by attorney on or before the 28th day of April, 1910, to show cause, if any he may have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
2-4t E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN .

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1910. NUMBER 7

DOCTOR SHOT FRIEND'S WIFE IN PITTSBURG

Mrs. Violet Getty, Daughter-in-Law of Dr. O. G. Getty, Seriouly Wounded.

A telegram dated at Pittsburg April 11th, to the press, contained the following account of the shooting of Mrs. Violet Getty, wife of Dr. William G. Getty, of Hyndman, Pa., who is a grandson of the late William R. Getty, of Grantsville, this county:

Mrs. Violet Getty, the young wife of Dr. W. G. Getty, a well known physician of Hyndman, Pa., was shot down at her mother's feet tonight by Dr. Mark Blackburn, who then turned the revolver on himself. Mrs. Getty is in a critical condition at the Allegany Valley Hospital, while Dr. Blackburn is at the Homeopathic Hospital with no hopes of recovery.

Both the physicians come of Pennsylvania stock, which antedates the Revolution. They were classmates at college in Pittsburg seven years ago and both were suitors for the hand of Violet Mars, a beautiful Pittsburg girl Getty won and some years ago was married to the young woman.

Mrs. Getty came to visit her mother at 108 Ninth street, Pittsburg, today, and Dr. Blackburn, hearing she was in Pittsburg, went to the home of Mrs. Mars this evening. After some talk Dr. Blackburn told Mrs. Getty that he wanted her to elope with him tonight. She ordered him from the house, and he returned later with a revolver.

When she refused to open the door for him Dr. Blackburn fired through the glass, then entered the house and shot the prostrate woman twice more. Thinking her dead he then shot himself through the head, his body falling unconscious over Mrs. Getty's.

The Gettys, from whom Dr. Getty comes, are an old Maryland family, his grandfather having been Senator Getty, of Grantsville. The young doctor is the son of Dr. O. G. Getty, the most famous physician in Somerset county. Young Dr. Getty, with the wife now shot, has been living at Hyndman.

Blackburn is a son of Mrs. R. M. Blackburn, of Wilson, a suburb of Pittburg, and the family is one of the wealthiest in that section. His father, deceased, made a fortune in the grain business there. He is about 35 years old and had studied to be a dentist, but, although he got his degree, he is not known to have practiced. Instead, he was employed recently as a superintendent of a coal mine at Kaylor, Pa.

Three brothers who visited the hospital to see him tonight would make no comment on the shooting.

Case Against Mr. Miller Fails

Mr. John P. Miller, of Miller Bros., Westernport, Md., who was indicted in the United States court at Wheeling, W. Va., last September, for shipping liquor into districts in West Virginia where its sale is prohibited, was acquitted of the charge in the U. S. court at Wheeling. Judge Dayton ruled that the act was not in violation of law, and the charge was dismissed.

Subscribe for The Republican.

ELECTED GRAND PRELATE

Dr Henry W. McComas Honored By Maryland Pythians.

At the present session of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Maryland, Dr. Henry W. McComas, of Oakland, was elected Grand Prelate of the order.

Dr. McComas was nominated a year ago for the position and has been very active in Pythian circles to secure the election which came on Tuesday night when other grand officers were elected.

At the meeting Mr. J. C. Renninger replied to the address of welcome made by Mayor Mahool of Baltimore.

Deer Park in the Field for Summer Visitors.

THE REPUBLICAN has noted in its columns from time to time the march of improvement in Deer Park, and has commended those engaged in the work. The cleaning up and improving of an adjoining town cannot but help and benefit Oakland, the county seat.

Deer Park has a mayor in the person of Mr. W. W. Hennen, who is fully alive to the wants and needs of the town over which he presides. He believes in having good brick sidewalks and clean, wide streets. The town council is composed of sensible business men who know that improvements of the character indicated will be of great benefit.

Deer Park is fortunate in having as an ally in improvement work the friendship and support of the Deer Park Village Improvement Society, and that body at its meeting in May will pass on a motion to make a generous and liberal appropriation to the Deer Park improvement work.

As one form of work begets another, painters are at work and a general polishing up is being done.

The Deer Park Village Improvement Society was organized a few years ago by Dr. John K. Mitchell, J. Swan Frick and George Truesdell, and the present inspiration to improve Deer Park in part comes from the work of the Society in the past. G. W. H.

For Church Benefit.

A play entitled "The Gibson Family Reunion," will be produced in the Oakland Opera House by local talent on June 9th and 10th, for the benefit of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church. The play is a pastoral comedy, brimming over with fun and will require forty or more people in the cast. The "artists" appearing will be drilled for their parts by Miss Anna Manges.

High School Commencement Essays.

After having put the essays of Miss Davis and Mr. Smith, two of the high school graduates, in type, we find that for lack of space we will be unable to publish them this week, but they will appear in these columns in our next issue.

DIXON & KELSO

Have just unloaded the finest car

SEED OATS

that has ever arrived in Oakla will sell it to responsible farmers on easy term at . . . 58c per bushel

Feeding Oats at 55c. per bushel and will make a lower price for large lots.

Meal and Cracked Corn per hundred $1.50

Bran per hundred 1.50

White Middlings per hundred 1.60

Low Grade Flour per hundred. 1.85

GOLD MEDAL and MARVEL FLOUR per barrel..... 6.50

Chop per hundred 1.60

Plenty of Fertilizer, Wire and Grass Seed always on hand.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

M'HENRY STORE AND POSTOFFICE LOOTED

Thieves Entered Building, Blew Safe, Secured Money and Jewelry, Escaped

The store of Brenneman Bros., in which is also located the postoffice at McHenry, this county, was entered by a side door last Friday night by thieves and robbed of about $75 in cash, postage stamps amounting to $42, jewelry, knives and razors and after blowing the safe and almost wrecking the department in which the postoffice was located, made their escape through the front door of the building.

The proprietors of the store estimate their loss, including damage to property, at $350. When the door of the heavy iron safe was blown from its fastings it dropped to the floor and broke a great hole through it, besides smashing out a number of windows and damaging counters and shelving.

Sheriff Shartzer and deputies, as soon as they were made acquainted with what had occurred, secured bloodhounds from Fairmont and on Saturday afternoon went to McHenry where the animals were put to work upon the trail and followed it to Kendall where they arrived a number of hours after and there lost the scent. It is believed that the parties implicated in the robbery reside not far from the scene of the crime.

Personals from Meyersdale Republican

Mrs. George Peifer and little daughter arrived here from Mount Pleasant last Thursday evening and spent that night and the day following as the guests of relatives and friends in this city. They were on their way to Cumberland, Md., where they will in the future reside. Mrs Peifer is a daughter of the late Frederick Hady, who will be remembered by our older residents as having resided here a number of years ago.

Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Keller, of Grantsville, Md., left for Hudson, O., last Monday to visit the former's brother, Dr. B. T. Keller and family, for a few days. Later they will go to Cleveland, where Mrs. Keller will consult a specialist for a nervous affection.

Mrs. Bruce Lichty slipped on a rug in her home while hastening to answer a telephone call, informing her of her husband's team running away last Thursday morning and killing one of the horses, and had a bad fall resulting in a bruise on the face and the spraining of her left arm.

FIRE AT MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Rev. J. B. Young Cottage Entirely Consumed By Fire Yesterday.

The Young cottage, in the extreme southwestern section of the Park and near the railroad was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire was started by a spark from the flue igniting the shingles on the roof, and because of the extreme dryness of the material the blaze made such rapid progress that the house was enveloped with the devouring flames before anything could be done to check them. The cottage had been occupied by Mrs. Mann and a son and daughter only a few days, and they lost most of their household goods and clothing.

The cottage was the property of Rev. J. B. Young, D. D., and is an entire loss the insurance having lapsed a short time ago.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

With all members of the Court present Tuesday the following business was transacted by the Orphans' Court at its session that day.

Stuart F. Hamill appointed guardian of Annie E. and Harry R. McRobie, minor children of Lafayette McRobie, who was recently killed on the Baltimore and Ohio tracks west of Oakland by being run down by passenger train No. 55 while in the discharge of his duties. The children named above will receive from the railway company the sum of $100 each which is to be held in trust by the guardian until they become of age.

The court ratified the first and final report of James Guard, administrator of the personal estate of Jonas Wass.

Letters of administration upon the personal estate of Mary V. Spiker were issued to J. M. Spiker.

A Lad Operated Upon.

Master Sydney Crowe, twelve years of age, of Grantsville, Md., was brought to the Western Maryland Hospital yesterday at noon and shortly thereafter was operated upon for appendicitis. So far the operation is successful and at a late hour last night the boy was resting comfortably.—Cumberland News.

GOVERNOR CROTHERS AS A REAL BOSS

He Has Forged to the Front in His Party.

Developments during the closing days of the General Assembly and since adjournment last week have put Governor Crothers at the front in the Democratic party. He may be regarded henceforth as a real boss and not as a "me too" of the party. He has long harbored a desire to break away from some of his erstwhile partners, and while not desiring to go into business alone and for himself only, he has had an ambition to be considered a full-fledged member of the political firm now controlling the destinies of the Democratic party in Maryland.

Attorney General Isaac Lobe Straus is also admitted into full partnership in the firm.

Senator Gorman has voluntarily quit the political business after an unpleasant experience with some of his partners from whom he had a right to expect better, fairer and more frank treatment. It will be the simple life for him. He will devote his time and energy to his law practice, to his farm and to management of his extensive private interests.

Gen. Murray Vandiver, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, may look forward to a combined assault upon him all along the line.

United States Senator John Walter Smith, who combined his forces with those of Governor Crothers in time of the latter's battles, while his known attitude on the Straus primary election bill demanded a fight on his own line, will be able to take care of himself. He will be backed by the Eastern Shore, with the possible exception of two or three counties, in any political understanding into which he may embark. Because of illness followed by death in his family circle he banished politics entirely from his mind during the last two or three weeks of the General Assembly and since its adjournment.

Mr. John J. Mahon will be a storm center in city politics. He has been under fire during the last month or two. This is a taste of what is to come. He has been under fire before and is not apt to run. He is not a quitter. Whether his party is a winner or a loser, he will still head the organization in Baltimore. Those who are trying to unhorse him will find him to be a very desirable and necessary factor in a political campaign. The Democratic party was defeated in 1895, and again in 1907, in both state and city, but Mr. Gorman did not relax his hold upon the state organization, nor did Mr. Rasin lose his grip on the city machine. Mr. Mahon will continue to be on the job.

The lesser lights in the party will keep their ears close to the ground. When the time comes for them to act they will find the conditions imposed upon them by the "new crowd" to be too harsh to be accepted or tolerated, and they will cast in their lot with the "old crowd," even though they may go down to defeat.

Who will come to the front, if there are changes in the Democratic management, remains to be seen. A certain Baltimore reformer in 1895 said he create conditions in the Democratic party by defeating the party, and would await the time when the new conditions would create new leaders.

The Democratic party was defeated and new conditions were created, but Mr. Gorman and Mr. Rasin held on just the same.

The fact must not be lost sight of that Governor Crothers has "stood in" with the Democratic organization in Baltimore and it has been loyal to him.

By withholding his approval from the Digges bills Governor Crothers made a bold stroke to help his own political fortunes. If these bills had been approved and if the negroes had been denied the right to vote the Democratic leaders would have been so sure of their future safety that they would have nominated whom they pleased for governor and that man would not have been Austin Lane Crothers. He may not want to be governor again. In fact he has said it is his ambition to retire to private life upon the expiration of his term as governor. Indeed, he has gone so far as to say that he will not again be a candidate for governor. Others just as sincere have said the same thing and have then yielded to what they termed "party calls." There may be a "party call" for Governor Crothers. Its leaders and prospective new leaders may think that he will be the strongest candidate and he may be induced to try his luck again despite the fact that no man has been twice elected governor of Maryland since the election of the executive was placed in the hands of the people 75 years ago.

Governor Crothers has used his "big stick" in compelling his party to respect its pledges, and in doing so he aroused the criticism of the strict adherents of constitutional form. He has stirred up the anger of those who hold to the idea that the government is divided into three parts—the legislative, executive and judicial—that each department is separate from the other, and that there should be no interference by one with the other. The Governor is accused of using the "big stick" on the legislature just as President Roosevelt used it on Congress. The average man likes results. He likes men who "do things," who translate their words into deeds. Hence, the applause for the Governor within his own party.

The Governor has made possible the creation of a powerful political machine by adding new parts to it. He has gained complete control of the state road commission by consolidating with it the road department of the State Geological Survey. By the appointment of another commissioner he can disturb the equal balance heretofore existing in the road commission. He has proceeded on the theory that as his administration will be held responsible for road building, he will assume full authority and power.

The Public Utilities Commission can be made a most powerful political machine. It is now too late to bewail the fact that such an undesirable factor in politics and business should have been forced upon the state. The fact is the power to name the commission has been placed in the Governor's hands, and it is up to him by naming proper men to say whether the law for which he and Attorney General Straus are primarily responsible shall be at least tolerant or a failure. Already scores of names for the commission are being brought forward, and while it would seem that the Governor has abundant material from which to select, as a matter of fact when he looks over the names of the men suggested he will find but few who will be completely equipped for the important duties to devolve upon them. At least this will be the case if he determines to be guided by a sincere desire to name a commission which will be fair to the public and which will not at the same time persecute corporations.

The Governor will have other appointments to make, including the motor-vehicle commission. He has yet to assign the police justices and to fill two judicial vacancies.

In fact there are busy times ahead, and his troubles are not over, even though the legislature is off his hands.

HOYES.

On account of the remarkably fine weather we are having the people of this community are farther advanced with their spring work than for a number of years. The majority have their gardens made, potatoes planted, and are sowing oats.

Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly entertained the young people of this place at their home last Monday evening. After engaging in interesting games the most delicious refreshments were served. A very enjoyable time was had.

Miss Eve Welch has gone to Mt. Lake Park where she will visit her sister, for an indefinite time.

We are sorry to note the illness of Charles Dewitt, who is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Our school closed April 1st and we hear only words of praise for the teacher, Miss Kate O'Donnell, and hope we can always secure one so successful.

Miss Auburn Smith attended the commencement at Oakland on Friday evening, April 1st. She returned home the following day accompanied by her brotner Earle.

Alvin Lowdermilk, of Greensburg, Pa., spent last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lowdermilk.

H. A. Yester, daughter and brother-in-law, all of McKeesport, Pa., were guests at Arthur Custer's last week.

Charles Callis, teacher of the Gauer school, is at home for a few days. We understand he will go to Backhannon shortly, where he will enter college.

Abel Dewitt and daughter Bernadine, of Armstead, spent Tuesday night of last week in Hoves.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sterling and children, of Loch Lynn, passed through this place recently on their way to Elder to visit Mr. Sterling's mother, who is very ill.

D. R. Smith left here the first of last week for Sharon, Pa., where he will visit relatives and friends for a short time.

Wm. Bowman met with quite a misfortune recently by losing one of his best horses.

THE COUNTY TAX RATE WILL BE $1.15

Increase Made Necessary by Expenses for New Assessment.

The county tax rate has been fixed by the Board of Commissioners at $1.15 on the assessable property of Garrett county, an increase over previous years.

The increase is made necessary on account of various items appearing in the levy which are new and also because of additional amounts being appropriated for schools and bridges.

Information from the Commissioners' office is to the effect that $1,000 additional has been appropriated for schools; $5,500 for bridges and the new assessment will require $4,000 to meet the expenses incident to carrying out the provisions of the law. In addition to the above $4,000 has been set aside to improve the court house grounds. The levy in full will be published in these columns next Thursday.

EIGHTY-SIX TODAY

Jacob Brown, Esq., Oldest Member of Cumberland Bar, Passes Another Milestone in His Long Career.

"My eighty-sixth birthday will come greeting me on the seventh of April, nineteen hundred and ten. No celebration.—Jacob Brown."

Such is the inscription on a card which came to The Republican several days ago. There are hundreds of people in Somerset county, Pa., and Allegany and Garrett counties, Md., who will join The Republican in wishing Mr. Brown many happy returns of this day, and the hope that he may live to round out his century of usefulness

Jacob Brown, Esq., is the oldest living member of the bar of Allegany county, Md., and one of the oldest practicing attorneys in the United States. He was admitted to the bar at Cumberland in 1849, and has practiced continuously in that city ever since. All of the members of the Allegany county bar at the time of his admission have long since been dead. He is as the last leaf upon the tree, but is still firmly holding on.

The editor of The Republican happened to arrive in Cumberland one year ago today, when Mr. Brown was celebrating his 85th birthday. The Cumberland bar held a special meeting to show their respect for their venerable fellow counsellor. It was an impromptu affair gotten up without Mr. Brown's knowledge. He was summoned into the presence of his fellow barristers, and after being compelled to listen to many eulogies of himself, he was presented a large purse of gold as a further and more substantial token of esteem. The old gentleman was overwhelmed by the kindness shown him and responded in a most feeling manner.

Jacob Brown was born in the vicinity of Mason & Dixon's line a few miles south of Salisbury—on which side of the line we are not at present able to recall though we have often been at the site of the old Brown homestead, but close enough to Pennsylvania in any event to be counted as one of the "Frosty Sons of Thunder." He is probably the best informed man on the early history of Allegany and Garrett counties, Md., and Somerset county, Pa., that is living today, and during the last fifty years he has contributed many columns of most interesting historical matter to the newspapers of the counties named, besides having published a book entitled "Brown's Reminiscences."

It was our pleasure to pay this grand old man a visit at his office in Cumberland, just a few days prior to the date on which we assumed control of The Republican. We were rejoiced to find him looking so well and sprightly in his old age, as it had been many years since we had seen him, and he was then, even, an old man. He still pursues his literary avocation, besides attending to such law business as comes his way. We are proud to number him among our readers, and hope to have an occasional contribution from his facile pen, which we know many of our readers would enjoy.—Meyersdale Republican.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Dora V. Dell, Dewey Hotel, Miss Carrie Evans, W. M. Lee, V. M. O'Mara, Olympia Hotel.

For Sale.

One white enameled bedroom set, 3 pieces, in excellent condition Also 1 two burner blue flame (Perfection) oil stove, in use but a few months, practically new. Apply to Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer, City. 4-3t.

Subscribe for the Republican.

OUR SOUTHERN LETTER

Some Eye Openers as to the Growing Importance of Southern Ports.

New York is the foremost seaport of all the world. Therefore New York is the foremost seaport of the United States. Now do you know which is the second seaport of this country?

Do you figure that it is Philadelphia?

Try another guess.

Boston, maybe, you pick on the next attempt.

But it is not Boston, for Boston drags behind Philadelphia in her shipment of American exports. The fact is that neither of these cities is second, nor even third. They are both outclassed by two Southern ports, and there is no likelihood that either Boston or Philadelphia will ever be higher in rank than now.

Both are too far from the heart of the country.

The second port of the United States in volume of foreign business is Galveston, Texas, and the third is New Orleans. Galveston's exports exceed those of Philadelphia and Boston combined with Portland, Maine, thrown in for good measure. Savannah exports almost twice as much as the two leading ports of the Pacific, San Francisco and Puget Sound, while Mobile leads either of the two, and Wilmington crowds both of them closely with her export trade.

From this it is easy to see that if it were not for New York alone the foreign commerce of the United States would be largely Southern trade. This condition is destined to continue or to incline more to the growth of Southern ports, as can be seen if a map is consulted.

New York became a great port because when it started it was close to the farm and the factory. Philadelphia and Boston gained some prestige in the same manner.

But as the country grew the area of production grew away from the seaboard. New York held her trade with the Erie canal. Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston clung to what they could and were important ports for a long time. But Boston is too far away. Philadelphia, not so far away, is behind a great range of mountains over which traffic must be hauled, and Baltimore is not much better off.

New Orleans has down grade all the way from the farms of the Mississippi valley and water transportation if it is desired. New Orleans is nearer the place of production. Galveston also is near the farm. From Indiana west the country is as near to Galveston as to New York and with easier grades to get there. From Indiana west the great export crops are raised. So Galveston is lively with foreign shipping, which carries away from Galveston half a million dollars' worth of merchandise for every day of the year, New York alone exporting more than this. The exports from Galveston are greater than the total exports of several countries. Japan does not export as much as Galveston. Neither does Sweden, Norway, Spain, Mexico or Denmark, and it hurries China, with all its vast population, to equal the trade of the one American port of Galveston.

When the Gulf of Mexico cut into the heart of North America it made this country possible. Without this vast body of water the United States would be a desert except along a narrow strip of the Atlantic coast for the rains of the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains are largely from the moisture that comes from the gulf to be condensed by the cool winds that come down from the northwest. Mexico is a rainless region. The United States west of the extreme end of the gulf is practically rainless, for no moisture blows from the gulf any distance to the west.

The gulf provides the rainfall and after the rainfall has afforded the crop the gulf is far enough into the interior of the continent to provide a way to get the exports out and to move domestic commerce around the coast.

As the Mississippi valley becomes more densely settled and bulky freight is made in greater quantity, Galveston and New Orleans must continue to become more important shipping ports, and faster each year they will pull away from the Atlantic ports that are too far distant from the place of production.

If you look at the map you will see that a line drawn from Rochester to New York is just as long as a line drawn from Rochester to Philadelphia. New York is the nearest seaport to the country east of central New York. All the great territory west of central New York and eastern Pennsylvania is nearer to some other seaport than to New York, and with the exception of Philadelphia all the ports are in the South.

Florida has a longer coast line than any other State. Florida has a longer water front on the Atlantic than all of New England has. Florida has more water front on the gulf than the coast line of all the Northern States that front on the Atlantic, and almost as much of a total coast line as all of the other States that front on the Atlantic. The water frontage of the ten Southern States is fully as long as that of all the other States on both oceans. And the valuable feature is that the southern coast line is abundant in those bays and gulfs that penetrate the interior of the country where business can be reached.

Of the eighteen leading ports of the United States Detroit is the one on the great lakes that does the leading foreign commerce. Two are on the Pacific coast, Boston and Portland are in New England, New York and Philadelphia in the middle States. The other eleven are in the South. Of the eighteen leading ports the ten Southern States lack but one of having two-thirds of the entire number.

New York has the first place, and will probably hold that lead for some time in spite of natural disadvantages, because New York is the commercial headquarters of the United States. But even with that advantage the other ports are growing on New York, which is not holding its lead.

There is no doubt that Galveston and New Orleans will be two of the great ports of foreign commerce in the future, for the rapid and substantial growth that this country is to make will be in the territory tributary to those two cities.

The progress of the South Atlantic seaboard will have an influence on Wilmington, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, and all of these promise to be big commercial cities, but the tendency is all the time to concentrate the heavy traffic at points where great cargoes can be handled by big ships and contributed by well equipped railroads that traverse productive territory.

Trunk lines are making steady efforts to reach the Southern ports and facilities at those points are steadily increasing for handling train loads and transferring them to vessels. Railroads are building rapidly in this country. Each year sees enough new construction to equal an entire line from Boston to San Francisco and another from Minneapolis to New Orleans. A large share of this work is on lines that run to the seaports, and a fair share of it is on lines that run to the seaports of the South.

Galveston is destined to be a great commercial city, and if I am any guesser, several of these Southern seaport towns have a promising future ahead of them. More is the pity that our export trade is not carried by American ships. But while the American people seem to be satisfied with doing their foreign commerce in foreign ships it may not be becoming for a fellow who lives where we plow the fields instead of the raging main to offer too many suggestions.

BION H. BUTLER.

Southern Pines, N. C.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

BACK TO THE HOG ALSO TO THE HEN

Meaty Editorial from St. Joseph, Mo., Daily Stock Yards Journal.

We are indebted to Cashier Richard Beachy of the State Bank of Esbon, Kansas, for a copy of the St. Joseph, Mo., Daily Livestock Journal containing the following meaty editorial on "The Hog And The Hen."

A press dispatch says that the town council of Meyersdale, Pa., a mountain town of about 6,000 inhabitants, has repealed the ordinance against keeping hogs in the corporation limits. It did this because a wave of enthusiasm for hog culture is sweeping over the town and everybody is building pigsties, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The back-to the-hog movement is, of course, one of the effects of the high prices of meat. The citizens of Meyersdale have discovered the astonishing fact that if you raise your own meat you won't have to buy it. And with commendable generosity they have permitted the discovery to be given to the press and thus to the world.

The discovery of the pleasure and profit of urban hog culture should not be lost on the tens of thousands of suburbanites whose thoughts at this season of the year are naturally turning towards hens. At first the suggestion of a hog in place of a hen may prove shocking to the hen culturist. But in the end the hog might prove a more profitable diversion.

There should really be less disappointment in hogs than hens. A hog is not expected to do anything but grow fat, and, if given half a chance, he will answer this expectation to the full. With hens it is, of course, different. A hen is expected to lay, an active instead of a merely passive service, sometimes she does and generally she doesn't.

There is another thing about a hog. A hog is always there right in his little sty. When you take a friend out to lean with you over the rail and listen to what you know about hogs and to inspect the proof of your assertion, the hog is there.

On the other hand, a hen is a shifty creature. If she can get under the house it is ten to one she will be under the house. Sometimes it is necessary to go over into the neighbor's garden to see that hen. All of, which is very annoying.

The whole situation may be summed up in the statement that the hog is less temperamental than the hen. If incapable of lending excitement to suburban life by his vagaries, he can perform the really superior service of being a living lesson of content—of suggestion that, after all, you might as well take things easy.

We do not allude to the fortune to be made from having a hog about the place. Those who understand the money possibilities of a few carefully tended suburban hens will need no instruction on this point. And the others would hardly believe the figures if we gave them just as they were prepared by a conservative advocate of the hog's suburban exploitation.

Great things often come from small beginnings. Meyersdale Pa., may some day be looked to as the source of a great back-to-the-hog movement which will make the "back-to-the-land" excitement seem trifling in comparison.

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PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

MOUNTAINS SWEPT INTO THE SEA

"We Will Not Fear Though the Mountains Be Carried Into the Midst of the Sea" (Psalm xlvi, 2).

April 10.—Pastor Russell, accompanied by Dr. Jones, who will serve him as stenographer, and by a representative of this Journal, sailed from New York April 5th for Jerusalem—via Paris, Berne, Naples, Alexandria, Cairo and the Pyramids, Jaffa, to Jerusalem and vicinity. His return will be via Rome, Vienna, Warsaw, Berlin, Elberfeld and London. Meetings have been arranged for enroute. His longest stay will be in Great Britain, where about twenty appointments in the principal cities await him. He will be speaking practically every day. His Sunday discourses will be specially reported in these columns. Special interest will center in the discourses at Jerusalem and Rome. The many readers of his sermons will follow the Pastor in his journey with great interest. He is scheduled to be back in Brooklyn June 5th, when his topic will be "Jerusalem." In anticipation of a large audience on that occasion Brooklyn's largest Auditorium, the Academy of Music, has been secured. His sermons now reach six million families weekly, and assuredly many of these wish him God-speed.

On the Atlantic April Tenth.

I have chosen for my text a sea topic, a symbolical prophecy which, I believe, is rapidly nearing fulfillment. All Bible students recognize the fact that many of the Psalms are Messianic; that is to say, they apply to the time of the inauguration of Messiah's Millennial Kingdom. Some of them detail the peace and joy and blessings which will then prevail amongst men, when the great leveling processes of that time will raise all the worthy poor and degraded and will humble all the proud, establishing Society under such new conditions that the new order of things is symbolically styled in the Scriptures "a new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness" (II Peter iii, 13). Others of the Psalms describe in highly figurative terms the work of the Millennial Age. For instance, we read:

"Gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O most Mighty, with thy glory and thy majesty. And in thy majesty ride prosperously, because of truth and meekness and righteousness; and thy right hand shall teach thee terrible things. Thine arrows are sharp in the heart of the King's enemies; whereby the people fall under thee" (Psalm xlv, 3-5). Here the great Redeemer is pictured as the glorious conquering King of the Millennial Age, and his victory over every opposing influence is emphasized—"Unto him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess" (Isaiah xlv, 23). His right hand that will teach terrible things is the symbol of the Divine power which will be exercised at the inauguration of the Kingdom. The sharp arrows which will pierce the enemies to the heart and cause them symbolically to fall before him slain represent his messages of Truth and Grace which then will conquer as they do not now, except in the hearts of the few. A sample of those now slain after this manner by the Word of Truth is furnished us in the account of St. Peter's sermon on the Day of Pentecost. He preached the Truth plainly, thrusting in the "Sword of the Spirit" up to the hilt. He told his hearers how they and their rulers had crucified the Prince of Life. They were "cut to the heart," and it was the greatest blessing that could have possibly come to them (Acts ii, 23). Similarly during the Millennium, the "arrows" of Truth will smite down all opposition; and mankind, cut to the heart with proper appreciation of their own sinfulness and God's mercy, will fall before the great King, accepting mercy upon his gracious terms—full surrender.

The Day of Trouble Pictured.

The Psalm of which our text is a part is one of the Messianic Psalms. Prophetically and symbolically it tells about the trouble incident to the passing away of the present order of sin and selfishness and the inauguration of the new order of righteousness and love under the great Mediatorial Kingdom of Christ. Whether the events which the Scriptures predict shall come in our day or not, we hold that they will come and be in full comportment with these prophetic pictures. They were surely written for our instruction (II Timothy iii, 16). And as Bible students we do well to take heed to every item of the Divine revelation, that thus we may keep ourselves in touch with the Infinite One and in sympathy with all the features of his great and wonderful Program. Let us note the particulars of the Psalm in detail.

The Refuge of His Saints.

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble" (Psalm xlvi, 1). How beautiful! How comforting! How strengthening! Those who have entered into covenant relationship with God through Christ, through faith and consecration, and who are abiding in his love, may feel serene in any trouble—in every trouble—not merely in the final trouble, with which sin and sorrow will be brought to an end. Not merely when Satan shall be bound will God be the refuge of his saints, but in all times and under all circumstances "the peace of God which passeth all understanding" will keep the hearts and minds of his faithful.

"Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea." Fear is the great torment of the majority of our race. It is the lash which the Adversary frequently uses to drive away from God those who need his sympathy and love and succor. To such the Lord speaks tenderly saying, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And again, God declares his name to be Love and says, "Their fear toward me is taught by the precepts of men"—not by his Word (Isaiah xxix, 13). He would have us trust him as a great, loving, generous Father, saying, "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord compassioneth those who reverence him" (Psalm ciii, 13). As love, more love, perfect love, comes into our hearts it more and more casts out the fear which the Adversary would inculcate and which has burned into men's minds and consciences the "doctrines of devils," to which the Apostle refers (I Timothy iv, 1).

"Fear not their fear, neither be afraid," says the Lord to those who are his people. "Let the peace of God which passeth all understanding rule in your hearts!" Be faithful! Be trustful! Accept the assurance that "All things shall work together for good to those who love God—to the called ones according to his purpose" (Romans viii, 28). This class will not *fear* when the earth shall be removed and when the mountains shall be carried into the midst of the sea. They might indeed be astonished and in trepidation if these were literal mountains; but they are symbolical. The people of the Lord, under his instruction, will not be in darkness that that day shall overtake them as a thief, although it will come as a thief and as a snare upon the whole world (Luke xxi, 35). In the symbology of the Bible the term *earth* is used to represent the social structure, as the mountains which constitute the backbones of the earth symbolize the kingdoms of the world supported by the social order. As the earth represents the fixity of the social order, the sea represents the restless, turbulent, dissatisfied classes which lash against the earth and continually seek to swallow it up. The removal of the earth symbolizes the disturbance of the social order. The swallowing up of the mountains in the seas represents the overwhelming of some of the great kingdoms of the earth by the uprising of the people in anarchistic rebellion against social order.

"The Powers That Be Ordained of God."

The fact that the Scriptures prophetically describe the overwhelming of the social order and the great governments of the earth must not be understood to signify that the Bible counsels revolution or anarchy. On the contrary, all of God's people throughout the Scriptures are counseled to live peaceably with all men, so far as possible. They are counseled not to use carnal weapons, not to take to the sword for the settlement of disputes, but rather to suffer injury. They are counseled that God is the great Over-Lord, and that although he is not now ruling directly amongst men he is fully the Master of the situation in that he could at any time overthrow all opponents. He does not acknowledge that his will is now done in the earth, but tells us that it will be done by and by and encourages us to pray and to hope and to wait for it. He tells us that Satan is now the "Prince of this world" by virtue of the fact that he deceives the minds and hearts of the majority. God would have his people understand something of his great Program, but he would keep this hidden from all others; hence the impossibility of explaining spiritual things to a carnal mind (I Corinthians ii, 14). "None of the wicked shall understand" (Daniel xii, 10).

The great Creator has contented himself with such a supervision of human affairs as leaves much responsibility in human hands. He merely interferes to raise up or to cast down on occasions when the interest of his Cause and Program may demand. For instance, the case of the Pharaoh raised to the throne of Egypt, in Moses' day. God there raised to the Throne a man of great determination, and hindered from reaching the throne other men not so favorable to the carrying out of the Divine Purposes. Thus, without interfering with the free moral agency of the King, God used the wrath of man to praise him and the remainder he restrained. Similarly, God previously raised Joseph to the Governorship of Egypt for his own purposes.

The Prophet describes the tumult of that day of overwhelming trouble when God's Kingdom will be established, saying of the sea that will swallow up the mountains, "The waters roar and be troubled; the mountains shake with the swelling thereof" (Psalm xlvi, 3). It is probably true that such socialistic and anarchistic roarings have many times in the past caused the kingdoms of earth and their rulers to tremble. But some day, according to the Scriptures, the final catastrophe will occur. How near that day may be who can tell? Quite a good many earnest Bible students concur in the thought that such a climax is indicated in the prophecies, for the year 1915. But be the date as it may, the fact remains. The prophecy we are examining is nearly three thousand years old, but it is as good, as sure, and as meaningful today as ever it was.

We are not of those who would harass the minds of our fellows with fear. Rather we would point them to the fact that behind this cloud of trouble there is a glorious silver lining of Millennial joy and blessing for all the families of the earth. Rather we would encourage all who have the hearing ear to zeal and faithfulness in their consecration, that they may "make their calling and their election sure" to a share in the Kingdom glories and "escape those things coming upon the earth" (Luke xxi, 36). In a word, the Gospel of Christ is not a message of damnation and fear and torture, but, as the angels declared, "Good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people" (Luke ii, 10).

Deliverance of the Church Pictured.

In the fourth and fifth verses following our text the Church is symbolically pictured as the City or Kingdom of God, his dwelling-place. And the stream of Truth is represented as a river making the City clean and fresh and glad. The proclamation is made, "God is in the midst of her! She shall not be moved! God shall help her early in the morning"—early in the Millennial morning. The Church is to be "a first-fruits unto God." Her salvation as the Bride of Christ will be accomplished early in this Millennial morning. Oh, how glad will be all those accounted worthy of a place in that elect Church—"the Church of the First-borns, whose names are written in heaven!" "She shall not be moved," is in agreement with the first verse in assuring us that God's people will be preserved from fear and doubt and misunderstanding of the events of that "time of trouble" and that their faith will enable them to triumph at a time when others will be in great distress and perplexity (Luke xxi, 26).

The Gentiles Raged.

Beginning with the 6th verse the Prophet gives a brief synoptical picture of the time of trouble and its consummation and the inauguration of universal peace. "The heathen (Gentile peoples) raged!" These words describe the tumult which will prevail amongst humanity in the great time of trouble before the climax is reached. "Raging," angry voices arise from public meetings, and in the more private meetings of the lodges of Labor and Capital, and through the columns of the Press to the extent permitted. In Germany the "raging" Press for some time has been muzzled. The same is true in other nations. In Great Britain, in the United States and in France there is a fear of tumult through public Press "raging," and everything possible is done to restrain it. Whoever sees that anarchy is the most dreadful terror confronting Civilization must realize the wisdom of reasonable restraints upon his own tongue and upon the tongues of others. Nevertheless the Scriptures show us that all effort to suppress the tumult and the angry voices of men selfishly "raging" out against each other will fail.

The prophetic picture continues—"God uttered his voice; the earth melted." The unfaithfulness of humanity, the clamor of greed, both in rich and in poor, will be answered by the Almighty, "Giver of every good and perfect gift." He will "utter his voice," or, as another prophet declares, "He will speak to the people in his anger," for their correction, for their reproval. The result will be that the symbolical earth (society) will melt—the social structure of civilization will disintegrate. Another Scripture declares that that disintegration will be so great that "every man's hand will be against his neighbor."

But the Prophet hastens to assure us that in the midst of all this tumult the Lord will be with his consecrated people. We read, "The Lord of hosts is with us. The God of Jacob is our refuge." This promise applies primarily to the consecrated Church of Christ—Spiritual Israel. But it also secondarily applies to fleshly Israel, the Jewish nation, which will participate in this time of trouble, but be saved out of it, as the Scriptures declare (Jeremiah xxx, 7). In this time of trouble the Lord's jewels, his saints, will be gathered to their heavenly home, after which Divine favor will begin to return to Israel (Romans xi, 25-30).

The Psalm closes with a picture of the devastation which will prevail throughout the world as a result of human selfishness and blindness. Capital and Labor will rise up to a terrible cataclysm of anarchy, awful for rich and poor alike. Only God's saints will then have peace, and that because of their knowledge of the grand outcome; because of their faith in God and their willingness to accept whatever his providence should send. Mark the grand symbolic apostrophe with which the Psalm closes! May its lessons draw us nearer to the Fountain of Grace and give us rest, peace and joy through obedience of heart to him. "He (Immanuel) maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth; he breaketh the bow in sunder; he burneth the chariot in fire. Be still and know that I am God. I will be exalted among the heathen (Gentiles); I will be exalted in the earth."

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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HINTS FOR FARMERS

Feeding Horses In Winter.

Last winter the experiment station at the Michigan Agricultural college entered into a series of experiments that are extending over a series of years on the wintering of the farm horse.

The horses that were used in the feeding experiment were under normal winter conditions—that is, they were given the usual amount of winter work. The experiment results centered about twelve horses, which were divided into lots of six each. One lot was used as a check and fed in the ordinary manner—that is, given eleven to twelve pounds of oats and eighteen to twenty pounds of timothy hay daily and bran once a week. The other six were given the cheap ration, which was as follows: Morning feed, oat straw, five pounds; carrots, four pounds; ear corn, three pounds. Noon feed, timothy hay, four pounds; oats, two pounds. Night feed, shredded cornstalks, eight pounds; carrots, four pounds; feed mixture, two pounds. The feed mixture consisted of the following: Dried beet pulp, four pounds; bran, one pound; oil cake, one pound.

The period covered by the experimental feeding was Dec. 1 to Feb. 8. The average cost per head a day for feed last winter for the horses fed on timothy, oats and a little bran was 29 cents, while for those fed on the cheap feed it was 17.7 cents a day. A saving was made by the use of the cheap ration of $49.12 on the feeding of six horses ten weeks.—Farm and Fireside.

Old Time Poland-Chinas.

The hogs of thirty years ago were very mellow, easy feeders, could be fattened at any age, yet if carried to eighteen to twenty-four months of age grew into very large, shapely, profitable hogs. I speak in this instance from personal experience, for in 1880 I bred, personally fed and marketed a bunch of May pigs, selling them the following January at an average of eight and one-half months old. Their average weight was 317½ pounds. The next year I fed and sold just double this number at nine months of age, and they weighed 315⅞ pounds. I sold the sire of these pigs as a stag at two years old, weighing 960 pounds. This stag had a considerable white on him, but was one of the mellowest and easiest feeders that I ever owned. —W. M. Lanbing Before Iowa Swine Breeders' Association.

Treatment For Curb.

For curb in a horse put the animal in a box stall for a month and use the compound biniodide of mercury and cantharides ointment on it as a blister once in twelve days. Prepare by mixing a dram each of biniodide of mercury and powdered cantharides in two ounces of vaseline, adding also one dram of the oil of turpentine. Rub a quantity of this ointment in well. The second day afterward grease with lard. Wash off and pick off all scabs before reapplying. Continue to blister until the swelling is well removed. Before using the horse or turning out again have the toe of the foot made short and put on shoes with heel but no toe calks.—National Stockman.

Improving the Sheep Flock.

It is very important to select a good ram. His eyes should be full and aggressive, with broad chest, as shown by a front look at the ram, with fullness of the ribs behind the shoulders, all of which are indications of that high type of vigor which is so essential for the ram at the head of the flock. You will find to improve your sheep is more difficult than to improve your dairy stock. There is no question but that one of the most important things is to secure the better breeding of the fullbloods which we need for our farm flocks, so that we shall not only have good mutton quality with a good wool product, but also have a high type of vigor.

Ducks and Turkeys.

Ducks are practically immune from cholera, roup and gapes. Their favorite diseases are spinal meningitis and paralysis.

Ducks kept entirely on land must have deep drinking vessels, so they can get their heads under water. Where shallow vessels or troughs are used they gum up about the eyes, become listless, sit about, lose appetite and eventually die.

On farms having high, dry land which has a light growth of grass and where a new breeding gobbler has lately been introduced the largest flocks and the most thrifty looking turkeys are found.—Western Poultry Journal.

Alfalfa and Corn.

Alfalfa as a farm crop is an ideal complement to corn. It is an ideal crop to precede corn, and better yields cannot be got any place than from corn grown on alfalfa sod. As a feed it makes an ideal ration when fed in connection with corn. There is a greater possibility of profit in these two crops when grown together than in any other crops that can be grown by the American farmer.—Professor H. C. Price, Dean of Ohio College of Agriculture.

Mongrels and Scrubs.

A mongrel and a scrub fowl are not necessarily the same, says Western Poultry Journal. The mongrel may be a large composite fowl of pure blood—that is, may be made by a cross of pure bloods or a cross of pure bloods upon common stock. In either case it is removed from a scrub, which is a measly, small, common fowl, without a trace of good blood in its veins.

NEW TYPE OF ROAD.

Telford Blocks With Liquid Asphalt as a Binder to Be Tried in Jersey.

New Jersey is to experiment with a new type of road, and the experiment will be tried in Essex county, where the county engineer, James Owen, proposes to lay roads in West Orange, Nutley, Belleville, Verona, Short Kills, Millburn, West Caldwell and other places. The state is to pay one-third of the cost of these new roads, each municipality one-tenth of the cost of the roads within its limit, and the county pays the balance. Mount Pleasant avenue, West Orange, is to be the first scene of the new road trial. Telford pavement is to be used under a new formula prepared by Mr. Owen, and he thinks that such a road will stand automobile traffic splendidly, and, while it will not be absolutely dustless, it will be less dusty than any other road of a similar kind.

After the telford blocks are laid instead of using clay as a binder liquid asphalt will be used. This has been successfully tried as a binder in connection with patent road formula, and, while it will add about 15 cents a square yard to the cost, it will be cheaper in the end. The foundation of the road will be constructed in the ordinary way and chinked in the usual manner. Then a coating of stone screenings will be applied and rolled. Next will come a four inch layer of broken stone and another thorough rolling. On top of this will be put a thin layer of screenings to fill the interstices; then the liquid asphalt will be put on hot in the proportion of one and one-third gallons to each square yard of surface. It will then be given from five to ten hours to penetrate and then another coating of screenings and the road rolled again, and then it will be ready for use.

LAYING A TELFORD FOUNDATION.

Many will not agree with Mr. Owen that telford block is good for automobiling, as it is well known it is very hard on tires, but it makes a very solid, even road, and until the horse drawn vehicles make it bad it is all right.

What county engineers and other road builders should try to do is to build a road that will stand the horses and the iron shod wagons, and after doing that they will have solved the good roads problem.

GOOD ROADS IN GEORGIA.

Talk of a Seven Hundred Mile Road Between Atlanta and Washington.

The Good Roads club of Georgia has started a movement for the construction of an improved highway between Atlanta and Washington, about 700 miles. The plan is that each of the counties in the different states should agree to maintain the highway after it has been completed. The rapid spread of interest in automobiles has aroused the Georgia men to the urgent need of better roads in the south, and they believe that an improved highway from Atlanta to the national capital would give a great impetus to the good roads movement all over the south.

It has been suggested by the projectors of the proposed highway that the authorities of each county agree to round up, roll and ditch one of the existing connecting roads from border to border and improve it with a macadam surface as soon as possible. It is believed that this plan can be carried out so that motorists will be able to travel over a continuous stretch of fairly good roads by the middle of the coming summer. It is suggested that the dirt roads which must be included in the highway be kept in condition by using split log drags similar to the one devised by D. Ward King of Missouri. The farmers of Georgia are just as enthusiastic over the plan as the automobilists of the state.

Irrigation and Good Roads.

J. C. Osgood, honorary vice president for Colorado of the seventeenth national irrigation congress, which will meet at Spokane, Wash., Aug. 9, recently wrote a letter to the secretary of the board of control in which, among other things, he said:

"I think a good roads convention would add greatly to the interest of the coming congress, but I go further than wanting merely good roads. I want the very best roads, and I believe that the people of the irrigation states have a claim on the government for large expenditures in the building of the principal roads through the mountainous and sparsely settled sections of the country equal in character to the best roads of France, England and Germany."

Good Move of Rural Mail Carriers.

An effort is being made to organize good roads clubs in every county in Georgia. By common consent the rural mail carriers, of whom there are about 1,500 in the state, are taking the lead in the agitation and forming the nucleus for the thoroughly perfected state organization which is aimed at

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—Second Quarter, For April 17, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xi, 1-19. Memory Verses, 4, 5—Golden Text, John v, 36—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

After the commission of last lesson both Jesus and His disciples departed and went through the towns preaching the gospel and healing everywhere. See verse 1, with Mark vi, 12, 13; Luke ix, 6. We may imagine the result from such a passage as Matt. iv, 24. In Luke vii, 16-18, we read that after Jesus raised the widow's son to life the people glorified God, saying that a great prophet is risen up among us and that God hath visited His people. And this rumor of Him went forth throughout all Judea and throughout all the region roundabout. And the disciples of John showed him of all these things. This explains how, according to verse 2 of our lesson, John heard in the prison the works of Christ. We learn from chapter xiv that John was put in prison because he had fearlessly rebuked sin in high places, a dangerous thing to do if one's own comfort is considered when the powers that be are in league with the devil. So Micaiah, son of Imla, found it when for speaking the truth he was put in prison and fed on the bread and water of affliction. Zechariah, son of Jehoiada, was stoned to death because he testified that the people were in trouble because they had forsaken the Lord (II Chron. xviii, 25, 26; xxiv, 20, 21). The hatred of the world, however, is not strange, for the devil is the god of this age, and he is the great adversary of God and man. But when one is suffering for righteousness' sake and our God, whose we are and whom we serve, seems not to hear us and sends no deliverance then it becomes very perplexing to any but the strongest faith. See Joseph as slave and prisoner, Martha and Mary with a sick and dying brother and John the Baptist seemingly neglected and forgotten. In reply to John's question by his two disciples Jesus in that same hour wrought many miracles and said to the messengers, "Go and shew John again those things which ye do hear and see" (verses 3-6; Luke vii, 20, 21). He also said as much as "Do not be offended, John, if I do not come to see you, and do not think it strange if I do not release you." We must remember His words in John xvi, 1-3; Isa. l, 10.

The messengers from John having departed, Jesus said to the multitudes concerning John that he was the one foretold by Isaiah and Malachi as the messenger who would prepare the way of the Messiah (Isa. xl, 3; Mal. iii, 1). He also said that among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist (verse 11). We remember that Gabriel said, "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord, * * * he shall filled with the Holy Ghost, * * * shall go before Him in the spirit at power of Elias" (Luke i, 15-17)—not great in the sight of men, but ready to testify or suffer or die that God may be glorified. In connection with John's greatness our Lord added, "He that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he" (verse 11). This has perplexed many because, perhaps, they have not noticed that Jesus did not say "the least in heaven," but the least in the kingdom of heaven, or kingdom of God (Luke vii, 28), which means the kingdom to be set up on this earth when Jesus shall be king over all the earth. When the kingdom comes John himself shall be greater than he ever was when here in humiliation. The least in the glorified body, like Jesus Himself (I John iii, 2), shall be greater than the greatest here in a mortal body. There is more light for us upon this in due time, but let us consider the greatness of being "like Him" and so continually behold Him as to be more like Him now.

The kingdom suffering violence (verse 12) evidently refers to the violence which John was now suffering and which Jesus, the King, was soon to suffer at the hands of the rulers. See Luke xvi, 16, R. V. They killed the herald and also cruelly murdered the King. They they violently pressed against the kingdom and caused its postponement till He shall come again in His glory. Stephen summed it up in his discourse when he said, "Ye stiff necked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost—as your fathers did, so do ye. Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted? And they have slain them which shewed before of the coming of the Just One; of whom ye have been now the betrayers and murderers" (Acts vii, 51, 52).

John the Baptist came in the spirit and power of Elijah, and had they received him and the Messiah whom he heralded the kingdom would have come (verse 14); but, having acted as they did, the real Elijah must come to herald the return of Christ in glory (Matt. xvii, 10-13). Let those receive it who can.

They said that John had a demon, and Jesus they called a glutton and a winebibber and a friend of publicans and sinners. We must not therefore think it strange if we receive similar treatment and are numbered with transgressors, reviled and persecuted for His sake. We must consider Him who endured lest we become weary. He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no might He increaseth strength.

"ONE OPERA CLOAK, $250."

High Handed Methods Won Where Meekness Had Failed.

By FRANCESS GROFF.

Miss Lilian Fairweather's state of mind was far from pleasant as she sat in one of Schenck & Schenck's stuffy little fitting rooms. Nicholas the meek, Nicholas the downtrodden, had turned. The words of his letter stood out vividly before her eyes:

Jacob served seven years for Rachel and then got her sister. I have served five years, see no hope of getting you in seven, and you have no sister. Unless you say yes in a week to the question I have asked you so often I sail on the Mesaba for Europe. Remember, at a signal from you I shall turn back at the last moment, but my terms are unconditional surrender.

Nicholas had been the subject of gibes, both to his face and behind his back. One that she had coined she gave current issue among her friends because she fancied it was clever.

"Church on Sunday, theater Monday, flowers Tuesday, candy Wednesday, new book Thursday, dinner Friday, dead sick on Saturday of Nicholas Purdy."

It did not seem so clever to her now after a week during which there had been no one to carry her prayer book to church, no one to take her to first night performances, no flowers, no candy, no books, no dinners, no Nicholas Purdy, but there had been a wearied feeling. Much to her own surprise, she found that she missed the man more than his attentions.

This was the day of sailing for the Mesaba. From some feeling—curiosity, of course—she knew the pier from which it started, the car lines leading to it and the time it took to get there. She certainly would not give in to him, especially after the insolent tone of the letter. Yet it was from a fear that she might so far forget herself as to go down to the dock and lose her supremacy over Nicholas forever that had brought her here. Her suit very opportunely needed alteration. Miss Macy, the head fitter, had hurried off with it, promising to seek something to throw around her form a few minutes till it was ready.

Then a girl had appeared with a gorgeous pink opera cape. Such raiment was far beyond the slender means of the struggling artist, but for once she forgot to revel in its richness. She was looking anxiously at her watch. Three-quarters of an hour and then the Mesaba would clear her docks.

How fast the minutes flew by! Half an hour now!

She pounded on the door. Miss Macy hustled in. "I'm so sorry, Miss Fairweather. I've been delayed with some customers. You shall have your dress shortly."

"But I must have it at once!"

"Impossible!" And Miss Macy bustled off.

Lilian was now frantic.

She caught the next girl that passed.

"Give me a dress, any kind of a dress!"

A moment later she was tearing a price mark off a sloppy dress of a dirty chocolate color. She rushed into it, quite unmindful of the fact that it was two sizes too large, long waisted and bulging at the hips. Throwing the opera cape around her, she stuck on her blue hat and rushed madly from the store.

She hailed a passing cab. "Five dollars if you get me to pier 17 before the Mesaba sails!"

It seemed an eternity until she was rushing down the long wooden shed. Pushing aside the man who demanded her ticket, she ran up the gangplank, and her feet had scarcely left it when it was withdrawn. No Nicholas was in sight. She approached the steward and asked him where Mr. Purdy's stateroom was. He replied that no such party was booked.

Then Lilian gave a gasp. She ran to the end of the steamer nearest the dock only to find that the vessel had begun to move. She uttered a cry, which attracted the attention of a youngish man sitting on the piles at the corner of the pier hanging his heels over the water.

He jumped up and whistled, for he realized the full enormity of the situation. She was going, and he was to be left behind. The ocean would separate them, besides a sea of misunderstandings. His bluff had worked beyond his expectations.

He ran to the steamer's starting place and found a stout commercial looking man in a state of great excitement bargaining with the owner of a small tug to take him to the outgoing steamer. Nicholas joined forces with him. A common object—to catch the steamer—bound them together.

The thing was all arranged in a few minutes. They quickly got alongside and hailed the steamer.

There was already great excitement aboard the Mesaba. A woman in a dirty brown gown, a pink opera cloak and a blue hat was begging hysterically to be taken back to land.

The captain saw peace for him when he perceived the tug. The steamer stopped, and Lilian was transferred to meet her shameless lover and the justly indignant costumer. She began to upbraid the former when the commercial man interfered:

"Easy now, easy. What about m, $250 wrap, not to mention the dress? I see you have damaged the cloak so we can't take it back. Now, how do I know you can pay for it?"

Poor Lilian! Two hundred and fifty dollars on demand! Her cheeks burned as she faltered, "I can't."

"Well, then, I will have you arrested for grand larceny!" cried the irate Mr. Schenck.

But Nicholas now interrupted angrily. "How do you dare, sir, to speak so to my wife?"

"Your wife? She is Miss Fairweather, and we have her name on our books."

"My wife. We were starting for Europe today, but were both detained, as you see."

Despair and rage and thankfulness mingled in poor Lilian's mind. But she acknowledged to herself that Nicholas had taken the only way out of the difficulty and caught at the proffered suggestion.

"Miss Macy took my dress to fix it and kept it until I knew I should miss the steamer." And she burst into tears.

"Now, sir, do you understand, and will you accept my check for $250? I will send it tomorrow. You know me. I think, Nicholas Purdy of the firm of Purdy & Bros."

"Yes, sir. I thank you, sir, and I beg the lady's pardon. I did not know she was Mrs. Purdy."

"Well, that's settled. Here are our two cabs. You go in one, my wife and I in the other."

With the look of a loving and obedient wife Lilian staggered into the cab. Once inside, her expression underwent an astonishing change. There were several moments of silence, while the storm gathered fury and broke.

"Scoundrel! Liar! To harrow my feelings for a week, to get me down like this and then to find it was all a bluff! I might have known you would not have spirit enough to do it!"

"I like you when you're mad. But if I were you, Lil, I wouldn't take on so in that thing. High tragedy and it don't agree. By the way, the cloak's mine. I might strip it from you and expose you to the public gaze in the other enormity."

"Oh, you are too bad! I suppose you think you have bought me with your $250!"

"I wish I could, were it a thousand times that amount—I mean your heart, my dear, and I know money can't buy that."

Silence for a few moments.

"You'll acknowledge, Lilian, the situation was awkward. Didn't I do the only thing I could do?"

"Oh, oh, oh, dear!" sobbing. "It's all been too much!"

"That's right, little girl; lean your head against me. That's where it ought to have been long ago, if only I had had the right sort of spunk."

"What do you call the exhibition you are giving me, then?"

"Well, little girl, I don't see what else I can do. When fair words for five years will not win a girl and yet a man finds that she does not care for him a little he is going to get her the way he can. You have shown me that the only way is to take possession as the savages do."

Ten minutes later the cab drew up in front of the boarding house where Miss Lilian Fairweather occupied a fourth floor back room.

"Goodby, savage," then to herself as she mounted the stairs: "It is not so bad to be taken possession of. I do like a masterful man!"

Designed For a Profession.

It was impossible to shake James Martin's self esteem or satisfaction in any way. He had not been the Willowville shoemaker for twenty-eight years to acquire modesty. "I'm glad to hear your boy Willie's got a chance to teach in the college your money put him through," he said loftily to a summer resident as he sewed in the tongue of her shoe. "I always thought he'd be a good one for such a job."

"You did?" said the lady indifferently.

"I certainly did," and James Martin looked at her from his seat on the bench as from a pinnacle of wisdom. "I said to a number of folks after one or two conversations with him as to his prospects when he's just through high school—I said, 'Take a young feller like him that can't tell kid from pebble goat without you point out the difference, and best thing for him would be a so called profession,' I said, 'where he could make use of books, have 'em handy and not trust his own intellects, brain powers nor judgment except in extreme cases, sech as would seldom or never occur.'

"That's what I said then, and I say it now, ma'am."—Exchange.

An Intelligent Dog.

A gentleman once had a very handsome and intelligent collie in his possession. One day he lost the dog when taking it through the city. The creature in vain searched everywhere for his master and at last, seeing a hansom cab creeping leisurely along, jumped into it and settled himself determinedly on the seat. The driver tried to entice it out, but without success, and a little crowd collected. None dared to tackle the dog, but at last a facetious spectator shouted out, "I say, Bill, darn me if he don't want to be druv home!" "That's it; that's what he wants," they all agreed amid shouts of laughter. Then one examined his collar and found an address clearly engraved upon it. Without further ado cabby jumped up and drove up to this same address, which proved to be the correct one. Needless to say, the cabman was substantially rewarded. The dog had been in the habit of driving home every evening with his master in a hansom and, with doggie reasoning, had decided to follow his usual custom when he had given up hope of finding his master.—London Opinion.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 41, 1910.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1910

The Democrats were overwhelmingly in the majority in both branches of the General Assembly and they seized this opportunity to enact vicious partisan legislation very much as though they were in doubt whether the chance would come again. They began business by squandering money on a horde of useless employes and from the start good legislation had a rough road to travel while bad legislation required the constant efforts of the press and patriotic men of both parties, to knock out. To read the history of their daily doings was to arouse a feeling of resentment and disgust and all over the State good people were praying that its sessions would soon end. True, some measures demanded by public sentiment were passed after the most vigorous hammering was done by the press and by good men of both parties, but the Democratic majority had a high time and as far as they could they sought to take every advantage of the minority, from enacting petty party measures on up to their open defiance of the laws of Maryland and the Constitution of the United States by the passage of the Digges law refusing registration to negroes. All important measures were kept on ice until the closing hours and then rushed through under suspension of the rules. The Digges bill was introduced at 11 o'clock at night and finally passed at 2 o'clock in the morning. Perhaps on the theory that so foul was the deed that it was fitting that it should be accomplished in the dead of night when honest folk were asleep. Hundreds of bills were rushed through without six members on the floor knowing the subject matter. In the House clerk frequently would not call more that five or six names on the roll call for members to vote "aye" or "no" on pending measures and the Speaker would announce an arbitary number as voting, say 75 or 80 in favor of the measure and declare it passed. Members objected to being "voted" in that manner but were ordered to sit down. Uncle Joe Cannnn doesn't know anything. He should have attended the sessions of the Maryland legislature to get a few points!

PADDED PAYROLL COST.

It would be mighty interesting to know just what the running expense cost of the session of the Maryland legislature would have been if the controlling majorities in both branches had been as intently determined to economize as they were, by the indications, bent upon squandering. The padded payroll graft, according to the estimate of Governor Warfield in his last message, dipped out of the state treasury in 1904 about $75,000 and about the same amount in 1906. And in making this estimate the governor seems to have made a liberal allowance for all legitimate expenses of each of the sessions referred to.

It develops since adjournment that this 1910 session has broken all previous records in paying out money to "people who rendered absolutely no service to the state in return for the amounts they received." At the beginning of the session, when economy talk was the fashion, a bill was put through providing a lump sum expense fund of $150,000. This amount, according to ex-Governor Warfield's estimate, was $25,000 more than enough for all legitimate expenses. Near the end of the session, however, a deficiency bill was put through providing $50,000 additional, or a total of $200,000. Now it transpires that there is yet a shortage of between $4,000 and $5,000.

The cost of the last session exceeded the cost of any previous high-cost sessions by from $7,000 to $10,000. It does not appear that the legitimate expenses of this session are any greater than the legitimate expenses of the 1908 session. The cost of carrying the extras—the padded payroll crowd that rendered no service—has apparently been raised from $75,000 to $82,000.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

THE DEATH RECORD.

REV. J. B. SHOUP.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, well known and loved by the majority of Garrett county Lutherans, died at Fitzgerald, Ga., last Friday after a year's illness of a complication of diseases. Rev. Shoup was 72 years of age. Born in Ohio he was educated for the ministry but about the time he entered into active work the war between the States broke out and he enlisted on the side of the Union and was assigned to a Pennsylvania battery of heavy artillery. The campaign carried him virtually all over the south and east and at the close of hostilities his command was at Fortress Monroe where he was retained a year or more in the service. While at Fortress Monroe it fell to Mr. Shoup's lot to personally guard Jefferson Davis while he was a Federal prisoner at that point. Mr. Shoup, until recently, was engaged in the ministry at Bittinger, this county, going to the South last fall and had planned to return here this summer. He will be missed by hundreds of people in Garrett county and elsewhere. A more extended notice of Mr. Shoup's history will be published in a later issue of this paper.

MRS. MARY E. CARNEY

Mrs. Mary E., wife of Mr. Michael J. Carney, of Oakland, died at her home here last Thursday evening after an illness of a few hours of organic heart disease. The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of James Treacy, of near Skipnish. She was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1884. On April 8, 1896, she was married to Mr. Carney at St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland. She is survived by her husband, five small children, her father, two brothers, Messrs. Owen and James P. Treacy, of Oakland, and three sisters. The funeral of the deceased lady took place Saturday morning from the Catholic church, being conducted by Rev. James E. Connell, with interment in the cemetery here. Mrs. Carney was a most estimable woman and leaves besides her immediate family a large circle of friends

MRS. MARIA R. COLARDEAU.

Mrs. Maria R. Colardeau died in Philadelphia on Tuesday, April 5th, aged 72 years. As a resident of Oakland for many years she will be recalled by some of the older residents as Maria Bartlett, sister of Dr. E. H. Bartlett. She was married in the island of Guadaloupe and returned to Oakland about 1892 and removed to Philadelphia in 1904. Two children survive, a son, Ernest Colardeau, and a daughter, Caroline Colardeau, and two sisters, Mrs St. Felix Colardeau, widow of the late Dr. St. Felix Colardeau, the first Mayor of Oakland, and Miss Louisa Bartlett, both residents of Southern France.

JACOB KEPNER.

Members of the family of Mr. E. D. Kepner, of Oakland, were in receipt of the information on Sunday of this week of the death of Mr. Kepner's son, Jabob, who died at Fort Worth, Texas, on Saturday. The deceased had been working in that city for a number of months and had intended to move his family there about June from a point in Pennsylvania, where they are at present residing. The deceased was about fifty years of age and leaves his wife and a number of children, nearly all of whom are grown.

RAYMOND NELSON CLEARY.

Raymond Nelson, aged five years and six days, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Cleary, died at the home of his parents at the Weber farm, near Oakland, yesterday afternoon at 1.15 o'clock after an illness of several weeks. The little boy was an interesting child and was dearly loved by all. The funeral will occur today with interment at Deer Park where the remains will be buried by the side of a younger brother who died but few weeks ago. The parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

JOHN H. RAFTER.

Mr. John H. Rafter, one of the leading residents of Kitzmiller, Garrett county, died at his home in that place yesterday morning after a brief illness of typhoid fever, aged 62 years. Mr. Rafter was engaged in the milling business for many years and had accumulated considerable property. He was the father of several children, among them being Mrs. Chappell, wife of Delegate J. E. Chappell.

MRS. LILY BIGGS.

Mrs. Lily Biggs, wife of Harry Biggs and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Meese, of near Deer Park, died at her home yesterday morning after an illness of several weeks of pneumonia. She leaves besides her parents her husband and twin children, now about a year old. Her age was twenty-five years.

JOHN WILLIAM PURNELL.

John William Purnell, son of John H. Purnell, died at his home in Oakland last Friday after an illness of about two weeks. He was aged 56 years and 11 months; was twice married and was the father of twelve children. His funeral occurred Sunday and was conducted by Rev. John M. Davis.

Select School.

I will open a school for primary and intermediate grades at the Court House Monday, April 11, 1910.

EMMA HAMILL.

FERTILIZER!
FERTILIZER!
FERTILIZER!
FERTILIZER!
FERTILIZER!

Buying Fertilizer without seeing its analysis or its commercial value is like buying something "sight unseen."

We are handling a Fertilizer made by an old and reliable firm, and we invite your close inspection before buying.

If price and quality is anything to you, then give us your order before it's too late.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 22d day of March, 1910, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1657 Equity on the docket of said Court, wherein Alice Campbell and others are plaintiffs and William Guard and others are defendants, the undersigned trustee named in said decree to make sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY,
The 16th Day of April, 1910

at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M., in front of the post-office at Guard, Maryland, he will offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder all that valuable farm known as the

NEWTON GUARD PLACE,

situate near Guard, Garrett county, Maryland, and containing

One Hundred Acres,

more or less.

The improvements upon this property consist of a comfortable dwellinghouse, a good barn and other necessary outbuildings. There is a good orchard of apples, peaches, plums and pears upon the property. A large part of this land is cleared and under cultivation and is the same property upon which Robert C. Campbell now resides.

One-third of the crop to be raised this year will go to the purchaser and full possession will be delivered on the first day of November, 1910.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the said trustee, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

NORVAL SPEELMAN,
4-4t Trustee.

STATEMENT of the condition of The Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co., of New York, March 1st, 1910.

Capital Stock, paid up	$ 2,500,000.00
Total Assets,	15,757,370.10
Total amount of all Liabilities,	9,068,857.64
Surplus as regards Policy Holders	4,650,112.46
Bonds and Stocks owned by Company,	9,955,755.00

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Insurance Commissioner

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; I solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers. WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies corporate or politic, who may be required to take out LICENSES, that they must obtain the same or renew the same on or before

May 1, 1910.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County Md.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be make to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, beginning for the same at a point about forty rods west of the McDermott house on the upper farm and running thence through the lands of James McDermott, William Umbel, Joseph Thomas and M. M. Thomas, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, to intersect the county road at the Pennsylvania State line near the gatehouse.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
WM. UMBEL,
6-4t M. M. THOMAS, and 35 others.

APPEAL SESSION.

The Taxpayers of Oakland will take notice that the Town Council will set at the Council Chamber in the First National Bank Building in said town on

Tuesday, April 22, 1910,

from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers upon the assessment books of said town.

By order of the Council.

JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

NOTICE CONCERNING WATER AND SEWER TAPS.

All persons are hereby notified not to make any tap to the water or sewer lines of the town of Oakland without first obtaining permission from the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

The ordinances of the town prohibit such interference with water and sewer mains and all persons violating the same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Permission to tap both water and sewer pipes may be obtained from J. C. Dunham, clerk, upon application and payment of the proper charges.

By order,
6-3t The Mayor and Council of Oakland.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD.
January 1, 1910.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance	3,854,754.74
Reserve for all outstanding claims	331,100.7
Net Surplus	1,700,360.05
Total Assets	$6,366,215.49

J. D. BROWNE, President.
W. T. HOWE, Sec'y. JOHN H. COSMUS, Asst Sec'y.
FRED. A. THAYER, Resident Agent, Oakland, Maryland.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assets	$23,037,709.61
Liabilities (including Capital)	16,291,953.61
Surplus to Policy-holders	8,713,747.50

STATE OF MARYLAND.
Office of the State Insurance Department.

BALTIMORE, January 28, 1910.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1909, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.
FRED. A. THAYER, Resident Agent,
6-3 Oakland, Maryland.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

MARY V. SPIKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1910.

J. M. SPIKER,
Administrator,
Piedmont, W. Va.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1905 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, vs. Rocus Wolf.

Ordered this 11th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of April, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $75.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

The Lonaconing Savings Bank
Of Allegany County.
Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

Local Phone C. & P. Phone 11-F

E. S. WEST, Local Agent, Oakland, Md.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

OF MONTREAL.
DECEMBER 31, 1909.

Total Income during the year		$ 7,922,438.27
Total Disbursements during the year		4,501,622.27
ASSETS		
Real Estate owned by Company	$ 969,617.63	
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	1,575,751.75	
Loans secured by Collateral	819,800.00	
Loans to Policyholders on the Company's Policies	3,084,133.15	
Premium notes on Policies in force and loans and non-forfeiture agreements	596,527.55	
Bonds and Stocks owned by Company (book value)	23,298,065.69	
Cash in Office and in Bank and Trust Companies	642,871.42	
Agents' Balances	32,982.48	
Interests and Rents due and accrued	403,037.36	
Market Value of Bonds and Stocks over Book Value	872,110 63	
Net Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	604,441.62	
Ground Rents	38,640.00	
Gross Assets		32,837,979.25
ASSETS NOT ADMITTED		
Agents' balances more than three months due		32,982.48
Total admitted Assets		32,804,996.77
LIABILITIES.		
Net Reserve	$28,808,247.80	
Present value of amounts not yet due on supplementary contracts	94,740.05	
Total Policy Claims	285,503.22	
Premiums Paid in Advance	23,961.55	
Interest Paid in Advance	236.25	
Commissions due to Agents	14,592.00	
Medical Examiners' Fees	990.00	
Dividends due Policyholders and Stockholders	83,163.10	
Taxes due or accrued	46,258.66	
Unearned Premiums, Accident Department	50.50	
Deposits to meet maturing Debentures, etc.	34,719.11	
Capital Stock paid up	105,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (surplus)	3,308,534.53	
Total Liabilities		$32,804,996.77
Amount at Risk in the United States December 31, 1909		$128,160,477.00
Amount Written in Maryland during 1909		337,108.00
Premiums in Maryland in 1909		29,394.86
Losses Paid in Maryland in 1909		24,711.05
Losses Incurred in Maryland in 1909		24,711.05

STATE OF MARYLAND.
Office of the State Insurance Department.
Baltimore, February 2, 1910.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of the Sun Life Assurance Company for the year ending December 31, 1909, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Insurance Commissioner.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones	

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mrs. Lewis Lininger, of Bittinger, was in Oakland shopping yesterday.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

Misses Margaret and Annie Miller spent Tuesday in Cumberland with friends.

Ex-Sheriff Andrew Oester, of Bittinger, was in the city for a few hours Tuesday.

We are how ready to fill all orders for Millinery, and invite everybody to give us a call. HARRY DAVIS. 5-5t.

Now is the time to plant advertisements in these columns; they will bear fruit to the merchant resembling 8.

Mr. Samuel Mosser, of Accident, was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business before the Orphans' Court.

Try one of our Long Life Batteries on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Messrs. J. W. Jenkins and Ephraim Thomas, both of Selbysport district, were in Oakland on business Monday.

Prof. C. C. Cathcart, who is a graduate of St. John's College, a school noted for its thoroughness in military tactics, will drill the students in that work during the Oakland Normal School.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward, of Cameron, spent Tuesday in Oakland with friends, returning to his home yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hesen, who spent the winter in Pittsburg with relatives, have returned to their home in Oakland.

Messrs. Frank Harvey and Amos D. Harvey, both of Wilson, were visitors to Oakland Monday when they called at this office.

FOR RENT—Ten room house, corner Wilson and Pennington streets; bath, water and gas. Apply to Mrs. James W. Leathers. 6-4t

Mr. Austin Brown, of Oakland, who has been sick for several weeks went to Baltimore Monday night to consult a specialist.

FOR RENT—After May 1st, a 6-room cottage, with stable on lot. Kitchen and one bedroom furnished if desired; apply at this office.

Mr. C. E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, came up to Oakland Tuesday afternoon and left yesterday morning for Grafton, W. Va., where he spent the day on business.

Harry Davis has just received a fine line of Spring and Summer Millinery. Come and see the goods; they speak for themselves. 5-5t.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Appointed and Confirmed by Council Monday Evening.

Monday evening the recently elected Mayor and Town Council entered upon the active duties of their official capacities when the Mayor's appointments were confirmed and Council elected officers to serve for the ensuing year.

Mayor Hart's appointments were confirmed as follows: Attorney, Wm. R. Offutt, Esq., who has served in that capacity for two years past and has made an excellent record; police magistrate, Justice Edward I. West; policeman, Bartlett Nethkin. The day man on the police force has been discontinued for economical reasons.

Council's appointments were as follows: Tax Collector, D. M. Mason, who succeeds himself; treasurer, Joseph E. Harned; street commissioner, A. C. Wotring.

The appointment of the pumpman at the city water works was deferred until a future meeting of Council.

Mr. D. M. Dixon, accompanied by his father and mother of near Friendsville, and Mr. W. D. Dixon, of Oakland, spent Sunday at Keyser, W. Va., where they visited Mr. James Dixon.

County Treasurer-elect Robert L. Fries, who is engaged at present making up his books, spent Sunday at his home near Hoves Run, being accompanied there by Mr. E. G. Naylor.

Mr. D. W. Fraker, of McHenry, returned to his home via Oakland last night from his old home in Pennsylvania whence he was called last Thursday on account of the death of his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fraley and family, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kelly, who attended the funeral of Mr. B. F. Fraley at Terra Alta last Thursday, returned to their homes in Oakland Thursday night.

Mr. Harvey Miller, of Westernport, left Monday for Oakland, where he will take charge of the building of the residence of Mr. N. U. Bond, Mr. W. T. Sigler, of Luke, being the contractor.—Piedmont Herald.

Mrs. A. D. Naylor was taken violently ill Tuesday morning shortly after midnight and for a number of hours her condition was extremely critical. At present she is much better and her recovery is almost assured.

Mr. C. F. Hammond, who, accompanied by Mrs. Hammond, spent the winter in Florida, later going to Atlantic City, has returned to his home in Oakland. Mrs. Hammond will remain in Baltimore for a short time.

FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots at Loch Lynn Heights. These are corner lots, within 160 feet of the Pennsylvania House and near Loch Lynn Hotel; will be sold very reasonable. For further information address G. W. Kepler, Wallace, W. Va.

Mr. J. E. Harned, who is preparing the manuscript copy for a book on the flora of Western Maryland, will give a half hour's instruction every Wednesday afternoon to the pupils of the Oakland Normal on the "Flowers of Garrett."

Mr. William R. Sollars, for the past winter principal of the Bloomington school, and whose home is near Oakland, has been employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to represent them at Keyser, to succeed Mr. Newhouse, resigned.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. McComas left Oakland Monday night for Baltimore where they expect to remain a week as guests of relatives and friends. Dr. McComas, nominated a year ago at the grand lodge Knights of Pythias, for the position of Grand Prelate, has every chance of being elected at the session of the lodge being held in Baltimore at the present time. Messrs. Julius C. Renninger and G. Semmes Hamill, members of Garrett Lodge, are representatives from the local body and are championing the cause of Dr. McComas.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Lieut. E. S. West, of Oakland, has the best line of real estate for sale in Maryland. A great variety of farms, town property, Park property, coal and timber lands. Prices and terms to suit. He also has some of the best Florida propositions on the market. Call on him for booklet describing these properties. You are sure of receiving courteous treatment and will be given every opportunity to see and investigate to your entire satisfaction. 2-tf.

The Hamill Coal and Coke Company, with offices at Kitzmiller, have bought and consolidated with their business the mines and store of R. A. Smith, at Dill, W. Va., paying in the neighborhood of $30,000. These workings consist of a six foot vein and have a connection with the Western Maryland railroad by a 300 foot incline plane. The company also operates mines on the Maryland side of the river near Kitzmiller. This is conveyed to the railroad by an aerial railway 850 feet long, carrying a 2-ton bucket, with a daily capacity of 12,000 tons of coal. This is also a six foot vein of coal. A. M. Millan is president of the company.

Attendance Roll.

The following pupils in the Oakland Public Schools were not absent during March. Those marked with a * were neither late nor absent.

U. G. PALMER, Principal.

First Grade—*Arthur Hinebaugh, *Perry Teats, *Christina Hesen, *Dorothy Pritchard, *Katherine Townshend, *Emerson Cross, *Margaret Kahl, *Mary Virginia Willison, *Joseph Hesen, *Robert Weimer, *Vance Harrison, *Jane Robinson, *Marie Maroney, *Dorothy Maroney, Audrey Trickett, Foster Harrison, Keith Ashby.

Second Grade—*Vincent Hesen, *Ray Cogley, *James Hart, *Carleton Hinebaugh, *Philip Walter, *Katherine Teats, *Leah Maffett, *Julia Maroney, *Gertrude Rollins, Paul Ashby, Hugh Maffett, Nellie Maroney.

Third Grade—*Lloyd Shartzer, *Uriel Cheuvront, *Ralph Robinson, *Lucy Trickett, *Mary D. Naylor, *Anna Calhoun, *Alma Calhoun, *Evelyn Cheuvront, *Stella Welling, Walter Wolf, Robert Porter, Harry Rice, *Ruth Clark, *Elizabeth Mitchell, *Margaret Sincell, *Katie Lauer, *Ethel Naylor, Francis Miller, *Edwin Palmer, *Perrin Davis.

Fourth Grade—*Guy Hogue, *Edgar Helbig, Foster Reed, Helen Hart, Lillian Helbig, Mildred Dixon, Cecelia Hart, *Prentise Porter, *Clarence Dixon, *Donald Sincell, *Winona Whorton, *Harriet Miller, *Katherine Porter, *Louise Harned, *Reva Davis, *Florence Carney, *Gertrude Carney, *Elizabeth Townshend, Iona Johnson, *Mary West, *Josephine Jamison, Mary Routzhan.

Fifth Grade—*Margaret Chase, Ada Murphy, Norine Sult, *Blanche Clark, Mary Sincell, *Fred Cogley, Cleon Clark, Lester Geissman, Harry Naylor, *Felix Robinson, *Foster Teats.

Sixth Grade—*Douglass Sincell, *Bessie Hendrickson, *Edwana Peddicord, *Elizabeth Miller, *Rachel Johnson, *Lena Ravenscroft, *Playford Naylor, *Walter Cross.

Seventh Grade—*Edna Shank, *Elizabeth Walter, *Morris Sincell.

High School—*Gertrude Bell, *Deane Chase, *Hosmer Cropp, *Walter Dawson, *Preston DeBerry, *Zulu Griffith, *Harold Harned, *Eleanor Hinebaugh, *Samuel Lantz, *Wade Mason, *U. G. Palmer, Jr., *Frank Ross, *William Scherr, *D. E. Smith, *Fred. Thayer, *Bertie Turney, *Harry Weimer, G. A. Whorton, Robert White, Bessie Ault, Eleanor Peddicord, Dwight Townshend, Mary West, June White.

Present every session during the school year: *Harold Harned, *William Scherr, Bernadette Hart, Julia Rowan, Louis Littman, *Fred Cogley, *Julius Littman, *Louise Harned, *Ethel Naylor, Perrin Davis, Evelyn Cheuvront, Uriel Cheuvront.

Buy Davis' and Save Money.

"I painted Mr. Watson's house recently and ordered as much

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

as it would take if other High-grade Paints were used. When the work was finished I not only had the prettiest job of painting in town, but had eight gallons of paint left over.

H. N. WELLS, M. P.,
Keyser, W. Va."

Isn't that like finding money?
For sale by J. M. Davis & Sons,
Oakland, Md.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m. Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Deer Park—Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m. Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3:00 p. m. subject, "Thomas the Pessimist." Everybody invited.

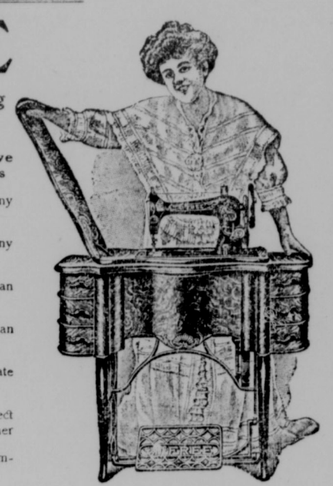
C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

The sign is just right now for sowing spring advertisements, lettuce and tomato seed; for cleaning the front yard and sowing lawn grass seed; for dusting and sandpapering the back alley and the removal of the rubbish therefrom; the langshang may be set with safety, if too many eggs are not used; fish worms are in great demand and bring good prices where the carelessness of corporations has not destroyed the market for them; the old newspapers and rubbish could be removed from the park by the depot without danger of giving the park a cold; tobacco and patent pill signs may now be tacked up about the city promiscuously, they add materially to the attractions of the city and strangers will marvel at our artistic taste.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The FREE

The only Insured Sewing Machine



The Sewing Machine that you have been reading about in the magazines

The FREE runs lighter than any other

The FREE lasts longer than any other

The FREE is more beautiful than any other

The FREE has less vibration than any other

The FREE is easier to operate than any other

The FREE makes a more perfect stitch than any other

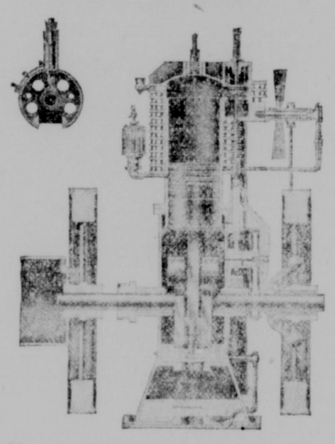
The FREE is the best of all combined in one

Sewing machines, like watches, can be bought at almost any prices, and while you can buy machines at very low prices, we desire to say that we have sold machines for years as low as $10.00, $15.00 and $18.00, thus meeting the demand for cheap machines and foreign competition. The public is becoming better education to the fact that machines, like everything else, are only bought and sold according to their value, and many who buy cheap machines are inclined to exchange them for a high grade Machine.

In taking the agency for the FREE machine we were led to do so on account of its many and valuable features, unlike any other machine, and for the high quality of its construction and quality of material used. While the price is the same as all high-grade machine, by contracting for a quantity, selling direct to consumers without any expense, especially for cash, we are able to offer this high-grade machine for $35.00. We sold two lately to dressmakers, who claim they excel any machine they have ever used. We also had an expert machinist to examine, try and test the machine in every way possible. He was unlimited in his report as to its high standing of mechanical construction and material used, its light running, the great variety of work and the satisfactory way all the attachments furnished could be used. It has an unlimited guarantee for life-time What more can you ask? We invite one and all to examine the FREE machine now on exhibition at our store.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS.

A HOT BOX



on the rear car of the special train made President Taft stop on his recent Western tour till the train crew investigated.

They discovered that there was no oil in the bearing case, and the President of the United States had to wait because some one "forgot" to put in a supply of oil.

Machinery must have oil in order to run properly, and farmers must have machinery in order to do their work.

The best gasoline engine is the farmer's best friend. But there are engines and engines.

You recall the water cooled engine you or your neighbor bought.

Most every day you learn of a new pocket or hole to oil that you did not know was there at all. Then you were busy, and, after oiling the 13 grease cups, you overlooked oiling a little hole in one of the bearings. When you were in your biggest hurry the thing broke and the engine would not go. You had to wait three days for the expert to come out from the factory to repair it.

Now when you can get a gasoline engine that will oil every bearing automatically wouldn't you rather have it and do away with your troubles? I sell the only air cooled automatic-oiling engine in the world—made by The New Way Motor Company, Lansing, Michigan.

The New Way Motor Company absolutely guarantee that their 2½, 3½, 6 and 7 H. P. engines will automatically oil every bearing. Every New Way Air Cooled engine I sell carries that positive guarantee. See the sectional view of a 3½ H. P. "NEW WAY" engine. There is just one oiler to fill then you can start the "NEW WAY" and leave it pumping or working till noon.

The crank shaft turns in a bath of oil which is in the "NEW WAY" engine when you buy it. The piston's movement automatically forces the oil into the fan, the valves, gears and governor. It also pumps the gasoline into the intake valve.

Isn't the "NEW WAY" better than going at the water cooled engine with a nail or the spout of the oil can or a wire to pull the dirt and grease out of the oil socket? Besides, the nail always pushes some dirt into the bearings or gears and the oil will carry it along farther. Nothing will cut your bearings quicker than oil and dirt. Then you wonder why your water cooled engine has loose bearings and won't give its full power.

Wouldn't it pay you to use a "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED automatically-oiled engine and have everything run fine, no trouble, no worry, no expense, no loss of time!

You should always consider the oil you waste on your water cooled engine. You have more than a dozen places in which to squirt oil and in your hurry you use twice as much oil as necessary.

Then some rainy day you get busy and rub off all the surplus waste oil until you can actually see the paint on your engine again. Isn't it better to use the "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED automatic oiling engine, when the saving in oil and the prevention of wear and tear on your bearings will more than pay your gasoline bill for the year.

I have now on display a "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED ENGINE. It will do more than I claim for it. Come in and look it over and see it run and learn how superior it is to the very best water cooled engine ever sold.

Then when you want the very best engine for your farm get the "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED. Watch this space in next week's issue for a few more "NEW WAY" reasons.

E. G NAYLOR,
Oakland, Md.

TRUXTON KING

Copyright, 1909, by George Barr McCutcheon
Copyright, 1909, by Dodd, Mead & Company

A Story of Graustark

By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XII.

A NEW PRISONER ARRIVES.

IT was far past midnight when King was aroused from the doze into which he had fallen. Was it the 26th? Loud, quick commands came to his ears.

"They are here at last," he heard some one say. "God! This suspense has been awful. But they are here."

"Stand ready, then, with the guns!" cried Peter Brutus. "It may be a trick, after all. Don't open that door down there, Spantz, until you know who is on the outside."

"It's all right," came at last in the relieved, eager voice of Peter Brutus. "Clear the way, comrades. Give them room. By our holy father, this is a brave triumph. Ah!"

Heavy footsteps clogged into the room, accompanied by stertorious breathing and no small amount of grunting from masculine throats. Not one but three or four languages were spoken by the excited, intense occupants of the other room. King could make nothing of what they said. Finally the sharp, incisive voice of William Spantz broke through the babble, commanding silence.

"Still unconscious," he said when some measure of order was secured.

"Yes," grunted one of the men.

"We will have our instructions tomorrow. The count is to inform us before nightfall where she is to be removed to. Next week she is going to go to Schloss Marlanx," Brutus added a cruel, heartless laugh.

A woman, thought Truxton. The countess! They had brought her here from Balak, after all. What a remorseless brute Marlanx must be to maltreat his beautiful wife!

"To my mind she is more beautiful than his own wife," observed Anna Cromer. "She will be a fine morsel for the count, who has even cast longing eyes on so homely a mortal as I."

"All woman are alike to him," said Spantz sententiously.

"We must put her in the room with the American for the present. You are sure he will take her away before Saturday? A woman's cries are most distressing." It was Spantz who spoke.

"I'll stop her crying," volunteered Anna Cromer harshly.

"She's regaining her senses!" exclaimed one of the men. "Stand back, every one. Give her air."

Presently the door to King's room was thrown open. He had got to his feet and was standing in the center of the room, his eyes blinking in the glare of light.

"Hello!" cried Peter Brutus. "You up, eh? We've got a fair lady for you, my friend. Get back there, you dog! Keep in your corner."

"You are a fine bunch of human beings!" blurted Truxton.

A man with a lighted candle entered first, holding the light above his head. He was followed by two others, who supported the drooping, tottering figure of a woman.

"Let her sit there against the wall, Drago. Julius, fetch in more candles. She must not be left in the dark. He says she is not to be frightened to death. Women are afraid of the dark and strange dogs. Let there be light," scoffed Peter Brutus, spitting toward King.

"I'll get you for that some day," grated the American, white with anger.

"Enough!" commanded William Spantz. "We are not children." Turning to King, he went on, a touch of kindness in his voice: "Cheer her if you can. She is one of your class. Do not let the lights go out."

Raising his hands, he fairly drove the others from the doorway.

For a time King stood in his corner, watching the figure huddled against the opposite wall. Suddenly he started forward, his eyes wide and staring. He had seen that gray riding habit before. Two eager steps he took and then halted halfway.

"MY GOD, IS IT YOU?"

"Great Jehovah!" he gasped, unbelieving. "You! My God, is it you?"

He dropped to his knees before her, peering into her startled eyes. A look of abject terror crossed the tired, tear stained face. She shrank away from him.

"What is it? Where am I?" she moaned. "Oh, let me go! What have I done that you should bring me here? Let me go, Mr. King! You are not so wicked as"—

"I—I bring you here!" he interrupted, aghast. Then he understood. Utter dismay filled his eyes. "You think that I have done this thing to you? God above us! Look! I, too, am a prisoner here. They are going to kill me after tomorrow."

"Oh, Mr. King, what does it all mean? Forgive me! I see now. You are bound; you are suffering; you are years older. What have you done? What have I done?"

"Don't shrink from me," he urged. "Try to calm yourself."

Then, with the utmost gentleness, he persuaded her to rise and walk about the little room with him.

"It will give you courage," he urged. "Poor little girl!"

She looked up into his face, a new light coming into her eyes.

"Don't talk now," he said softly. "Take your time. Hold to my arm, please. There!"

For five or ten minutes he led her back and forth across the room very tenderly. At first she was faint and uncertain; then, as her strength and wits came back to her, courage took the place of despair. She smiled wanly and asked him to sit down with her.

"Where are we? What is it all about?" she asked.

"Not so loud," he cautioned. "I'll be perfectly candid with you. You'll have to be very, very brave. But wait. Perhaps it will be easier for you to tell me what has happened to you, so far as you know. I can throw light on the whole situation, I think."

She became more excited. Her eyes flashed; she spoke rapidly. On the morning of the 23d she had gone for her gallop in the famous Ganlook road, attended by two faithful grooms from the royal stables.

"I was in for a longer ride than usual," she said, with sudden constraint. She looked away from her eager listener. "I was nervous and had not slept the night before. A girl never does, I suppose."

He looked askance. "Yes?" he queried.

She was blushing, he was sure of it. "I mean a girl is always nervous and distrait after—after she has promised, don't you see."

"No; I don't see."

"I had promised Count Vos Engo the night before that I— Oh, but it really has nothing to do with the story. I"—

Truxton was actually glaring at her. "You mean that you had promised to marry Count Vos Engo!" he stammered.

"How very strangely you talk! Are you sure—I mean, do you think it is fever? One suffers so"—

He sighed deeply. "Well, that's over! Whew! It was a dream, by Jove!"

She waited a moment and then, looking down, said very gently, "I'm so sorry for you."

Then she resumed her story.

She had gone six or eight miles down the Ganlook road when she came up with five troopers of the royal guard. One of the troopers came forward and respectfully requested her to turn off into another road until a detachment passed, in charge of a gang of desperadoes taken at the inn of the Hawk and Raven the night before. Unsuspecting, she rode off into the forest lane for several hundred yards.

It was a trap. The men were not troopers, but brigands got up in the uniform of the guard. Once away from the main highway, they made prisoners of her and the two grooms. Then followed a long ride through roads new to her.

When night came they were high in the mountains back of the monastery, many hours ahead of any pursuit. They became stupidly careless, and the two grooms made a dash for freedom. One of them was killed, but one had escaped.

Some time during the slow, torturing ride through the forest she swooned. When she came to her senses she was in a dimly lighted room, surrounded by men. The gag had been removed from her mouth. She would have shrieked out in her terror had not her gaze rested upon the figure of a man who sat opposite, his elbows on the back of the chair which he straddled, his chin on his arms. He was staring at her steadily, his black eyes catching her gaze and holding it as a snake holds the bird it has charmed.

She recognized the hard, hawklike face. There could be no mistake. She was looking into the face that made the portrait of the Iron Count so abhorrent to her—the leathery head of a cadaver with eyes that lived. She broke down and cried herself into the sleep of exhaustion.

All the next day she sat limp and helpless in the chair they had brought to her. She could neither eat nor drink. Late in the afternoon Marlanx came again. She knew not from whence he came; he stood before her suddenly as if produced by the magic of some fabled genie, smiling blandly, his hands clasped behind his back, his attitude one of designing calculation.

"He laughed when I demanded that he should restore me to my friends. He chided me when I pleaded and begged for mercy. My questions were never answered. Where am I, Mr. King? Oh, this dreadful place! Why are we here—you and I?"

King's heart throbbed fiercely once more. A vast hunger possessed his soul. In that moment he could have laid down his life for her with a smile or rejoicing.

Then he told her why she was there, why he was there and of the 26th—the dreadful 26th!

"God in heaven!" she repeated over and over again in a piteous whisper.

The light was going out.

"Quick!" he cried. "The candle! Light a fresh one. My hands are bound."

She crept to the candles and joined the wicks. A new light grew as the old one died. Then she stood erect, looking down upon him.

"You are bound. I forgot."

She started forward, dropping to her knees beside him, an eager gleam in her eyes. "If I can untie the rope—will that help? There must be one little chance for you—for us. Let me try."

"By Jove," he whispered admiringly, his spirits leaping to meet hers, "you've got pluck. You put new life in me. I—I was almost a—a quitter."

At last, after many despairing tugs, the knot relaxed. "There!" she cried, sinking back exhausted. "Oh, how it must have hurt you! Your wrists are raw!"

His arms were stiff and sore and hung like lead at his sides. She watched him with narrowed eyes while he stood off and tried to work blood and strength back into his muscles.

"Do you think you can—can do anything now, Mr. King?" she asked after a long interval. "We must escape," she said as if it were all settled.

"It cannot be tonight," he gently informed her, a sickness attacking his heart. "Don't you think you'd better try to get some sleep?"

He prevailed upon her to lie down, with his coat for a pillow. In two minutes she was asleep.

For an hour or more he sat there looking sorrowfully at the tired, sweet face, the utmost despair in his soul. At last he stretched himself out on the floor near the door, and as he went to sleep he prayed that Providence might open a way for him to prove that she was not depending on him in vain.

CHAPTER XIII.

A DIVINITY SHAPES.

IT was pitch dark when he awoke. The sound of breathing came to his ears. He sat up. His hands were free. It had not been a dream. She was lying over there asleep. The candle had burnt itself out; that was all. He crept softly across the door. In the darkness he found her and touched the garments she wore—and drew back enthralled.

Afraid to move for fear of disturbing her, he sat quietly for an hour or more. All this time his brain was working like mad in the new found desire to perform miracles for the sake of this lovely, unattainable creature. He was forgetting the prince, the horrors of the 26th; he was thinking only of saving this girl from the fate that Marlanx had in store for her. Vos Engo may have had the promise, but what could it profit him if Marlanx had the girl?

Footsteps in the outer room recalled him to the bitter reality of their position. He awoke her and whispered words of encouragement into her bewildered ears. Then he put on his coat and threw himself on the floor, first wrapping the rope about his wrists to deceive the guard.

A key turned in the padlock. Old man Spantz stood in the doorway.

"It is noon," said the old man irascibly. Then he came in and lighted a candle.

"Noon of the 25th," said Truxton bitterly. "In twenty-four hours it will be all over, eh, Spantz?"

"At noon tomorrow."

Julius Spantz brought in the food for the prisoners, setting it on the floor between them.

"It is usually the duty of our friend Julius to feed me," observed Truxton to his fellow prisoner.

"Julius?" queried the girl from the castle, peering at the man. "Not Julius Spantz of the armory?"

"The same," said Truxton. Julius laughed awkwardly.

"Enough," snarled William Spantz. His manner changed completely, however, when he turned to address the young lady. "I beg to inform you, madam, that your stay is to be brief. Tonight you will be removed to more pleasant quarters that a friend has prepared for you. As for you, my friend," turning to Truxton and smiling ironically, "I deeply deplore the fact that you are to remain. When we next gather in the room beyond a new dispensation will have begun. You may be interested then to hear what we have to say out there."

With a profound bow to the lady and a leer for King he departed, bolting the door behind him. Instantly King was at her side.

"An idea has come to me," he whispered eagerly. "I think I see a way."

"Mr. King, what is it you intend to do? Please tell me. I must know. You heard what he said about taking me to the count's. He meant Marlanx. I will die first."

"No. I will die first. By the way, I may as well tell you that I wasn't thinking altogether of how we are to escape. Why should I save you from Marlanx just to have you hurry off and get married to Vos Engo? It's a mean thought, I know," hastily; "but, just the same, I hate to think of you marrying some one else."

"Some one else?" she questioned, a pucker on her forehead.

"Oh, I know I wouldn't have a ghost of a chance even if there wasn't a Vos Engo. It isn't that," he explained. "I recognize the—er—difference in our stations and"—

"What has all this got to do with your plan to escape?"

"Nothing at all. The point I'm trying to get at is this: Don't you think it's pretty rough on a hero to save the girl for some other fellow to snap up and marry?"

"I think I begin to see," she said, a touch of pink coming into her cheeks.

"That's encouraging," he said, staring gloomily at the food he had put aside. "You are quite sure you promised Vos Engo that you'd marry him?"

"No. I did not promise him that I'd marry him."

"You said you had promised"—

"You did not allow me time to finish. I meant to say that I had promised to let him know in a day or two. That is all, Mr. King." There was a suspicious tremor in her voice.

"What's that?" he demanded. "You—you don't mean to say that— Oh, Lord, I wonder—I wonder if I have a chance—just a ghost of a chance!" He leaned very close, incredulous, fascinated. "What is it that you are going to let him know—yes or no?"

"That was the question I was considering when the brigands caught me," she answered.

"Of course he is in your own class," said Truxton glumly.

She hesitated an instant. "Mr. King, has no one told you my name—who I am?" she asked.

"You are the prince's aunt. That's all I know."

"No more his aunt in reality than Jack Tullis is his uncle."

"Who are you, then?"

"I am Jack Tullis' sister, a New Yorker bred and born, and I live not more than two blocks from your"—

He stared at her in speechless amazement. "Then—then you are not a duchess or a"— he began again.

"Not at all—a very plain New Yorker," she said, laughing aloud. "You are not disappointed, are you? Does it spoil your romance to"—

"Spoil it? Disappointed? No! By George, I—I can't believe that any such luck—no, no, I don't mean it just that way! Let me think it out. Let me get it through my head.

THE WHOLE WEIGHT OF TRUXTON KING'S BODY WAS BEHIND THE TERIFFIC BLOW.

"Miss Tullis," he said, a thrill in his voice, "you are a princess just the same. I never was so happy in my life as I am this minute. It isn't so black as it was. I thought I couldn't win you because you"—

"Win me?" she gasped.

"Precisely. Now I'm looking at it differently. I don't mind telling you that I'm in love with you—desperately in love. It's been so with me ever since that day in the park. I loved you as a duchess or a princess and without hope. Now, I—I—well, I'm going to hope. Perhaps Vos Engo has the better of me just now, but I'm in the lists with him—with all of them. If I get you out of this place—and myself as well—I want you to understand that from this very minute I am trying to win you if it lies in the power of any American to win a girl who has suitors among the nobility."

"Are—are you really in earnest?" she murmured.

"I mean every word of it. I do love you."

"I—I cannot talk about it now, Mr. King," she fluttered, moving away from him in a sudden panic. Presently he went over to her. She was standing near the candle, staring down at the flame, with a strangely preoccupied expression in her eyes.

"Forgive me," he said. "I was hasty, inconsiderate. I"—

"You quite took my breath away," she panted, looking up at him, with a queer little smile.

"I know," he murmured.

Her troubled gaze resumed its sober contemplation of the flame.

"You won't leave me to my fate because you think I'm going to marry—some one else?"

He grew very sober. "Miss Tullis, you and I have one chance in a thousand. You may as well know the truth."

"Oh, I can't bear the thought of that dreadful old man," she cried, abject distress in her eyes.

He gritted his teeth and turned away.

Late in the afternoon Anna Cromer appeared before them, accompanied by two of the men. Crisply she commanded the girl to come forth.

She was in the outer room for the better part of an hour listening to Anna Cromer and Mme. Drovnask, who dinned the praises of the great Count Marlanx into her ears. They bathed the girl's face and freshened her garments. It occurred to her that she was being prepared for a visit of the redoubtable Marlanx himself and put the question plainly.

"No," said Anna Cromer. "He's not coming here. You are going to him. He will not be Count Marlanx after tomorrow, but Citizen Marlanx, one of the people, one of us."

Little did they know Marlanx.

"Julius and Peter will come for you tonight," said Mme. Drovnask, with an evil, suggestive smile.

Truxton was beginning to tremble with the fear that she would not be returned to their room when the door was opened and she came in.

Some time in the tense, suffocating hours of the night they heard the sounds of many footsteps shuffling about the outer room. There were hoarse, guttural, subdued goodbys and well wishes, the creaking of heavy doors and the dropping of bolts. Eventually King, who had been listening alertly, realized that but two of the men remained in the room, Peter Brutus and Julius Spantz.

An hour crept by and another. King was groaning under the suspense. The time was too slowly approaching when he was to attempt the most desperate act in all this sanguinary tragedy.

He had told her of his plan. She knew the part she was to play. And if all went well—ah, then!

Suddenly he started to his feet, his jaws set, his eyes gleaming. The telegraph instrument was clicking in the outer room.

Taking his position near the girl, who was crouching in real dismay, he leaned against the wall, his hands behind him, every muscle strained and taut.

The door opened, and Julius Spantz, bewhiskered and awkward, entered. He wore a raincoat and storm hat and carried a rope in one of his hands.

"Time you were asleep," he said stupidly, addressing King. He turned to the girl. "Come, madam, I must"—

He did not complete the sentence. The whole weight of Truxton King's body was behind the terrific blow that landed on the man's jaw. Julius Spantz's knees crumpled. He lunged against the wall. The man was stunned beyond all power of immediate action. It was the work of an instant to snatch the revolver from his coat pocket.

"Guard the door!" whispered King to the girl, pressing the revolver into her hand, "and shoot if you have to!"

A handkerchief was stuffed into the unconscious man's mouth. The long coat and boots were jerked from his limp body before his hands and feet were bound with the rope he carried. The bushy whiskers and wig were removed from his head and transferred in a flash to that of the American. Then the boots, coat and hat found a new wearer.

Peter Brutus was standing in the stairway leading to the sewer.

"Hurry up, Julius," he called imperatively. "They are below with the boat."

When a tall, grunting man emerged from the inner room bearing the limp figure of a girl in a frayed raincoat he did not wait to ask questions, but rushed over and locked the cell door. Then he led the way down the narrow stairway. His only reply to King's guttural remark in the Graustark language was:

"Don't speak, you fool! Not a word until we reach the river."

A moment later the girl was being lowered through the hole into rough, eager arms. Brutus and his companion dropped through, the secret block of masonry was closed, and off through the shallow waters of the sewer glided the party riverward in the noiseless boat that had come up to ferry them.

There were three men in the boat, not counting Truxton King.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SURFACE DRAINAGE OF ROADS

This Is an Important Feature When Constructing Highways.

Professor J. R. Davidson of the Iowa Agricultural college, who is an authority on the drainage of highways to those interested in the construction of good roads, says that all roads should be provided with surface drainage. The cross section should be of such a shape as to shed all rain at once to the side ditches. To do this the road must be oval or have a crown and must be smooth. The first of these is a matter of construction and the latter a matter of maintenance. The side drainage system should be called upon to carry as much water as possible. Water cannot be carried away by the tile drains until the water has sunk through the soil and softened it.

The crown of a road should be sufficient to shed the water readily. If the road is to be maintained and kept free from ruts and holes less crown will do than if the road is to be neglected. The Iowa highway commission recommended a slope one inch to a foot for a crown in the traveled way. This is sufficient for most conditions. The crown should not be too great. A steep crown causes the travel to be concentrated at the center, where ruts will be worn and washing result. Again, there is some difficulty in vehicles passing. On the side of the crown the wheels of the vehicles have a tendency to grind the road down. This action, together with the swerving or flow action of the lower part of the wheel, has a very marked effect.

The steeper the slope of the road the more important the crown, for there is a tendency for the water to run down the track rather than to the side. If water once begins to run down the center of the roadway it is but a short time until the road is gullied out.

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Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

REFORMED.

IN years that have flitted
I've tried to reform
And good resolutions,
Both earnest and warm,
Have patiently written,
Believe me; but, say,
They seldom have lasted
To see the next day.

When I was a junior
A notion I had
That I could put failings
That way to the bad;
But, trying it often
As New Year's came round,
It wrought me no wonders,
I speedily found.

It's not in the thinking
Of what you will do
Nor yet in the writing
That pulls the thing through.
Not backed up by action
Nor won in a fight,
The good resolutions
Won't last overnight.

So when this year started
I thought I would try
Without resolutions
My faults to put by.
And I marked down in writing
The same as before
But one—"I resolve I'll
Resolve nevermore!"

More Than Their Share.

"It is said that every one has a streak of insanity."

"What's that? An insane streak for every one"—

"Yes."

"I think there must be some people who have none."

"Why?"

"Because I know several people who have at least forty streaks apiece."

Soon Be Due.

"Why, what's the matter? You look as if an accident had happened to you."

"That's right."

"Serious?"

"Not so very—only uncomfortable."

"What was it?"

"Stumbled over a broken resolution, took a header and had a bad fall."

Wrong End.

"Did I hear you say you were dealing in coal?"

"Yes."

"Well, I will have to take off my hat to you. I didn't know you were in the coal business."

"I suppose you might call it that. I buy a load once a week now."

Hope.

Welcome, little new year!
We in you believe.
Still we can but wonder
What is up your sleeve.
If you're like the old one,
We will call it white.
If you treat us better,
That will be all right.

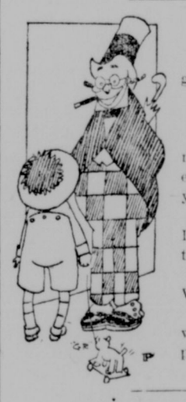
Nothing to Lose.

"Did you count the cost before going into this venture?"

"I can't say that I did."

"Would you call that good business?"

"What is the difference? I didn't have any money to pay them with anyway."



Explained.

"What is a graveyard, pa?"

"A graveyard?"

"Yes."

"Well it is—now, how shall I explain it to you?"

"Oh, I know; I have just thought."

"Have you? What is it?"

"It is a place where dead people live."

No Wholesale Criminal.

"Are you guilty as charged?" asked the judge.

"As charged?"

"Yes; in the indictment."

"Well, judge, I stole the ham all right, but I never did commit them other big words in that there paper."

Why They Scared Him.

"I never see him out with anybody."

"He fights shy of the girls."

"A woman hater?"

"Just a tight wad."

Natural Mode of Complaint.

"What is Jones barking about?"

"Says his wife treats him like a dog."

Wants Confirmation.

Though signs directing him about
Are clearly on display,
It's just exactly like a man
To stop and ask the way.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

It is hard to convince a man he is a fool and entirely unnecessary. You can fool him without convincing him.

We are apt to think that the man is a beautiful writer who gladly signs a check for us whenever we desire one.

Occasionally a girl marries a millionaire because she wants him and every time because she wants the bank roll.

In arguing with a woman—or anybody else—the best way is to preserve a large and impressive silence on your end of the line.

WHEN HEYBURN RISES OTHERS SEEK SAFETY

Oblivious Of Everything Except That He is Addressing Colleagues.

Ordinarily the front row of seats in the United States Senate is the most desirable in the Senate chamber, particularly during debate on an important piece of legislation. One of the exceptions to the rule is when Senator Heyburn of Idaho, rises and launches off into a speech of considerable length.

Senator Heyburn is very large—the largest man in the Senate, in fact. He likes plenty of room when he addreesses himself to weighty affairs of state, and he always gets it. The Senator himself is one of those favored with a seat in the front row. When he begins his speech he invariably stands at his desk for a few moments. His next move is to roll his chair aside in order that he may turn easily and direct his remarks to Senators at his rear. His chair goes bumping into the chair of the Senator sitting next to him. The Senator unconsciously pushes first one chair and then another until he has them rolling all about. Senators in the front row begin to get restive when they see a big piece of mahogany furniture rolling in his direction, and pretty soon they move to safer quarters.

Senator Heyburn, oblivious of the departing Senators, but realizing that there are more empty chairs to be moved, keeps on moving them. After he is well into his speech he has a clear track, all the front-row chairs are vacant and he parades back and forth, stopping now and then to pound the desk of a Senator in the second row by way of emphasis.

Senator Heyburn, by the way, dislikes the word insurgent. He can hammer away at a proposition brought out by a Republican committee as hard as ever it is hammered by Senators Dolliver, Cummins, La Follette & Co., but he does not want his criticisms labeled insurgency. His protests against provisions of certain bills are in the way of enlightenment, and if the Senate refuses to be enlightened, all well and good; he votes for the bill as the Republican majority wants him to vote for it.

That hard-working-pair—Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol, and his assistant, David Lynn—have been handsomely rewarded by the Senate in the legislative bill just passed. The salaries of both these officials have been materially increased, and it was in this substantial manner that the Senate decided to compliment its two very faithful servants. Mr. Woods and Mr. Lynn have a multitude of details to follow. They must give attention to the complaints and wants and wishes of each individual member of both bodies just as though each member was the boss of the whole Government. In addition to this, the Capitol building, the two Congressional office buildings and other property directly under the authority of Congress is consigned to the care of the superintendent.

Sometimes the Senate adjourns because it runs out of work; sometimes it adjourns out of respect for a deceased member; sometimes it adjourns because the dinner hour approaches. Last Thursday, however, it adjourned to allow the Vice-President to go to the baseball game. Promptly at 2.15 Senator Hale proposed an executive session; promptly at 2.30 the body dissolved, and "Sunny Jim" Sherman hurried to the ball park.

The President was away at another Yale meeting and could not attend the game, he was to have rivaled the collegiate teams as a star attraction. Next to the President at such functions comes the Vice-President. This particular Vice-President happens to be a New Yorker, and is a neighbor to all Cornell men. When he talked Senate adjournment over with the floor leaders he urged that affairs of state could wait, and, the leaders agreeing, the affairs state waited.

This is just another precedent which "Sunny Jim" Sherman has set. As a Vice-Presidential precedent setter Mr Sherman is a wonder.

"Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senater from West Virginia?"

This was the mild way that Senator Curtis, acting as Vice-President, called down Senator Elkins during Senator Root's speech on the railroad bill.

Senator Root had paused when Senator Elkins unceremoniously stepped over to his side and began whispering something. According to the rules of formal debate, a Senator is not interrupted until he has addressed the Chair and until the Chair asks permission of the speaker. Senate debates are conducted on the lines of courtly courtesy.

Senator Elkins reddened to the very edge of all the hair he has left. Smilingly he withdrew and still smiling he took his seat. Senator Root smiled and the whole Senate smiled. There was no doubt that Senator Curtis had "put one over" on the genial statesman from West Virginia.

W. G. Conrad of Montana, candidate for the United States Senate from that State, is now at the Willard. He is East on private business, but he is observing political conditions at the same time.

Mr. Conrad is a banker, and a very rich one. He is a Virginian by birth, having been reared in Clarke county in that State. He went West many years ago and prospered handsomely. Now he has become one of the most potent political factors in the Democratic party in his state. He was much talked of as a possible Vice-Presidential candidate before John W. Kern of Indiana was chosen.

If the next Legislature is Democratic, it is said that Senator Conrad will be the successor of Senator Carter. His friends are already framing his campaign, and say that no other Democrat in the State can beat him.

Mr. Conrad's family is with him.

NEW WABASH LINE

Plan for Financing It Ratified by Western Maryland Stockholders.

Stockholders of the Western Maryland Railroad Company met in Baltimore, March 31, and ratified the financial plan as outlined by the directors for providing the cost of constructing the new extension from Cumberland, Md., to Connellsville, Pa.

The plan, as authorized, carries with it the sale of $25,496,670 unissued capital common stock of the company at $50 per share. Each stockholder will be accorded the privilege of purchasing, at the price named, an amount of the authorized issue equivalent to 75 per cent. of the amount of stock, either common or preferred, standing in his name on the books of the company.

Winslow S. Pierce, of New York, chairman of the board of the Western Maryland, explained that the portion of the new extension in Maryland would be built by the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad, which is owned by the Western Maryland, and that a new company will be organized in Pennsylvania to take care of the construction work beyond the Maryland line. The Western Maryland, of course, will hold the securities of the company which is to be organized.

Now that the plan of the directors to build the road has been authorized, there will be no delay in completing the line, and it is hoped to have trains running into Pittsburg within two years.

While it is not definitely known yet, it is intimated that the Rockefeller interests will take a large block of the stock to be sold under the plan as decided upon. What remains unsold will be taken over by the syndicate organized by Blair & Co., of New York.

BONAPARTE SCORES NEW FRANCHISE LAW

Says Members Who Voted for It Had No Right To Places.

That a large proportion of the members of the Legislature who voted for the Digges disfranchising bill have been holding office and drawing their salaries dishonestly, and, furthermore, that they knew when they took their oath of office that no honest man would have accepted office under such circumstance as attended their "pretended" election under the Wilson ballot laws, was the bold statement made this morning to a reporter of The News by former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte.

"Effrontery" is the word that Mr. Bonaparte applies to the action of the Legislature, along with other terms a little stronger even, when he stated that the Democratic party wants to make Maryland a one-party State and make cheating unnecessary on their part, "very much," says he, "as if a pickpocket should promise not to steal any more provided those from whom he had stolen would raise a sufficient fund for his benefit to enable him to live comfortably on the income."

Mr. Bonaparte also intimates very strongly that there may be no necessity to wait for the new law to be put in force before proceedings can be instituted to nullify the disfranchising scheme. Just what opening there is for such proceedings, however, he decline to disclose on the ground that it would be impolitic at this time. He does not desire, he says, to warn the Democratic party so that it may call an extra session of the Legislature and plug up some possible holes in its pet measure.

In speaking of the Digges plan Mr. Bonaparte said:

I saw the Digges bill only late yesterday afternoon. For some rather obvious reasons it was very difficult to obtain a copy. It is, to say the least, an extraordinary measure, and places the people of Maryland in a far from flattering light before the American Union. To understand its astounding impudence we must remember that a large proportion of those members of the Legislature who voted for it had no more right, in good morals, to the seats they occupied or the pay they drew during the session than you or I had. They were not elected by the people of their respective counties, but returned as elected through the shameless frauds and gross official perjury of supervisors of elections in some of the Wilson law counties, and they knew when they took the oath and knew when they voted for this bill that no honest man would have accepted office under such circumstances as attended their pretended election. They practically admit in the preamble of this bill that the Wilson ballot laws purposely omit all the essential guarantees of fair election and that the people of the State desire to repeal said laws and thus do away with what they call the widespread demoralization caused by the outrageous frauds committed in the counties where these laws prevail and to which they themselves owe their seats, and then they have the effrontery to propose that our election laws be so changed as to make Maryland a one-party State, and thus make cheating on their part unnecessary, very much as if a pickpocket should promise not to steal any more provided those from whom he had stolen would raise a sufficient fund for his benefit to enable him to live comfortabls on the income.

"Moreover, when the people of Maryland have twice rejected by large majorities proposals to amend the Constitution of the State as these gentry wish it amended majorities obtained notwith-standing all the frauds they could commit under the shelter of those very Wilson ballot laws, these beneficiaries of the crimes thus committed propose actually to force through another like amendment which they well know would be overwhelmingly defeated on a fair vote by the simple device of applying the amendment before it is adopted; or, in other words, usurping the powers of a Constitutional convention.

"I do not care now to comment in detail on the measure—this will be done in due time—but there are two provisions in it which deserve mention. At the end of Section 23 it is provided that any person appealing from a refusal to register him, or even any person against whose registration some one else shall have appealed, shall be deemed to have based his claim or defense upon this Act, and shall be estopped to set up any claim or defense on any other ground; In other words, the authors of this measure know so well it is unconstitutional that they attempt in this cowardly way to prevent the question of its constitutionality from being raised.

"Again in Section 35b. if is provided that 'no de facto election held hereunder shall be vacated ed or set aside on mandamus or other proceeding for the purpose, unless the petition for mandamus or such other proceeding be instituted by the Governer or Attorney General.' Once more those who pretend to believe in the validity of this law here show their utter insincerity, they are so reasonably afraid of the result of any test of its legality that they are trying to prevent such a test; for it is needless to say that they believe the Governor and the Attorney General can be relied upon to institute no such proceeding, and I may add that, so far as I can see, neither of them would have any standing in court if he did.

"I am glad to say, in conclusion, that I think this measure is no less ill judged than contemptible and immoral. I believe its unconstitutionality can be, and I hope will be, clearly and conclusive shown before it can be put into effect, and I see in it an issue for the Republicans of Maryland at the election of next autumn, which, if they are wisely guided and have worthy candidates, will very probably give us six Republican Representatives from Maryland in the next Congress."—Baltimore News.

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Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

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Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE
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and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
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The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
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The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.
Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor
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Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
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$18.50 and $19.50 Dresses, $15.00.

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A Sale Of Entirely New Charming Millinery At $5.00

Despite the fact that our millinery department is more crowded than ever before, and even though wonderful values abound everywhere, we are compelled to make special offerings daily. For this very reason we call your attention to the extraordinary values which we are offering at $5.00, during this special sale.

SEE OUR SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY OF THESE HATS AT $5.00.

$35.00 and $40.00 Demi-Tailored Cloth Suits, Special $29.75.

Elaborately trimmed and embroidered with silk braids and fine buttons, these suits which are made mostly in imported cloths come in the greatest variety of shades conceivable. The coats come in various lengths, all silk lined while the skirts come in styles which harmonize with the designs of the coat.

REGULAR $35.00 AND $40.00 VALUES SPECIAL $29.75.

First Genuine Reduction Sale of this Season.

Every Suit In Our Stock Has Suffered A Price Reduction! No Exceptions.

Today Starts Our Sale of Women's and Misses' Tailor-Made Suits.

$16.50 TO $35.00 SUITS AT $11.75, $15.00, $18.50 AND $24.75.

This is an extraordinary sale of unusual importance to you. Extraordinary, because it is unusual to offer strictly new styles in high class suits at such decided reductions. The variety is large, our stock numbering 800 suits, materials include French Serges, Storm Serges, Shark Skin Cloths, Shepherd Checks, Diagonal Weaves, Mannish mixtures, Panamas, etc. The colors are Navy, New Blue, Black, Olive and Reseda, Champagne, Tan, Gray, Rose and Copenhagen. 30 to 36 inch. coat lengths, with Peau de cygne Taffeta or Silk Serge lining, plaited or tunic skirts. Regular, large or small women's sizes. **$16.50, to $35.00, $11.75, $15.00, $18.50, and $24.75.**

Pretty Rajah Suits That Sell Regularly at $22.50, Special During This Sale $18.50

Jaunty coat suits for misses as well as ladies, made of fine quality rajah, in natural color, black, navy blue, rose, reseda and violet, double breasted coat 26 inches long, fancy buttons, lined with self-colored peau de cygne. Seventeen gored plaited skirts.

REGULAR $22.50 RAJAH SUITS, SPECIAL $18.50.

Extraordinary Sale of Women's Waists. A Waist Well Worth $1.50 at $1.00.

Twenty-five dozen white Persian Lawn waists made in tailored effects, with twelve half-inch plaits across front and an embroidered box plait in center with a dainty side plaited detachable frill running the full length of waist. Open front, plaited, French back and new shaped sleeves. Sizes 34 to 44. A Regular $1.50 waist, during this sale only, $1.00.

Sale of $20.00 Shan Tung Pongee Dresses $15.00.

These dresses are made in natural color, in the genuine Shan Tung Pongee. The waists are elaborately trimmed with ecru laces, tucks, buttons etc. The Skirts are plaited in the fifteen gore patterns, or in tunic effect. Ladies' and Misses' sizes, regular $20.00 Dresses **$15.00.**

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Baptist congregation of Loch Chaos, who had been worshipping in the Woods cottage May 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Willett will occupy the Woods cottage May 1st.

Mr. Charles Kimmell was quite ill the early part of last week.

Mr. Jno. S. Sothen, of Norfolk, Va., has rented the large Sheets house on Fairview avenue and will occupy it this season.

Mrs. J. W. Martin, of Washington, D. C., who occupied the Comer cottage last season, has rented the Allegany House and will conduct a boarding house this season.

Mrs. W. W. Edwards, of Washington, D. C. has leased the Comer cottage for the season.

Mrs. C. C. Ehlers will occupy the Collins cottage this season.

Mrs. Thompson, of Bellefountaine, Ohio, will occupy the Woodcock cottage this season, and may purchase property in the Park.

Mr. Charles Morris has accepted a position in Mr. Garthright's store.

The brilliantly lighted streets of Loch Lynn makes the darkness in Mountain Lake Park appear more dense.

Mr. William Combs was taken to a hospital in Cumberland Monday.

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Harry Wiley, the census enumerator for this district, attended a meeting of the enumerators for the county, held at Oakland last Saturday.

Charles Shahl, of Jennings, was a pleasant visitor to this village last Monday morning.

A telegram from Fitzgerald, Ga., was received here last Saturday, conveying the sad tidings of the death of Mrs. Ida Lee Comer, who was well known throughout Garrett county and who was highly respected and deeply loved by a host of close friends; this particular section, among whom he performed his last ministerial labors. Rev. Shoup was past 72 years of age and had suffered almost constantly with severe illness. Mrs. H. Thomas deeply mourned by many friends, we feel that he has passed into a well earned and peaceful rest.

BITTINGER.

Miss Cora Bittinger and Mr. Irvin Schrock spent a few days last week visiting in and about Grantsville.

J. T. Lohr made a business trip to Oakland on Friday of last week, returning to his home at this place on Saturday evening.

We have been enjoying fine weather this spring, although at the present time it is beginning to look like rain.

Some of the farmers have their oats sowed.

Wm. H. Thomas and son were at Markleysburg, Pa., one day last week on business.

The Connecting Telephone Company held a meeting on last Tuesday. The line from Grantsville to Accident is now working for the most part.

Whooping cough is raging at present in this section.

Mr. Joseph Browser was roofing a portion of his house last week.

The Sunday school at this place has been reorganized and the following officers were elected: Wm. H. Thomas superintendent; Edward Thomas, assistant; Jasper Fike, secretary; Lloyd E. Fike, assistant secretary; Oscar Frantz, treasurer and Wm. L. Thomas librarian. The teachers are Ephraim Thomas, T. F. Imbel, Geo. Browser and Wm. L. Thomas.

The public school at this place closed on April 1, 1910.

The cherry trees are all in full bloom and it is feared they will be frozen.

ASHER GLADE.

Mr. B. F. Crane, coser's enumerator for District No. 7, will commence work in Loch Lynn tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Winchell has been quite ill for several days.

Miss Stella Laughlin, of Deer Park, was a recent Paris visitor.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1910. NUMBER 8

AN AGED WOMAN'S DEATH RESULTED FROM BURNS

Mrs. Peter Miller, of Near Gortner, Died After Days of Agony.

Mrs. Peter Miller, aged 77 years, 11 months and 20 days, residing out toward the Red House from Oakland, was so badly burned last Thursday morning that she succumbed, as a result of her injuries, on Sunday night after intense suffering.

Mrs. Miller received her burns while out in a field burning grass which communicated to her clothing, and being alone her entire body from her ankles to beneath her arms was incinerated. At some distance from her, however, a young man was at work in an adjoining field and her cries attracted his attention, but when he arrived at the spot her clothing had been burned from her body and she was writhing in agony upon the ground.

She was carried to her home by neighbors who had been made acquainted with what had occurred and medical attention was rendered by Dr. Hinebaugh of Oakland, who applied soothing lotions and made the sufferer as comfortable as possible.

Mrs. Miller was quite a remarkable woman. Notwithstanding her horrible injuries she retained all her faculties up to within eighteen hours preceding her death. Her funeral took place yesterday, the interment being made near her home. She leaves surviving her an aged husband and a large circle of friends. She was a member of the Dunkard church.

MERRILL.

A storm swept over this region last Sunday. The cold weather has not damaged the fruit trees.

Oscar and Clarence Broadwater have finished cutting timber for W. H. Broadwater.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Broadwater were visiting in Salisbury, Pa., last Sunday.

Alfred and Wade Broadwater were in Cumberland last Sunday.

James Hummell, of Avilton, is visiting his sister at Merrill.

Salem Broadwater returned from Jerome, Va., last week. He spent three weeks in the old state.

Mrs. Martha Gregg will remove to Piedmont to live with her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Loar and daughter, Miss Ethel, for the benefit of whose health they have been spending some months in Florida, have returned to their home here with Miss Ethel's health much improved by the trip.—Grafton Sentinel.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Caught by Rapidly Revolving Saw Joseph Kisner's Skull is Sawed Through.

Joseph Kisner, formerly of near Oakland but for several weeks past engaged in operating the Ashby saw mill near Deer Park, escaped with his life by a hair's breadth last Saturday morning.

Mr. Kisner was beneath the saw superintending an adjustment to the carrier which removes the saw dust when his hat came in contact with the machine. Quick as thought his head was drawn against the teeth of the saw and his skull sawed through to the membrane covering the brain. Had the saw penetrated his head the minutest fraction deeper death would have resulted.

His injuries were dressed by Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh and the patient is progressing rapidly toward recovery.

Obituary.

On April 13, the Death Angel again hovered over the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Clary and this time took from their loving arms their only son, Raymond Nelson Clary, a bright little boy, aged five years and six days. The hearts of his parents and friends are bowed down with grief, for Raymond was the second child to pass away in five weeks' time.

We sometimes wonder why the best and brightest are taken, but when we remember how Jesus loved the little children while here on earth we cannot be surprised when he takes them from the sins and temptations of this world unto himself. The parting is hard for us to bear, but it is only for a time. Some day, some time, our Lord will come and we shall again meet all those who have gone before and then we shall clearly understand things which are now hidden from us. They have parted from us but not forever. In that better land we shall again clasp hands and again see the love light shining in those eyes which we here see closed in death.

Raymond was laid to rest in the beautiful Deer Park cemetery by the side of his baby sister who had preceded him to the spirit world by only a few weeks. The funeral services were conducted by C. W. Hudson, pastor of the Baptist church, assisted by Rev. Brumbaugh of the Methodist church. C. W. H.

A special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will be held at the office of the Board next Wednesday for the purpose of appointing district assessors. While the Commissioners have not been officially notified it is understood at the office of the Board that these appointments must be made prior to May 1st and the district assessors will be required to meet at the court house on the 3rd to receive their instructions and be sworn into office, hence the short notice for the meeting of the Board to make the necessary appointments.

DIXON & KELSO

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75 ROLLS OF MATTING

To Sell at the following BARGAIN PRICES

Good 15 cent China Matting for ..... 11c.

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Regular 25 cent quality Matting for ..... 20c.

Regular 30 cent quality Matting for..... 25c.

LACE CURTAINS.

This season we have a specially fine large curtain to sell; per pair..... 49c.

The regular $1 kind for 75c; the $1.50 kind for 99 cents; the $1.75 kind for $1.25.

CLOTHING.

Have some exceptionally good things to offer in Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

THE ARREST OF AN OLD-TIME OFFENDER

Arthur Fazenbaker, of Piney Swamp, Landed in Garrett County Jail.

Deputy Sheriff Shartzer brought to Oakland last Saturday a man named Arthur Fazenbaker, of Piney Swamp, back of Lonaconing, whom the officers have been seeking to round up for several years past. Fazenbaker stands charged with nearly all of the minor crimes on the calendar and is considered a "bad man." He has been under arrest a number of times, twice during the past three or four years making his escape from the officers while being brought to jail here. The following account of the arrest of Fazenbaker is taken from the Lonaconing correspondence to the Cumberland Times of Monday:

Arthur Fazenbaker, the terror of Piney Swamp, is cooling his heels in Oakland jail. For six years this crossroads desperado has evaded the sheriff of Garrett county and all his deputies. This "swamp angel" has been as nimble and evasive as the Irishman's flea. Fazenbaker is charged with every crime for which a penalty has been made and provided. He bushwhacked a deputy sheriff and winged him. He sent a charge of shot after Donald Simpson and fanned him so close that some of the shot was dug out of Donald's harveyized shirt front. He is suspected of burning a sawmill and he has maintained a harem in Piney Swamp for several years, and is the de facto sire of nine children.

The sheriff of Garrett county sent his son after Fazenbaker several months ago. Young Shartzer located Fazenbaker on Laurel Run, where he was employed in a sawmill. The young deputy got within a few feet of him and was reaching for him, when Fazenbaker sprang away and ran for the woods and escaped.

Last Friday afternoon the boy deputy came to Lonaconing with Ed White. They locked up Henry McLarkie and "Tug" Glenn, and arrangements were made to leave Lonaconing at 4 o'clock Saturday morning in a rig hired from Thomas Udy. The posse left on time, and about half-past five reached the shack in Piney Swamp, where Fazenbaker keeps his "wives" and numerous progeny. The deputy knocked on the door, but no one answered the summons. Then the door was forced in and the deputy and "Tug" Glenn entered with guns drawn and cocked. A man named Henry Shriver came down the stairs and wanted to know why this intrusion. The deputy forced Shriver up the stairs at the muzzle of his pistol and followed him, with "Tug" close behind. In the upper room they found two women and several children. There were three beds in the room. Fazenbaker wasn't visible. Turning up one of the bed ticks which bulged suspiciously on one side, the terror of Piney Swamp was revealed. He was ordered to throw up his hands and he did so. The deputy handcuffed him and led him downstairs.

While this was going on Henry McLarkie "surrounded" the shanty, which has only one door and one window, and with his .38 cocked, kept off nine dogs and took a "cussin'" from Granny Fazenbaker, who lives in another shack up against her son's seraglio. With the dauntless McLarkie on the outside and the boy deputy and "Tug" on the inside there was no possibility of escape.

The prisoner was brought to Lonaconing and lodged in the lockup until one o'clock, when he was taken to Piedmont and from there to Oakland on train 55.

Ed White went to Piney Swamp on Thursday and found that Fazenbaker had returned, and was down the run fishing. Sheriff Shartzer was notified, and he at once sent his son, Clyde, to make the arrest. Clyde took White with him to Lonaconing, and it was intended that White should assist in capturing Fazenbaker, but when the posse was ready to leave Lonaconing White didn't show up.

In the two shanties at Piney Swamp, which stand within three feet of each other, live fifteen Fazenbakers. Notwithstanding that two of the older men have an income of twenty dollars per month from the government, they live in squalor. The people of that section of Garrett will sleep all the sounder because the long-ranged bushwhacker is where he can keep his feet dry for a while.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Olive Buckle, Miss T. C. Nisamore, Miss Blanche Ottley, Miss Ida Teal, Miss Myrtle Tremain, Alis Upperman, Mrs. Lillie Williams.

Subscribe for the Republican.

GENERAL ASSESSORS FOR GARRETT COUNTY NAMED

By Governor Crothers in the Persons of U. M. Stanton and C. M. Miller.

Governor Austin L. Crothers, under the provisions of the assessment bill passed by the recent Legislature, has appointed many of the general assessors for the various counties of the State, among them being those for Garrett county, the executive having named on Saturday last Messrs. Uriah M. Stanton, of Grantsville, and Charles M. Miller, of Swanton.

Both gentlemen are progressive, and liberal minded and their selection gives general satisfaction to the people of the county. They will begin their labors at the time specified in the general assessment bill.

The district assessors will be named by the Board of County Commissioners at the meeting of that body to be held next week. A number of applicants for the positions have already filed their petitions to be appointed.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Epworth League was held in the M. E. church Tuesday evening, with Rev. P. Z. Musgrave presiding. After a service of song by the Junior choir, under the leadership of Mr. W. D. King and a duet by Misses Lee and Long an excellent address was delivered by Rev. G. R. Williamson, of Oakland, full of wit and wisdom. This was followed by a solo by Mr. Harry L. Streib, of Baltimore, who is spending a short vacation here. Then the social feature held sway for thirty minutes when lemonade and cake were served to every one present. These monthly meetings of the League are very enjoyable and should have a much larger attendance.

Mr. Geo. B. Miller and family moved into the Delph Feather cottage on Wheeling Avenue. Mr. Miller is a carpenter and comes from Luke, Md.

Judge T. J. Elliott, of Baltimore, is here superintending repairs on his cottage. Mr. Harry L. Streib has the work in charge.

Mrs. Amanda Michael has moved from the Pierce cottage on L street to a cottage on K street formerly occupied by the family of Mr. C. F. Dawson.

Mrs. Virginia Pierce has returned to the Park after an absence of several months. She is occupying her own cottage on L street.

The Virginia Homes, a popular boarding house belonging to Mr. P. T. Garthright, will be under the management of Miss Carrie Morrison this season.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hayden will move into the Vance cottage May 1st.

Miss Ettie Springer took possession of the Yoder cottage on G street Tuesday and will conduct a boarding house the coming season.

Mrs. George Keckley, of Bond, this county, is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Whirl, of Loch Lynn, who is seriously ill.

There are no vacant houses in Loch Lynn. Reason: natural gas.

Natural gas has been put in the postoffice building, Loch Lynn.

There is some talk of changing the name of the postoffice here to Loch Lynn as the Mountain Lake postoffice is in that town and likely to remain there.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday evening at 7.45.

Rev. Joseph Lee, a former pastor of Andrews M. E. church of this city, spent a few hours here Monday en route to his home at Mountain Lake Park. He had been in Wheeling and delivered a sermon in one of the churches in that city Sunday.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. Richard Peam still holds on to his fine team of horses although he has been offered $560 for the pair.

Rev Stoneking, of near Loch Lynn, drives the finest span of ponies in the county. They are beauties.

The Fairmont Construction Company, owners of the Loch Lynn Hotel, have installed an electric plant in the hotel and will make their own light in the future.

To Mark Boundary.

Under the direction of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Maryland vs. West Virginia, representatives of the two states met in Washington on Tuesday and appointed surveyors to resurvey and mark the old Deakins line between the two commonwealths. Maryland will be represented on the survey by Mr. W. McCulloh Brown and West Virginia by Mr. Julius K. Monroe, of Kingwood.

A REMARKABLE SEWING MACHINE DEMONSTRATION

At Which One of The Free Make Was Given Away by the Manufacturers.

A startling and remarkable sewing machine demonstration closed yesterday afternoon at the store of Messrs. J. M. Davis & Sons, Second street, when one of the highest priced machines manufactured by The Free Sewing Machine Company of Chicago, Ill., was given away, Miss Alice Hesen, of Oakland, being the recipient, who is now the possessor of two of these excellent machines, the lady having purchased one earlier in the day.

The demonstration and giving away of the machine was for advertising purposes, and the patronage accorded the local agents during the three days' demonstration conducted by Mr. Eader, of Baltimore, general agent for Maryland and other eastern states, was eminently satisfactory to all parties concerned, ten or more of the machines having been purchased by as many persons during the three days of the demonstration.

The machine given away by the firm, as well as those sold and carried in stock by the local dealers, has a large number of improvements and patents not found in any other machine on the market. The advantages of The Free over other machines can only be appreciated by examination and demonstation at the hands of an experienced operator such as Mr. Eader proved himself to be. The rotoscillo of The Free sewing machine is the new movement invented by Wm. C. Free and is the reason it will sew with 120 cotton through wood, lead, muslin, chiffon, liberty silk, crepe, tissue paper and forty-eight thicknesses of muslin at one continuous operation without the changing of needles, length of stitch or loosening the tension.

Mr. Eader who has been in the sewing machine business for years with the old standard companies, seeing the advantages of The Free and that it was destined to become the leading machine, contracted with Mr. Free, less than a year ago, as general manager. He is untiring in his efforts to show the many improvements of The Free and hundreds of ladies attended the demonstration and examined the machine which resulted in making some ten or more sales during the week, among the purchasers being five dressmakers that have not only indorsed the machine but have backed up their indorsement by buying.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Alpha Jordan, of Weston, W. Va., and Nora Perrine, of Baker's Run, W. Va.

George Wooland Bronson, of Fairmont, W. Va., and Nellie Kenney, of Barracksville, W. Va.

Joseph Dormon, of Beryl, W. Va., and Bertha May Ferris, of Stoyer Md.

Jacob Gilroy Bowser, of Toledo, O., and May Eckard, of Grand Rapids, Mich

Rocco Tripodi and Angelico Bonzenyna, both of Rowlesburg, W. Va.

Lester Teets and Catharine Savage, both of Garrett county.

Levi M. Biddinger and Bessie Fazenbaker, both of Garrett county.

Berl L. Shuman and Nona R. Eddy, both of McCurdysville, W. Va.

John R. Philips and Emma Baker, both of Tucker county, W. Va.

Charles Alonzo Cline and Ida Utterback, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Floyd Marvin Jacobs and Elizabeth Funfrock, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

George Cass and Wenona Cunningham, both of Pennsboro, W. Va.

Ralph Every Wright and Emma Victoria Lee, both of Garrett county.

Everett Franklin Bunner and Sarah Frances Lucas, both of Grafton, W. Va.

James Arthur Paul, of Accident, and Rheda Rachel Messersmith, of Unamis, Pa.

Enos Calvin Varner and Anna Leasire, both of Mannington, W. Va.

James Richards and Nellie Blanche Fox, both of Morgansville, W. Va.

Clarence E. Hineman and Ecta Mabel McIntyre, both of Worthington, W. Va.

Frederick Morgan and Eva Shriver, both of Fairmont, W. Va

Charles Smith, of Crisfield, Md., and Anna Gatier, of Petersburg, W. Va.

Dorsey M. Cooper and Denice Lee Smallwood, both of Grafton, W. Va.

William Thomas Smith and Grace Virginia Teets, both of Hampton, W. Va.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to express my thanks to the many kind neighbors and friends who lent their assistance during the illness and after the death of my wife.

H. W. BIGGS.

OAKLAND TO HAVE A NEW PLAY HOUSE

Plans Are Being Prepared for Knights of Pythias Building.

The building so long in contemplation by the local lodge Knights of Pythias as a home and also as an investment by the members of that organization who have formed themselves into an improvement association, is soon to be erected as plans for the structure are in course of preparation by Mr. D. E. Bolden, of Oakland.

The building will be erected on the lot owned by the association located on Third street and will be 44x100 feet, three stories high with all modern conveniences and improvements.

The plans contemplate, in addition to a large room for the lodge, an opera capable of seating several hundred. Entrance will be on the ground floor with two balconies and boxes above and below. Office rooms will also be provided and dressing rooms will be in the rear of the stage apart from the main building.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JOHN H. RAFTER.

John H. Rafter, one of the leading citizens of Kitzmiller, passed to his reward April 13th, at 6:45 a. m. He had been suffering from influenza which later developed into typhoid fever complicated by acute bright's disease. He was born in West Virginia in what is now Mineral county in the year 1846 and came to Garrett county in 1867. In 1869 he was married to Victoria E. Kitzmiller, who, with their four children, Roy O., Claude E., Mrs. Ethel Bender and Mrs. Lillian Chappell, wife of Delegate Chappell, survive him.

Mr. Rafter was one of the leading persons concerned in the development of the first mine opened in the vicinity of Blaine, now owned by the Blaine Mining Co. He was for several years the successful manager of the Blaine Mercantile Co., and was always interested in the building up of the town, and in this direction no doubt took the lead. At the time of his death he was serving his second term in the town council.

Mr. Rafter joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1869, and remained a member until his death. He has done much for the advancement of the church of his choice in the community in which he lived. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. W. Sutton, in the Kitzmiller Methodist church, and interment was made in the Kitzmiller cemetery. We do not weep as those "who have no hope, for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also that are fallen asleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." W. W. S.

JOHN H. CHASE.

John H. Chase, of Los Angeles, Cal., formerly of Garrett county, died Monday night at a point near Parkersburg, W. Va., while en route to his former home near Hoyes, this county, from Los Angeles, Cal., on train No. 2 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Chase was being accompanied to this county by his wife, who was a daughter of the late Rev. Joseph DeWitt. While his death was expected it was hoped by his wife that she would be enabled to reach relatives and friends before dissolution took place. For a number of years the deceased was a resident of the far western city where he was engaged in contracting work. He and Mrs. Chase visited relatives in this county about three years ago, returning to Los Angeles where the deceased was stricken with tuberculosis the latter part of last year. The remains of the deceased were taken from the train here and prepared for burial by Undertaker Bolden and later sent to Hoyes where the funeral will occur either this afternoon or tomorrow.

Snow Storms In Vogue.

This has been a remarkably short summer, the season, apparently, having started along about March 1st and after more than a month of warm, at times, sultry, weather, winter descended upon this section of the country Tuesday morning covering the ground completely. The experience was repeated again Yesterday morning and up to noon flakes fell as thick and fast as at any time during February. The mercury, however, did not indicate freezing and the snow melted as it fell except in protected places where it remained late in the day. While farmers are pretty well satisfied that the fruit is still unharmed yet they fear results should the cold snap continue.

Subscribe for The Republican.

TRUXTON KING

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A Story of Graustark

By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XIV.

ON THE RIVER.

No word was spoken during this cautious, extraordinary voyage underground. The pseudo Julius supported his charge in the stern of the boat. Peter Brutus sat in the bow, a revolver in his hand, his gaze bent upon the opaqueness ahead.

At last the boat crept out into the rainy, starless night. He drew the skirts of his own mackintosh over her shoulders and head. The night was so inky black that one could not see his hand before his face.

At least two of the occupants opened their throats and lungs and gulped in wet, fresh air.

It was now that he began to wonder, to calculate against the plans of their unseen escort. Whither were they going? The occasional creak of an oar, a whispered oath of dismay, the heavy breathing of toilers, the soft splashing of the mist—that was all; no sound on the broad, still river.

Truxton began to chafe under the strain. His uneasiness was increased by the certain conviction that before long they would be beyond the city, the walls of which were gradually slipping past.

He considered their chances if he were to overturn the frail boat and strike out for shore in the darkness. This project he gave up at once. He did not know the waters or the banks between which they glided. They were past the walls now and rowing less stealthily. Before long they would be in a position to speak aloud. It would be awkward for him.

Suddenly the boat turned to the right and shot toward the unseen bank. They were perhaps half a mile above the city wall. Truxton's mind was working like a triphammer. He was recalling a certain nomad settlement north of the city, the quarters of fishermen, poachers and horse traders. These people, he was not slow to surmise, were undoubtedly hand in glove with Marlanx, if not so surely connected with the misguided committee of ten.

He had little time to speculate on the attitude of the denizens of this unwholesome place. The prow of the boat grated on the pebbly bank, and Peter Brutus leaped over the edge into the shallow water.

"Come, on Julius—hand her over to me!" he cried.

As he leaned over the side to seize the girl in his arms Truxton King brought the butt of the heavy revolver down upon his skull. Brutus dropped across the gunwale with a groan, dead to all that was to happen in the next half hour or more.

"HANDS UP! QUICK!" HE CRIED.

Leaning forward, he had the two amazed oarsmen covered with the weapon.

"Hands up! Quick!" he cried. Two pairs of hands went up, together with strange oaths. Truxton's eyes had grown used to the darkness; he could see the men quite plainly. "What are you doing?" he demanded of Loraine, who, behind him, was fumbling in the garments of the unconscious Brutus.

"Getting his revolver," she replied, with a quaver in her voice.

"Good!" he said exultantly. "Let's think a minute," he went on. "We don't dare turn these fellows loose, even if we disarm them. They'll have a crowd after us in two minutes."

"We'll keep the boat. There! Now push off, Newport." For King had recognized his guard in the witch's hovel in the person of one of the oarsmen.

"What the devil"— began Newport, but King silenced him. The boat slowly drifted out into the current.

"Now row!" he commanded. With his free hand he reached back and dragged the limp Brutus into the boat. "Gad, I believe he's dead!" he muttered.

"Can you swim?" demanded King.

"Not a stroke," gasped Newport. "Good Lord, pal, you're not going to dump us overboard! It's ten feet deep along here."

"Pull on your left, hard. That's right. I'm going to land you on the opposite shore."

Two minutes later they ran up under the western bank of the stream, which at this point was fully 300 yards wide. Under cover of the deadly revolver the two men dropped into the water, which was above their waists. The limp form of Peter Brutus was pulled out and transferred to the shoulders of his companions.

"Good night," called out Truxton King cheerily. He had grasped the oars.

"I'll row over to the east side," announced King to the girl, "but I don't like to get too close to the walls. Some one may have heard the shouts of our friends back there."

Not another word passed between them for ten or twelve minutes. She peered anxiously ahead, looking for signs of the barge dock, which lay somewhere along this section of the city wall.

At last the sound of rapidly working rowlocks came to the girl's ears.

"They're after us," grated Truxton in desperation. "They've got word to friends one way or another. By Jove, I'm nearly fagged too! I can't pull much farther. Hello! What's this?"

The side of the boat caromed off a solid object in the water, almost spilling them into the wind blown river.

"The docks!" she whispered. "We struck a small scow, I think. Can you find your way in among the coal barges?"

He paddled along slowly, feeling his way, scraping alongside the big barges which delivered coal from the distant mines. At last he found an opening and pushed through. A moment later they were riding under the stern of a broad cargoless barge, plumb up against the water lapped piles of the dock.

Standing in the bow of the boat, he managed to pull himself up over the slippery edge. It was the work of a second to draw her up after him. He gave the boat a mighty shove, sending it out into the stream once more.

In a few minutes loud curses came from the river, proclaiming the fact that the pursuers had found the empty boat. Afterward they were to learn that Newport's shouts had brought a boat load of men from the opposite bank, headed by the innkeeper, in whose place Loraine was to have encountered Marlanx later on, if plans had not miscarried.

By this time King had located the open space which undoubtedly afforded room for the transfer of cargoes from the dock to the company's yards inside the walls. Without hesitation he drew her after him up this wide, sinister roadway.

The pursuers were trying for a landing, noisily, even boisterously. It struck Truxton as queer that these men were not afraid of alarming the watchmen on the docks or the man at the gate above. Suddenly it came to him that there would be no one there to oppose the landing of the miscreants. No doubt hundreds of men already had stolen through these gates during the night, secreting themselves in the fastnesses of the city, ready for the morrow's fray.

They rushed up the narrow railway chutes and through one of the numerous gateways that opened out upon the barge docks. No one opposed them. No one was standing guard. From behind came the sound of rushing footsteps. Lightning flashed in the sky, and the rumble of thunder broke over the desolate night.

"They'll see us by the lightning," gasped Truxton, almost ready to drop from faintness and exhaustion.

Following a vivid flash of lightning, two shots were fired by the men who were now plunging up through the gates, a hundred yards or more away. The same flash of lightning showed to King the narrow, muddy street that stretched ahead of them. Instead of doing the obvious thing he turned sharply to the left, between the lines of freight cars. Their progress was slow.

At last they came to the end of their rope. They were literally up against the great city wall.

A car door stood open in front of them. He waited for a second flash of lightning to reveal to him the nature of its interior. It was quite empty. Without hesitation he clambered in and pulled her up after him. They fell over on the floor, completely fagged.

A few minutes later the storm broke. He managed to close the door against the driving torrents.

"We've fooled them," he managed to whisper close to her ear. "They won't look here. You're safe, Loraine. Gad, I'd like to see any one get you away from me now!"

She pressed his arm. Then she was fast asleep.

He sat with his back against the side of the car, a pistol in one hand, the other lying tenderly upon the drenched hair of the girl whose head rested upon his leg. She had slipped down from his shoulder. He did not have the desire or the energy to prevent it. Manfully as he had fought against the impelling desire to sleep, he could not beat it off. His last waking thought was of the effort he must make to reach Dangloss with the warning.

Something stirred in the far end of the car—a still small noise as of something alive that moved with the utmost wariness. A heavy, breathing body crept stealthily across the intervening space, so quietly that a mouse could have made but little less noise.

An instant later the bluish flare of a sulphur match struggled for existence, growing stronger and brighter in the hand of a man who stood above the sleepers.

CHAPTER XV.

THE GIRL IN THE RED CLOAK.

Inside of an hour after the return of the frightened, quivering groom who had escaped from the brigands in the hills Jack Tullis was granted permission by the war department to take a hundred picked men with him in the effort to overtake and capture the abductors of his sister. The dazed groom's story hardly had been told to the horrified brother before he was engaged in telephoning to General Braze and Baron Dangloss. A hurried consultation followed.

Baron Dangloss was sadly upset. Three prominent persons had been stolen from beneath his nose, so to speak. He was beside himself with rage and dismay. This last outrage was the climax. The old man adored the sister of Jack Tullis. He was heartbroken and crushed by the news of the catastrophe.

Captain Haas of the dragoons was put in charge of the relief party. The party was armed and equipped for a bitter chase. Word had been sent to Serros, the capital of Dawsbergen, asking the assistance of Prince Dantan in the effort to overtake the abductors. A detachment, it was announced in reply, was to start from Serros during the afternoon bound for the eastern passes.

Baron Dangloss rode to the southern gate with the white faced, suffering Tullis. "We will undoubtedly receive a communication from the rascals this afternoon or tomorrow," he said gloomily. "They will not be slow to make a formal demand for ransom, knowing that you and your sister are possessed of unlimited wealth. Hello! Who's this?"

A man who had ridden up to the gates, his horse covered with foam, was demanding admission. The warders halted him unceremoniously as Dangloss rode forward. They found that he was one of the foremen in the employ of the railway construction company. He brought the disquieting news that another strike had been declared, that the men were ugly and determined to tear up the track already laid unless their demands were considered and, furthermore, that there had been severe fighting between the two factions engaged on the work. He urgently implored Dangloss to send troops out to hold the rioters in check.

"What is your name?" demanded the harassed minister of police.

"Polson," replied the foreman. He lied, for he was no other than John Cromer, the unsavory husband of Anna Cromer of the committee of ten.

"Come with me," said Dangloss. "We will go to General Braze. Good-by and good luck, Tullis."

At that very moment Loraine Tullis was comparing notes with Truxton King in the room beneath the armorer's shop. Count Marlanx was hiding in the trader's inn outside the northern gates. The abductors themselves were scattered about the city, laughing triumphantly over the success of the ruse that had drawn the well feared American away on a wild goose chase to the distant passes of Dawsbergen. More than that, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a second detachment of soldiers left the city for the scene of the riots in the construction camps, twenty miles away.

Surely the well laid plans of the Iron Count were being skillfully carried out!

All afternoon and evening men straggled in from the hills and surrounding country, apparently loath to miss the early excitement attending the ceremonies on the following day. Sullen strikers from the camps came down, cursing the company, but drinking noisy toasts to the railroad and its future. The city by night swarmed with reveling thousands. The bands were playing, the crowds were singing and mobs were drinking and carousing in the lower end.

At 3 o'clock in the morning word flew from brothel to brothel, from lodging house to lodging house, in all parts of the slumbering city. A thousand men crept out into the streets after the storm, all animated by one impulse, all obeying a single fierce injunction.

They were to find and kill a tall American! They were to keep him or his companion from getting in touch with the police authorities or with the royal castle, no matter what the cost!

At 5 o'clock a stealthy whisper went the rounds, reaching the ear of every vagabond and cutthroat engaged in the untiring vigil. Like smoke they fa[ded] away. The silent watch was over.

The word had sped to every [part] of the town that it was no lon[ger] necessary to maintain the w[atch] for Truxton King. He was no[w in] a position to give them tr[ouble] or uneasiness.

The 26th dawned b[right] after the savage storm [and cool] "I don't like the [wind from the north. looks of things," said Baron Dangl[oss] His men were ne[ss time and again. and never so de[cker as today] "There can't [be received. be trouble of any sort." mused Colon[el Quinnox. "These fel]lows are u[ndoubtedly, 'tis true, but they are] not prepar[ed for a demonstration." "Colonel, we'll yet see the day when] Graustar[k records the ceremony that] has ev[er our little army to almost noth]ing. Th[ing. What have we now all told? fe[w hundred men in the royal guard, a hundred policemen. There you are. Today there are nearly 200 soldiers off in the mountains on nasty business of one sort or another. Gad, if these ruffians from the railroad possessed no more than pistols they could give us a merry fight. There must be a thousand of them. I don't like it. We'll have trouble before the day's over."

By 11 o'clock the streets in the neighborhood of the plaza were packed with people. At 12 the castle gates were to be thrown open for the brilliant cavalcade that was to pass between these cheering rows of people.

Shortly after half past 11 o'clock certain groups of men usurped the positions in front of certain buildings on the south side of the square, a score here, a half score there, others below them. They favored the shops operated by the friends of the committee of ten; they were the men who were to take possession of the rifles that lay hidden behind counters and walls.

From the distant castle came the sounds of shouts, crawling up the long line of spectators for the full length

THEY SLEPT. HOW TIRED THEY WERE!

of the avenue to the eager throng in Regengetz circus, swelling and growing louder as the news came that the prince had ridden forth from the gates. Glad voices cried out tidings to those in the background. The prince was coming!

Bonny, adorable Prince Robin!

On came the splendid phalanx of guardsmen, followed by rigid infantrymen in measured tread. The great coach of gold, with its half score of horses, rolled somberly beneath nature's canopy of green, surrounded on all sides by proud members of the royal guard. Two carriages from the royal stables preceded the prince's coach. In the first were the Duke of Perse and three fellow members of the cabinet. The second contained Baron Dangloss and General Braze.

The curtains in a house at the corner of the square parted gently. A hawk faced old man peered out upon the joyous crowd. His black eyes swept the scene. A grim smile crept into his face. He dropped the curtains and walked away from the window, tossing a cigarette into a grate on the opposite side of the room. Then he looked at his watch.

* * * * * * *

The man who stood in the middle of the freight car looking down in wonder at the fugitives was a tall vagabond of the most picturesque type. No muffin was ever so tattered and torn as this rakish individual. His clothes barely hung together on his lank frame.

Long, thin lips curled into a smile of delicious regard. His sides shook with the quiet chuckle of undisguised glee. He was thinking of other days and other nights and of many a merry jape in far off lands and of countless jollifications in journeys in and out of strange company—short journeys and gentle ones, but not to be forgotten.

He lighted the stub of a cigar with great, sleepful deliberation. Ah, how enviable his misdoings, O wayfarer! How lover! They slept. How tired were! Whence had they come? Why should they wake here to spoil their waking hour? He would surrender him to them.

Softly he stepped apartment to his own corner of the car, tiptoed to the door, pulled up his bedlongings. He gathered stout violin case, a pack, an ancient goodly sized walking stick, worn cloth, a well done up in long, with long, frayed pair of sandals, he stole back to As gently he the door. He kissed sleeping girl, a kiss to the aglow with and was about gypsy face of his candle. Then mischief, he changed his mind.

With a deep sigh he shook of his head and a new flash of the eye, he calmly seated himself and began to open his ragged pack.

At last it is small store of food lay exposed. Without hesitation he divided the pieces of smoked venison, giving one part to himself, two to the sleepers, then the miller's bread and the cheese and the bag of dates he had bought the day before.

Again he blew a kiss to the prettiest girl he had ever seen. Snuffing his candle, he dropped to the ground and closed the door against all spying, uncivil eyes.

Daybreak found him at the wharf gates.

Coming to an empty flat car direct from the quarries, he resolutely seated himself upon its edge and, with amiable resignation, set about devouring his early meal, all the while casting longing, almost appealing, glances toward the next car but one. Busy little switch engines began chugging about the yards. The railroad at least was exhibiting some signs of life.

Down through the maze of sidetracks whisked the little train, out upon the main line with a thin shriek of greeting past the freight houses. It was then that Sir Vagabond sat up very straight, a look of mild interest in his eyes. Interest gave way to perplexity, perplexity to concern. What's this—leaving the city? He wasted no time. Clutching his belongings to his side, he vaulted from one car to the landing safely on his feet at the side.

He thought of the luckless pair in the empty "box."

Suddenly he stopped, his chin up, his hands to his sides. A hearty peal of laughter soared from his lips. The joke was on them. It was rich. The more he thought of their astonishment on awakening the more he laughed.

His immense levity attracted attention. Four or five men approached him from the shadows of the freight houses, ugly, unsmiling fellows. They demanded of him the cause of his unseemly mirth. With tears in his merry black eyes he related the plight of the pretty slumberers. He described the coup. Then with questions. Then the sinister fellows smiled. More than that, they clapped each other on the back and swore splendidly.

And so it was that the news spread over town at 5 o'clock that Truxton King was where he could do no harm. It was well known that the train would make for the steep grade miles an hour down into the lower valley.

When Truxton King first awoke to the fact that they were no longer lying motionless in the dreary yards he leaped to his feet with a startled shout of alarm. With frantic energy he pulled open the door. For a minute he stared at the scudding walls of stone so close at hand, uncomprehendingly. Then with the force of a mighty blow the truth burst upon him staggered back, his jaw dropping, his eyes glaring.

"Great God, Loraine! We're going We're moving!" he cried hoarsely. She shot to her feet and lurched to his side. "Don't fall out!" she almost shrieked.

Suddenly the train shot out into the open, farm spattered valley. Truxton fell back dumfounded.

"The country!" he exclaimed. "We've been carried away. God in heaven! The prince—he is lost!" He was beside himself, raging like a madman.

He had shouted to her that he must back to the city.

"You would be killed!" she cried, clutching his arm fiercely. "You never can jump, Truxton. See how we are running. If you jump I shall follow. I won't go on alone. I am as much to blame as you."

A small station flew by. "Ronn, seven kilometers to Edelweiss." He looked at her in despair.

"We're going faster and faster," he grated.

Just then his gaze alighted on the pathetic breakfast. He stared as if hypnotized. Was he going mad? An instant later he was on his hands and knees examining the mysterious feast. She joined him at once. No two faces ever before were so puzzled and perplexed.

"By heaven," he exclaimed, "I see it all! We've been deliberately shanghaied! We've been bottled up here and shipped out of town. Don't touch that stuff! It's probably full of poison. Great Scott, what a clever gang they are!"

Whereupon he proceeded to kick the unoffending breakfast out of the car door. To their dying day they were to believe that the food had been put there by agents of the great conspirator.

"Hello!" said he. "We're slowing up." He looked out and ahead. "There's a bridge over the road a bit—yes, there's our same old river! They're running

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GOOD ROADS HELP TRADE.

Will Increase Population and Build Up Business of Local Tradesmen.

To no one more than the business man is the question of good roads a vital issue. The spreading of the doctrine of good roads will mean a large increase in the volume of business, will lead to great leaps in the development of this already rich country and will make money for every man in mercantile lines. While directly the building of good roads will benefit the farmers and stock raisers perhaps more than any one else and will raise the value of every farm reached by good roads, still the business men come in a close second.

Good roads will increase the productivity of the land because it will give the farmers a better outlet for their marketable stuff and will lead to such an increase in population that there will be more workers per square mile than there are under the old roads system. Good roads will open for settlement and cultivation land now lying out of the radius of profitable farming. It will put more square miles of territory within trade distance of your town.

The business men of any town are interested in bringing to that town trade from greater distances than is easily covered on our present roads. It increases the volume of business, and every man in business in the community receives his share of the benefit. The farmer is able to haul his grain and produce to market at less cost and makes a greater profit per year from his labor. This additional profit is represented by the additional amount of cash he has to spend with the home dealers. When the farms are made to pay larger dividends more settlers will come to your neighborhood, and all of them will have to spend money with you and your fellow business men. So, directly and indirectly, the business men are benefited by the building of good roads.

Harry Davis has just received a fine line of Spring and Summer Millinery. Come and see the goods; they speak for themselves. 5-5t.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

PERHAPS women don't mean everything they say, but they always even things up by not saying everything they mean.

—

Not every time a man comes around and says a nice thing about you is he making ready to have you turn the grindstone. The trouble is you have no means of determining the happy time.

—

It is hard to convince a man he is a fool and entirely unnecessary. You can fool him without convincing him.

—

Some people are known by the skin games that they always let alone.

—

A smooth worker makes an easy dollar.

—

Liquor improves with age, and that's a hunch not to disturb a good thing when it is doing well.

—

The things we are going to do far, far outnumber the things that we arrive to do.

By Right of Capture.

Who gave us permission,
I'd just like to know,
To harness the horses
And tell them to go,
To hitch to a wagon,
A cart or a dray
The large, handsome creatures
And bid them obey?

A horse may have feelings,
He'd much rather spurn
The dust of the prairies
Than labor to earn
His oats, though the measure
Were full to the brim,
And hay in the manger
Were furnished to him.

Pray, how would you like it
To stand by a fence,
Tied there in cold weather
And call it horse sense?
You'd act rather balky
If you were a nag,
Kick over the traces
And chew up your tag.

Who gave us permission?
We took it; that's all.
When called on for labor
Our strength was too small,
So straightway we captured
The beautiful steed,
Employed him, returning
His pay in his feed.

Exacting.

"Some people are so hard to please."
"For example?"
"My wife."
"How about it?"
"I have just given her a check book, and what do you think she says?"
"Search me."
"Wants me to give her the bank, saying they will be so lovely in a pair."

So Clear.

"How did you like the speaker?"
"Very well."
"Did you understand what he was talking about?"
"Certainly."
"Then that is where you had the advantage over him."

Easy.

"A man never knows what to do when a baby cries."
"Oh, doesn't he?"
"No."
"You bet I do."
"Well, what?"
"Make a getaway."

Made Him Scarce.

"See as much of Jonesy as you used to?" asked the friend who had been away for some time.
"I don't think I do."
"He used to be quite devoted."
"Oh, that was before we were married."

Obvious.

"They say that she is a woman with a past."
"Yes, I think she is."
"I don't see how she shows it."
"Doesn't she look as if she has had ample time to accumulate a past?"

Broken In.

"Jones is always so happy. I don't understand it."
"Why not?"
"He is married."
"Oh, but he is used to it by this time."

She Felt It.

"Don't act that way or people will say you married me for my money."
"What do you care what they say?"
"Of course I care. You know the truth always hurts."

The Rotundity.

"Think there is a fourth dimension?"
"Oh, yes."
"What is it like?"
"My rich uncle's vest is cut to fit it."

Good Idea.

"I have a great deal of trouble."
"So do I."
"What do you do with it?"
"I give a lot of it to my landlord."

Sufficient Cause.

"She doesn't like him a bit."
"Doesn't she? I wonder why."
"He remembers her from fifteen years ago."

HIGH SCHOOL ESSAYS

Papers Read by Miss Davis and Mr. Smith.

The following papers were read by Miss Georgia Davis and Mr. F. Smith at the recent commencement exercises of the Oakland High School.

Miss Davis' paper follows:

"Sincerity is gospel perfection. that attribute of which the hea lives of all true men are possess value of sincerity cannot be es On a check or promissory n phrase, "For value received," ally made use of, but there is thing as received valued of A sincere person's word is value, for you can depend The views of duty of an in son are deceptive and of no fact is the sincere life is by the majority of mankir made half so much of as case.

"Sincerity is a step to If you say you care whe or not, you are sure through by some dishon are in earnest and work will win and the joy for you earned it your

"Sincerity is purity closest examination, amined by the full li if our lives are actu ple, then will our fe ordered, when we the influence and gracious principle was David Livin himself called of known region of u venues for com and add materia b raphy. His per tions suggests and life, and mind to ask, ' by God to do t What privati at times to suffering th no kindred of banishr death in purpose? commerc gospel to for the fort to sacrific to real than t scorn can c appe soul and wh sa

ir.

l by arle t ex- i.

It is ts and d. The imated. ote, the is gener- no such a sincerity. of great upon it. incere per- value. The nder-valued d and is not should be the

ward success, ther you work to fail or get esty; but if you for the end you will all be yours self.

that will bear the like an article ex- ght of the sun; and ted by this princi- nversation be well live and act under command of such a in the heart. There gston, who believed God to explore the un- Africa; to open new merce and civilization lly to the world's geog- severance in his explora- by the object of his soul also leads the thinking "Was not he predestined he same Herculean work?" ons he endured! hungered the borders of starvation, e fierce fever of thirst with near to lighten the horrors nent, and finally meeting heathen land! For what To open up new routes of , to carry the light of the benighted pagans. It is not easy lothful lover of ease and com- understand the compensation of e; it is harder for the selfish soul ize that it is more blessed to give o receive; and it is hardest for the ful skeptic to believe that God all a man or woman to fulfill an inted mission, and so gird their s with strength that they shall run not faint until they come down ere eternity's sea is washing the nds of time

"One way is right to go; the sincere ne sees it and moves on that aim, for ne was sent into the world to be a growing and exhaustless force. We would have young people as they sincerely start in life to regard a well ordered life as a capital much surer to yield full returns than any other, unaffected by panics and failures, fruitful when all other investments li dormant, having a certain promise in the present life as in that which is to come.

"The insincere life is of no value. There was Benedict Arnold, whose courage and military talents glittered in the same firmament with Washington; but for the lack of sincerity to his country's good, he fell from honor into an abyss of neverending infamy and shame.

"The first step toward greatness is to be honest; and if you would have a great name in history, be sincere to the nation's good. Washington by his sincerity became the first president, because the people thought they could trust the government in his hands. If we were all as we should be, we would not have men like Diogenes, who went with candles at noonday throughout the streets, hunting an honest man.

"When sickness has drawn a veil over the gayety of our hearts, or some intervening cloud has darkened the pleasing scenes of life, and the world appears as an empty delusive cheat, then it is that sincerity is of great value to us and gains loveliness from such providences.

The value of a life of integrity is above that of rubies and gold. Then take it up bravely, bear it off triumphantly, and at the last you will sit down within the pearly gates and admire and worship the great example of Him who lives a perfect life throughout the ceaseless ages of eternity.

"Heaven grant that all may feel that a sincere man in the noblest work of God and may live as they."

Mr. Smith's paper was as follows:

"There is no tendency in universal history, broadly viewed, more manifest than the tendency toward World Unity. First was the clan or family, then the tribe, then the City State and lastly the Nation State of modern times. Among these great nation states, a state has arisen of which our own great nation of forty-six states is the grand model. In its likeness are the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Swiss Confederation and the German Empire, but our own United States of America foreshadows the United States of Europe. As a preparation for a World State or a World Unity we must have all the nations supplied with popular governments by the advance and achievements of humanity. A world union of despotic governments would be the tomb of liberty, both national and individual.

"In all the progressive nations, outside of Europe, the management of public affairs is in the hands of the people. It is most noticeable at the same time that these movements have characterized the progress in political and moral realms. Wonderful discoverics and inventions in the physical domain have brought the once isolated nations close in touch with each other, and have made possible the formation of a World Unity.

"The clan or family was first applied to persons descended from one common stock under a chief, and literally means a body of men confederated together by common ancestry. In Scotland it was used to designate the Scotch Highlanders. There it was the law to have one man rule the clan who was a respectable man of rank and substance. These clans became so large that they were compelled to divide them into tribes. The word tribe is derived from the Latin tres, meaning three, or one of the three original great divisions of the Roman people.

"These tribes were ruled by chiefs who ruled each division. From this dates the enlightment of the tribe and a solid foundation for a City State. The City State arose in the formation of the Babylonian Empire and grew so rapidly that when the light of history first fell upon the ancient land it revealed the land between the Tigris and Euphrates Valley filled with City States. Each of these states were ruled by a king and had its patron god. The political side of our history may be summarized by saying that for a period of almost three thousand years it consists of annals of wars waged for supremacy. Each city was independent and self governed like a modern nation. It made war and peace and held diplomatic relations with its neighbors. For an individual to be exiled from his city was to him a fate scarcely less dreaded than death. The devotion of the Greek to his city was a sentiment which corresponds to patriotism among our American people. This great love and admiration was all that hindered them from forming a single nation. In a word, we may say the wonderful thing which we call civilization was the flower and fruitage of the City State which finally blended into our present Nation State ruled a representative of the people.

"Each year these great nations are performing some act by which they are more closely bound together. The Interparliamentary Union, composed of more than 2,000 members belonging to some National Legislature or Parliament, was established in 1906. Because of the noble character of the men composing this society, and the practical work of legislation in the different states, it has accomplished wonders in working for the organization of the world. More has been already accomplished in the way of establishing a World State than is generally realized.

"In 1899 the International Peace Conference met at the Hague in the Netherlands and established a permanent International Court of Arbitration to which may be had recourse for the settlement of international controversies; for it may be possible that looking back a hundred years from now it will be seen that its establishment was the most important single event of modern times. It is certainly a reasonable hope that this great work may terminate in the establishment of an International Congress, which, like the Congress of our own Confederation, may grow into a true legislative body, competent to deal with all affairs of international concern. If this be the outcome, then will the second great step have been taken in the formation of the World State and there will be realized the words of Tennyson when he said:

" 'For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw a vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
* * * * * *
Till the war-drums throbb'd no longer, and the battle flags are furl'd,
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World.' "

BLOOMINGTON.

Miss Pearl Walker, of Kitzmiller, is spending a few days in town, the guest of her cousin, Miss Clara Tibbetts.

Mr. Grant Harshbarger, mine foreman for the Mastellar Coal Co., of Hampshire, left for Elkins on Tuesday afternoon of last week to attend the examinations conducted by the State Board of Mining Engineers to determine the efficiency of mine foremen, held in that city last Wednesday and Thursday.

An increase of wages amounting to a ten per cent raise, was the good news that greeted the telegraph operators along the line of the W. M. R. R., on the first day of April. In addition, an annual pass over the W. Va. Div. was presented to all operators in the employ of the company five years.

Messrs. Hugh Tate and Daniel Raley, two well known ball players of Blaine, after helping to lick (nit) the Baltimore bunch at Island Park on last Tuesday afternoon came up on the evening accommodation and remained with friends over night.

Mr. William Daugherty, who is interested in the operation of a saw mill located on the county road about three miles west of here, met with a very painful accident last week. While hauling logs to supply the mill his left foot was caught between a rock in the road and a heavy log, fracturing his ankle. He was carried to his home where a physician attended his injuries.

A large building 80 feet long, 20 feet wide and two stories high, is in course of construction at Bond Junction. When finished it will accommodate about two hundred Italian laborers who will be employed in the construction of the road bed for the third track on the seventeen mile grade.

According to Mr. Thos. Burke, of this place, an authority on poultry raising, the crop of spring chickens is going to be short in this community the coming season. He claims that the detonations from the heavy blasts, necessitated by the heavy rock work on the road bed improvements now under way on the B. & O. and W. M. R. R. in this vicinity destroys the embryonic chick before it grows strong enough to break its calcareous capsule, and become a peepee. "Tom" advises his neighbors to call off the hens, don't let them set, eat the eggs and buy your spring broilers.

Mr. Wm. Barnard, a miner employed in the split seam of the Mastellar Coal Co., at Hampshire, narrowly escaped being crushed to death by a fall of rock in his place while loading his last car before quitting last Wednesday afternoon. Without any warning whatever a large piece of rock gave way in the corner of the room, fell to the pavement and caught his right foot, breaking the leg at the ankle joint. He was brought to his home at this place where his injuries were dressed.

During the absence of Rev. Creek at conference, Rev. William Barnard, of Chesnut Grove, attended to his duties and filled his appointments.

"Big Dan" Raley, of Kitzmiller, who would have won the game for the Piedmont team on Wednesday had he been allowed to pitch the nine innings, is under contract to manage the Grafton team the coming season.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Wolfe, of this place who has been ill for about one week, died from meningitis at the home of his parents on last Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. The funeral ceremonies occurred on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, on account of the absence of Rev. Creek, in Baltimore Rev. Sutton of Kitzmiller, preached the funeral sermon. The interment was made in the Bloomington grave yard.

Object-Lesson Farms.

It is a surprising fact that within less than 50 miles of each of the four largest of Atlantic Coast cities there is valuable agricultural land which has been practically lying idle during the past quarter of a century. There are thousands of acres of such lands on the western side of the bay within 50 miles of Baltimore. There is an immence quantity of Southern New Jersey land for sale cheap that is less than 50 miles away from Philadelphia. Almost half of Long Island, notwithstanding its proximity to New York city, is out of use. And it is not necessary to travel 50 miles from Boston to find New England abandone farms. It is difficult to understand why these areas close to the big cities are not generally turned into kitchen gardens.

The management of the Long Island Railroad, which is bordered on each side by a 40-mile stretch of waste land covered with scrub oak, pine and chestnut, has started two object-lesson farms to demonstrate that these lands can be put to valuable use. On one of these farms 380 different kinds of vegetables, fruits and other farms produce have been grown, and the railroad has succeeded in demonstrating that those abandoned lands can be made highly productive. The thought will naturally occur that the railroad spent a good deal of money to make these object-lesson farms productive, and it is probably true that the improvement output may have doubled or even quadrupled the cost of the land.

There is reason to believe, however, that the outlay in redeeming such lands is a profit-yielding investment. The advantage of being within less than 100 miles of a big city market is one that counts for much. The object-lesson farm scheme of the Long Island Railroad is one that other railroads might profitably adopt. The traveling lecture car is well enough in its way, but there is nothing like showing just how a thing can be done when it comes to teaching the average farmer how to do something which he has not been accustomed to doing.

SINES.

Mr. A. Alexander has gone to Henderson, Va., to work.

Mr. G. B. Smith will move to Pennsylvania this week.

Mr. Alph Metheny was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Sines, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Newton Ream and wife were visiting at G. B. Smith's last Sunday.

Mr. J. G. Sines is visiting his daughters at this place.

Charles Haskell is farming for Newton Ream this spring.

Everybody is busy sowing oats and plowing for corn.

THE WORTH OF A BOY.

What is the money value of a boy? Perhaps that depends remotely upon the boy's ancestors; or, perhaps, the youth may be warranted in repeating the exclamation of the great Napoleon, "I am my ancestor." For example, what appraiser would place an estimate upon the capitalized worth of that stripling mathematical prodigy of Harvard who wrestles lightly with the fourth dimension? But this is a question not of precocity, but of the worth of the normal lad, in this case the only son of a widow. For her support and his own he was delivering newspapers in a Connecticut town, when he was killed by an automobile. A jury fixed the responsibility upon the owner, who was driving his machine. The evidence was conclusive, leaving no option upon that point. But the thrifty jury estimated the damages at $300. The judge sent the jurors back for further consideration, but they adhered to their decision; whereupon the court set the verdict aside as contrary to equity and fact.

This was evidently an industrious boy. He might be regarded as a type, not only the object of pride and affection, but, in part, the dependence of another. It must have cost something to bring him up and to guide his development to the degree of efficiency that he had reached. He had become an earner, but he could not have had time, at his age, to have reimbursed the expense of his 14 years of life.

The court, it would appear, quite properly ruled that the jury could not have taken fairly into account either the care or the money that had gone into his rearing. That conclusion, moreover, was wholly economic; it made no account of sentiment, nor of the prospective increase in his rating as a producer. The verdict looked neither backward nor forward, and the judge was both humane and just in turning his view in both directions. Perhaps this jury would have understood better the conditions and values if its members had been considering the worth of a horse that had been killed.

Why She Advertised.

The Belleville man who got a wife through an advertisement and has been "against the power of the press" ever since, will be interested in this advertisement from a Missouri paper:

"Attractive woman, not a day over 30, would be pleased to correspond with eligible man. Not absolutely necessary that he should be young. Would prefer one with property, but one with a good paying position would be satisfactory. The young lady is of medium height, has brown hair and gray eyes, not fat, although most decidedly she is not skinny. Her friends say she is a fine looking woman. Object matrimony. Reason for this advertisement, the young woman lives in a little dinky town, where the best catches are the boys behind the counters in the dry goods and clothing stores and everyone of them is spoken for by the time he is out of short 'pants'."—Atlanta Constitution.

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For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m., Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m.(local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1910.

SURELY Governor Crothers doesn't believe his friends are in earnest in suggesting him for president of the United States. He probably sees the joke of it just the same as the rest of the people.

PRESIDENT'S SOUND POLICY.

Gen. Felix Agnus, of Baltimore, always genial and interesting, and noted throughout the land for his dauntless and unwavering championship of straightout Republicanism, was seen in the lobby of the New Willard last evening. Answering the queries of a Washington Herald reporter with characteristic frankness, the proprietor of The Baltimore American had this to say on the political situation:

"No government under the sun could have a more capable, sagacious or safe man at its head than William H. Taft. The soul honor and fidelity, he is carrying out in good faith the pledges made in the national platform of his party. To blame him for executing the will of the people is weak and illogical. The President has kept in mind the three grand divisions of our system of government and has not sought to coerce the legislative branch. With his accustomed kindness and delicacy, he has kept the big stick in the background, appealing only to the sense of party fealty and the duty of our national lawmakers. Perhaps the President has been too lenient, and maybe the time is ripe for the employment of sterner methods.

"This is a time when Americans should stand up and be counted. Why a man who has been a consistent, lifelong Republican should now want to play the role of an insurgent is a profound mystery. There is positively no excuse for such eccentricity, and it is to be regarded as nothing but a passing wave—a fad of politics—that will soon run its course. Under Taft the Republican party is making good. The nation is prosperous, and is becoming more so every day. Any defection from Republican ranks will be slight, and by November the party will present its ancient solid phalanxes to to the foe, as confident of victory and as sure to succeed as it has been during any of the victorious campaigns of the past 14 years."—Washington Herald.

PROGRESSIVE MARYLAND.

Several Maryland towns secured enabling acts during the recent session of the legislature, authorizing bond issues for the purpose of providing funds for one kind or another of municipal betterments. It is pleasant to note the progressive spirit that is being manifested by practically every municipal community within the State. Lighting plants, water works, and in some instances, underground sewers, have been constructed, and in some of the larger towns streets have been paved with asphalt or vitified brick. There are few towns in Maryland where abounding demonstrations of a lively and practically effective civic pride are not to be found. And in most instances this spirit of betterment does not stop at schemes of utility. Beautification ideals are continually being brought to realization.

Many Maryland towns have a history that dates back of the Revolutionary War. Some of the Court House towns have documentary records of great interest antedating the Revolution by a hundred years or more. Quaint buildings that have come down from Colonial days are frequently to be encountered, and in some instances there are entire streets lined with these venerable structures maintaining a traditional dignity that calmly ignores the more pretentious modern structures that have sprung up along the newer avenues. These ancient streets of the Maryland towns, with their spreading century-old trees, have a restful charm; they seem to be apart from the active, rushing modern life.

In many of the towns civic betterment organizations have from time to time been formed and though some of these, after a brief period of active performance have been allowed to lapse, the good which they did while alive and active, has lived after them. By such civic movements, trees have from time to time been planted along the residential streets, public squares have been beautified by the erecting of fountains, and the planting of shrubbery. Every town ought to have a beautification club and such organizations should not be allowed to lapse into torpitude or indifference.

$80,000 ROAD CONTRACT AWARDED YESTERDAY

For Extending Work on Hooppole Road to Hoblitzell & Price.

At the meeting of the Good Roads Commission held in Baltimore yesterday the contract for extending the work on Hooppole Road from the prasent terminal of the improvements on that highway near Rodeheaver's to McHenry, a distance of nearly seven miles, was awarded to Messrs. Hoblitzell & Price, a contracting firm of Meyersdale Pa. Mr. C. F. Hammond, of Oakland, also figured in the contract as a representative of the successfull bidders who will receive approximately $80,000 for the work which will begin as soon as weather conditions permit.

SWANTON.

Such, Mr. Editor, as live in the scope of Swanton reaches are, don't you know, always doing the right thing. Last Sunday, April 10th, 1910, members of the Lutheran persuasion, aided by many friends, met in the "Fort Hill" school building and welded a substantial and working machinery for a Sunday school with an encouraging prospective. The denomination fostering its grip in the community, has laid the foundation and placed some of the lumber for a church not far from the school house.

The hum of a suddenly introduced industry is daily ringing in Swanton. Did you hear, Mr. Editor, that her chief street is to have an additional railway and that civil engineers are daily at work, making crooked ways straight and rough places smooth, for the construction of a third link, not with Oakland, but with Piedmont?

Mr. George Oss, at his plant below Swanton, recently had valuable lumber destroyed by forest fires, beginning, it is thought, from the tracks of the B. & O. R. R.

Mr. Harry Fraley, who for more than a year has filled a position in the Swanton telegraph office, has accepted an appointment by the same company as operator at Rawlings, Md.

Published announcement in THE REPUBLICAN, of the death in Fitzgerald, Georgia, of the Rev. J. B. Shoup, is received with deep regret by no small part of the Garrett population, where he was well known and highly regarded. From Garrett's earliest days this popular Lutheran minister has been closely identified in a broad sense with most every religious and temperance movement of the county. He was a man of liberal learning, with enviable natural gifts, and has long been looked upon as a familiar patriarch of these mountains imbued with the ancient faith, breaking the gospel message and declaring glad tidings to men. Mr. Shoup was largely instumental in establishing a number of places of religious worship in Garrett, among which is the Meadow Mountain church, built chiefly by saw and hammer in his hands; and beyond doubt the zeal of this man brought together the little congregation above mentioned as opening a Sunday school at Fort Hill and now beginning a church in that vicinity. It inflets a strain upon realization to believe that, in his customary walks and ways, we are never to see his face again. RELLIM.

BITTINGER.

This week began with a decided change in the weather conditions from dry to wet and if the rain is followed by warm weather the prospect for a full harvest will be much enhanced.

P. F. Mellinger and family, of Beckman, are guests of Jonas Bittinger this week.

Elijah Winters, who has been undergoing treatment in a hospital at Baltimore, for some months past, returned to his home at this place last Monday afternoon.

Richard Beckman with his wife and little daughter passed through this village last Monday.

Constable N. Murphy, of Grantsville, was in this neighborhood on official business last week.

Mrs. Hester Fazenbaker and Mrs. James Stark, of this place, are visiting relatives in West Virginia this week.

Silas Platter disposed of his personal property at public sale on last Saturday afternoon.

E. F. Durst, of Jennings, spent last Sunday calling on friends at this place.

S. A. Lichliter, of Salisbury, Pa., shipped a large quantity of maple sugar from this neighborhood last week.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

FERTILIZER!
FERTILIZER!
FERTILIZER
FERTILIZER!
FERTILIZER!

Buying Fertilizer without seeing its analysis or its commercial value is like buying something "sight unseen."

We are handling a Fertilizer made by an old and reliable firm, and we invite your close inspection before buying.

If price and quality is anything to you, then give us your order before it's too late.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

Struck By Train.

Last Sunday morning an east bound helping engine on ths Seventeen Mile Grade, while descending the mountain from Altamont, ran down two Italian workmen, who were employed on construction work along the road. One of the men was knocked from the track against the embankment and was not seriously injured. The other, however, was not so fortunate, as he fell beneath the wheels of the locomotive and had his right leg so severely crushed as to necessitate amputation, which was performed at the Hoffman Hospital, Keyser, a few hours atfer the accident occurred.

Commissioners' Meeting

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 21, 1910.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland, will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday, April 27, 1910,

the same being a special session to appoint District Assessors for the General Assessment. By order of the Board,

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 21, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, May 9, 1910,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, at their office in Oakland, Md., on May 9, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for labor and material required for the completion of certain walks, approaches and steps as shown by plans on file with the Clerk of the County Commissioners and at the offices of the Architects, Holmboe & Lafferty at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check in amount of $80.00 as a guarantee that bidder awarded the work will enter into contract and furnish bond to complete the work as specified.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board,

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

STATEMENT of the condition of The Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co., of New York, March 1st, 1910.

Capital Stock, paid up - - -	$ 2,500,000.00
Total Assets, - - - -	13,757,959.10
Total amount of all Liabilities,	9,058,857.64
Surplus as regards Policy Holders	4,699,112.46
Bonds and Stocks owned by Company, - - -	9,935,755.00

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Insurance Commissioner

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies corporate or politic, who may be required to take out LICENSES, that they must obtain the same or renew the same on or before

May 1, 1910.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit, except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County Md.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be make to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 3, beginning for the same at a point about forty rods west of the McDermott house on the upper farm and running thence through the lands of James McDermott, William Umbel, Joseph Thomas and M. M. Thomas, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, to intersect the county road at the Pennsylvania State line near the gatehouse.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
W. M. UMBEL,
6-4t M. M. THOMAS, and 35 others.

APPEAL SESSION.

The Taxpayers of Oakland will take notice that the Town Council will set at the Council Chamber in the First National Bank Building in said town on

Tuesday, April 22, 1910,

from 7 to 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers upon the assessment books of said town.

By order of the Council.

JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

NOTICE CONCERNING WATER AND SEWER TAPS.

All persons are hereby notified not to make any tap to the water or sewer lines of the town of Oakland without first obtaining permission from the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

The ordinances of the town prohibit such interference with water and sewer lines and all persons violating the same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Permission to tap both water and sewer pipes may be obtained from J. C. Dunham, clerk, upon application and payment of the proper charges.

By order,
6-3t The Mayor and Council of Oakland.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD,
January 1, 1910.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance	3,884,764.74
Reserve for all outstanding claims	351,100.57
Net Surplus	1,790,350.05
Total Assets	$6,956,215.49

J. D. BROWNE, President.
W. T. HOWE, Sec'y. JOHN H. COSMUS, Ass't Sec'y.
FRED. A. THAYER, Resident Agent, Oakland, Maryland.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assets	$23,035,700.61
Liabilities (including Capital)	16,321,953.61
Surplus to Policy-holders	8,713,747.50

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department,
BALTIMORE, January 28, 1910.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1909, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.
FRED. A. THAYER, Resident Agent,
6-3 Oakland, Maryland.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

MARY V. SPIKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1910.

J. M. SPIKER,
Administrator,
Piedmont, W. Va.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1665 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, vs. Rocus Wolf.

Ordered this 14th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of April, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $75.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

The Lonaconing Savings Bank
Of Allegany County.
Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. MCCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. MCCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. MCCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. MCCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

Steam and Electrical Engineers

PLUMBING, HEATING, GAS FITTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK, MILL SUPPLIES, &c.

Townshend Building OAKLAND, MD.

Local Phone C. & P. Phone 11-F

E. S. WEST, Local Agent, Oakland, Md.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

OF MONTREAL.
DECEMBER 31, 1909.

Total Income during the year		$ 7,922,438.27
Total Disbursements during the year		4,501,622.27
ASSETS		
Real Estate owned by Company	$ 969,617.63	
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	1,575,751.75	
Loans secured by Collateral	819,800.00	
Loans to Policyholders on the Company's Policies	3,084,133.15	
Premium notes on Policies in force and loans and non-forfeiture agreements	596,527.55	
Bonds and Stocks owned by Company (book value)	23,298,065.69	
Cash in Office and in Bank and Trust Companies	642,871.42	
Agents' Balances	32,982.48	
Interests and Rents due and accrued	403,037.36	
Market Value of Bonds and Stocks over Book Value	872,110.63	
Net Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	604,441.62	
Ground Rents	38,640.00	
Gross Assets		32,837,979.25
ASSETS NOT ADMITTED		
Agents' balances more than three months due		32,982.48
Total admitted Assets		32,804,996.77
LIABILITIES.		
Net Reserve	$28,808,247.80	
Present value of amounts not yet due on supplementary contracts	94,740.05	
Total Policy Claims	285,503.22	
Premiums Paid in Advance	23,961.55	
Interest Paid in Advance	236.25	
Commissions due to Agents	14,592.00	
Medical Examiners' Fees	990.00	
Dividends due Policyholders and Stockholders	83,163.10	
Taxes due or accrued	46,258.66	
Unearned Premiums, Accident Department	50.50	
Deposits to meet maturing Debentures, etc.	34,719.11	
Capital Stock paid up	105,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (surplus)	3,308,534.53	
Total Liabilties		$32,804,996.77
Amount at Risk in the United States December 31, 1909		$128,160,477.00
Amount Written in Maryland during 1909		337,108.00
Premiums in Maryland in 1909		49,394.86
Losses Paid in Maryland in 1909		24,711.05
Losses Incurred in Maryland in 1909		24,711.05

STATE OF MARYLAND.
Office of the State Insurance Department.
Baltimore, February 2, 1910.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of the Sun Life Assurance Company for the year ending December 31, 1909, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Insurance Commissioner.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

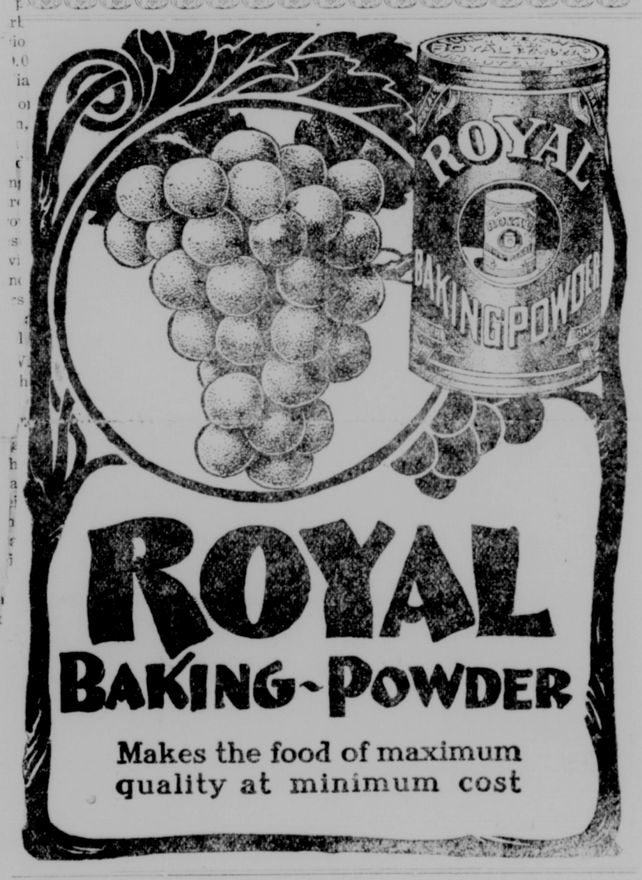
DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	*Gilmor S. Hamill*
John M. Davis	*George W. Legge*
John T. Mitchell	*William R. Stull*

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



Mrs. W. A. Sturgiss is on a visit to friends at Cumberland and Meyersdale.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

Mrs. James Willison and children are spending the week with relatives in Cumberland.

Garthright wants ten cars of iron, brass, copper, zinc and gum; will pay the highest prices.

Mrs. F. J. Schroeder and son left akland Saturday morning for a week's Osit to relatives in Lonaconing.

A big line of Spray Pumps at Nayor's. 3t

Mr. J. Wilson Humbird, of Cumberland, spent Friday and Saturday in Oakland visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Offutt,

Mr. W. H. Bowers, manager of the Kendall store at Kendall, spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland with his family.

Mrs. Dennis Frazee, of Cranesville, spent yesterday near Oakland visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Shartzer.

We are how ready to fill all orders for Millinery, and invite everybody to give us a call. HARRY DAVIS. 5-5t.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. McComas, who spent last week in Baltimore, returned to their home in Oakland Thursday afternoon.

Try one of our Long Life Batteries on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

CAPITAL 50.0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, one of the leaders of the Oakland bar, was in Cumberland last night on a legal mission.—Cumberland News.

Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association, was in Oakland and at the Park a number of days and last this week.

Every family should have a can of Hygeno Disinfectant to use in sick rooms, bath rooms, sinks, sewer, etc. Get it at Naylor's. 3t

Mine Host Frantz is having the exterior of his hotel improved by the application of paint which adds very materially to the appearance of the hotel.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S.Lawtont & Sons.

Mrs. James L. Pollock and Mrs. H. C. Sincell went to Washington Monday morning where they will be the guests of relatives and friends for a week or ten days.

Mr. William O. Davis, assistant agent at the B. & O. station in Oakland, was transferred to the Cumberland ticket office of the railway company last Friday to relieve the day agent there who is quite ill.

Miss Josephine Robinson went to Cumberland last Saturday to resume her studies in the Western Maryland business college. She expects to be absent two months at the end of which time she will receive her diploma.

Dr. T. E. Bullard, of St. Johns, New Foundland, after spending a few days in Oakland visiting his mother, Mrs. L. F. Bullard, returned to St. Johns yesterday morning. Dr. Bullard has purchased property in Florida and will remove to that state this summer.

Mr. William R. Stull, of Philadelphia, arrived in Oakland yesterday morning and after spending the day here attending to some business matters, returned to Philadelphia last night. Mr. Stull expects to return to Oakland, accompanied by Mrs. Stull, about May 15th to resume their residence here for the summer.

Special services are being held this week in St. Mark's church preparatory to the communion to be celebrated Sunday morning. Tuesday night Rev. C. P. Bastian preached a strong sermon. Last night the regular mid-week service was held. Tonight and tomorrow night Dr. Brubaker, of Westernport, will conduct the services.

Mr. Henry Lauer, who spent several days in Baltimore last week on business, returned to Oakland Thursday night. To meet the increased demands for the product of Mr. Lauer's bakery, an additional oven was purchased by the proprietor while he was in the city, which is expected to arrive shortly and will be placed in use immediately.

Nicholas Murphy, of Grantsville, Md., years ago a member of the police force of this city, passed through here Tuesday morning enroute for Somerset to spend several days in the transaction of legal business. As constable and deputy game warden of his bailiwick "Nick" says he is kept pretty busy these days.—Meyersdale Republican.

FOR RENT—Ten room house, corner Wilson and Pennington streets; bath, water and gas. Apply to Mrs. James W. Leathers. 6-4t

The annual levy for the county, as well as a number of the local laws passed by the recent legislature, appear in this issue today, which, in addition to the heavy advertising patronage being accorded us, crowds our columns to the limit and curtails news space accordingly, which accounts to some degree for the lack of news matter in this issue.

Jonas J. Beachy, one of the grand old men of Garrett county, Md., was greeting friends in Meyersdale Monday. Mr. Beachy is 80 years old. He was run into by a colt recently and this, coupled with a slight paralytic stroke, has left him somewhat crippled, but he is still able to travel around. His home is on Meadow Mountain, a few miles southeast of Grantsville.—Meyersdale Republican.

FOR RENT—After May 1st, a 6-room cottage, with stable on lot. Kitchen and one bedroom furnished if desired; apply at this office.

The Ohio Pyle Lumber Company, one of the Kendall firms, suffered severely by fire last Monday when one of the big trestles on their tramway was destroyed. The fire started in the woods on Sunday and it is believed that it was the work of incendiary origin. The flames spread rapidly and reached the trestle near Ohio Pyle. It was dry and burned like tinder. The trestle cost $1,000 and the rebuilding and loss of time will make a heavy loss.—Meyersdale Republican.

Messrs. J. C. Renninger and G. Semmes Hamill, who were delegates to the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, Baltimore, at the sessions of the order held last week, returned to Oakland Thursday night. The work of these two delegates in the interest of Garrett Lodge's candidate for Prelate, Dr. Henry W. McComas, made a showing when the vote was counted and the genial doctor declared elected. The efforts of the local delegates in having Cumberland selected as the place for the next meeting of the grand lodge were also successful and that city will be honored by the presence of many of Maryland's best citizens when the next session of the grand lodge convenes.

Dr. Davis Preached.

At the First Methodist Episcopal church last Sunday evening Dr. W. W. Davis, of Baltimore, superintendent of Mountain Lake Park, spoke at the evening service in place of the regular evening sermon. Dr. Davis was in town unexpectedly and while here was invited by Rev. H. C. Howard to address the church on the coming Epworth League convention to be held this summer at Mt. Lake Park. The talk was very interesting and the large audience present greatly enjoyed the address of Dr. Davis while renewed interest in the coming convention was brought about by the talk.—Fairmont Times.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Communion Service at 10:30 a. m.
Preaching and communion at 7:30 p.m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3:30 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8:00 p. m.
Special music at both services.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:45 p. m.
Preaching at 7.45 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

Less Per Gallon—More Per Job.

You may buy paints that are cheaper per gallon than

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

but you cannot find in the United States a paint that will cost you LESS PER JOB AND PRODUCE more satisfactory result.

This Is True Paint Economy.
For sale by J. M. Davis & Sons,
Oakland, Md.

CHAPTER NO. 491.

AN ACT providing for the issuing and sale of Bonds by the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville for constructing, erecting and maintaining water works and sewerage in said town of Kitzmillersville condemn such land as may be necessary for the building of said works, and to levy taxes on the assessable property of said town to redeem said bonds and to pay the interest thereon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that for the purpose of establishing, construction and maintaining water works capable of furnishing the residents of said town with a good and sufficient supply of water for ordinary purposes and for fire protection and for establishing, erecting, constructing and maintaining a sewerage system in said town for drainage and sewerage purposes, the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville be and they are hereby authorized and empowered and directed to issue bonds in the name of the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville to an amount not exceeding $20,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid. The said bonds shall be for sums not less than $500 each nor more than $500 each, to be signed by the Mayor and President of the Town Council, and countersigned by the Clerk of the said Town Council, with the corporate seal of said town thereto to be affixed, bearing interest at not more than five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in each and every year and dated on the first day of their issue. The said bonds shall be numbered serially. Bond No. 1 shall be due and payable two years from date of issue, and thereafter each bond shall mature and be payable each consecutive year from the maturity of Bond No. 1 in the order of their consecutive numbers; provided, however, the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville are hereby given the option to redeem any or all bonds outstanding twenty years from date of issue; that all of said bonds issued as aforesaid shall be due and payable within forty-one years from the date of their issue, and shall be forever exempt from all county and municipal taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the Act of Assembly authorizing the issue thereof.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville are hereby authorized and empowered to construct and erect water works and sewerage for said town, and to contract for the purchase in fee simple or lease for a term of years, renewable at their pleasure, any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses, streams, and to use and occupy forever or for a term of years any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses or streams which they may deem expedient and necessary for the purpose of furnishing said town with water and maintaining said sewerage, and they are hereby invested with all the rights and powers necessary for the induction of water in the said town, and the maintenance of said sewerage system. If for any cause the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall be unable to agree with any owner of real or leasehold property, springs, brooks, water streams or water courses or any other material which partakes of or is a necessary part of realty, or for any right of way which they may find necessary for the conduct of said water and sewerage in its entry into or in said town, or if such owner is under any disability or incapacity to contract or absent out of the county or unknown, the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville is hereby clothed with the power of condemnation under the right of eminent domain as provided in Section 251 of Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland as fully as if said Section had been herein incorporated, and their manner of procedure of condemnation for the purposes of this Act shall in all particulars be the same as if provided by said Section 251 of Article 23. The said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall have full power to fix schedules of rates for furnishing water and sewerage to private residences and other buildings and the said Mayor and Town Council as aforesaid shall have power to collect the same as other taxes are collected and the income thereof shall be applied, first, for expenses and maintenance and afterwards for the payment of the interest on the bonds and a sinking fund to meet the bonds at maturity.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the the title to the said water works and sewerage and all land, estate and water courses, water ways, conduits pipes, machinery and other parts thereto shall, when completed or acquired, vest in the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville. And every person who shall knowingly or willfully pollute any spring, stream, brooks, water courses, reservoir or standpipe in connection with the said water works so built and or constructed, by throwing in any impure or deleterious substance or thing into the same or by swimming, bathing or washing themselves, or by washing clothes or any other thing therein, or by committing any nuisance in or near the source of supply or the reservoir or stand pipe or water sheds for said water works, so as to pollute the same, shall upon conviction of such offense be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered by the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville before a Justice of the Peace as other fines are recovered or to imprisonment in the County Jail or in the House of Correction for a term of not less than six months or more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace, one half of such fine to go to the informer and the balance to the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville for the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of redeeming said bonds at their maturity and for securing the prompt payment of the interest thereon, the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall for the year of the issue of said bonds and annually thereafter until the maturity of said bonds levy a tax on the assessable property of said town, not exceeding twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars to pay the interest thereon, and the sum of five hundred dollars for the principal of said debt for the payment of the same at maturity. The said sum of five hundred dollars shall be held and invested by the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville as a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds at their maturity and the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall deposit the money belonging to said sinking fund and the increment thereof in some safe depository which pays interest on deposits, or shall invest the same in State or such other bonds satisfactory to the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville as to them may seem best, or in the purchase or redemption of any of said bonds as may be offered for sale and redemption, and upon the purchase of any such bonds by the said Mayor and Town Council they shall be immediately canceled by stamping across their face (canceled by the sinking fund) and no portion of said sinking fund so levied shall ever be diverted to any other purpose than to the purchase and liquidation of said bonds. The money collected each year by the Treasurer or Tax Collector on account of taxes to the extent of said sum of five hundred dollars, shall be set apart for said sinking fund, and a separate account shall be kept thereof and be deposited to the credit of said fund, and no part of which shall be chargeable to insolvencies on account of failure of assessments or collection.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That the money arising from the sale of said bonds, (which said bonds shall be sold either at auction or by sealed bids, after due advertisement thereof to the highest responsible bidder) shall be deposited in bank to the credit of the Mayor anp Town Council of Kitzmillersville and subject to their check, and the Clerk of the said Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall keep a book to be especially provided for the purpose of entering the names and addresses of the purchasers of the bonds sold and the amount realized on the sales, together with the serial numbers of the bonds.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That in any prosecution before a justice of the peace under Section 3 of this Act the accused and the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall have the right of appeal to the Circuit Court for Garrett county within thirty days and a jury trial. Any person or persons convicted before a justice of the peace under Section 3 of the Act who shall pray an appeal to the said court shall be held by recognizance or be committed to the county jail to appear before the next regular jury term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate, sell and dispose of the said bonds as hereinbefore provided in Section 5 of this Act, or so many thereof as the Mayor and Town Council may deem necessary for the purposes of this Act and the said Mayor and Town Council are fully authorized to make all rules and regulations and to pass all necessary ordinances with penalties for their violation and to do all other necessary acts for the proper managing, maintaining and repairing the said water works and sewerage system and for the protection thereof.

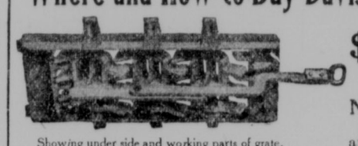
SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That the funds realized from the sale of said bonds shall be applied for the purposes of this Act and shall be paid by check signed by the Mayor and President of the Council and the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville are hereby authorized and empowered to pass such orders for payment of money due for construction of said water works and sewerage to the contractor or contractors for the construction of the same, as shall, from time to time, be earned by the contractor or contractors in the prosecution of said works and also from time to time to pass orders for the payment of property purchased or condemned and for materials furnished in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and may in its discretion employ a competent hydrographical engineer to superintend the work of constructing such water works and sewerage.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, That on the first Tuesday in May, 1910, there shall be a special election held in the town of Kitzmillersville, which election shall be held in the same manner and under the same regulation as other municipal elections held in said town for the purpose of submitting the question as to whether this Act shall take effect, to all legal voters of said town who are qualified to vote at a State election and all ballots at said election shall have printed on them the words "Against water and sewerage," and the words "For water and sewerage," and all voters desiring to vote for the provisions of this Act shall mark out the words "Against water and sewerage," and all voters desiring to vote against the provisions of this Act shall mark out the words "For water and sewerage." And if a majority of the votes are cast for water and sewerage then this Act shall be in full force of law, otherwise have no effect. The Judges of Election shall under their hands immediately after said election certify to the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville the result of said election.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7, 1910.

Where and How to Buy Davis' Patent Steel Range

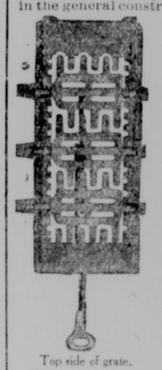


Showing under side and working parts of grate.

$32 BUYS DAVIS' PATENT STEEL RANGE.

Nothing Like It Ever Offered

After years of experience in the Stove and Range business we take great pride in announcing that we have produced the most wonderful Steel Range that was ever offered to the trade. Its construction is entirely different from the old styles of Ranges. In planning and constructing the Davis Steel Ranges every improvement that would add to its durability and convenience for the housewife has been carefully guarded, and in its construction possibly more points are patented than is found in any half dozen ranges now offered to the trade. The fire box of any range is the part that always gives out first, and with this thought in view was planned in a way that the liners and grates are entirely different from those found in the general construction of ranges and should last for years.



Top side of grate.

The special features of grate rest, oven linings, rocking grates and poker shaker are found only on the Davis. It is the most durable Range ever offered to the trade at a reasonable price, and is in reach of all.

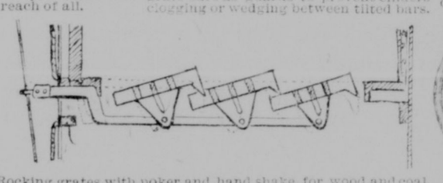
Davis No. 8-64 Special Steel Range complete with reservoir, high closet and heavy lined; oven thermometer $1 extra.

Strong Points that make Davis' Ranges Most Desirable: Encased reservoir heated by patent process; a grate rest with large openings next to oven, avoiding accumulation of ashes; extended lugs on end of grate bars as guards to prevent cinders clogging or wedging between tilted bars.

Poker-Shaker that extends through hand-hole.

Any one contemplating buying a range, if they will take the time to investigate the Davis Steel Range cannot help but see themselves the many advantages and superior qualities in its construction. All we ask is a chance to show our ranges in comparison with others both as to price and quality.

Write for our booklet. It will tell you where it differs from all others.



Rocking grates with poker and hand shake, for wood and coal.

Oven Thermometer.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Maryland.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

OUT OF THE BELLY OF HELL CRIED I

"I cried by reason of mine affliction unto the Lord, and he heard me; out of the belly of hell cried I" (Jonah ii, 2.)

On the Mediterranean Sea, April 17.—We are not far from the place where poor Jonah long ago had his sad experience in his attempt to run away from the Divine commission to the Ninevites. We are nearing Jaffa, the port from which he sailed, then called Joppa. Some, intent on disproving as much as possible of the Bible, have attempted to make light of Jonah's experiences, claiming that there was no fish in the world of such capacity as could swallow a man entirely. We are to remember, however, that the Scriptures do not say that it was an ordinary whale that swallowed Jonah, but rather they specifically declare that God "specially prepared" a great fish for the occasion. Nor is this all. We have our Lord's own testimony to the truthfulness of the matter, and whoever denies either his truthfulness or his intelligence is thereby denying also his Messiahship and repudiating him as a Savior, because neither a falsifier nor a dupe could possibly be recognized as the great Redeemer and Savior, the Sent of God, the Messiah.

Additionally our Lord informs us that the Jonah incident was in the nature of a type, especially designed of God to foreshadow the fact that Jesus himself would be dead for parts of three days and arise from the dead on the third day, even as Jonah was buried alive for parts of three days and on the third day the great fish vomited him upon dry land. There is nothing difficult about the narrative to one who has proper faith in God. To those who have not faith, nothing connected with Divine revelation is reasonable, commendable or satisfactory. Let us maintain our stand with those who hold fast to, and hold forth for others, the Word of Life.

The Belly of Hell Described.

But what have "the belly of hell" and the poor soul crying from it to do with the story of Jonah? And how does the story associate itself with our journey today over the Mediterranean Deep? Jonah was the man who was in the belly of hell and whose cry unto the Lord from there constitutes our text. When a boy I heard this text, and my imagination conjured up what hell would be like, and especially what the belly of hell, or what I supposed the middle part of it, would be like. I had the opportunity of looking into blast furnaces through what is called the glory-hole or peep-hole. There I noted that the center of the fire was at white heat. I tried to imagine people in such a condition in the very middle or belly of hell. I could not imagine how they could survive such an experience a single moment, let alone for all eternity. I sought theological expositions of the matter and learned that some theologians of the hoary past, admitting the destructive effect of fire, claimed that God would specially vitalize all the poor creatures consigned to this torment, so that they would never die, but would keep on suffering forever and forever and forever, untellable tortures. I found that other theologians explained that those consigned to such a fiery ordeal would gradually become adapted to it and assume an asbestos-like shell which would measurably protect them from the fire. But these theologians went on to explain that, wishing them to suffer horrible tortures, God would scale off the asbestos shell, causing them to suffer still more excruciatingly every time the operation was performed. As a child I tried to imagine that this was the just desert of sinners, and that the Heavenly Father was really kind and loving—that he did not give them worse, though I could not think of anything worse that they could suffer.

"When I was a child, I spake as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things" (I Corinthians xiii, 11). I asked for the proof that anybody could endure such sufferings and yet live. I asked for the proof that our God is as unsympathetic as any devil could be. My mind rejected as irrational the whole proposition. I said: The God whom I shall worship must be a greater being than myself—greater than any human being, not only in power to execute his will, but also in wisdom to make a wise arrangement for his creatures, and also perfect in justice to do to them as he would have them do to him, if he were the creature and they the God. He must also be perfect in love, the noblest feature of any character. I said to myself, Such must be the God who was the Creator of our race, for he has produced in humanity certain degrees of these various qualities and he could not give to man what he does not himself possess, nor can we suppose that he would create man with more justice, wisdom, love and power than he himself possesses. To that great God I bowed my heart and mind and every power that I possess. To him I still bow, and give thanks that by his grace I have come to see his character, his Plan and his Word more clearly than in the past. I thank him that now I can see in what way ultimately Jesus will be the "Light of the world"—not merely the Light of the Church (John viii, 12).

In abandoning the doctrine of eternal torment my disposition was to abandon the Bible also, because I believed that the Bible was the foundation of the irrational theory which had pictured God to my mind as a demon of the worst imaginable type. But, thank God, dear friends, the Lord heard my prayer for light, for knowledge respecting himself. After I had made a search of heathen creeds, as well as those of Christendom, and had found them all illogical, unreasonable, unsatisfactory, I turned to the Bible again, saying, Perhaps I have not done the Bible justice; perhaps I have unconsciously attributed to the Bible the teachings of the creeds. Perhaps I have read it through colored spectacles. Praying to God for guidance I took up Bible study in a very different way from previously. I began to study the Bible as I should have done at first—without reference to any of the creeds. I began to let God teach me. I ceased to say, It reads, "*Thus*," but it must mean otherwise. It says, "So and so," but cannot mean that, but the reverse. In other words I ceased to try to teach God and endeavored to be taught of God through his Word, guided by his holy Spirit.

International Bible Studies.

That was thirty-eight years ago. Under the Lord's blessing I found the Key to the interpretation of the Scriptures—not because of ability, but, I believe, because it is now due time for the Bible to be understood—in the closing of this Gospel Age and the dawning of the Millennial Day. Having found the Key and used it myself I have spent my best endeavors since to put the Key into the hands of God's consecrated people the world over. I have nothing to boast of, dear friends, but have much to be glad for. First, I am glad on my own account with a joy unspeakable, that now I know my Heavenly Father and can have confidence in him and can have love for him, as never before. I am thankful that, to some extent, I have been enabled to convey similar joys, similar blessings, to others of his dear people of all denominations in all parts of the world. The Lord has gradually enlarged my opportunities year by year. I am not building a sect—not making a new denomination—not founding a Church! We have had too much of that sort of thing already. Not only have we Wesley's Church and Calvin's Church, etc., etc., but it has become the custom for each minister to be spoken of as the proprietor of the Church; as, for instance, The Reverend Dr. A.'s Church. It has become a custom, too, for the preachers to speak of the people as "My people," "My Church." This is all wrong. I wish to have neither part nor lot in it. I have no Church, and wish for none. There is but the one Church—the Church of Christ—"the Church of the Living God"—"the Church of the First-Borns, whose names are written in heaven." That Church includes in its membership every true saint of God who trusts in the merit of Christ and seeks to walk in his footsteps. Whatever earthly systems such may be identified with are without Divine authorization. Their standing in God's sight is merely because of their identification with Christ as "members of his Body."

In God's providence I was led to publish six volumes of "Studies in the Scriptures," or Bible Keys. These were taken up by the Bible and Tract Society, and published at cost price, to enable all of God's people everywhere to procure them. They are now published in ten of the most prominent languages. The first Volume, "The Plan of the Ages," has passed the three million mark. I have received not one cent of royalty. My life is a very simple one. My expenses are small. I accept no salary and take up no collections. Voluntary donations from those who have been blessed by my labors supply my needs and the surplus goes to the Bible and Tract Society for the general forwarding of its work—"The Promulgation of Christian Knowledge."

Each earnest Christian who obtains the assistance of these Bible Keys and enters into the treasures of God's Word and becomes rich himself in spiritual knowledge and in joy and peace of heart is glad to call the attention of others to these Bible Keys. Thus the International classes of Bible Students of all denominations in all parts of the world are springing up and a blessed light, we believe, is going forth from these, assistful to all who love righteousness and hate iniquity. Although I am the regular Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation, there are several assistants and I am privileged to speak to thinking Christians of various parts of the world, especially in the United States. Only the Lord knows how I thank him for this privilege of service, and for the still larger opportunity afforded me through the columns of some of the principal newspapers of the United States.

My sermons are handled by a Syndicate, and I am advised that now they appear in nearly five hundred newspapers, aggregating a circulation of six million copies, or, according to newspaper count, thirty million readers. All of these dear people of every denomination who do any thinking at all, I am sure have had similar difficulties to those which I experienced—difficulties in appreciating how our Heavenly Father could be a good Father, a good God, a loving Creator and yet provide for his human creatures such terrible destinies as all the creeds of the "dark ages" set forth. There is not a thinking Christian in the world who does not need the correct understanding of the Bible in order to be able to stand in the evil day that is upon us. All need to give heed to St. Paul's words, "Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to stand" (Ephesians vi, 13). Our day is a blessed one in respect to its wonderful opportunities and privileges, but it is an evil one in the sense of being a time of great trial and testing of faith to Christendom.

Thinking minds are rejecting the doctrine of eternal torment and generally at the same time rejecting the Bible and denying that it is the inspired Word of God. These dear friends are stumbling into infidelity and think that Higher Criticism and Darwin's Evolution theory are new light. What they need is to see that the true light is in the Bible and that, wearing our grandfathers' spectacles, we inherited the Word of God and wrested it to our own injury and to the loss of our peace of mind and fellowship with the Father and with the Son and with the holy Spirit.

The Key to the Scriptures.

Whoever gets the proper understanding of our text has in his possession the Key to the Bible. If he will use it, passage after passage will open for him and the whole Word of God becomes a new and glorious revelation of Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power Divine. Jonah was in the fish's belly—he was buried alive. It is this that is referred to in our text. The words *hell-belly* signify *grave-belly* or *belly-grave*. The context shows all this, telling us additionally that sea-weeds were wrapped about the Prophet's head and that God heard his prayer and delivered him from the *hell-belly*, or *belly-grave*, on the third day by causing the fish to vomit him up. If you have a reference Bible note that in the margin there is a reference to the words of our text, saying, "Hebrew, the grave." Ah! says one, The translators merely made a mistake and translated it *hell* when they should have translated it *grave*. Yes, I answer, and they made the same mistake in every case in which they used the same word *sheol* throughout the Old Testament. As it is, *sheol* is translated *grave* more times than it is translated *hell* in our Common Version; but it should be translated *grave* every time. There we have the Key to the Bible. The hell of the Bible, the penalty for sin, is death, the grave, the tomb. It is not an everlasting hell, for special Scriptures declare that *sheol (hell)* shall be destroyed. "I will ransom them from the power of the *grave (sheol)*; I will redeem them from death; O death, I will be thy plagues; O grave (*sheol, hell*) I will be thy destruction" (Hosea xiii, 14). St. Paul quotes this prophecy in conjunction with his great discourse on the resurrection, "O death, where is thy sting? O *grave (hades)* where is thy victory" (I Corinthians xv, 55).

We see, dear friends, what our dear Redeemer suffered on our behalf to release us from the penalty for sin. He did not go to eternal torment for our sins. He did go into *sheol*, into *hades*, into the *grave*. "Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures" (I Corinthians xv, 3). Thus God has provided for the resurrection of the dead—all mankind, "both of the *just* and of the *unjust*." The *just* are the Church, the saints. The *unjust* include all others. The blood of Jesus will avail for the release of every member of the race from the great penalty of death. Now it operates under a special call to the saintly few who are invited to become joint-heirs with the Redeemer in his great Kingdom which shortly is to bless all the families of the earth—not only those then living, but also all who have gone down to the tomb. The general resurrection will not be an instantaneous one, as in the case of the saints. It will be a gradual one in two senses.

(1) All will not come forth at once, but, as the Apostle declares, "Every man in his own order," company or band (I Corinthians xv, 23).

(2) It will be gradual in the sense that the awakening from the tomb will be but the beginning of the resurrection of the world. During the thousand years of Christ's reign all who will give heed to his instructions and assistance may rise gradually—up, up, up—and by the close of the Millennium they will reach the full perfection and image of God lost by Father Adam through disobedience. The unwilling, those rebellious after the light has fully come upon them, will be destroyed in the Second Death, from which there will be no recovery. They will perish as the brute beasts.

So, then, let us learn a lesson from Jonah's words, not forgetting the other lesson mentioned by our Lord when he declares that Jonah's experiences in the grave—the belly of the fish, and his release therefrom—foreshadowed his own experiences in the tomb and his resurrection in power and great glory on the third day.

BISHOP HOOPER'S ANTIQUE SILVER

Heirlooms of English Prelate Who Died at Stake.

An interesting collection of antique silverware with a history has just passed through the Baltimore Custom House. The owner, Capt. Robert Hooper Bertram, master of lightship No. 45, in the Chesapeake Bay, was required to pay $32.89 duty on the heirlooms.

Captain Bertram, who is a native of Grouville, Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, says the silverware was the wedding gift of Bishop John Hooper, who was burned at the stake in Queen Mary's time, to his daughter, Jane Hooper. Her initials are on each of the pieces received by Captain Bertram. The set comprises a teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher.

Captain Bertram's mother was one of the six daughters in the direct line of descent from Bishop Hooper and was the only one married. The silver service went to her elder son by law in the family. After the mother death the silver was kept by the sisters, and only recently one, 97 years old, asked Captain Bertram to receive the historic silverware, as it was his and should descend to his children in accordance with the family traditions. Captain Bertram descends from a line of the Hooper family that took up their home in Grouville, and for nearly 500 years the silverware has been in their possession, descending through succeeding generations.

The Bertram family is one of the best known in the Channel Islands, and Captain Bertram knew Lillie Langtry "Jersey Lily."

In addition to the silver just received Captain Bertram has had for many years the top of Bishop Hooper's snuff box which was found in the ashes after he was burned at the stake, and shows the marks of the flames. Within the lid is carved the story of the martyrdom and evidences of the fact that it was in his possession on that fateful day.

"There yet remains a piece of silver connected with the Hooper family at our home in Grouville," said Captain Bertram, "that has been surrounded with a superstition which has not lessened by age. It is a three-handled silver goblet which occupies a niche in the hall wall, from where it is never taken. Every time it was removed from its place in the niche bad luck in some form fell upon the family. It would be an act of sacrilege to disturb that goblet now, so deep has the superstition sunk into the minds of the Hooper descendants. Whenever the house was rented or leased the party taking possession was required to sign a paper pledging that the goblet should remain undisturbed. And from generation to generation of my family this has been respected."

At Captain Bertram,s home in Marshalburg, N. C., he has a wood engraving of Bishop Hooper and many other heirlooms that descended from him, all having become the property of the Captain by being the oldest son in his generation. Louis Bertram, attached to the British Colonial Service in Jamaica, and who was recently knighted by King Edward, is a relative of Captain Bertram and also a descendant of Bishop Hooper.

New Wall Paper Store.

Having purchased the wall paper stock of Messrs. Matthews & Helbig and added a large stock of new patterns, we are now open for business on the second floor of the Townshend building, Second street, and solicit the patronage of the public.

W. H. BARTLETT & Co.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

MILLIONAIRE BACK TO SCHOOL

Daniel Waldo Field Enters Harvard at the Age of Forty-five.

"Get an education, early in life if you can, but get it," is the advice given young men by Daniel Waldo Field, millionaire shoe manufacturer and employer of 5,000 hands, who is now, at the age of 45, a special student at Harvard. Three times a week, with textbooks, notebooks and pencils, Mr. Field goes to the Harvard School of Business to learn of corporations and their conduct from men who have made their mark in the world of business.

"I entered the Business School at Harvard to obtain the education I was unable to get when a boy," said Mr. Field. "I was forced to go to work in hotels, restaurants and cafes and became a foreman. Then I saved money enough to start a small factory of my own.

"I got plenty of experience, but little education, except that gained in business. I always have wanted an education, and now I have money enough to afford one and am going to have it.

"My business prospered and I became the president of seven corporations, amassing a large amount of money. But even my million or two did not compensate me for the loss of an education.

"I am studying under the heads of some of the largest corporations in the country. Experience has taught me many of the principles they expound, but I never realized that it was possible to reduce such things to formulas. I am learning something new about the subject in which I thought I was so proficient, and I am learning to see in a broad and comprehensive way these principles that I have unconsciously put into operation in my own corporations. Many matters that were not plain to me are being cleared up.

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Best Work . . . Most Reasonable Prices

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

UNAPPRECIATED.

THERE are some forms of pleasure
That nearer touch the spot
Than tending to the furnace
That it may keep things hot.
Some phases of enjoyment
That please me, on the whole,
Much more than sifting ashes
Or putting on the coal.

I'd rather light my meerschaum
And in a cozy nook
Sit down and scan the pages
Of some old fashioned book
Or read the daily papers
And thus keep up to date,
Than go into the basement
And monkey with the grate.

I know that useful labor
A man should not despise,
But still I can't help thinking
My wife needs exercise.
If I should sprain my ankle
In going down the stair
She always would regret it,
And she needs no more care.

Of course I'd rather do it
Than sit around and freeze
Or have a family racket
Because I strive to please,
But, as for light amusement,
It's not the very trick
If I could have the choosing
That I would rise and pick.

Supplying a Need.

"I have been thinking," said the monkey, combing his beard thoughtfully with a discarded tomato can that hunters had left behind—"I have been thinking of the possibilities of a great commercial enterprise."

"What is it?" asked the hippo without evincing too much curiosity.

"You know it has been the grief of the leopard's life that he cannot change his spots."

"Yes; I have often heard him making a roar about it."

"Well, we will import a carload of reliable hair dye of all colors and let him be a striped hyena if he want to."

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"Jones," whispered a confident friend at a social gathering, "here your hat, and I can show you how get out the back way. There is ye chance to escape."

"Escape from what?"

"There is a widow in the other ro who has designs on you, and she working this way."

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When a man loses his job the other fellow is almost sure to find it before he does.

Why don't gossips ever form a union and go on strike?

The man certainly has the courage of his convictions who insists that people accept him at the estimation tha he places upon himself.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

OUT OF THE BELLY OF HELL CRIED I

"I cried by reason of mine affliction unto the Lord, and he heard me; out of the belly of hell cried I" (Jonah ii, 2.)

On the Mediterranean Sea, April 17. —We are not far from the place where poor Jonah long ago had his sad experience in his attempt to run away from the Divine commission to the Ninevites. We are nearing Jaffa, the port from which he sailed, then called Joppa. Some, intent on disproving as much as possible of the Bible, have attempted to make light of Jonah's experiences, claiming that there was no fish in the world of such capacity as could swallow a man entirely. We are to remember, however, that the Scriptures do not say that it was an ordinary whale that swallowed Jonah, but rather they specifically declare that God "specially prepared" a great fish for the occasion. Nor is this all. We have our Lord's own testimony to the truthfulness of the matter, and whoever denies either his truthfulness or his intelligence is thereby denying also his Messiahship and repudiating him as a Savior, because neither a falsifier nor a dupe could possibly be recognized as the great Redeemer and Savior, the Sent of God, the Messiah.

Additionally our Lord informs us that the Jonah incident was in the nature of a type, especially designed of God to foreshadow the fact that Jesus himself would be dead for parts of three days and arise from the dead on the third day, even as Jonah was buried alive for parts of three days and on the third day the great fish vomited him upon dry land. There is nothing difficult about the narrative to one who has proper faith in God. To those who have not faith, nothing connected with Divine revelation is reasonable, commendable or satisfactory. Let us maintain our stand with those who hold fast to, and hold forth for others, the Word of Life.

The Belly of Hell Described.

But what have "the belly of hell" and the poor soul crying from it to do with the story of Jonah? And how does the story associate itself with our journey today over the Mediterranean Deep? Jonah was the man who was in the belly of hell and whose cry unto the Lord from there constitutes our text. When a boy I heard this text, and my imagination conjured up what hell would be like, and especially what the belly of hell, or what I supposed the middle part of it, would be like. I had the opportunity of looking into blast furnaces through what is called the glory-hole or peep-hole. There I noted that the center of the fire was at white heat. I tried to imagine people in such a condition in the very middle or belly of hell. I could not imagine how they could survive such an experience a single moment, let alone for all eternity. I sought theological expositions of the matter and learned that some theologians of the hoary past, admitting the destructive effect of fire, claimed that God would specially vitalize all the poor creatures consigned to this torment, so that they would never die, but would keep on suffering forever and forever and forever, untellable tortures. I found that other theologians explained that those consigned to such a fiery ordeal would gradually become adapted to it and assume an asbestos-like shell which would measurably protect them from the fire. But these theologians went on to explain that, wishing them to suffer horrible tortures, God would scale off the asbestos shell, causing them to suffer still more excruciatingly every time the operation was performed. As a child I tried to imagine that this was the just desert of sinners, and that the Heavenly Father was really kind and loving—that he did not give them worse, though I could not think of anything worse that they could suffer.

"When I was a child, I spake as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things" (I Corinthians xiii, 11). I asked for the proof that anybody could endure such sufferings and yet live. I asked for the proof that our God is as unsympathetic as any devil could be. My mind rejected as irrational the whole proposition. I said: The God whom I shall worship must be a greater being than myself—greater than any human being, not only in power to execute his will, but also in wisdom to make a wise arrangement for his creatures, and also perfect in justice to do to them as he would have them do to him, if he were the creature and they the God. He must also be perfect in love, the noblest feature of any character. I said to myself, Such must be the God who was the Creator of our race, for he has produced in humanity certain degrees of these various qualities and he could not give to man what he does not himself possess, nor can we suppose that he would create man with more justice, wisdom, love and power than he himself possesses. To that great God I bowed my heart and mind and every power that I possess. To him I still bow, and give thanks that by his grace I have come to see his character, his Plan and his Word more clearly than in the past. I thank him that now I can see in what way ultimately Jesus will be the "Light of the world"—not merely the Light of the Church (John viii, 12).

In abandoning the doctrine of eternal torment my disposition was to abandon the Bible also, because I believed that the Bible was the foundation of the irrational theory which had pictured God to my mind as a demon of the worst imaginable type. But, thank God, dear friends, the Lord heard my prayer for light, for knowledge respecting himself. After I had made a search of heathen creeds, as well as those of Christendom, and had found them all illogical, unreasonable, unsatisfactory, I turned to the Bible again, saying, Perhaps I have not done the Bible justice; perhaps I have unconsciously attributed to the Bible the teachings of the creeds. Perhaps I have read it through colored spectacles. Praying to God for guidance I took up Bible study in a very different way from previously. I began to study the Bible as I should have done at first—without reference to any of the creeds. I began to let God teach me. I ceased to say, It reads, "*Thus*," but it must mean otherwise. It says, "So and so," but cannot mean that, but the reverse. In other words I ceased to try to teach God and endeavored to be taught of God through his Word, guided by his holy Spirit.

International Bible Studies.

That was thirty-eight years ago. Under the Lord's blessing I found the Key to the interpretation of the Scriptures—not because of ability, but, I believe, because it is now due time for the Bible to be understood—in the closing of this Gospel Age and the dawning of the Millennial Day. Having found the Key and used it myself I have spent my best endeavors since to put the Key into the hands of God's consecrated people the world over. I have nothing to boast of, dear friends, but have much to be glad for. First, I am glad on my own account with a joy unspeakable, that now I know my Heavenly Father and can have confidence in him and can have love for him, as never before. I am thankful that, to some extent, I have been enabled to convey similar joys, similar blessings, to others of his dear people of all denominations in all parts of the world. The Lord has gradually enlarged my opportunities year by year. I am not building a sect—not making a new denomination—not founding a Church! We have had too much of that sort of thing already. Not only have we Wesley's Church and Calvin's Church, etc., etc., but it has become the custom for each minister to be spoken of as the proprietor of the Church; as, for instance, The Reverend Dr. A.'s Church. It has become a custom, too, for the preachers to speak of the people as "My people," "My Church." This is all wrong. I wish to have neither part nor lot in it. I have no Church, and wish for none. There is but the one Church—the Church of Christ—"the Church of the Living God"—"the Church of the First-Borns, whose names are written in heaven." That Church includes in its membership every true saint of God who trusts in the merit of Christ and seeks to walk in his footsteps. Whatever earthly systems such may be identified with are without Divine authorization. Their standing in God's sight is merely because of their identification with Christ as "members of his Body."

In God's providence I was led to publish six volumes of "Studies in the Scriptures," or Bible Keys. These were taken up by the Bible and Tract Society, and published at cost price, to enable all of God's people everywhere to procure them. They are now published in ten of the most prominent languages. The first Volume, "The Plan of the Ages," has passed the three million mark. I have received not one cent of royalty. My life is a very simple one. My expenses are small. I accept no salary and take up no collections. Voluntary donations from those who have been blessed by my labors supply my needs and the surplus goes to the Bible and Tract Society for the general forwarding of its work—"The Promulgation of Christian Knowledge."

Each earnest Christian who obtains the assistance of these Bible Keys and enters into the treasures of God's Word and becomes rich himself in spiritual knowledge and in joy and peace of heart is glad to call the attention of others to these Bible Keys. Thus the International classes of Bible Students of all denominations in all parts of the world are springing up and a blessed light, we believe, is going forth from these, assistful to all who love righteousness and hate iniquity. Although I am the regular Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation, there are several assistants and I am privileged to speak to thinking Christians of various parts of the world, especially in the United States. Only the Lord knows how I thank him for this privilege of service, and for the still larger opportunity afforded me through the columns of some of the principal newspapers of the United States.

My sermons are handled by a Syndicate, and I am advised that now they appear in nearly five hundred newspapers, aggregating a circulation of six million copies, or, according to newspaper count, thirty million readers. All of these dear people of every denomination who do any thinking at all, I am sure have had similar difficulties to those which I experienced—difficulties in appreciating how our Heavenly Father could be a good Father, a good God, a loving Creator and yet provide for his human creatures such terrible destinies as all the creeds of the "dark ages" set forth. There is not a thinking Christian in the world who does not need the correct understanding of the Bible in order to be able to stand in the evil day that is upon us. All need to give heed to St. Paul's words, "Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to stand" (Ephesians vi, 13). Our day is a blessed one in respect to its wonderful opportunities and privileges, but it is an evil one in the sense of being a time of great trial and testing of faith to Christendom.

Thinking minds are rejecting the doctrine of eternal torment and generally at the same time rejecting the Bible and denying that it is the inspired Word of God. These dear friends are stumbling into infidelity and think that Higher Criticism and Darwin's Evolution theory are new light. What they need is to see that the true light is in the Bible and that, wearing our grandfathers' spectacles, we inherited the Word of God and wrested it to our own injury and to the loss of our peace of mind and fellowship with the Father and with the Son and with the holy Spirit.

The Key to the Scriptures.

Whoever gets the proper understanding of our text has in his possession the Key to the Bible. If he will use it, passage after passage will open for him and the whole Word of God becomes a new and glorious revelation of Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power Divine. Jonah was in the fish's belly —he was buried alive. It is this that is referred to in our text. The words *hell-belly* signify *grave-belly* or *belly-grave*. The context shows all this, telling us additionally that sea-weeds were wrapped about the Prophet's head and that God heard his prayer and delivered him from the *hell-belly*, or *belly-grave*, on the third day by causing the fish to vomit him up. If you have a reference Bible note that in the margin there is a reference to the words of our text, saying, "Hebrew, the grave." Ah! says one, The translators merely made a mistake and translated it *hell* when they should have translated it *grave*. Yes, I answer, and they made the same mistake in every case in which they used the same word *sheol* throughout the Old Testament. As it is, *sheol* is translated *grave* more times than it is translated *hell* in our Common Version; but it should be translated *grave* every time. There we have the Key to the Bible. The hell of the Bible, the penalty for sin, is death, the grave, the tomb. It is not an everlasting hell, for special Scriptures declare that *sheol (hell)* shall be destroyed. "I will ransom them from the power of the *grave (sheol)*; I will redeem them from death; O death, I will be thy plagues; O grave (*sheol, hell*) I will be thy destruction" (Hosea xiii, 14). St. Paul quotes this prophecy in conjunction with his great discourse on the resurrection, "O death, where is thy sting? O *grave (hades)* where is thy victory" (I Corinthians xv, 55).

We see, dear friends, what our dear Redeemer suffered on our behalf to release us from the penalty for sin. He did not go to eternal torment for our sins. He did go into *sheol*, into *hades*, into the *grave*. "Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures" (I Corinthians xv, 3). Thus God has provided for the resurrection of the dead —all mankind, "both of the *just* and of the *unjust*." The *just* are the Church, the saints. The *unjust* include all others. The blood of Jesus will avail for the release of every member of the race from the great penalty of death. Now it operates under a special call to the saintly few who are invited to become joint-heirs with the Redeemer in his great Kingdom which shortly is to bless all the families of the earth—not only those then living, but also all who have gone down to the tomb. The general resurrection will not be an instantaneous one, as in the case of the saints. It will be a gradual one in two senses.

(1) All will not come forth at once, but, as the Apostle declares, "Every man in his own order," company or band (I Corinthians xv, 23).

(2) It will be gradual in the sense that the awakening from the tomb will be but the beginning of the resurrection of the world. During the thousand years of Christ's reign all who will give heed to his instructions and assistance may rise gradually—up, up, up—and by the close of the Millennium they will reach the full perfection and image of God lost by Father Adam through disobedience. The unwilling, those rebellious after the light has fully come upon them, will be destroyed in the Second Death, from which there will be no recovery. They will perish as the brute beasts.

So, then, let us learn a lesson from Jonah's words, not forgetting the other lesson mentioned by our Lord when he declares that Jonah's experiences in the grave—the belly of the fish, and his release therefrom—foreshadowed his own experiences in the tomb and his resurrection in power and great glory on the third day.

BISHOP HOOPER'S ANTIQUE SILVER

Heirlooms of English Prelate Who Died at Stake.

An interesting collection of antique silverware with a history has just passed through the Baltimore Custom House. The owner, Capt. Robert Hooper Bertram, master of lightship No. 45, in the Chesapeake Bay, was required to pay $32.89 duty on the heirlooms.

Captain Bertram, who is a native of Grouville, Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, says the silverware was the wedding gift of Bishop John Hooper, who was burned at the stake in Queen Mary's time, to his daughter, Jane Hooper. Her initials are on each of the pieces received by Captain Bertram. The set comprises a teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher.

Captain Bertram's mother was one of the six daughters in the direct line of descent from Bishop Hooper and was the only one married. The silver service went to her elder son by law in the family. After the mother death the silver was kept by the sisters, and only recently one, 97 years old, asked Captain Bertram to receive the historic silverware, as it was his and should descend to his children in accordance with the family traditions. Captain Bertram descends from a line of the Hooper family that took up their home in Grouville, and for nearly 500 years the silverware has been in their possession, descending through succeeding generations.

The Bertram family is one of the best known in the Channel Islands, and Captain Bertram knew Lillie Langtry "Jersey Lily."

In addition to the silver just received Captain Bertram has had for many years the top of Bishop Hooper's snuff box which was found in the ashes after he was burned at the stake, and shows the marks of the flames. Within the lid is carved the story of the martyrdom and evidences of the fact that it was in his possession on that fateful day.

"There yet remains a piece of silver connected with the Hooper family at our home in Grouville," said Captain Bertram, "that has been surrounded with a superstition which has not lessened by age. It is a three-handled silver goblet which occupies a niche in the hall wall, from where it is never taken. Every time it was removed from its place in the niche bad luck in some form fell upon the family. It would be an act of sacrilege to disturb that goblet now, so deep has the superstition sunk into the minds of the Hooper descendants. Whenever the house was rented or leased the party taking possession was required to sign a paper pledging that the goblet should remain undisturbed. And from generation to generation of my family this has been respected."

At Captain Bertram,s home in Marshallburg, N. C., he has a wood engraving of Bishop Hooper and many other heirlooms that descended from him, all having become the property of the Captain by being the oldest son in his generation. Louis Bertram, attached to the British Colonial Service in Jamaica, and who was recently knighted by King Edward, is a relative of Captain Bertram and also a descendant of Bishop Hooper.

New Wall Paper Store.

Having purchased the wall paper stock of Messrs. Matthews & Helbig and added a large stock of new patterns, we are now open for business on the second floor of the Townshend building, Second street, and solicit the patronage of the public.

W. H. BARTLETT & Co.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

MILLIONAIRE BACK TO SCHOOL

Daniel Waldo Field Enters Harvard at the Age of Forty-five.

"Get an education, early in life if you can, but get it," is the advice given young men by Daniel Waldo Field, millionaire shoe manufacturer and employer of 5,000 hands, who is now, at the age of 45, a special student at Harvard. Three times a week, with textbooks, notebooks and pencils, Mr. Field goes to the Harvard School of Business to learn of corporations and their conduct from men who have made their mark in the world of business.

"I entered the Business School at Harvard to obtain the education I was unable to get when a boy," said Mr. Field. "I was forced to go to work in hotels, restaurants and cafes and became a foreman. Then I saved money enough to start a small factory of my own.

"I got plenty of experience, but little education, except that gained in business. I always have wanted an education, and now I have money enough to afford one and am going to have it.

"My business prospered and I became the president of seven corporations, amassing a large amount of money. But even my million or two did not compensate me for the loss of an education.

"I am studying under the heads of some of the largest corporations in the country. Experience has taught me many of the principles they expound, but I never realized that it was possible to reduce such things to formulas. I am learning something new about the subject in which I thought I was so proficient, and I am learning to see in a broad and comprehensive way these principles that I have unconsciously put into operation in my own corporations. Many matters that were not plain to me are being cleared up.

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That nearer touch the spot
Than tending to the furnace
That it may keep things hot.
Some phases of enjoyment
That please me, on the whole,
Much more than sifting ashes
Or putting on the coal.

I'd rather light my meerschaum
And in a cozy nook
Sit down and scan the pages
Of some old fashioned book
Or read the daily papers
And thus keep up to date,
Than go into the basement
And monkey with the grate.

I know that useful labor
A man should not despise,
But still I can't help thinking
My wife needs exercise.
If I should sprain my ankle
In going down the stair
She always would regret it,
And she needs no more care.

Of course I'd rather do it
Than sit around and freeze
Or have a family racket
Because I strive to please,
But, as for light amusement,
It's not the very trick
If I could have the choosing
That I would rise and pick.

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"I have been thinking," said the monkey, combing his beard thoughtfully with a discarded tomato can that hunters had left behind—"I have been thinking of the possibilities of a great commercial enterprise."

"What is it?" asked the hippo without evincing too much curiosity.

"You know it has been the grief of the leopard's life that he cannot change his spots."

"Yes; I have often heard him making a roar about it."

"Well, we will import a carload of reliable hair dye of all colors and let him be a striped hyena if he wants to."

Brave Man.

"Jones," whispered a confident friend at a social gathering, "here's your hat, and I can show you how to get out the back way. There is yet a chance to escape."

"Escape from what?"

"There is a widow in the other room who has designs on you, and she is working this way."

"Where did you say my hat was?"

"Right here."

"Will you please lose it for me?"

Why Not?

"Why don't you make a kick about it if you find conditions so intolerable?"

"Kick about it?"

"Sure. I'd kick like five government mules if I were in your place."

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The man certainly has the courage of his convictions who insists that people accept him at the estimation that he places upon himself.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot or comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young men, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Open teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,

Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

Creutzsburg's

MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

THE AMERICAN HEN.

A Wall Street Valuation of the Great Egg Producer.

It is claimed that the average production of a hen is 200 eggs per annum, but is safe to assume that the actual is much below this figure. Adopting the very conservative figure of 120 eggs per hen per annum, we find on the above basis of production there are 150,000,000 laying hens in the United States responsible for the production of 18,000,000,000 eggs.

At the farm price of 20 cents per dozen the total income derived from each hen annually would amount to $2. Allowing 40 cents for maintenance and 10 cents for depreciation, which latter would wipe out the market value of the hen in four years, irrespective of salvage when the period of production is over, the net profit per hen per annum amounts to $1.50.

This profit, according to Wall street standards, capitalized on a 5 per cent income basis, would place a nominal value of $30 on each hen. For the 150,000,000 hens this would amount to the enormous total of $4,500,000,000.

That the American hen can return a yield of 5 per cent per annum on a capitalization of $4,500,000,000 appears nothing short of remarkable, but such is the case. The entire outstanding capital obligations of the railroads of the United States in 1907 were less than four times this amount, or $16,082,140,683, while the total paid out in interest and dividends represented but 4.05 per cent of this amount.—Wall Street Journal.

Daniel Webster's Carriage.

Captain Albert Hartge of Shadyside, Anne Arundel county, owns a carriage which was once the property of Daniel Webster and which is still a highly serviceable vehicle. Captain Hartge has been using it for several years and says it is far more roomy and comfortable than those built nowadays. The carriage is a phaeton, built on high springs, being as good and strong now as the day it was built. It is constructed of white hickory, and the great lamps, dashboard, rails, handles, etc., are of solid copper, heavily silver plated. The old carriage was the favorite vehicle of Webster at his home near Marshfield, Mass., and was sold to a Marylander several years after his death at a sale in Boston. The purchaser brought it to Baltimore and stored it away in a stable, intending to ship it to his country place in Howard county. Before doing so he died, and the old carriage was again put up under the hammer. Captain A. S. Byus, an oyster packer of this city, happened to attend the sale and bought the old vehicle for a very small sum and later gave it to his friend Captain Hartge, who prizes it highly. —Baltimore Sun.

Airships and Fogs.

The Germans are considering the problem of how aeronauts are to determine their location at night or in a fog. An ingenious engineer has proposed for the convenience of those traveling at night a very complete network of signal lights which will enable any aeronaut at some little distance above the earth's surface to determine his location with considerable precision. To such special signal lights naturally signals by bell or siren can be added to be used in case of fog. Dr. Bidlingmaier of the imperial observatory at Wilhelmshaven has, however, proposed a very simple adjunct for the equipment of the aeronaut which will enable him to locate his position with some measure of accuracy without the use of eye or ear as dependent upon terrestrial signals. The instrument in question is the so called "duplex compass," devised by Dr. Bidlingmaier and used by him lately during the explorations of the German antarctic expedition.

Zoological Puzzle.

Italian zoologists have a puzzle to solve, owing to the discovery on Mont Blanc of the body of a white bear, which has been taken to Aosta. It was thought at first that the bear must have died some 300 years ago and must have been preserved by the ice, since it has always been held that white bears vanished from the Alps three centuries ago. But it has since been demonstrated that death could have taken place only a few days previous to discovery. As this would seem to show that there are still white bears in the Alps, expeditions are now to be sent to test the theory.—Dundee Advertiser.

Keeping Tally With Sticks.

Many correspondents have dug into their memories for the survival of the notched stick as tally, which the exchequer has now renounced. "While staying with some friends not far from Rouen," writes one, "I noticed that the baker brought with him a number of sticks tied together at one end, one for each customer. The customer had one also, and, producing the stick, the baker put it with its corresponding stick and notched it." So the accounts were kept. They are kept in a similar way by the tallymen in the Kentish hop gardens.—London Chronicle.

A Monarch of Many Beds.

One of the Emperor Menelik's weaknesses is the matter of beds. In his sleeping palace there are a number of rooms, and each possesses a different bedstead, either of wood or iron, built high or low. It is the emperor's practice to sleep in one or the other, just as the fancy takes him. Since his last serious illness he has considerably changed his mode of living. He was accustomed to take violent exercise, but he has renounced this for a sedentary life.

ANNUAL LEVY FOR 1910.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, levied on the 14th day of April, 1910, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

District No. 1, Swanton	$ 800 00
" No. 2, Selbysport	1,500 00
" No. 3, Grantsville	1,200 00
" No. 4, Bloomington	575 00
" No. 5, Accident	875 00
" No. 6, Sang Run	800 00
" No. 7, East Oakland	1,250 00
" No. 8, Ryans Glade	1,200 00
" No. 9, Johnsons	350 00
" No. 10, Deer Park	900 00
" No. 11, Elbow	650 00
" No. 12, Bittinger	600 00
" No. 13, Kitzmillersville	400 00
District No. 14, Oakland	1,250 00
National Road	600 00
W. E. Hollinger, late Treas. amt. to bal, 1909 levy	451 47
	$13,401 47

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$900 00
" " " " DeerPark	150 00
" " " " Loch Lynn	100 00
Mayor and Council of Friendsville	300 00
Mayor and Council of Kitzmillersville	300 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	200 00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200 00
	$2,150 00

CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower	$1,525 00

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1910, and March Term, 1911	$3,650 00

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$536 64
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	244 20
	$780 84

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, jail cook, prisoners' board, &c., for the year 1910, subject to order	$3,500 00
Estimate to pay Wardens salary for 1910, subject to order	900 00
A. Brown, amt paid for watching Frank Foley while in Jail (Insane)	27 00
E. J. Frantz, meals for Sheriff and Jurors	6 50
	$4,433 50

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public Schools Commissioners for support of schools	$25,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, Publishing and Printing, used Garrett National Bank	$462 50
James D. Hamill, Publishing, use Garrett National Bank.	262 50
Charles A. Deffinbaugh, Publishing	116 65
	$841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES

Estimate to pay same for 1910	$4,400 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1910	$5,500 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1910	$250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1910	$3,000 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1910	$750 00
Estimate to pay State Witnesses before J. P.	$100 00

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$800 00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, balance	600 00
George W. Legge, Jr., Att'y.	150 00
	$1,550 00

GENERAL ASSESSMENT.

Estimate to pay for same	$4,000 00

GENERAL ROAD APPROPIATIONS.

For Districts No. 1, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14	$1,200 00
For Districts No. 3, 4, 9, 11 and 12	700 00
For Districts No 2, 5 and 6	400 00
	$2,300 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 190.

Noah McKenzie, damages	$ 50
Julius Minnick, damages	50
Joseph Minnick, damages	50
Frances McKenzie, damages	50
Olen Robeson, damages	50
George McKenzie, damages	50
Thomas J. Johnson, damages	50

Road Case No. 193.

Martin Hughes, examiner 2 days	4 00
P. H. Rodeheaver, " 3 "	6 00
Henry Myers, " 2 "	4 00
W. M. Lawton, chainman 1 "	1 50
Delbert Rodeheaver, chainman 1 day	1 50
Edmond Jamison, chainman 1 da	1 50
John A. Connell, damages	75 00
Mrs. Mary L. Martin, damages	10 00

Road Case No. 194.

F. J. Glotfelty, examiner 3 days	6 00
Silas Beachy, " 3 "	6 00
Jas. M. Durst, " 1 "	2 00
John H. Stark, flagman 3 days	4 50
A. J. Oester, chainman 3 days	4 50
Oliver Beachy, chainman 3 days	4 50
Amos Reckner, axeman 3 days	4 50
Frederick Bittinger, axeman 1 da	1 50
A. C. Mason, surveyor, use Garrett National Bank	23 50
Perry Broadwater, damages	01
Dennis Deitrick, damages	01
Oliver Beachy, damages	01
George Ruckle heirs, damages	01
C. J. Brenneman, damages	01
Thomas B. Wiley, damages	5 00
F. M. Bittinger, damages	01
C. H. Jennings, damages	01
Dubois & Bond Bros., damages	01

Road Case No. 195.

David Enlow, examiner 1 day	2 00
George J. Walters, examiner 1 da	2 00
Wm. R. Beckman, " 1 da	2 00

Road Case No. 197.

George W. Moon, examiner 4 da	8 00
H. C. Hershman, " 4 da	8 00
Herman Steiding, " 4 da	8 00
James Kisner, axeman 3 days	4 50
Jno. A. Beckman, flagman 3 da.	4 50
Stuart Paugh, chainman 3 days.	4 50
Gilbert Paugh, " 3 days.	4 50
A. C. Mason, surveyor	20 00
	$237 08

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay Bonds Nos. 21 to 30, both inclusive	$5,000 00
To pay interest from August 1, 1910, to July 31, 1911	2,600 00
	$7,600 00

CONCRETE ESTIMATE.

To build pavement and retaining wall around new Court House	$4,000 00

DISTRICT ASSESSORS.

Milford Glass, District	No. 1	$ 9 10
W. H. Thomas, "	No. 2	7 75
J. W. Stark, "	No. 3	28 55
Henry Bernard, "	No. 4	11 26
Frank Callis, "	No. 5	6 40
John Sines, "	No. 6	3 37
C. J. Rathbun, "	No. 7	19 27
J. W. Biggs, "	No. 8	55 13
William Nine, "	No. 10	10 17
C. A. Green, "	No. 11	60
L. C. Bray, "	No. 13	80 87
A. L. Sines, "	No. 14	50 53
		$286 00

FOREST FIRE ACCOUNT.

For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder and C. F. Kimmell—	
L. L. Kimmill	$ 8 50
For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Frick and Western Maryland R. R. Co.—	
Virgil Steyer	7 40
Isaac Steyer	7 40
J. W. White	8 60
Albert Steyer	8 60
J. C. McLeney	12 80
C. W. Kidd	9 60
W. W. Steyer	6 40
W. T. Steyer	17 50
John Moon	2 40
L. K. White	8 60
W. H. Steyer	6 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Frick—	
W. T. Steyer	3 50
Mikle Mulvey	1 60
Charles W. Kidd	2 80
Isaac Steyer	2 00
Virgil Steyer	2 00
W. W. Steyer	2 00
Emery Shillingburg	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of the Blue Jay Lumber Co., and Henry Finzell—	
Jacob Steinla	60
For extinguishing fires on lands of Wm. Durr and Jacob Steinla—	
Albert Bolden	2 50
For extinguishing fires on lands of Henry Finzell and Clarence McKenzie—	
Thomas Finzell	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of Jacob Steinla—	
John Finzell	80
Elbridge Crowe	25
Clarence Baker	80
For extinguishing fires on lands of William Durr—	
Elmer Steinla	1 00
George McKenzie	1 00
Samuel Weimer	1 00
John Fadley	1 00
George McKenzie	60
Samuel V. Weimer	60
Floyd Crowe	60
Albert Bolden	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of C. D. Gillespie—	
A. H. Simons	20
For extinguishing fires on lands of the Western Maryland R. R. Co.—	
D. W. Wilson	1 00
T. B. Arnold	2 00
D. W. Wilson	5 00
D. W. Wilson	2 50
Isaac Arnold	4 00
J. R. Lipscomb	1 00
A. H. Simons	1 00
O. H. Simons	3 00
O. H. Simons	2 00
M. P. Jack	1 00
Arthur Jack	3 00
Arthur Jack	1 00
Frank Childs	2 20
Frank Childs	3 00
John Kitzmiller	1 00
G. B. Lipscomb	4 00
D. W. Wilson	2 50
John Kitzmiller	3 00
D. W. Wilson	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of J. N. Willison—	
D. W. Wilson	25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of James Thomas and Russell Hubbard—	
J. H. Sims	3 75
For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder and W. C. Pennington—	
L. L. Kimmell	1 75
Joshua Roy	1 40
Bruce Lewis	60
H. B. Sines	60
Columbus Sines	60
J. W. Edgar	1 00
George Sloan	1 00
Lewis Schmidt	1 00
Peter Fernandro	1 00
Fred Shank	1 00
Charley Browning	1 00
Lynn Browning	1 00
A. S. Browning	1 00
T. J. Browning	1 00
J. F. Browning	1 00
Carl Kahl	1 00
Charley Bowman	1 00
James Sloan	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of J. T. Mitchell, E. H. Sincell, Jno. Miller and Garrett Lumber Company—	
Henry Leatham	4 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of New York Mining Co., Jas. Resh and Levi Resh—	
C. E. Stanton	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder—	
Edward Kisner	4 20
For extinguishing fires on lands of Merritt Wilson—	
G. E. Conneway	20
G. E. Mosser	20
D. W. Wilson	50
E. L. Ritchie	20
W. C. Mosser	20
M. S. Wilson	20
John Kitzmiller	20
W. J. Conneway	20
For extinguishing fires on lands of Stephen B. Elkins—	
E. L. Ritchie	40
D. W. Wilson	75
W. J. Conneway	40
John Kitzmiller	40
W. C. Mosser	40
M. S. Wilson	20
G. E. Mosser	40
G. E. Conneway	40
For extinguishing fires on lands of John W. Harvey—	
D. W. Wilson	1 25
	$217 00

ATTORNEYS FNES.

Julius C. Renninger, State's Attorney	$855 00
G. S. Hamill, 2 misdemeanors	10 00
W. R. Offutt, 2½ misdemeanors, 3½ felonies	47 50
F. A. Thayer, ½ misdemeanor, ½ felony	7 50
G. W. Legge, Jr., 2 felonies	20 00
A. T. Matthews, 2 felonies	20 00
T. J. Peddicord, 2 misdemeanors, 1 felony	20 00
Matthews & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
G. S. Hamill, Jr., 1 felony	10 00
Peddicord & Legge, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
	$1,000 00

MAGISTRATE FEES.

Francis Turner, District No. 1	$ 2 20
James Guard, District No. 2	5 85
Peter Nathan, District No. 3	4 60
Henry Kahl, District No. 5	2 95
Nathan C. Browning, District No. 6, use Garrett National Bank	25 55
A. S. Teats, District No. 7	45 99
Thomas J. Crowe, District No. 9	6 05
William D. Hoye, District No. 10	10 30
George Brown, District No. 11	1 80
E. I. West, District No. 14	59 65
	$164 44

CONSTABLE FEES.

Joseph R. Glass, District No. 1	$ 4 85
P. B. Miller, District No. 2	5 15
Allen Gibbs, District No. 2	1 55
Nicholas Murphy, District No. 3	1 50
Silas Teats, District No. 5	16 95
W. A. Maffett, District No 7	446 14
W. R. Browning, Districts No. 7 and 14	43 20
B. B. Nethkin, Districts No. 7 and 14	50 25
Albert Bolden, District No. 9	3 00
George Marley, " No. 10	3 95
John Dishong, " No. 11	4 05
I. D. Junkins, " No. 13	57 80
George J. Pool, " No. 13	24 20
Claud Brown, " No. 14	7 30
	$669 89

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Sarah Sanbower, for support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	$ 50 00
Silas Cuppett, for support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100 00
Jacob Beeman, for support of Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	50 00
Francis Fike, for support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	150 00
Esther Glotfelty, for support of herself, subject to order	96 00
Simon Nair, for support of himself, subject to order	60 00
J. C. Keys, for support of himself and wife, subject to order	60 00
Amelia Turney, for support of herself, subject to order	50 00
John Yeast, for support of Mary Yeast, subject to order	100 00
John A. Williams, for support of Mary Kisner, subject to order	120 00
William R. Fike, for support of Wesley A. Fike, subject to order	60 00
George W. Wilt, for support of John Wilt, subject to order	60 00
Louisa Crow, for support of Catharine Crow, subject to order	96 00
Mrs. Richard Kerns, for support of self and children, use Dixon & Kelso	5 00
Estimate to pay others	360 00
	$1,417 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On body of Earl Sharpless—	
Sheridan Stottlemeyer, juror	$1 00
Henry Steiding, juror	1 00
C. B. Lozier, juror	1 00
Joseph McRobie, juror	1 00
Robert Paugh, juror	1 00
John Paugh, juror	1 00
C. T. Knox, juror	1 00
John Sharpless, juror	1 00
Solomon Tasker, juror	1 00
W. W. Tasker, juror	1 00
Alfred Cunningham, juror	1 00
Francis Turner, coroner	5 00
On body of Columbus McRobie—	
James A. Delawder, juror	1 00
J. A. Kelley, juror	1 00
Austin Brown, juror	1 00
R. S. Jamison, juror	1 00
H. C. Sincell, juror	1 00
R. K. Maroney, juror	1 00
G. A. Fraley, juror	1 00
J. M. Stanton, juror	1 00
J. N. Robinson, juror	1 00
E. J. Frantz, juror	1 00
W. A Sturgiss, juror	1 00
S. Lawton, juror	1 00
Edward I. West, coroner	5 00
	$34 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. H. W. McComas, Health Officer	$100 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, physician to jail	100 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, services at Friendsville during small pox quarantine	75 00
Oscar Notes, janitor, subject to order	456 25
A. D. Naylor & Co., piping jail for gas, stoves, &c.	395 21
Benj. H. Sincell, publishing statement of Court House Commission, use Garrett National Bank	48 30
Thomas Harne, hauling use Garrett National Bank	17 25
H. M. Casteel, unloading car of coal, use Garrett National Bank	12 30
U. O. Blocher, tax paid in error 1907 and 1908	34 65
William Frazee, tax paid in error 1909	5 90
G. L. Warnick, guardian of R. L. King, tax paid in error 1908	7 32
Dixon & Kelso, supplies furnished jail, &c.	82 63
James D. Hamill, supplies furnished Court House	8 50
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies for Court House	10 78
A. G. Sturgiss, medicine furnished paupers and jail	84 50
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine furnished paupers and Jail	60 15
The Northern Natural Gas Co., gas estimate for 1910, subject to order	500 00
Arthur Townshend, supplies furnished jail	41 45
Bert Wilson, tax paid in error 1907, 1908 and 1909	16 12
W. H. H. Friend, issuing burial permits	4 20
Richard F. Bartlett, extracting teeth for prisoners in jail	3 00
I. N. VanVoorhis, typewriter ribbons for R. of W.	2 00
S. Lawton & Sons, repairs at jail	4 90
Cuppett, Leighton & Co., supplies furnished E. Rightsmen and R. Gilpin	25 54
Home Sanitorium, treatment for Miss Dora Lipscomb	60 00
The Oakland Electric Co., lights for Court House and Jail	477 38
Corlies, Macy & Co., blank books, &c	91 10
Jno. C. Knauer, burial permits	3 40
John Ault, repairing book cases for Clerks office	26 12
Baltimore Office Supply Co., supplies for Clerk office, &c	54 45
The Falconer Co., supplies for Clerk office and R. of W.	201 25
Andrew Shartzer, for coal furnished jail	117 86
Harry Helbig, coal for Court House and Jail	27 50
The Worrell Mfg. Co., disinfectant for jail	110 30
R. F. Miller, nursing Wallace Shaffer, small pox case, use F. G. Fox	36 75
Arthur Chisholm, boarding Wallace Shaffer, nurse, bedding, &c., destroyed	40 25
Dr. A. J. Mason, attendance on small pox patient, &c.	35 00
Garrett County Telephone Co., for office phones and tolls	30 90
Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, examining Insane at jail, &c	43 50
Elliott-Fisher Company, book typewriter for R. of W.	160 00
D. E. Bolden, coffins for paupers, supplies for Court House and Jail	249 55
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for Court House and jail	61 60
Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, tapping for water and sewer lines	30 00
	$3,952 86

COUNTY TREASURER.

R. L. Fries, Commission on county tax	$1,478 19
Same, commission on state tax	188 18
	$1,666 37

CONTINGENT FUND.

Estimate for discounts, &c.	$3,669 23

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$13,401 47
Corporations	2,150 00
Clerk Circuit Court	1,525 00
Court Fund	3,650 00
Orphans' Court	780 84
Sheriff's Office	4,433 50
Public Schools	25,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	841 65
Election Expenses	4,400 00
Bridge Account	5,500 00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250 00
Almhouse and Asylum Fund	3,000 00
Maryland Hospital	750 00
Estimate to pay state witnesses before J. P.	100 00
Commissioners Office	1,550 00
General Assessment	4,000 00
Special Road Appropriation	2,300 00
New Roads	237 08
District Assessors	286 00
Court House Bonds	7,600 00
Concrete Estimate	4,000 00
Forest Fires Account	217 00
Attorneys Fees	1,000 00
Magistrate Fees	164 44
Constable Fees	669 89
Out Side Pensioners	1,417 00
Coroners Inquests	34 00
Miscellaneous Accounts	3,952 86
County Treasurer	1,666 37
Contingent Fund	3,669 23
	$98,546 33

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the Assessment Books amount to $8,569,246, which at $1.15 on the $100, will make the above amount for County purposes, $98,546.33.

Deducting $728,389 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,840,857 at 16 cents on each $100 makes $12,545.37 and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes $111,091.70.

A. G. Ross, Clerk.

Lieut. E. S. West, of Oakland, has the best line of real estate for sale in Maryland. A great variety of farms, town property, Park property, coal and timber lands. Prices and terms to suit. He also has some of the best Florida propositions on the market. Call on him for booklet describing these properties. You are sure of receiving courteous treatment and will be given every opportunity to see and investigate to your entire satisfaction. 2-tf.

FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots at Loch Lynn Heights. These are corner lots, within 160 feet of the Pennsylvania House and near Loch Lynn Hotel; will be sold very reasonable. For further information address G. W. Kepler, Wallace, W. Va.

The IMPERIAL

CUMBERLAND - - - MD.

64-66-68 BALTIMORE STREET.

Second Week Of Our Reduction Sale Of WOMEN'S and MISSES' TAILOR--MADE SUITS.

Many women responded to our announcement last week and none were dissappointed. We said it was a GENUINE REDUCTION SALE and the reliabilty of IMPERAL STATUS again asserted itself.

We still have a stock of 500 suits on hand so that you will surely be able to make a selection. This is a bona-fide reduction sale.

All alterations made absolutely free of charge.

$16.50 TO $35.00 SUITS AT $11.75, $15.00, $18.50 AND $24.75.

This is an extraordinary sale of unusual importence to you. Extraordinary because it is unusual to offer strictly new styles in high class suits at such decided reductions. The variety is large, our stock numbering 800 suits, materials include French Serge, Storm Serge, Shark Skin Cloth, Shepherd Check, Diagonal Weave, Mannish Mixture, Panamas, etc. The colors are Navy, New Blue, Black, Olive and Reseda, Champagne, Tan, Grey, Rose and Copenhagen, 30 to 36 inch coat lengths with Peau de cygne taffeta or silk serge lining, plaited or tunic skirts. Regular, large or small women's sizes.

$16.50 to $35, $11.75, $18.50 and $24.75.

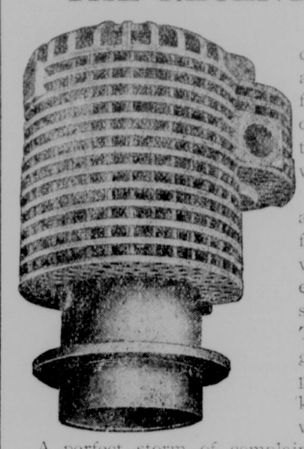
New Arrivals in the Dress Department.

We are daily receiving new dresses in taffetas, satin foulards, pongees, tussahs, challies and lingerie. White, blue, rose, reseda, copenhagen, helio and black, in solid colors and in stripes, checks, dots and figures. The waists are prettily and effectively trimmed in different effects, while the skirts, which are trimmed to match waists, come in plaited 17 gored styles. Prices range from **$52.50** to as low as **$11.95.**

FRESH NEW MILLINERY.

The tremendous outlet which we have established in our millinery department enables us to receive new hats with every express delivery. It is impossible to attempt to describe the many novelties which we show. Discriminating shoppers buy by comparison, and all we request is that you inspect our selections which we offer at the following attractive prices. **$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95 and up.**

THE RECENT COLD WAVE



That spread over the entire country caught many people unawares. They had not provided for such severe arctic weather, the coal bins became almost empty, the pipes froze, and everything was tight.

From Main to San Francisco, and from Chicago to New Orleans, farmers went out to pump their water or grind their feed with their engines, which they bought to stand any atmospheric conditions. They found their water cooled engines frozen up stiff, their water pipes, water tanks and water jackets cracked and not a wheel would turn.

A perfect storm of complaints was sent in to the factories where these water cooled engines are made. However there was nothing to do, except to thaw out the ice and send in the broken parts for repairs.

The tie up would have been complete and the damage enormous had it not been for the many thousands of "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED ENGINES that the most progressive American farmers, mechanics and manufacturers are using. They had recognized the many advantages of owning and using an engine that would run equally as well at the North Pole as at the Equator. The "NEW WAY" engines work just as well when the temperature is 100 in the shade or 60 below zero.

No water is used to cool the "NEW WAY" cylinder, no water jacket, water tank or pipes are necessary. Notice the cut of the "NEW WAY" cylinder. See the immense amount of surface obtained to radiate the heat which is driven away by a strong blast of air. This keeps the cylinder always at the proper temperature, and produces the maximum power at the lowest possible fuel cost.

There isn't a piece of packing in the "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED ENGINE. Notice the solid cylinder, no cylinder head to take off to adjust the inlet and exhaust valves. Both of these valves can be removed, examined and replaced in three minutes by removing one nut. There is nothing to adjust afterwards as you don't have to disconnect a single part.

Examine any water cooled engine on the market. They are all alike in this respect that you have to remove a cylinder head to get at the valves and then you have to pack the cylinder head and replace and adjust many springs, etc., before the engine will go. Isn't the "NEW WAY" easier? Isn't it simpler? Isn't it quicker? Isn't it better?

The "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED ENGINE will run every minute of the time, day and night, every day of the year. To shut down the "NEW WAY" engine, simply throw off the switch, nothing more. To shut down a water cooled engine, you have to turn off the water, shut off the gasoline, throw the switch off and drain the water jacket for 5 or 10 minutes.

To start the "NEW WAY" engine again, throw on the switch and give the wheel a turn. The "NEW WAY" engine "goes and goes right." To start up a water cooled engine again, you have to haul water, fill the tank, pump up gasoline, open the needle valve, throw on the switch, crank the engine, and after it has started, adjust the needle valve. In the winter time, if the water has not thoroughly drained, you may not get any compression, you'll find your water jacket is cracked, you have to remove your cylinder head, repack and replace it. It takes hours.

When you have used the "NEW WAY" and it has saved you all the worry, time, trouble and expense that other engines make, you will say the "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED ENGINE is the best of them all.

We have the agency for the "NEW WAY" engine. We carry a stock of them at all times in our warehouse. We shall be glad to show them to you and to anyone intending to purchase an engine.

There are just one hundred more reasons why you should purchase a "NEW WAY." Watch this space in next week's issue, and we'll give you a few more of them. We shall be glad to demonstrate the "NEW WAY" engine and trust you will call at our ware rooms during the week.

E. G NAYLOR,
Oakland, Md.

CHAPTER 524.

AN ACT to add five additional Sections to Section 29 of Article number 12 of the code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Circuit Court," and providing for speedy judgment in non contested cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That five additional Sections be and they are hereby added to Section 29 of Article number 12 of the code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett county," sub-title "Circuit Court," said Sections to be known as Section 29A, Section 29B, Section 29C, Section 29D and Section 29E, and to follow Section 29, which said added Sections shall read as follows:

SEC. 29A. In addition to the first day of each term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, now fixed by law the second Monday in January, February, April, May, July, August, October and November, in each year, shall be return days, and the words "return day," whenever used in this Act shall apply as well to the first day of each term as to the other return days herein enumerated.

SEC. 29B. In any suit, where the cause of action is a contract whether in writing or not, or whether expressed or implied, the plaintiff, if affidavit or affirmation be made, as hereinafter stated shall be entitled to judgment, to be entered by the Court or the Clerk thereof, on motion in writing, at any time after fifteen days from the return day to which the defendant shall have been summoned, although the defendant may have pleaded, unless such plea contains a good defense, and unless the defendant, or some one in his behalf, shall, under oath or affirmation, state that the every plea so pleaded by the defendant is true; and shall further state the amount of plaintiff's demand, if anything admitted to be due or owing, and the amount disputed; and further, that the affidavit really believes the defendant will be able, at the trial of the cause, to produce sufficient evidence to support the plea as to the portion disputed, and that he is advised by counsel to file the said plea; and such plea shall be accompanied by a certificate of counsel that he is so advised that the party making such oath or affirmation, and if the copartnership or incorporation of any of the parties to the suit shall be alleged in the declaration and the affidavit to be filed therewith, as hereinafter provided; or if there shall be filed with the declaration in said cause any paper purporting to be signed by any defendant therein, the fact of alleged copartnership, incorporation and the genuineness of such signature shall be deemed to be admitted for the purpose of said cause, unless the said affidavit shall further state that the affiant knows or has good reason to believe such allegation of copartnership or incorporation to be untrue, or that the signature was not written by or by the authority of the person whose signature it purported to be. In case part of the debt or damages claimed to be admitted to be due, the plaintiff shall be entitled forthwith to an entry of judgment therefor with costs, in full satisfaction and discharge of action; provided, the amount so admitted to be due shall not be below the jurisdiction of the Court, or the defendant may pay such admitted part into Court, and then upon such proceedings shall be had as are provided by law in other cases of payment of money into Court; provided, that the Court, for good cause shown, may, by its order in writing passed at any time before judgment, extend the time for filing such plea and affidavits, which extension shall suspend until the expiration thereof the plaintiff's rights to enter judgment under this Section.

SEC. 29C. The plaintiff shall not be entitled to judgment under the preceding Sections unless at the time of bringing his action he shall file with his declaration an affidavit or affirmation, if the affiant is conscientiously scrupulous as to taking an oath, stating the time, amount the defendant is indebted to him over and above all discounts, and shall also file the bond, bill of exchange, promissory note or other writing or accounts, or a copy thereof, by which the defendant is so indebted, or if the action be founded upon a verbal or implied contract shall file a statement of the particulars of the defendant's indebtedness thereunder; if there are two or more plaintiffs, the said affidavit or affirmation may be made by any one of them, or if all the plaintiffs be absent from the State at the time of bringing the suit, or if the plaintiff be a corporation, the said affidavit or affirmation may be made by any agent of plaintiff or plaintiffs, or any of them, who will make further oath or affirmation that he has personal knowledge of the matter herein stated, and the said affidavit or affirmation may be made before any of the persons who may take an affidavit or affirmation to authorize the issuing of a foreign attachment, and may be certified in the same manner.

SEC. 29D. When any judgment by default shall be entered under any of the preceding Sections the Court may at any time thereafter assess the damages upon proof thereof without empanneling a jury to do so.

SEC. 29E On all judgments entered in said Court there shall be a stay of execution until the return day or the first day of the term whichever shall first occur next succeeding the return day or the first day of the term at which said judgment may have been entered, with the right to the defendant to supersede the same for six months from the expiration of said stay as now allowed by law; provided, however that the Court may, on motion in writing by the plaintiff or his attorney, showing sufficient reasons therefor, allow an execution or attachment or other proper writ to be issued at any time after the entry of judgment as aforesaid and before the expiration of said stay.

SEC 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect upon the first day of May in the year nineteen hundred and ten.

Approved April 8, 1910.

CHAPTER 211.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter 37 of the Acts of 1904 entitled an Act to require all corporations engaged in mining coal or fire clay in Garrett county to pay their employees wages due semimonthly and to re-enact the same with amendments.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland that Chapter 37 of the Acts of 1904, entitled an Act to require all corporations engaged in mining coal or fire clay in Garrett county to pay their employees wages due semi-monthly, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, to read as follows:

SEC. 2. That all corporations or individual mine owners now or hereafter engaged in mining coal or fire clay in Garrett county be and the same are hereby required to pay each and all their employees their wages earned in said employment semi-monthly, that is to say all wages earned on or before the fifteenth day of each month shall be paid not later than the twenty-fifth day of each month and all wages earned from sixteenth day to the last day of the month, both inclusive, shall be paid on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month unless said twenty-fifth day or tenth day of any month shall fall on Sunday or a legal holiday, in which case the time of payment shall be extended to the next day; and if payment as above is to be made before the twenty-fifth or tenth day of any month it shall be the duty of the mine owner, agent, superintendent or paymaster of each mine to notify their employees at least three days in advance of such intended payment by posting notices at their respective places of employment.

SEC. 3. That any corporation, association or individual operating a coal or fire clay mine in Garrett county that shall fail or neglect to make payment of wages at the times and in the manner hereinbefore specified in Section 2 of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon indictment and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars in the discretion of the Court.

Approved April 7, 1910.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this world Mrs. Biggs, wife of H. W. Biggs, past grand of Oak Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F. While the loss of this devoted wife, mother, neighbor and friend will be keenly felt, yet we bow in humble submission to the will of Allwise Providence; therefore be it

Resolved, That Oak Lodge No. 8 extend to Brother Biggs our heart felt sympathy in this sad hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Biggs, a copy spread on the minute book of the lodge and a copy sent to each of the county papers for publication.

Fraternally submited.
J. W. KEARN,
E. E. KESNER,
H. N. CUPPETT, } Committee.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

New Wall Paper Store.

Having purchased the wall paper stock of Messrs. Matthews & Helbig and added a large stock of new patterns, we are now open for business on the second floor of the Townshend building, Second street, and solicit the patronage of the public.

W. H. BARTLETT & Co.

For Social Arrangements

How Handy!

Just lift the receiver and you can talk to whom you wish.

This modern magic is so universally used that it has become commonplace. How inexpressively inconvenienced is the home without Telephone Service.

Why defer longer? Call the Company's Business Office from the nearest public telephone—no charge for the message—and arrange for service.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

D. P. DAVIS, Agent,
Keyser, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1910. NUMBER 9

HEAVY MACHINERY WILL BE INSTALLED

At the Thayerville Lime Stone Quarry by Mr. Charles F. Hammond.

The improvement to Hooppole Road under the direction of the Good Roads Commission, which body awarded the contract last week to Messrs. Hoblitzell & Price, of Meyersdale, Pa., specifying that rock from the quarry of John O. Thayer, near Thayerville, be used in construction, will necessitate the installation of a massive crusher of about three hundred tons' capacity each day of ten hours at the quarry. To operate the crusher boilers and an engine having the necessary power will also have to be placed in position, which will be done immediately by Mr. C. F. Hammond, who will quarry, crush and deliver the stone into wagons for the contractors.

Mr. Hammond is an experienced man in the stone business, having until recently successfully owned and operated the sand mill near Corinth where crushers, drills, etc., similar to those necessary at Thayerville, are utilized.

In order to keep everything moving swiftly Mr. Hammond will employ fifty men or more and will have the plant in operation within the next month at which time work on the road proper will begin.

MUNICIPAL TICKET AT LOCH LYNN

Nominations Made Last Night At a Meeting of the Citizens.

The following nominations for municipal officers of Loch Lynn Heights was made last night at a largely attended meeting of the citizens of that town:

For Mayor, H. V. Leighton; for Council, Levi Hewitt and T. B. Doman; for clerk, L. C. Yutzy; for treasurer, Warren Rathbun; tax collector, N. F. White; for bailiff, A. W. Miller.

An opposition ticket to the one above will probably be named on Saturday night as it is understood a move to that end is now on foot.

The election will be held on Monday of next week.

Runaways Intercepted.

A sudden attack of wanderlust brought on by the fact that one of the boys had money—what seemed to him unlimited quantities of it—landed Guy Proudfoot, aged 10, and Everett Bowmaster, aged about 11, of Grafton, in Oakland, where they were located through the Oakland authorities by Grafton police officials about five o'clock Tuesday morning and were returned to that city Tuesday evening by Morgan Proudfoot, the father of the first boy, who came to Oakland.

RIGHT OF WAY PURCHASED

Baltimore and Ohio Improvements Will Make Many Changes.

Property owners along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad right of way between Skipnish and Corinth, four or five miles west of Oakland, are being paid considerable sums by representatives of the railroad company for property to be utilized by the corporation in making changes necessitated by the elimination of curves and grades contemplated by the surveys made recently through that section of the country.

Beginning at the east entrance to Fifty-eight cut, which has been considered for many years dangerous owing to the heavy grade and sharp curve, the roadway will be changed to a practically straight piece of track from that point to Snowy Creek Curve, west of Corinth, eliminating the compound curves around Snowy Creek where many disastrous wrecks have occurred.

To make these contemplated improvements the railway company has been forced to purchase considerable property at a high figure. Last Saturday Mr. Henry Wend sold his farm of a few acres to the company receiving for it the sum of $2000, and on Monday Mrs. Mary Flaherty, who owns the adjoining place on the west, sold eleven acres for $2600. Other property to be acquired by the company will be that belonging to the Connell heirs, the home of Mr. Charles F. White at Hutton, and a number of other pieces of land between Mr. White's home and Corinth.

New Treasurer in Office.

Mr. Robert L. Fries, who was elected County Treasurer by the voters of Garrett county at the election held last November, took charge of his office a few days ago and is now engaged in mailing tax bills to the residents of the county. Mr. Fries' administration of financial affairs, we feel sure, will be a successful one. He is a worthy successor of a faithful officer in the person of Mr. James W. White, who acted as deputy and conducted the affairs of the office for the recent incumbent, Mr. William E. Hollinger. Mr. White retains quarters at the court house where he may be found by those desiring to pay taxes in arrears.

Struck by Overhead Bridge.

T. L. Sweitzer, trackman at Deer Park, was returning to his home on the top of a box car from Oakland yesterday afternoon when he was knocked from the car by being struck in the head by one of the overhead bridges spanning the tracks in Oakland. His injuries consisted of numerous contusions of the head and shoulders and a badly lacerated scalp. Dr. McComas rendered necessary medical attention and the man accompanied friends home on the afternoon accommodation.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO

Have Big Stock of the following Goods:

10,000 Brick to Sell at $1.20 hundred.
100 Bbls W. W. Lime at $1.00 bbl.
300 " Cement at $1.35 bbl.
3 Cars Corn, Oats and Buckwheat Fertlizer.

Our warehouse is breaking down with all kinds of FEED and GRAIN which we will sell at greatly reduced prices.

Will have another Car Granulated Lime in about one week.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

NATURAL GAS FOR MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK?

It May Be Introduced into That Town This Summer by the N. N. Gas Co.

The visit to Mountain Lake Park and the inspection of that place by Mr. Howard V. Thomas, of Buffalo, N. Y., president of the Northern Natural Gas Company, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Northrup, general superintendent, Mr. Joseph Cheuvront, local manager of the same company, and Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association, has caused considerable stir among residents and property owners at that point who confidently believe that the gas company and authorities of the Park have arrived at an understanding agreeable to all concerned and that gas will be piped into the Park within a few weeks at most.

Mr. Thomas has given out no statement concerning the action of the gas company but it is thought that he is favorably impressed with conditions and that should a sufficient number of contracts be signed by consumers pipes will at once be laid through the streets of the town.

With the introduction of gas into the Park much of the bitter feeling which has existed between residents and the authorities will have disappeared and harmony will again prevail.

Heavy Fine for Druggist.

One of the most drastic sentences ever given in the history of the Barbour county court was that of Judge John Homer Holt, pronounced at Philippi, Friday, in dealing with W. O. Davis, convicted of selling intoxicants, as a druggist. Davis was convicted on two charges. For the first he was fined $100, and for the second he was fined $500, sentenced to thirty days in jail and his license to conduct a drug store was forfeited.

Died of His Injuries.

Dr. Mark W. Blackburn, member of a wealthy and prominent family of Wilson, Pa., died Sunday of wounds self-inflicted, following his recent attempt to kill Mrs. Violet Getty, when she refused to elope with him. Mrs. Getty, who is the wife of Blackburn's former chum at the dental college of the University of Pittsburg, was not seriously injured.

Municipal License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all parties concerned that the undersigned will be at the Council Chamber on Monday, May 2nd, 1910, between the hours of four and six o'clock for the purpose of issuing licenses to those who are under the law compelled to obtain the same for conducting business within the corporate limits of Oakland.

1t. JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

DAMAGE TO WESTERN FRUIT.

There seems to be no room for doubt that an enormous damage has been done to the prospective fruit crops throughout the entire Northern area of the United States, extending from Indiana on the East to the Dakotas on the West. The unusual warm weather of the last week of March and the first week of April started the sap in vines, plants and fruit trees in the Northern zone at a dangerously early period. The storms of last week, which swept Maryland with a watery deluge, were accompanied with freezing temperatures and in some instances with snow falls farther to the westward. The rough estimate made in Chicago, that the aggregate damage will amount to $30,000,000 possibly places the figures too high.

It is not too late to replant vegetables; the loss mainly pertains to such fruits as were in bloom or in the tender stage of fruitage.

The area affected is not that upon which the great East Coast cities are dependent for their fruit supplies. Georgia and California are the states which made a specialty of peaches for market purposes, and the peach yield of these states has not been touched by the blizzard. The apple crops of Colorado, Oregon, Washington and along the Eastern coast from Connecticut to Virginia, are believed to be safe. Great damage is reported to strawberries but there is no hardier fruit grows than the strawberry. The plant will reblossom when the first bloom is killed.

There is rarely a season that frost damage reports of an alarming nature are not sent out. Experience teaches that these report are generally exaggerated. It often happens that fruit trees are overloaded with bloom, and the killing of even 60 per cent. of the blossoms make only for a better quality of fruit.

DISTRICT ASSESSORS APPOINTED YESTERDAY

By the Board of County Commissioners in Special Session.

Yesterday at a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, called for the purpose, assessors for the various districts under the recently enacted general assessment law, were appointed as follows:

District No. 1, Herman Steiding; No. 2, David S. Custer; No. 3, Hiram S. Coleman; No. 4, Henry Bernard; No. 5, Edward Margroff; No. 6, Elijah Hoye; No. 7, Benjamin F. Crane; No. 8, Jonas Yutzy; No. 9, Jacob E. McKenzie; No. 10, Columbus L. Paugh; No. 11, Jonas E. Wampler; No. 12, Joel Orendorf; No. 13, Artemus C. Smith; No. 14, Abraham L. Sines.

The appointments above were made by the Commissioners after considering the qualifications of the various applicants for the positions and all are good, reliable and representative men.

Under the provisions of the law the recently appointed assessors are required to meet with the general assessors, Messrs. C. M. Miller and U. M. Stanton, at the court house on next Tuesday, May 3rd, for the purpose of organizing, receiving their instructions and beginning their work, which must be completed within a specified time.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

The Orphans' Court of Garrett county, with all members present, convened Tuesday when the following business was transacted:

Annie Warnick was appointed administratrix of the personal estate of Ella Davis, late of Kitzmiller.

The first and final account of Lillie B. Teets, administratrix of the personal estate of John C. Teets, late of Garrett county, was ratified.

The first and final account of Nellie M. Broadwater and Jacob S. Miller, administrators of the personal estate of the late Noah Broadwater, of Grantsville, was ratified and confirmed.

First and final account of Clarissa R. Paugh, administratrix of the late Jehu Paugh, was ratified and confirmed.

A petition presented by Daisy M. King, guardian of Ralph L. King, in Ohio, requiring F. L. Warnick, guardian in Garrett county, to turn over to the petitioner the money and property in his hands as such guardian, was passed and the order issued directing said Warnick to comply with the petition.

Preparing to Erect Addition.

Lumber is being placed upon the ground for a three-story addition to the furniture store of Mr. D. E. Bolden on Second street. The addition will be about forty feet long and will be used by the new firm, Messrs. D. E. Bolden and Austin Brown, to accommodate the line of goods to be added by the firm consistihg of dry goods, groceries, feed, flour, etc. The adjoining room in the Mitchell building has also been leased by Messrs. Bolden & Brown. They expect to have their opening about June 1st.

Band Concert Tonight.

The Mountain City Band will give a concert in the Oakland opera house this evening and will be assisted by local singers and musicians. The admission will be 25 cents and the receipts will be used by the organization to meet its obligations. The public is cordially invited to give the band boys their patronage.

Normal School Started Well.

The Oakland Normal School opened Monday morning in the school building with an enrollment of forty-five pupils. This number was augmented at the afternoon session and this morning the enrollment numbered fifty scholars. The school is being instructed by Profs. U. G. Palmer, of Oakland, and C. C. Cathcart, of Midland, Allegany county.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. THOMAS STODDARD.

Mrs. Thomas Stoddard, for a number of years a resident of Oakland, died at her home at Stoddardtown, Pa., last Thursday, after a brief illness. The deceased lady had many friends in Oakland who will regret to learn of her death. She is survived by her husband and one daughter, Miss Mollie.

Nearly Bled ty Death.

Last Friday a son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Rodeheaver, at Sand Flat, north of Oakland, was struck behind the ear by the blade of an ax with which he was chopping which severed a branch of the carotid artery and before Dr McComas, who was summoned, could reach him the injured man nearly bled to death.

SIXTH DISTRICT CONVENTION

Will Be Held at Frederick at Noon on Thursday, June 9th.

By a vote of 14 to 12 the Congressional committee in session yesterday in Baltimore decided to hold the convention for the Sixth District at Frederick on June 9th and the primaries in all the counties of the district on June 4th.

An effort was made to have Cumberland named as the place for holding the convention but this was defeated, the delegates from Montgomery, Washington and Frederick counties opposing the resolution, while those from Garrett and Allegany counties favored it.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Degree Team of Oak Lodge I. O. O. F., of Loch Lynn, composed of the following members: Messrs. E. E. Kesner, A. T. White, C. V. Harvey, C. P. Martin, J. W. Ream, C. A. Friend, A. B. White, U. G. Ford, C. A. Lish, W. E. Lochrey, Asa Callis, J. H. Sims, Henry Gibson and A. L. Biggs drove to Carmel, W. Va., Saturday afternoon and that night exemplified the degree work in the lodge room at that place. The visiting members speak in the highest terms of their treatment by the Carmel brethren and friends. The party did not return until early Sunday morning. The only disagreeable feature connected with the trip was a cold rain which continued during most of the trip both ways.

The Ninety-first Anniversary of Odd-Fellowship was celebrated by Oak Lodge in their hall at Loch Lynn Tuesday evening. Short addresses were delivered by Revs. Musgrave and Johnson, Dr. H. W. McComas and Messrs. Henry Lauer, H. N. Cuppett, H. V. Leighton and W. B. Miller. Refreshments were served to the members and their families. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by participants.

Messrs. J. D. Hayden and Thomas Callis left Tuesday to attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge of Red Men which is in session at Oxford, Md.

Natural gas seems to be assured at last for Mountain Lake Park before the coming season opens. Our officials and representatives of the Northern Natural Gas Co. have been in consultation for a week or ten days, and we are informed that they have agreed upon terms which will likely be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Mr. M. M. Schrock is completing the addition to the Pierce (formerly Mulford) cottage. Mrs. Pierce will occupy the cottage this summer.

Mrs. Mann, who occupied the Young cottage, which was recently destroyed by fire, is temporarily in Briar-Bend but will shortly occupy the rooms over the Hocking storeroom.

Mrs. A. R. Sperry went to Baltimore Monday morning to be with her children for a few weeks, and when she returns it will be to take charge of Virginia Homes, she having leased her cottage for the season.

Mrs. Annan and family, of St. Louis, Mo., will again occupy the Mong cottage.

Mrs. John Whorl, reported quite ill last week, is much better.

It is reported that Miss Laura Weimer was married last week to a Mr. Welch of Keyser, W. Va.

Mrs. Busselle and daughters, of Parkersburg, W. Va., will again occupy the Davis cottage on G street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson are now in the Washington Home ready to accommodate boarders.

Mr. Richard Moore and family arrived here this week. Mr. Moore will again conduct the Mountain Lake Hotel barber shop.

A corporation election will be held in Loch Lynn Monday for the election of mayor and other officers.

Mrs. John D. Hayden is visiting relatives and friends in and near West Union, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Young Lohr are visiting Mrs. Lohr's parents Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Dawson.

Mrs. Sweet will soon occupy the cottage adjoining the Washington Home.

The Yoder cottages on G and I streets are both to be enlarged. The C. M. Rathbun Sons Co. will do the work.

Mr. Bryson Gibson is raising and putting a foundation under the L. P. Carr cottage.

Allenhurst and Allen cottage will be put in thorough repair and painted before the season opens.

Mr. Harrison Arnold has accepted a clerkship in Cuppett, Leighton & Co.'s store.

Preaching in the M. E. church at 11 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. by the pastor.

Miss Edna Fazenbaker, of Westernport and guest, Miss Fannie Johnson, of Oakland, spent Monday afternoon in town.—Lonaconing Star.

THE TOWN OF BOND CHANGES OWNERSHIP

New Proprietor of the Lumbering Plant at Bond Takes Charge Monday.

The lumbering firm of DuBois & Bond Bros., for many years identified as one of the leading employers of labor in Garrett county, has sold to Mr. A. W. Cook, of Cooksburg, Pa., the town of Bond and the mill located at that point, as well as the railroad leading from the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio at Bond Junction to Bond and beyond into the woods, reserving all their real estate which is over ten thonsand acres, and their manufactured lumber which invoices over $50,000.

Mr. Bond, superintendent of the old firm, will remain in Garrett county as a resident. He will market the manufactured lumber and look after and improve the real estate of the company and devote his time to his personal interests and business enterprises elsewhere.

Mr. Cook will take charge of his new property on Monday of next week and will begin immediately to manufacture the timber on what is known as the North Maryland Lumber Company's land, lying immediately north of and adjoining the Bond lands. To manufacture this timber into lumber it will require some six and seven years. Mr. Cook does not contemplate making any changes in the organization or management of the business at Bond except that the will personally superintend the works instead of Mr. Bond. All the old employes will be retained by the new owner in the positions they now occupy, provided they desire to stay.

With the consummation of the sale of the mill at Bond the future of that town is assured for a number of years and will give steady employment to many men.

FOR CHEAT RIVER LINE

Officials of Two Railroads Into New Country Named.

The stockholders of the Cheat River and Monongahela Valley Railroad Company and of the Atlantic Northern Railroad Company met at Kingwood and perfected their respective organizations with Neil J. Fortney, president; E. M. Lantz, vice president and treasurer; W. S. Downs, secretary, and Julius K. Monroe, general manager of the first named, and James W. Flynn, president; William M. Shaeffer, vice president; E. M. Lantz, treasurer; W. S. Downs, secretary, and Julius K. Monroe, general manager of the second.

The line of the Cheat River and Monongahela Valley Railroad will run from Albrightsville, on Cheat river, following down the general course of the river, crossing the Monongahela at a point below Point Marion to a point in Pennsylvania not yet definitely decided upon. The line of the Atlantic Northern Railroad Company will run from Rowlesburg following up the general course of Cheat river, intersecting the Western Maryland railroad at Parsons, W. Va. These roads will pass through large sections of country now undeveloped, but rich in timber, coal and other minerals.

HAD HIS LEG BROKEN.

Jack Wilt Met With Another Unfortunate Accident Tuesday.

"Jack" Wilt, employed by the Kendall Lumber Company as an engineer on the logging train of that company, met with an unfortunate accident at Crellin Tuesday when a log he was attempting to unload from the trucks slipped from its moorings and fell on his left leg, producing a compound fracture just above his ankle. Dr. Henry McComas rendered surgical aid.

A few years ago Mr. Wilt met with a more severe accident on the same road when his engine left the rails and caught him beneath it, scalding him so horribly that for several weeks his life was despaired of by his family and friends.

Garrett Countian in New Bank.

The new Savings Bank of Libertytown, 12 miles north of Frederick, started business Saturday. Mr. Robert C. McCandlish was elected president and James M. Sappington vice president. The directors are Rev. Samuel J. Kavanaugh, Colonel Charles T. Levinas, Jr., Charles E. Durbin, James M. Sappington, Dr. Otis B. Stone, George D. Browning, Robert C. McCandlish, Benjamin F. Hammaker, DeWarren H. Reynolds, Eugene Hammond, F. Loraine Simpson, Sidney Sappington, Charles F. Smith and R. Frank Sappington.

Mr. McCandlish, late treasurer of the Inter-State Trust Company, Cumberland, organized the bank.

TRUXTON KING

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A Story of Graustark

By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

[CONTINUED.]

slow for the bridge. We can swing off, Loraine. Now's our chance!"

The train was barely creeping up to the bridge. He clasped her in the strong crook of his left arm, slid down to a sitting position and boldly pushed himself clear of the car, landing on his feet. Staggering forward with the impetus he had received, he would have fallen except for a mighty effort. A sharp groan escaped his lips as he lowered Loraine to the ground. She looked anxiously into his face and saw nothing there but relief.

"Come along," said the man briefly. "We must try to reach that station back there. There I can telegraph in. Oh!" His first attempt to walk brought out a groan of pain.

He had turned his ankle in the leap to the ground.

"LEAN ON ME!" SHE CRIED.

"Lean on me!" she cried despairingly.

"Nonsense!" he said, with grim stubbornness. "I don't mind the pain. We'll not stop, my dear—not till we get word to Dangloss."

At a wagon road crossing they paused to rest, having covered two miles. Her little cry of joy caused him to look up from the swollen ankle, which he was regarding with dubious concern. An ox cart was approaching from the west.

"A ride!" she cried joyously.

They stopped the cart and bargained for a ride to Ronn. The man was a farmer, slow and suspicious. He haggled.

"The country's full of evil men and women these days," he demurred. "Besides, I have a heavy enough load as it is for my poor beasts."

Miss Tullis conducted the negotiations.

"We are bound for Edelweiss. Can you get us there in two hours?"

"With these beasts, poor things? Never!"

"It will be worth your while. A hundred gavvos if you carry us to a place where we can secure quicker transportation."

In time she won him over. He agreed to carry them along the way at his best speed until they came up with better beasts or reached the city gates. They climbed up to the seat, and the tortuous journey began. The farmer trotted beside the wheel nearly all of the way, descanting warmly in painful English on the present condition of things in the hills.

"The rascals have made way with the beautiful Miss Tullis. She is the American lady stopping at the castle. You should see her, sir. Excepting our dear Princess Yetive—God rest her soul—she is the most beautiful creature Graustark has ever seen—not quite so grand as the Countess Ingomede, but fairer, believe me. She is beloved by every one. She is to be married to the Count Vos Engo, a fine lad, sir. Now she is gone I don't know what he will do. Suicide mayhap."

"Do you know the great Count Marlanx?" demanded King, possessed of a sudden thought. The man faced him at the mention of the name, a suspicious gleam in his eyes.

"Count Marlanx!" he snorted. There was no mistaking the angry scowl. "Are you friends of that snake? If you are, get out of my cart."

"He's all right!" cried Truxton. "Tell him who we are, Loraine, and why we must get to the city."

Five minutes later the farmer, overcome by the stupendous news, was lashing his oxen with might and main. The astonished beasts tore down the road to Ronn so bravely that there seemed some prospect of getting a telegram through in time. At Ronn they learned that the operator had been unable to call Edelweiss since 7 o'clock.

In time the city gates came in sight, far up the straight, narrow road.

It seemed to the quivering Americans that the gates were mocking them by drawing farther away instead of coming nearer.

Near the gates, which were still open, it occurred to him in a single flash of dismay that he and Loraine would be recognized and intercepted by Marlanx watchers.

It was she who had the solution. They might succeed in passing the gates if they hid themselves in the bed of the cart, underneath the thick canvas covering. The farmer lifted the cloth, and they crawled down among the melons.

"To the tower!" cried the anxious Truxton.

"Impossible!" shouted the farmer. "The streets are roped off, and the crowds are too great."

"Then let us out as near to the tower as possible!" cried the other.

"Here we are!" cried the driver a few minutes later, pulling up his half dead oxen and leaping to the ground.

Off through an alley they hurried. They came to the crowded square a few minutes later. The clock in the cathedral pointed to 12 o'clock and after! The catastrophe had not yet taken place. They were in time. Everywhere they heard glad voices crying out that the prince was coming.

"Great God!" cried Truxton, stopping suddenly and pointing with trembling hand to a spot across the street. "There she is! At the corner! Stop her!"

He had caught sight of Olga Platanova.

The first row of dragoons was already passing in front of her. Less than 200 feet away rolled the royal coach of gold.

"An anarchist!" shouted King hoarsely. He looked like one himself. "The bomb! The bomb! Stop the prince!"

Colonel Quinnox recognized this bearded, uncouth figure and the flying, terrified girl at his heels. King was dragging her along by the hand.

Quinnox alone prevented the dragoons from cutting down the pallid madman who stumbled blindly toward the coaches beyond.

"Stop the coach!" cried King.

Panic seized the crowd. Olga Platanova stood alone, her eyes wide and glassy, staring as if petrified at the face of Truxton King.

He saw the object in her wavering hand. A plain, white faced farmer in a smock of blue was crossing the street with mighty bounds, his eyes glued upon the arm of the frail, terrified anarchist. If he could only arrest that palsied, uncertain arm!

But she hurled the bomb, her hands going to her eyes as she fell upon her knees.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE THROWING OF THE BOMB.

THE scene that followed beggars all description. A score of men and horses lay writhing in the street; others crept away screaming with pain; human flesh and that of animals lay in the path of the frenzied, panic stricken holiday crowd; blood mingled with the soft mud of Regengetz circus, slimy, slippery, ugly!

Olga Platanova—there was nothing left of her! We draw a veil across the picture of Olga Platanova after the bomb left her hand. No one may look upon the quivering, shattered thing that was once a living, beautiful woman.

Down in an alley below the tower a trembling, worn team of oxen stood

THE DESPERATE AMERICAN TOSSED HER INTO THE COACH.

for a day and night, awaiting the return of a master who was never to come back to them. God rest his simple soul!

Truxton King picked himself up from the street, dazed, bewildered, but unhurt. The revolutionists had begun the assault on the paralyzed minions of the government.

He looked back toward the gory entrance to the circus. There was Marlanx, mounted and swinging a saber on high. Ahead was a mass of carriages, filled with the white faced, palsied prey from the court of Graustark. From somewhere near the spot where Olga Platanova fell came a harsh, penetrating command:

"Cut them off! Cut them off from the castle!"

It was his cue. He dashed into the street and ran toward the carriages, shouting with all his strength:

"Turn back! It is Marlanx! To the castle!"

Then it was that he saw the prince. The boy was standing on a seat on the royal coach of state, holding out his eager little hands to some one in the thick of the crowd that surged about him. He was calling some one's name, but no one could have heard him.

Truxton's straining eyes caught sight of the figure in gray that struggled forward in response to the cries and the extended hand.

"Aunt Loraine! Aunt Loraine!" He now heard the name the boy cried with all his little heart.

Two officers struck at the uncouth, desperate American as he lifted the girl from the ground and deliberately tossed her into the coach.

"Turn back!" he shouted. A horseman rode him down. He looked up as the plunging animal's hoofs clattered about his head. Vos Engo, with drawn sword, was crowding up to the carriage door, shouting words of rejoicing at sight of the girl he loved.

He caught a glimpse of her, holding the prince in her arms, her white, agonized face turned toward the mob. Distinctly he heard her cry:

"Save him! Save Truxton King!"

From the sidewalks swarmed well armed hordes of desperadoes, firing wildly into the ranks of devoted guardsmen. Truxton fled from the danger zone as fast as his strained ankle would permit him. Bullets were striking all about him.

Some one was shouting his name behind in the scurrying crowd. He turned for a single glance backward. Little Mr. Hobbs, pale as a ghost, his cap gone, his clothing torn, was panting at his elbow.

Soldiers came riding up from behind, turning to fire from their saddles into the throng of cutthroats, led by the grim old man with the bloody saber. In the center of the troop there was a flying carriage. The Duke of Perse was lying back in the seat, his face like that of a dead man.

"The prince is safe!" shouted King joyously. "They'll make it! Thank God!"

Colonel Quinnox turned in his saddle and searched out the owner of that stirring voice.

"Come!" he called.

Even as King rushed out into the roadway a horseman galloped up from the direction of the castle. He pulled his horse to his haunches almost as he was riding over the dodging American.

"Here!" shouted the newcomer, scowling down upon the young man. "Swing up here! Quick, you fool!"

It was Vos Engo, his face black with fury. Quinnox had seized the hand of Mr. Hobbs on seeing help for King and was pulling him up before him. There was nothing for Truxton to do but to accept the timely help of his rival. An instant later he was up behind him and they were off after the last of the dragoons.

"If you don't mind, count, I'll try my luck," grated the American. Holding on with one arm, he turned and fired repeatedly in the direction of the howling crowd of rascals.

"Ride to the barracks gates, Vos Engo!" commanded Colonel Quinnox. "Be prepared to admit none but the royal reserves, who are under standing orders to report there in time of need."

Over his shoulder Vos Engo hissed to his companion: "It was not idle heroics, my friend, nor philanthropy on my part. I was commanded to come and fetch you. She would never have spoken to me again if I had refused."

"She! Ah, yes, I see! She did not forget me!" cried Truxton.

"Understand, it is not for you that I risk my life."

"I understand," murmured Truxton, a wry smile on his pale lips. "You mean, she is going to pay you in some way for picking me up, eh? Well, I'll put an end to that. I'll drop off again. Then you can ride on and tell her—I wouldn't be a party to the game. Do you catch my meaning?"

"You would, eh?" said the count angrily. "I'd like to see you drop off while we're going at this"—

"I've got my pistol in the middle of your back," grated Truxton. "Slow up a bit or I'll scatter your vertebrae all over your system. Pull up!"

"As you like," cried Vos Engo. "I've done my part. Colonel Quinnox will bear witness." He began pulling his horse down. "Now you are quite free to drop off."

Less than a hundred yards behind loped a riderless horse. The dragoon who had sat the saddle was lying far back in the avenue, a bullet in his head. Hobbling to the middle of the road, the American threw up his hands and shouted briskly to the bewildered animal. Five seconds later King was in the saddle and tearing along in the wake of the retreating guard.

KING WAS IN THE SADDLE.

"We need such men as King!" cried Colonel Quinnox as he waited inside the gates for the wild rider.

General Braze, with a few of his men, bloody and heartsick, was the last of the little army to reach safety in the castle grounds.

The fortress, with all guns, stores and ammunition, was in the hands of the Iron Count and his cohorts.

Baron Dangloss had been taken prisoner with a whole platoon of fighting constables. This was the last appalling bit of news to reach the horrified, disorganized forces in the castle grounds.

A wise as well as a cruel man was Marlanx. He lost no time in issuing a manifesto to the stunned, demoralized citizens of Edelweiss. Scores of criers went through the streets during the long, wretched afternoon, announcing to the populace that Count Marlanx had established himself as dictator and military governor of the principality pending the abdication of the prince and the beginning of a new and substantial regime. All citizens were commanded to recognize the authority of the dictator.

Toward evening, after many consultations and countless reports, Marlanx removed his headquarters to the tower. He had fondly hoped to be in the castle long before this.

The cells and dungeons in the great old tower were now occupied by bruised, defeated officers of the law. Baron Jasto Dangloss, crushed in spirit and broken of body, paced the blackest and narrowest cell of them all.

At 9 o'clock on Sunday morning a small group of people gathered in the square. A meeting was soon in progress. A goods box stood over against the very spot on which Olga Platanova died. An old man began haranguing the constantly growing crowd. In the group might have been seen most members of the committee of ten.

In the midst of his harangue the hand of William Spantz was arrested in one of its most emphatic gestures.

Peter Brutus was approaching at the head of a group of aliens, all armed.

"One moment!" called out Peter Brutus, lifting his hand imperatively. The speaker ceased his mouthings. "Count Marlanx desires the immediate presence of the following citizens at his office in the tower. I shall call off the names." He began with William Spantz. The name of each of his associates in the committee of ten followed.

Ten minutes later every member of the committee of ten, except Peter Brutus, was behind lock and bar, together with their shivering associates, all of them dumbly muttering to themselves the awful sentence that Marlanx had passed upon them.

"YOU ARE TO DIE AT SUNSET."

"You are to die at sunset. Graustark still knows how to punish assassins. There is no room in Graustark for anarchy. I shall wipe it out today."

"Sir, your promise!" gasped William Spantz. "We are your friends—the true party of"—

"Enough! Do not speak again! Captain Brutus, you will send criers abroad to notify the citizens that I, Count Marlanx, have ordered the execution of the ringleaders in the plot to dynamite the prince, at sunset in the square. Away with the carrion!"

Then it was, and not till then, that the committee of ten found him out! Then it was that they came to know Peter Brutus!

The unrecognizable corpse of Olga Platanova had been buried in quicklime outside the city walls. There was something distinctly grewsome in the fact that half a dozen deep graves were dug alongside hers hours before death came to the wretches who were to occupy them.

At 3 o'clock the Iron Count coolly sent messengers to the homes of the leading merchants and bankers of the city. They, with the priests, the doctors, the municipal officers and the manufacturers, were commanded to appear before him at 5 o'clock for the purpose of discussing the welfare of the city and its people.

Marlanx stated his position clearly. He left no room for doubt in their minds. The strings were in his hands. Without hesitation he informed the leading men of the city that he was to be the Prince of Graustark.

"I will rule Graustark or destroy her. Those of you who do not expect or desire to live under my rule, which, I promise you, shall be a wise one, may leave the city for other lands," he said calmly, "just as soon as my deputies have completed the formal transfer of all your belongings to the crown treasury—all, I say, even to the minutest trifle. Permit me to add in that connection, gentlemen, the transfer will not be a prolonged affair."

They glared back at him and subsided into bitter silence.

"I am well aware that you love little Prince Robin. Now, respecting young master Robin, I have no great desire to kill him."

He waited to see the effect of this brutal announcement. His hearers stiffened, and—yes, they held their breath.

"He has one alternative—he and his lords. I trust that you, as sensible gentlemen, will find the means to convey to him your advice that he seize the opportunity I shall offer him to escape with his life. Let me interrupt myself to call to your attention the fact that I am punishing the anarchists at sunset. To resume, the boy may return to America, where he belongs. I will give him free and safe escort to the United States. If he chooses to accept my kindly terms, all well and good; if not, gentlemen, I shall starve him out or blow the castle down. It may interest you to hear that I expect to establish a new nobility in Graustark. I trust I may now be addressing at least a few of the future noble lords of Graustark. Good day, gentlemen."

At the castle the deepest gloom prevailed. It was like a nightmare to the beleaguered household, a dream from which there seemed to be no awakening. Colonel Quinnox as commander of the royal guard ruled supreme. General Braze tore off his own epaulets and presented himself to Quinnox as a soldier of the file.

Prince Robin, quite recovered from his fright, donned the uniform of a colonel of the royal dragoons, buckled on his jeweled sword and, with boyish zeal, demanded at a council of war Colonel Quinnox's reasons for not going forth to slay the rioters.

"Your highness," said the colonel bitterly, "the real army is outside the walls, not inside. We are a pitiful handful, less than 300 men all told, counting the wounded. Count Marlanx heads an army of several thousand. He"—

"He wants to get in here so's he can kill me. Is that so, Colonel Quinnox?" The prince was very pale, but quite calm.

"Oh, I wouldn't put it just that way, your"—

"Oh, I know! You can't fool me! I've always known that he wants to kill me. But how can he? Nobody can. He ought to know that. He must be awful stupid."

"We must get word to Tullis!" cried several in a breath. A dozen men volunteered to risk their lives in the attempt to find the American in the hills. Two men were chosen—by lot. They were to venture forth that very night.

"HE'S SAFE, YOUR HIGHNESS."

"My lords," said the prince as the council was on the point of dissolving, "is it all right for me to ask a question now?"

"Certainly, Robin," said the prime minister.

"Well, I'd like to know where Mr. King is."

"He's safe, your highness," said Quinnox.

"Well, you run in and tell Aunt Loraine this minute that Mr. King sends his love to her and begs her to rest easy. See if it doesn't cheer her up a bit."

At night two attempts were made by Haddan and another subaltern to leave the castle to reach Tullis, but both sorties proved failures. A day later Marlanx sent two men under a flag of truce to offer his infamous ultimatum. His offer of a safe conduct of the prince to America was refused, for the inmates of the castle knew full well the count would doom the lad to instant death if he should get him in his possession.

A single distant volley at sunset had puzzled the men on guard at the castle. They had no means of knowing that the committee of ten and its wretched friends had been shot down like dogs in the public square. Peter Brutus was in charge of the squad of executioners.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IVY FOR HOME DECORATION.

How to Grow the English and German Varieties With Ease.

For a growing green which is beautifully decorative in the home in winter there is nothing more satisfactory than ivy. There are so many artistic ways of arranging the ivy, and the English variety particularly is so hardy that it cannot fail to grow. Artists have palated it and poets sung of it—the romantic ivy green.

With a pot containing the ivy standing on a table, floor or shelf the creeping branches may be trained in any direction about the room. Have the vine clamber up the window casing, and the green and leafy screen through which you can look out upon a wintry landscape will make it seem less bleak. Stand the jar containing the ivy on a bracket shelf at one end of the mantel and let it wander, with skillful training, up over mantel and wall's, stray tendrils drooping gracefully over pictures and the like.

Ivy may be trained over the archway which divides rooms, and no portieres will be needed. There is also the more delicate German ivy, which requires gentler handling. It will grow effectively without soil. I saw one growing in a large bowl of water—the kind of glass bowl used for small aquaria. The ivy grew over the sides of the bowl, festooning itself in tangled masses of vivid green, which gave a living beauty to the whole room.—Suburban Life.

How to Clarify Rainwater.

To clarify rainwater that has turned dark and greasy looking from standing in either a cistern or barrel mix a half pound of powdered alum and a half pound of powdered borax and add to the water. The pound mixture is sufficient for fifty barrels of water. It can be duly proportioned. In a few hours the water will be clear and all sediment at the bottom.

How to Clean Spoons.

Careful women have in some cases had their silver egg spoons dipped in gold, so that the stains from eggs will not have to be fought against. They do not realize that a single application of fine table salt on a wet cloth will take off any stain and leave the silver entirely bright. After this it should be washed in warm water and pure soap.

CHAPTER 1.

AN ACT to repeal Sections 200, 201, 202, 206B and 206G and to repeal and reenact with amendments Sections 203, 204, 206 and 206F of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws title "Garrett County," subtitle "Roads," as said Sections were enacted by Chapter 391 of the Acts of 1908.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 200, 201, 202, 205, 206B and 206G of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws title "Garrett County," subtitle "Roads," as said Sections were enacted by Chapter 391 of the Acts of 1908 be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That Sections 203-204-206 and 206F be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

203. In January of each year the Board of County Commissioners shall appoint one or more road supervisors for each of the Election District of the county. They shall fix the per diem of supervisors which shall not be less than two dollars and determine the amount of the bond which shall be required. They shall also fix the rate per diem of hired labor, teams with drivers, etc.

204. All road supervisors appointed by the Commissioners shall qualify by taking the oath of office and giving bond to the County Commissioners as soon as may be after their appointment. They shall have charge of the working and repair of all roads under their supervision and may contract, build or repair any culvert or bridge that shall not exceed in cost the sum of twenty dollars; they may hire and pay for out of funds in their hands such men and teams as shall be necessary for the proper working of their roads. Each of the supervisors shall do or cause to be done all the regular repairs upon the roads and bridges under contract as shall be made between the County Commissioners and such supervisors on or before the first day of July following his appointment, and shall then render an itemized statement under oath to the Board of County Commissioners setting forth the number of men and teams employed with the number of days for each and the amounts paid to each; (his own account being given seperately) the total amount received by him or placed to his credit and the amount expended. Each of the supervisors shall be required to set aside ten per cent of all the moneys coming into their hands for general road repair; this money so set aside shall be used only for the unforeseen and accidental repairs of roads or bridges and for the draining of roads, opening of breakers and culverts after the roads have been worked in the spring season. On or before January 1st following the appointment of supervisors a final report shall be made to the Board of County Commissioners and balance on hand, if there be any, shall be refunded and the bond released.

205. The Board of County Commissioners shall annually levy upon the taxable basis of the county such an amount as they may deem necessary for the construction, maintenance and repairs of roads and bridges.

206F. In case the vote in accordance with preceding Section 206E shall be "for proposition of levy for roads" then the Board of County Commissioners shall make the extra levy for roads or bridges upon the taxable basis of the district so voting and shall place the funds when collected in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of the road supervisors of that district to be worked out by them under direction of the County Commissioners. But if the vote be "against proposition of levy for roads" then the County Commissioners shall not levy an extra amount for roads in that district.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act will take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved January 28, 1910.

CHAPTER 187.

AN ACT to pay to the School Commissioners of Garrett county a sum of money out of the State School Tax.

WHEREAS, In view of the pressure of the present apportionment, especially upon Garrett county of the State School Tax, and the inability without larger increase of County Taxation, to keep her schools open for seven and one-half months, and in view of the fact that mountain ridges so divide the population of Garrett county, the largest county in the State in area, as to render school facilities for all of the children more expensive than in more central parts of the State; and

WHEREAS, It has been unanimously recommended by the State Board of Education that such sum of money should be paid out of the State School Fund to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of Garrett County School Board for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars per annum for two years out of the proceeds of the State School Tax before making apportionment thereof; provided, however, that no portion of said Four Thousand Dollars per annum shall be used for any other purpose than for salaries and ordinary running expenses of said schools.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage

Approved April 13, 1910.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks, 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.
WILL SELL CHEAP
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

New Wall Paper Store.

Having purchased the wall paper stock of Messrs. Matthews & Helbig and added a large stock of new patterns, we are now open for business on the second floor of the Townshend building, Second street, and solicit the patronage of the public.

W. H. BARTLETT & Co.

MARK TWAIN, KING OF HUMOR.

Comprehensive Estimate of America's Late Literary Genius.

Mark Twain is dead!

The king is dead—long live the king. But there is no heir, either apparent or presumptive. The throne of humor, whose kingdom was the world, is empty. The scepter that swayed the universal heart—the pen—lies idle at last. The empire of laughter and also of tears this king of the writing craft founded and which he fostered for nearly fifty years is become as whirling dust in the abyss of the things that were. Only there remains the heritage of the dead ruler's kindly philosophy, his droll fun, his quips and jestings and his pathos.

Mark Twain became before he died the most famous man on earth. He was not merely a man; he was an institution. He was a sort of neighborhood settlement of good cheer, with many branches located in the oases as in the waste places, where admission and refreshment were free to all. Millions—how many millions is beyond estimating—came and partook of his wine of optimism and stayed for supper. His fame was and is universal. Though an American born, a native of Missouri, he belonged to all lands. He had traveled in all lands and lived in most of them. He had more near-permanent homes perhaps than any other man of his day. Nearly always he was a wanderer, sometimes from necessity, more frequently from choice. The world was his plaything, and he was not content without remapping for himself the entire surface of the big ball.

He was a man of most striking appearance—the kind that attracts attention anywhere in a crowd and causes others to take a second look. In his later years his shock—no, his crown—of hair, perfectly white and glossy like fine spun silk, became his trademark of recognition by strangers wherever he went. I have seen a woman who never before saw Mark Twain pick him out without opera glasses, though she sat in the top gallery of Carnegie hall and he occupied a lower box near the stage, and the great house was crowded. He had no doubles as to personal appearance—there was only one of him.

And there was only one of Mark Twain as a literary syndicate. It has become the fashion to describe him as the great American humorist. This undoubtedly he was, but he was more. His appreciation of Joan of Arc, first published anonymously, is accepted by critics of acumen as one of the most refined works in the serious literature of the nineteenth century. The book won its way before Mark Twain admitted its paternity. While he was writing the Joan classic he worked, time and time about, on that amazing funny masterpiece, "Pudd'nhead Wilson." He simply couldn't be serious altogether for a stated period.

Nor must we take it for granted that Mark Twain, summing up his career as a writer, ever was altogether funny. He never was. He was one of the closest observers of human nature and institutions, places and things, that ever lived. Even in his most humorous books we find that he has made accurate transcripts of the things which impressed him. Though he exaggerated, a privilege belonging to his profession, one can read between the lines the inhering truth. He was an inveterate foe to shams of every sort, and apparently knew his highest happiness when with droll sarcasm he punctured a popular fraud with his pen.

But Mark Twain often wrote books just because he had the story to tell. The tale of "Tom Sawyer" is one of these, and the "Huckleberry Finn" book is another. Each of these is true to life—to boy life. Rudyard Kipling is said to have remarked that he would rather be the author of "Tom Sawyer" than of all of his own works.

"The Innocents Abroad," of course, always will be associated with Mark Twain's name as one of his most characteristic books, but that may be because it was his first big work and won for him the fame and the fortune which enabled him to write what he pleased.

Mark Twain's name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens, but it was used chiefly as a vessel whereon universities hung LL. D. handles. He was "Dr. Clemens" three times over, but the distinction never spoiled him. With no school learning save such as he gained from a few years attendance at the village school in Hannibal, Mo., his scholastic titles were earned by literary work which the whole world accepted.

Mark Twain was intensely democratic. He was easily approachable, and he never emitted any bear's growl or lion's roar. Even the humblest person was made to feel at home in his presence. Shrinking reporters sent to interview him quit their shrinking and puffed up when they found him as easy to interview as the aspiring author of the poem published in the lowest corner of the town weekly. He could talk on any topic, even the weather, and glorify it with his humor. If the insistent attention bestowed upon him was distasteful to him he did not permit the fact to be known. Mark Twain was one of the politest men I ever know. He was considerate of the feelings of others, and therein lies the soul of politeness. Those obsessed by the notion that it was impossible for Mark Twain to open his mouth without saying something funny should revise their impressions of him. In the course of his last visit to his boyhood home in the summer of 1902 he said solemn things in the most dignified manner possible. Several times he was so deeply touched by the pathos of the occasion, his meeting with boyhood friends then grown old like himself, his visit to the graves of his parents, that his voice quavered and broke, and the inevitable tears trickled down his face. He was overcome with emotion, conquored by tender sentiment, and those of us whose privilege it was to observe him upon these occasions went away with a new notion as to Mark Twain. He was not the mere jester, not buffoon who sees in life only the guffaws and works assiduously to evoke them in boisterous riot of laughter. He was the man of feeling, the tender hearted old fellow, the owner of a heart as gentle as any that ever beat.

Mark Twain's life was not a rose bed. He walked no primrose path. He encountered stumbling places and had steep hills of difficulty to climb. And he had sorrows that bit and griefs that bludgeoned. At the close of his life, so far as relatives were concerned, he was almost alone in the world.

His best loved daughter, Susy, died in America when he was in Europe. His story of her death in his autobiography, is a piece of pathos seldom surpassed. His wife, who was Miss Oliva Langdon of Elmira, N. Y., his companion for many years, died in Italy after vain wanderings for the restoration of her health. He built a big country home near Redding, Conn., and settled down to continuing growing old as gracefully as he could with his two remaining daughters, Clara and Jean. In November of 1909 Clara married a foreigner and went abroad to live. Jean was left with him. On the day before Christmas with a Christmas tree for her father trimmed by her own hands in one of the rooms, Jean Clemens was found dead in her bathtub, having been seized with an epilepitc fit and drowned.

When Mark Twain was fifty years old and worth about $1,000,000 a publishing firm in which he was a partner became bankrupt. He lost his fortune and was involved heavily in debt. He set to work, made a lecturing and writing tour around the world and in ten years had paid off his indebtedness and again was ahead of the wolf. By that time he had become so universally famous that his works commanded its own price. Thereafter he could write or rest as he chose, and he chose to write much.

Mark Twain's writing life began in his pilot days and continued up to his death—half a century of devotion to the art of making people nappy. For several years he was simply a hardworking newspaper reporter and special correspondent, searching for gold in Nevada and California between jobs at journalism which grubstaked him for prospecting. But he found his purest and most paying streak of ore when in 1867 he wrote "The jumping Frog of Calaveras County." That story, picked up in a mining camp, was his first promising literary prospect.

He had struck the mother lode.

Printer, pilot, reporter, humorist, novelist, philosopher—he is safely embalmed to enduring fame.

COMET NEARS US FAST

Will Appear as Magnificent Object in a Few Weeks.

In an exhaustive article on Halley's comet that appeared in the New York Sun last Sunday, Prof. G. A. Mitchell, of Columbia University, tells some interesting things of this monster of the sky.

It is now over seven months since the comet was picked up on a photographic plate and during this interval it has been coming closer and closer to the sun. In a short time it will appear as a magnificent object in our skies.

Throughout the ages of the world's past history men have been prone to look for signs and wonders in the sky and always to them a comet has been a thing to be regarded with fear and dread. To such an extent is this true today that the English Government, to avoid consternation and panic among its primitive dependents in Africa, has announced by proclamation the appearance of Halley's comet.

The younger generation has not been favored with the sight of a comet, for the last brilliant comet was that of 1882, thus the appearance of Halley's comet is of more than usual interest, especially to astronomers for it is the first of these wanderers which has revisited the earth according to calculation; it is to present the unusual phenomenon of crossing the face of the sun, and we are to be swept through its tail.

Halley, the Englishman who first predicted the return of the comet of which we speak, died before his prophecy was fulfilled. Another scientist, with the aid of subsequent calculations, verified the assumption of Halley and named a date when the comet would be closest to the sun He was one month astray in his calculation as the comet was one month ahead of time in its journey of seventy-five years. Prof. Mitchell remarks that this "would be in the same ratio as if the Twentieth Century Limited on a trip from Chicago would pull into New York just one minute and twelve seconds away from schedule."

From the verification of these predictions was laid the foundation of exact astronomy. At the present time with the refinements of modern science it is possible to trace the records of Halley's comet back without a break to the year 11 B. C. These records are absolutely authentic. The first recorded appearance of the wonder was in 240 B. C. Thus for 2,000 years this same comet has been revisiting the earth at periodic intervals. "For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday."

On Tuesday night at 11 o'clock this comet may be said to have finished another lap in its journey for at that time it turned on its course and started back on its long journey out into the depth of space, where no man can follow it even with the most powerful telescope. Away out through space beyond the orbit of the most distant of discovered planets it will journey, again turn in its course and return as a spectacle to those unborn.

As the earth and comet approach each other the comet enormously increases in brightness, at first slowly, then quicker and quicker. On May 1st the comet will be fully twice as bright as it is today; on May 4th it will be three times and on May 7th four times as bright. On May 19th, when at its brightest, it will be thirty-five times more brilliant than it is today.

It will remain a morning object, rising before the sun till May 18. To find the comet before that date look to the east toward the point where the sun is to rise. The best time to see it will be a little over an hour before sunrise. The comet will rise tail first, the tail pointing directly away from the sun.

The best time to see the comet in the morning will be from May 10th to May 16th, when on the later date it will be twenty times as bright as it was last Sunday morning. After May 16th the comet draws in toward the sun quickly, and on the evening of May 18th it passes between us and the sun, and after that date it will be in the evening sky, setting after the sun. On May 19th in will be at its brightest and can be seen in the west just after sundown.

For the next few days thereafter the comet should present magnificent spectacle in the evening sky, with a tail pointing up from the horizon stretching one-third of the distance to the zenith. It will vanish to the unaided eye before July 1st.

From recent measurements head of the comet is 200,000 miles across and on February 14th its tail was 15,000,000 miles long. Today its tail is at least double that lenght.

"If the dimensions of comets are large," says Prof. Mitchell, "their weight is very small. It has been said that if properly compressed a comet could be carried in a man's coat pocket. This statement, however, is poobably much exaggerated."

In speaking of its tail Prof. Mitchell says, "the comet's tail is not like smoke left behind by a locomotive, for after the comet passes the sun the tail goes ahead of the comet. Thus it is readily seen that the tail is not a physical appendage that is firmly fixed to the comet's head. So quickly does the tail frisk around when the comet rounds the sun that we can assume only that the tail is continuously formed anew, a new tail not every day but every second.

"The old material that had formed the tail yesterday is left behind in space. As a result of this continuous ejection of matter comets must of necessity be continuously growing smaller; nevertheless we have records of Halley's comet for more than 2000 years at twenty-nine returns to visit the sun, and still it continues to shine apparently with undimmed lustre. Indeed the wonders of the heavens are marvelous!"

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CARE OF THE EYES.

How to Prevent a Strain and Relieve Inflammation by Simple Methods.

Persons who use their eyes constantly should observe some simple rules for preventing strain. For instance, at the end of a long day in an office, if the optics are bathed with a cooling application, the brightness as well as sight may be maintained. For such a bath boracic acid is invaluable. So is a weak solution of salt. Campher water will draw out a smarting pain many times.

Five cents' worth of boracic acid will last for weeks, and the powder may be carried with little trouble. To use as much as might go on the point of the blade of a small penknife is put into two tablespoonfuls of water. The powder floats for some time in tiny lumps, but later is absorbed and disappears.

If one has an eyeglass the liquefied borax is poured into it. This glass, which is an oval cup, so shaped that it goes over the eye, close against the skin, is held up, the head bent until the eye is over the liquid, and then the lid is opened and closed in the bath. There will be no smarting sensation, and the under part of the lids and the ball are flushed with a cooling application that will draw out any slight inflammation.

The bath may last for a minute, washing first one eye and then the other eye before returning to give the first another plunge. The same liquid may be used more than once, but so cheap is it that there can be no hesitation in throwing it away. No two persons should ever use the same solution, for serious eye disease may be transmitted in this way. If the eyes ache during the day this treatment, which takes but a moment to apply, will relieve them.

Camphor water, being a little stronger, is used more sparingly and is likely to cause a slight smarting. Nevertheless it is a gentle tonic that can do no harm. To use a couple of drops are put into the eyes by means of a medicine dropper. This may be done two or three times a day when there is such inflammation. Boracic acid dissolved in it in the same proportion as in plain water increases the beneficial properties.

Salt and water is an old fashioned remedy which should be used frequently. This mixture should be strong enough to cause the merest suggestion of a smart, but it must not be painful. If one has no eye cup any small cup or glass may be substituted and the eye winked in the bath. Done morning and night, this is strengthening in effect.

Cloths wrung out in hot water and laid over the eyes form one of the best methods of treatment for inflamed eyes. To take this application one must lie down, so the fomentations may be placed on as hot as can be borne, changing them frequently.

How to Wash Silk Gloves.

Silk gloves should be washed in warm water and with pure white soap and should then be rinsed in several clear waters of the same temperature. Then, instead of hanging them up to dry by the wrists, hang them up by the tips of the fingers. To do this pin each finger out on a cloth and hang up the cloth with the arms of the gloves hanging down. This lets the water run into the parts of the gloves that receive the least wear and lets the tips, which receive the most wear, dry the quickest.

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For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

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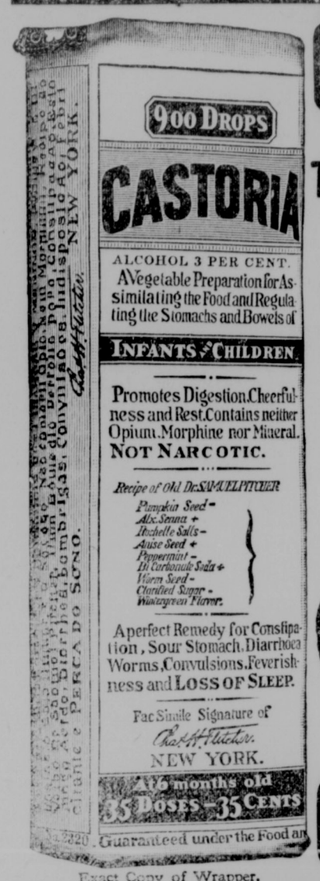

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1910.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

At the Sorbonne in Paris Saturday Mr. Roosevelt delivered the first of the three lectures he is to deliver in Europe. He took for his subject "Citizenship in a Republic," a theme upon which, in the judgment of the civilized world today, he speaks with as high authority as any living philosopher, statesman or priest. With much that the address contained we in this country are already familiar. Ever since Mr. Roosevelt began his great crusade for a higher code of ethics on the part of the individual he has preached upon the same theme and almost in the same words. He has been charged with dealing in platitudes, and this will be treated by many as a tiresome reiteration of views grown stale. But if Mr. Roosevelt has any mission in this life it has been along the line which was expressed again to the splendid audience that greeted him Saturday in these words:

Today I shall speak to you on the subject of individual citizenship, the one subject of vital importance to you, my hearers, and to me and my countrymen, because you and we are citizens of great democratic republics. A democratic republic such as each of ours—an effort to realize in its full sense government by, of and for the people—represents the most gigantic of all possible social experiments, the one fraught with greatest possibilities alike for good and for evil. The success of republics like yours and like ours means the glory, and our failure the despair, of mankind; and for you and for us the question of the quality of the individual citizen is supreme.

This was the central thought of his lecture, and he handled it in a masterly way, giving to Europe, we believe, a new idea of the man, of his enthusiasm for the great cause which has engaged him almost exclusively in the last eight years and which he has done so much to make the whole world realize is the noblest work which can engage the attention of man.

The ideas he inculcates are old—old as the Ten Commandments. The arguments he presses home are old—old as the Book of Moses. But if a man has a mission, shall he not preach? And if a man has aroused the dormant conscience of his own nation to fuller appreciation of what a higher standard of life means in the way of individual sacrifice, shall he not carry the same message to other and alien races when occasion prompts?

THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

The Republican party, as represented in both branches of Congress, except for a few extremists, is lined up solidly behind the policies of President Taft. And, when the 1910 Congressional campaign warms up, and the appeal to the people is fairly formulated and presented, it will soon appear that the strong and steadfast attitude of the President for the carrying out of platform promises and for the realization of those policies to which his party stands committed, will be a bulwark of strength. This is upon the reasonable assumption that the promises will be carried out and the policies be put in way of realization.

If the expectation that the Republican party will be in control of the next Congress were based on nothing else than a restful confidence that the Democratic managers in every doubtful Congressional district will see to it that the act of hari kari is duly performed, the probabilities of Republican control would be preponderantly large. It is only necessary to point to the fact that Tom Taggart has thus early proposed himself as a candidate for the United States Senate, from Indiana, to indicate how the undesirables of the Democracy will make a tumultuous rush for the spoils just of soon as they see the least glimmer of hope that, through Republican dissentions or disaffections they have the ghost of a show of winning. "These innocents," as The New York Sun terms them, "red-mouthed and unbridled, but innocents nevertheless," have their thoughts so intently fixed upon getting there that they fail entirely to understand that their "wild and disheveled race for the feeding trough" will certainly rivet attention and arouse disgust.

When the Congressional campaign really opens, when appeal shall be made to the people upon the record of accomplished results and upon the traditional policies for which the Republican party stands and against the policies for which the Democratic party has stood and from which it cannot escape this side the grave, there will not be signs of vacillating in the matter of approving the Republican record, even in the so-called doubtful districts. The first regular session of the Sixty-first Congress has not yet adjourned; its record is not yet in form to be discussed. But certain measures have been formulated which accord with Republican platform promises and represent the policies of President Taft's administration. If these measures do not pass, their failure will be mainly chargeable to the filibustering tactics of the Democrats. The minorities in both branches have been obstructing and delaying the progress of the Interstate Commerce Bill, with the very apparent purpose of staving off consideration of other administration measures in the hope of compelling adjournment with these bills still on the schedules. When the Congressional campaign just ahead warms up to the point where popular attention becomes interested in individual records, responsibility for the doings and misdoings of the Sixty-first Congress will be placed where it belongs.

Even those features of the new tariff which are most generally criticised, when the facts are sifted, will in most instances be traced to Democratic or insurgent obstinacy. It is not forgotten that the Democrats during the extra session were rank protectionists almost to a man when commodities in their own districts were concerned. Take for instance the duty on lumber: the President was urgent that lumber should be on the free list and it would have been admitted without a tax, but for the votes of the Democrats in opposition. The insurgents, too, who are attacking the Payne tariff and thus lending encouragement to the "wild and disheveled chase" of the Democracy, will be obliged to shoulder their due responsibilities. The work of the extra session, as well as the record of the regular session, will undoubtedly be thoroughly sifted during the approaching Congressional campaign. And the administration Republicans will have nothing to fear from this sifting. As for the divergencies that may have developed in the Republican party, it is a safe guess that the questions at issue in every Congressional district will be adjusted before nominees are placed in the field. The appeal to the people will be made in every instance by a united party and upon a record which will win the control of the Sixty-second Congress.

MERRILL.

The weather for the last week has been very inclement and also very unfavorable for corn planting.

The auction held at Merrill Saturday night was largely attended.

Harry Broadwater, of Frostburg, is visiting his grandparents near Bond.

William Broadwater, of near Bond, is seriously ill.

Frank and Alvie Jacobs, of near Lonaconing, were in this vicinity visiting friends last Saturday and Sunday.

W. H. Broadwater went to Cumberland last Sunday to accompany his wife and son home. His son was in the Allegany Hospital at Cumberland.

Donald Simpson and sons will soon finish their contract of skidding timber for Wade Broadwater

The young people of Merrill held a social hop at W. H. Broadwater's Wednesday evening.

Nimrod Gregg wears a smile. It's a girl this time.

James Stephens is preparing to move on the farm known as the Asa Durst property, three miles west of Jennings, where he expects to be employed by Jennings Bros.

The oyster supper given at Kenard Broadwater's Thursday night in honor of their son, Sheridan, was a very enjoyable occasion. It was his twentieth anniversary. He was the recipient of several beautiful presents.

Several people from here attended the funeral of Colonel Ross, who was buried in Lonaconing Sunday.

Lewis Broadwater, better known as the twin brother, spent part of last week at John Mowbray's in Barton.

James Hummel and Carrie Warnick, of Barton, passed through our town Saturday en route to his home at Wolf Swamp, where Miss Warnick will spend several months, being employed as seamstress.

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IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. L. T. Carr, of Fairmont, is having his cottage raised about 18 inches, will have a rock foundation put under the building, and will erect an addition in the rear of the house.

Judge Elliott, of Baltimore, has been here for nearly a week looking after improvements which he is making to his home, which when completed will be a cheerful, comfortable and enjoyable place for a summer outing.

The Mulford cottage, now owned by Mrs. M. E. Pierce, of New York City, has been enlarged by an additional room and bath room, and a porch over the kitchen.

Mr. L. T. Yoder, of Pittsburg, Pa., will put a two room addition to his E street property, and probably a four room addition to his I street house.

Mrs. H. W. Armstrong, of Washington, D. C., was here last week, and arranged to have some improvements made to her summer home. C. M. Rathbun Sons Co. will do the work.

PAINTING.

The Messrs. Hipsley have the contracts to paint the properties owned by Mr. R. T. Miller, Mrs. Capt. Pierce, Mrs. Casteele, Mrs. H. W. Armstrong, M. M. Schrock, and the Bates cottage. They have just finished painting Rev. J. S. Stone's cottage.

Just a short time ago Mr. D. A. Ritchie, of Fairmont, had his cottage in Cozy Row painted and a bath room outfit put in. He has now a desirable home in which to spend his vacation.

Mr. U. G. Ford has the contract to paint "Allen-Hurst," on I street, and the S. L. Allen cottage on H street. He will also paint Mr. K. V. Hardy's home. He has the contract to paper the interior of several cottages, having received one shipment of over 400 rolls of wall paper.

PROPERTIES RENTED.

Mrs. E. R. Davis, of Clarksburg, will occupy Mrs. Hardy's cottage, on M street, and Mrs. Hardy will move to "Beulah" cottage. Miss Delphia Hansford will have charge of Maryland Inn. Mrs. Annan and daughters, of St. Louis, will return to the "Mary" cottage. Mrs. J. W. Edwards, of Washington, D. C., has rented the Conner cottage. Mr. L. F. King, of Pittsburg, Pa., will spend the summer in Talson cottage No. 1, and the Misses Hamill in No. 2. Miss Etta Springer, of California, Pa., and Mrs. Jaynes, of Fairmont, W. Va., are now "at home" in the Yoder E street cottage. Mr. Owen, of Clarksburg, has rented the Sperry cottage. Mr. Will Daugherty and family, of Bellaire, O., will live on Cozy Row. John D. Hayden and wife will in a few days move into the cozy Vance cottage, on H street, and Carl Willett and wife will move into the Waugh cottage. Mrs. Bassel, of Parkersburg, will return to the Davis cottage on G street. Mrs. John S. Jenkins, of Norfolk, Va., will again occupy the Sheets cottage on F street. Mr. John Hipsley and wife are "at home" in the Bates cottage.

W. C. Dunnington, who knows how to run a hotel, will have charge of the Mt. Lake Hotel and Hotel Chautauqua, and he and his family are "on the ground" preparing for a great season. The Mount Washington Home, which has been closed for years, will be opened this summer by Mr. James Anderson. Mrs. L. R. Biggs, of Pennsylvania, will keep boarders in the Enlow house on F street. The Virginia Homes on I street will be under the management of Mrs. A. R. Sperry, which means a well filled house and pleased patrons.

About one-third (70) of the cottages in the Park are now occupied, nine-tenths of them by all year residents.

A FEW CHANGES.

Charley Martin has sold his baggage-express business to C. Crane. Mr. Martin is clerking in P. T. Garthright's store.

Messrs. Welch & Callis are the successors of Mr. Harrison Arnold. They are active young men and mean to push their business.

Mr. Henry Felty, who for so many years supplied the Park people with the many things needed, has sold out to Messrs. Wilson & Barnard, two young men deserving great success.

The Park Lunch Stand, in Chautauqua Grove, will this year be under the control of the Terra Alta Candy Co. We will miss the accommodating Oakland baker who furnished so many good things to his patrons last season.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

We will not have a new postoffice building this summer.

We may not have natural gas for cooking or illuminating purposes.

We will not have the much wanted municipality, so vigorously fought for.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

MARY V. SPIKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1910.

J. M. SPIKER,
Administrator,
Piedmont, W. Va.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, at their office in Oakland, Md., on May 9, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for labor and material required for the completion of certain walks, approaches and steps as shown by plans on file with the Clerk of the County Commissioners and at the offices of the Architects, Holmboe & Lafferty at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check in amount of $200.00 as a guarantee that the bidder awarded the work will enter into contract and furnish bond to complete the work as specified.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies corporate or politic, who may be required to take out LICENSES, that they must obtain the same or renew the same on or before

May 1, 1910.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit, except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County Md.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be make to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, beginning for the same at a point about forty rods west of the McDermott house on the upper farm and running thence through the lands of James McDermott, William Umbel, Joseph Thomas and M. M. Thomas, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, to intersect the county road at the Pennsylvania state line near the gatehouse.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
W. M. UMBEL,
6-46 M. M. THOMAS, and 35 others.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assets	$23,035,700.61
Liabilities (including Capital)	16,321,953.61
Surplus to Policy-holders	8,713,747.50

STATE OF MARYLAND.
Office of the State Insurance Department.

BALTIMORE, January 28, 1910.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1909, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

FRED. A. THAYER, Resident Agent,
6-3 Oakland Maryland.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 13 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany County.

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

E. S. WEST, Local Agent, Oakland, Md.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

OF MONTREAL.

DECEMBER 31, 1909.

Total Income during the year		$ 7,922,438.27
Total Disbursements during the year		4,501,622.27
ASSETS		
Real Estate owned by Company	$ 969,617.63	
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	1,575,751.75	
Loans secured by Collateral	819,800.00	
Loans to Policyholders on the Company's Policies	3,084,133.15	
Premium notes on Policies in force and loans and non-forfeiture agreements	596,527.55	
Bonds and Stocks owned by Company (book value)	23,298,065.69	
Cash in Office and in Bank and Trust Companies	642,871.42	
Agents' Balances	32,982.48	
Interests and Rents due and accrued	403,037.36	
Market Value of Bonds and Stocks over Book Value	872,110.63	
Net Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	604,441.62	
Ground Rents	38,640.00	
Gross Assets		32,837,979.25
ASSETS NOT ADMITTED		
Agents' balances more than three months due		32,982.48
Total admitted Assets		32,804,996.77
LIABILITIES.		
Net Reserve	$28,808,247.80	
Present value of amounts not yet due on supplementary contracts	94,740.05	
Total Policy Claims	285,503.22	
Premiums Paid in Advance	23,961.55	
Interest Paid in Advance	236.25	
Commissions due to Agents	14,592.00	
Medical Examiners' Fees	990.00	
Dividends due Policyholders and Stockholders	83,163.10	
Taxes due or accrued	46,258.66	
Unearned Premiums, Accident Department	50.50	
Deposits to meet maturing Debentures, etc.	34,719.11	
Capital Stock paid up	105,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (surplus)	3,308,534.53	
Total Liabilities		$32,804,996.77
Amount at Risk in the United States December 31, 1909		$128,160,477.00
Amount Written in Maryland during 1909		337,108.00
Premiums in Maryland in 1909		19,394.86
Losses Paid in Maryland in 1909		24,711.05
Losses Incurred in Maryland in 1909		24,711.05

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department.
Baltimore, February 2, 1910.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of the Sun Life Assurance Company for the year ending December 31, 1909, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Insurance Commissioner.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones	

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Senator Harvey Speicher, of Accident, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

Mr. W. H. Spedden, of Fairmont, W. Va., spent a few hours in Oakland yesterday afternoon.

Carl Brown has signed a contract with the Grafton base ball team to pitch during the coming season.

A big line of Spray Pumps at Naylor's. 3t

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Bosley Sunday and left a daughter with the happy parents.

Mrs. H. C. Sincell returned to Oakland Tuesday night from a week's visit to relatives in and near Washington, D. C.

Improvements are being made at the store room of F. G. Hyde by the erection of a new plate glass front and show window.

Let us fill your prescriptions. Lowest prices, quality considered. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mrs. Herman Creutzburg went to Barton Tuesday night where she attended the funeral of her brother-in-law, the late Michael Gannon, yesterday.

Mr. William Lantz, of Morgantown, W. Va., was the guest of his son, Mr. Erbie Lantz, in Oakland, for several days recently.

Mr. H. A. Loraditch, who recently purchased a dwelling on Centre street, is having extensive improvements made to the property.

Mr. Cornelius Morris, of Salem, W. Va., is here on a visit to his son, Mr. J. H. Morris, of the Northern Natural Gas Company's office.

Garthright wants ten cars of iron, brass, copper, zinc and gum; will pay the highest prices.

Mr. C. F. Hammond returned to Oakland Monday from a visit of a few days to Mrs. Hammond, who is the guest of friends at Meyersdale, Pa.

Mr. S. A. Kendall is spending the present week in and about Crellin on business connected with the operations of the Kendall Lumber Company.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawtont & Sons.

Miss Mabel Thayer, of Thayerville, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Erbie Lantz at their home in Oakland for several days, returned to Thayerville yesterday morning.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, spent several days in Oakland last week superintending work now being done at his new residence which is well under way.

Mr. and Mrs. Young Lohr, of Parkersburg, West Va., arrived in Oakland yesterday from their home and will visit relatives here and at the Park for a short time.

Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles, household necessities, at prices ranging from 75c. to $1.50, at Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Park, who spent two weeks here on business connected with Park matters generally, returned to Baltimore Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. H. C. Hostetler, of near Oakland, returned to her home Saturday from the Home Sanatorium, where she recently underwent a serious and painful surgical operation.

FOR RENT—Ten room house, corner Wilson and Pennington streets; bath, water and gas. Apply to Mrs. James W. Leathers. 6-4t

Attorneys Fred. A. Thayer, John T. Mitchell and E. H. Sincell, accompanied by County Surveyor A. C. Mason left Oakland Tuesday morning for a point in District No. 11, where they will make a survey of some lands in litigation.

The Rev. Fathers Thos. Gallager, of Westernport, Md., James Quinn, of Barton, Md., James Connell, of Oakland, Md., and Henry McDermott, of Rowlesburg, W. Va., spent a few days this week with Rev. Father Brady.—Elk Lick Star.

Ernest Harne, who recently contracted typhoid fever while employed on the B. & O. railroad as a freight fireman, and later came to his home in Oakland, is well on the way toward recovery. He made his first appearance on the street Tuesday.

Every family should have a can of Hygeno Disinfectant to use in sick rooms, bath rooms, sinks, sewer, etc. Get it at Naylor's. 3t

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Perdew and little daughter, Virginia, have returned to the Casselman Hotel, Grantsville, Garrett county, after a month's visit with Mrs. Perdew's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Kirby, North Centre street.—Cumberland News.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Lutheran church are making an effort to collect a mile of pennies by the card plan. The cards for the purpose are strips of card board a foot in length and will each hold 16 pennies. The mile will total something over $800.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's church, is on visit to relatives in Somerset county, Pa., this week. He will return to Oakland Sunday afternoon from Westernport, where on Sunday morning he will officiate in installing Rev. Dr. Brubaker paster of the Westernport church.

Mr. Doll Kimmel, who has been over at Durbin, W. Va., engaged in logging, met with a painful accident last Friday when the small bone of his leg was broken, necessitating his return to Oakland where he received surgical attention and later went to his home west of town, where he will remain until he recovers from his injury.

Work on the State road by Contractor J. E. Francis has been abandoned on account of the prolonged wet weather and will not be resumed until the skies clear and the road leading from Oakland to the point of operations has dried up sufficiently to allow the running of the traction engines and the trains of wagons hauling material from Oakland.

FOR RENT—After May 1st, a 6-room cottage, with stable on lot. Kitchen and one bedroom furnished if desired; apply at this office.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned, the local botanist, who is attaining fame in many sections of the country for his thoroughness and adaptability in mounting his specimens in such a practical manner and at the same time retaining all the delicate tints of the flowers, gave the first of a series of interesting lectures at the Oakland Normal School yesterday afternoon, when many specimens of local flora were exhibited. These lectures will be repeated at stated intervals by Mr. Harned.

Mr. J. H. Price and Mr. J. J. Hoblitzell, Jr., both of Meyersdale, Pa., who were awarded the contract last week for the extension of the improvement work on the Hooppole Road, were in Oakland yesterday looking over the ground preparatory to beginning work on the road. Both gentleman circulated among the business men of Oakland while here and left an excellent impression as to their ability to carry out their work successfully.

Mr. William Hopper, of Jefferson, Iowa, who was here for a week or more for the purpose of inspecting farm lands with the intention of purchasing, returned to his home Tuesday very much impressed with Garrett county and its citizens. Mr. Hopper is a personal friend of Mr. Head, who recently bought the Jamesson place adjoining Mountain Lake Park, and came to Maryland at the solicitation of that gentleman. He is thoroughly convinced that Garrett county presents more and greater opportunities to the farmer than does Iowa or any of the other western states and his return here to make a permanent home for himself and family is in prospect.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.45 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:45 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8:00 p. m.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Charles Morgan Fike, of near Accident, and Effie May Guard, of Guard.

George Henry Schriber and Mary Amanda Fazenbaker, both of Garrett county.

Manly Jess Wibbell and Catharine Manning, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Alva Ross Martin, of Kingwood, W. Va., and Nina Florence Wiles, of Terra Alta, W. Va.

Victor Jackson Lucas and Jeanaette McKenzie Morrison, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Samuel Raphael Rinker and Lovie Rinker, both of near Gormania, W. Va.

Clarence Calvin Stephen, of New Germany, and Elizabeth Victoria Opel, of Bittinger.

Joshua J. Watson and Ora Belle Culp, both of near Dobbin.

George Miller, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Sallie Ouvil, of Ocean Mines, W. Va.

Clifford J. Morris, and Dona Bertha Morris, both of Buckhannon, W. Va.

Eli Sponangle and Lillian May Kittle, both of Beverly, W. Va.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

By advertisement published in another column of this paper today Messrs. S. Lawton & Sons extend an invitation to the public to visit their store rooms and inspect bathroom outfits and other goods. The firm of Lawton & Sons is composed of members of the Association of Master Plumbers and also of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, which is a guarantee of good workmanship.

A meeting of the elders of the German Baptist church of this county was held at the court house in Oakland last Friday at which the following gentlemen were present: Revs. David Hostetler, Samuel A. Miller and James Beeghly, of Accident; Isaac W. Abernathy, of near Wilson, and W. Taylor Sines, of near Oakland. Many matters pertaining to the welfare of the church were under discussion and some vexatious questions were settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Last Saturday a crowd of some ten or more Italiains employed on road construction work north of Oakland, attempted to leave their camp without settling with the commissary and as a result when they reached Oakland they were arrested under the landlord's act making it a crime to "skip" a board bill. The men were placed in jail and later in the day a hearing was accorded them by Justice Teats when a settlement of the differences between the commissary agent and the men was arrived at and the men were discharged from custody and returned to their work on the road.

NOTICE CONCERNING WATER AND SEWER TAPS.

All persons are hereby notified not to make any tap to the water or sewer lines of the town of Oakland without first obtaining permission from the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

The ordinances of the town prohibit such interference with water and sewer lines and all persons violating the same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Permission to tap both water and sewer pipes may be obtained from J. C. Dunham, clerk, upon application and payment of the proper charges.

By order,
6-3t The Mayor and Council of Oakland.

Notice In Bankruptcy

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice is hereby given that a hearing on the application for discharge, filed by the above named bankrupt, will be had before said Court, in the City of Cumberland, at the Postoffice Building Court-room, on the 7th day of May, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that all creditors, whose names appear in the schedules of the said bankrupt or who have filed their claims or proven their debts, and all other persons interested, may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the discharge should not be granted.

ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION

Has just taken place and, as usual, we find that one of our South American Republics has come to the front with another leader.

We always learn from a Revolution of this kind that someone is dissatisfied with existing conditions and wants to remove the cause of such dissatisfaction. When peaceful means fail to accomplish this purpose, war inevitably is the result, and it usually means war to the finish.

While this has been going on "ANOTHER REVOLUTION" in the industrial world has taken place; and while there has been no blood shed, the results have been far more reaching and beneficial to every farmer, mechanic and business man in the country.

Mark Twain said that the American public wants to be fooled once, but when it is repeatedly tried there is sure to be trouble.

The people of this country insist on keeping up-to-date and having every labor saving and money making device that capital and genius can produce. The gasoline water-cooled engine came to relieve all the ills of over-worked mankind but it was built in such a cumbersome style, with many intricate parts that the expense of keeping it in repair was greater than the original cost.

The American Farmer and Mechanic refused to have such a dirt relief thrust upon them, and as a result, the greatest revolution of the century took place. The "NEW WAY" MOTOR COMPANY, of Lansing, Michigan, had been for years experimenting on and perfecting an Air-Cooled engine that could be run with gas, gasoline, alcohol or distillate with equally good results.

They discontinued entirely using water to cool the cylinder and built the first successful air-cooled engine. They threw out all the unnecessary parts and intricate springs, etc., always found on water-cooled engines and perfected a 3½ H. P. engine that two men can pick up and carry around, and anyone can start and run without any mechanical experience.

For the farmer's use, these engines are built in sizes of 2½, 3½, 6 and 7 H. P. The general design is so unlike that of any other engine on the market that it proves to be entirely a "NEW WAY" for delivering power.

This "NEW WAY" is so popular with the trade the whole country over that the "NEW WAY" Engines are universally declared to be not only the newest but the best engines ever built.

The construction is the simplest, the material the best, the finish the most durable, the power the greatest, the lasting qualities prove the highest, and quality considered, the price is the lowest ever heard of.

Every perfect article, by reason of its perfection, always has a crowd of imitators, and the "NEW WAY" has been so successful everywhere that others have tried to imitate it either in style or method of construction.

Every purchaser should insist on having nothing but the "NEW WAY" as he is always sure to get the very best value for his hard earned money. The "NEW WAY" engine is so perfectly constructed that it can be used anywhere, at any time, in any weather or climate, and under any conditions with perfect service.

It will run the farmer's cream separator, pump his water, churn his butter, irrigate his land, spray his trees, grind his feed, run his threshing machine, cut his wood, do his washing, furnish his electric light; in fact do anything where stationary or portable power can be used.

This REVOLUTION in the industrial world has been so successfully carried on that the demand for "NEW WAY" engines has always exceeded the supply. We are very glad to advise that E. G. Naylor has secured the agency for the "NEW WAY" Air-Cooled Engines and can supply all his customers with them from his stock. They are now on display at his shop and any one who intends to purchase an engine now or in the future will find that it will pay him to call on Mr. Naylor and see this engine demonstated.

Notice this column in next week's issue.

E. G NAYLOR,

Oakland, Md.

FERTILIZER!

FERTILIZER!

FERTILIZER

FERTILIZER!

FERTILIZER!

Buying Fertilizer without seeing its analysis or its commercial value is like buying something "sight unseen."

We are handling a Fertilizer made by an old and reliable firm, and we invite your close inspection before buying.

If price and quality is anything to you, then give us your order before it's too late.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELLA DAVIS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before th 28th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of April, 1910.

ANNIE WARNICK,
Administratrix,
Chaffee, W. Va.

STATEMENT of the condition of The Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co., of New York, March 1st, 1910.

Capital Stock, paid up - - -	$ 2,500,000.00
Total Assets, - - - -	19,757,970.10
Total amount of all Liabilities,	9,068,857.64
Surplus as regards Policy Holders	4,689,112.46
Bonds and Stocks owned by Company, - - - - -	9,935,755.00

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Insurance Commissioner

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 21, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, May 9, 1910,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD,
January 1, 1910.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance	3,894,754.74
Reserve for all outstanding claims	321,100.70
Net Surplus	1,[illegible]9,360.05
Total Assets	$[illegible]6,215.49

J. D. BROWNE, President.
W. T. HOWE, Sec'y. JOHN H. COSMUS, Ass't Sec'y.
FRED. A. THAYER, Resident Agent, Oakland, Maryland.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The Upper Room at Jerusalem

"He Will Show You a Large Upper Room; There Make Ready For Us" (Mark xiv, 15)

Jerusalem, April 24.—My friends, we meet today for the worship of God in traditionally one of the most renowned meeting places in the whole earth. Tradition has it that this is the same "upper room" which was owned by one friendly to our Lord and his disciples and who granted it as their meeting place on several occasions most intimately associated with the inauguration of Christianity. Tradition also has it that this is the room mentioned by St. Mark in our text, where the disciples with the Lord partook of the last Jewish Passover Supper, after which Jesus instituted the Eucharist or Lord's Supper as an antitypical memorial, taking the place of the Passover to all who accept Jesus as the Passover Lamb—"The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world" (John i, 29); "Christ our Passover is slain, therefore let us keep the feast" (I Corinthians v, 7, 8).

Tradition assures us that this is the same room mentioned in the Book of Acts (i, 13) as the place where the Apostles resided and assembled for worship during the ten days following the Lord's ascension—the same "upper room," therefore, in which was manifested the acceptance of all the consecrated followers of Jesus into Covenant relationship with God as "members of the Body of Christ, which is the Church." Of course, our permission to use this room for a public service today was obtained only by prearrangement with those having it in charge. True, traditions are not always reliable. Surely, in almost every other part of the world it would be absurd to think of the preservation of the identity of a house like this for more than eighteen centuries. But here we have most peculiar conditions. The inhabitants of this land seem to have been content to leave things just as they found them from generation to generation, merely making such slight repairs as were from time to time found necessary. Here visitors come, look and depart, filled with a sacred awe, and have done so for centuries, and the inhabitants, each intent upon his own business, have ignored this in a manner hardly imaginable by Europeans. It is possible therefore that tradition in this case and in other instances hereabouts, has located correctly, just as in Rome the prison in which Paul was confined is indicated by tradition with apparent accuracy.

Christ Our Passover.

We are favored not only in respect to the use of the room, but additionally in respect to the time of our visit and our use of it. This, according to Jewish reckoning, is the first day of Passover Week—it began last evening at 6 o'clock. The three hours preceding that marked the time of our Lord's death and the begging by Joseph of Arimathea for the privilege of burying his body in his new tomb and the hasty taking of our Lord from the cross and getting him only partially embalmed and the tomb closed and sealed before 6 o'clock—this day beginning at 6 o'clock being amongst the Jews, as the Apostle declared, an "high day," a Sabbath day of special sacredness as the beginning of the Passover Feast-Week.

As we look back to that memorable occasion we can sympathize with the Apostles and early believers in the blighting of all of their hopes by the apparent failure of Jesus to make good his claim of Messiahship. We can imagine better than we can describe their dejection, their disappointment. On the next day, corresponding to to-morrow, the two with whom Jesus met on the way to Emmaus said sadly, "We had trusted that it had been he who should have redeemed Israel" (Luke xxiv, 21).

They had hoped that his miracles, corroborating his teaching, when he "spake as never man spake," were evidences that he was the Messiah. They had built their hopes, as Jews, that now finally God's promises to their nation would be fulfilled—that Israel should be exalted in the earth in name and fame and power and authority to bless and to instruct "all the families of the earth." They had hoped that Messiah would be the great King under whose beneficent reign, as the great Mediator between God and men, the long-promised blessing would come to the earth. They had hoped also for a personal share with him in the glories of his Kingdom, according to his own words—"Ye shall sit with me on twelve thrones, judging (ruling) the twelve tribes of Israel" (Matthew xix, 28). His death as a malefactor, as a blasphemer against God, seemed to cast a shadow over every hope and to leave them not only desolate in heart themselves, but despised by their neighbors as deceived fanatics. This is the anniversary, dear friends, of a day that was very sad to our brethren of 1877 years ago.

"Moses and All the Prophets."

How different is our attitude of mind that we are able to see, to praise God and to rejoice that Jesus died; that he suffered, "the Just for the unjust," that his death might constitute the Ransom-Price for Adam and all his race. This light upon the sufferings of Christ began to shine into the hearts of the Apostles on the day of our Lord's resurrection, corresponding to to-morrow. The oil for that light lay hidden in the words of Moses and all the Prophets of Israel. But it was necessary that our Lord, having risen from the dead to be the great antitypical High Priest, should trim the lamp of Divine Truth that the light might shine out to all of his people, all of his "members," all of the "Royal Priesthood," all who are in the consecrated condition of heart, symbolically represented by the "holy" of Israel's Tabernacle.

Mark how gently and how wisely the Lord permitted the light to shine in gradually upon his faithful few. The eyes of their understanding must not be blinded by an instantaneous flash. Gradually, as they were able to bear it, the good tidings of his resurrection from the dead to glory, honor and immortality on the divine plane must be made known to them. The first intimations were from the women of the company who had gone with spices, after the "high day," on the morning of the third day to complete the work of embalming the Lord. They reported first, that he was gone from the sepulchre, and secondly, that they had seen some angels who told them that he was risen from the dead. And later Mary had reported that she had seen the Lord and clasped him by the feet and that he had said to her, "I am not yet ascended to my Father; but go to my brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God" (John xx, 17). Jesus said to tell the disciples that he would meet them in Galilee, as he had said to them before. These bewildering experiences were merely leading gradually on, preparing the disciples for the fuller knowledge of the facts.

It was the same day (corresponding to to-morrow afternoon) that the Lord overtook two of the sorrowing disciples as they walked into the country to spend the night. Here again he would not shock them and overpower them by a vision of his glorious presence such as smote down Saul of Tarsus on his way to Damascus, "shining above the brightness of the sun at noon-day;" on the contrary he assumed a body of flesh and traveler's clothing and talked sympathetically with the two sorrowing ones. After hearing their woes and sorrows he must have astonished them with his knowledge of the Scriptures, as well as by his sympathy, saying to them, "O foolish and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken!" (Luke xxiv, 25.) They had been willing to believe something of what the Prophets had spoken—the glorious things, the happifying things pertaining to Messiah's Millennial glory. But they had been slow to believe the prophets' other testimonies to the effect that the Redeemer must be "led as a Lamb to the slaughter," must be the sin-offering, must be despised and rejected of men, must be lifted up on the cross as the antitype of the "brazen serpent," and must be raised from the dead by the power of the Father to the glory, honor and immortality of his great station as Prophet, Priest, Mediator, King, the antitype of Melchizedek, for the fulfilment to Israel and the world of all of God's great promises.

Then said Jesus, in view of these expositions, "Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into his glory?" What else should be expected? Did he not foretell his own death? And did he not foretell his own resurrection? And were you not too confused to understand his teachings to the full? Did not your minds run more to the coming glory than to what he said to you respecting the necessity that you should "watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation" and lose all your part and hope under these trying conditions? A little later, in the same day, he appeared in the "upper room," traditionally this very room—the doors being shut for fear of the Jews—barred, we may be sure, because the poor disciples felt that the envy and hatred which had led to the crucifixion of the Master might easily be transferred now to them because of their sympathy with him and their relationship to his work. Here Jesus materialized in their presence and spoke a few words. He told them that he was really present with them and that it was not merely a phantom which they saw. And then he ate with them, honeycomb and fish, as evidencing the fact that they were not being addressed by an illusion, but by a corporeal being. While they still wondered with astonishment, he proved to them that their risen Lord was no longer merely a man, but that he had experienced a change in his resurrection, so that now he was a spirit being and could go and come like the wind—appearing in a body of flesh when his purposes so demanded. He gave proof of this by vanishing out of their sight, dissolving the body of flesh and bones and the clothing as easily as he had created them and by the same Divine power.

The Pentecostal Blessing.

The glorified, resurrected Jesus remained with the infant Church for forty days, watching over their interests. On four or five occasions he appeared to them again in different forms and for the further inculcation of the great lesson that he was risen and changed, henceforth a spirit being. Then he ascended up on high to appear in the presence of God on behalf of his faithful ones first, as later on he will appear in the interest of the world. The Father's recognition of the merit of his sacrifice, applied "on our behalf," was manifested by the impartation of the holy Spirit on Pentecost day. Traditionally this same wonderful "upper room" witnessed that outpouring of Divine blessing and favor, which came only upon consecrated believers and has come upon the same class, and upon none other, from that day unto this—begetting them individually by the holy Spirit to the divine nature with its promises of glory, honor and immortality to the faithful, in association with the Lord Jesus in his Millennial Kingdom.

That blessing was a partial fulfilment of the Lord's word through the Prophet Joel, namely of that portion which says, "In those days will I pour out of my Spirit upon my servants and upon my handmaids" (Joel ii, 28). We are glad, dear friends, that what occurred at that first Pentecost and what has continued all through this Gospel Age, of Pentecostal blessing upon each individual member of the Body of Christ, is merely a foretaste of God's great favor towards Adam's race. As St. James declares (i, 18) the Church is merely "a kind of first-fruits unto God of his creatures." True, the first-fruits in this case is the very choicest—our Lord, the glorious Head and High Priest, and his saintly followers the antitypical under-priests of the Royal Priesthood. But a great blessing is yet to come, for there shall come a still greater outpouring of God's Spirit as mentioned in the same prophecy in the words, "After those days, saith the Lord, I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall seek for me, and your young men shall see actually what your ancients dreamed of."

This will have its fulfillment during the Millennial Age, not that the world in general will be begotten of the holy Spirit to a spirit nature like unto the angels and like unto Christ, as in our case, but the Lord has promised to take away the stony heart and to give a heart of flesh to all the willing and obedient of mankind during that Millennial Day. In such, a right spirit shall be renewed as they become obedient to the gracious arrangements of Messiah's universal Empire and that right spirit in man, that right disposition, will be the holy Spirit—God's Spirit or disposition. It was given to man originally when he was created perfect, upright, in the image and likeness of God. It was lost by sin and displaced by a spirit of selfishness and sometimes by a spirit of devilishness. It will be the great work of that thousand years of Messiah's Kingdom to lift mankind out of sin and selfishness and death and to restore the willing and obedient to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed by the merit of the sacrifice at Calvary. With the close of the Millennial Kingdom, God shows us that all who will not have attained to the possession of his holy Spirit will be destroyed in the Second Death. Then there shall be no more sighing, nor crying, nor dying, no more sin, no more sorrow, for all the former things of sin and death shall have passed away. It will be Christ on the throne who will make all things new.

Supper In the Upper Room.

In closing we ask that in connection with what we have just said respecting this "Upper Room" and the blessings here conferred, you do not forget the special privilege which some twenty or thirty of us enjoyed in this same room on Friday evening last. We remind you afresh that that evening, after six o'clock, corresponded to the night in which our Lord with his disciples first celebrated the memorial of his own death with the loaf and with the cup, traditionally in this same "Upper Room." Incidentally we remark that the early Christian Church used this same Jewish reckoning in the annual celebration of our Lord's death and resurrection, but that, later on, the method of calculating the date was slightly modified so that this year Good Friday and Easter, according to the revised Episcopalian Calendar, occurred nearly a month ago—March 25-27. I feel sure that as long as I live I shall not forget the blessed experiences of Friday evening and its memorial celebration, in this "Upper Room," of the great event which means so much to the Church and to the world—which symbolizes the precious sacrifice of Christ and also, as the Apostle explains, symbolizes the participation of all the faithful members of Christ in his sacrifice—in the broken loaf and in the cup of which we partake antitypically. May we, dear friends, prove so faithful to our consecration Vows that we will be included by our glorious Lord amongst those who shall be counted worthy to share also his cup of joy and glory—participation in his Millennial Kingdom and his glorious work of blessing all the families of the earth!

CHAPTER NO. 491.

AN ACT providing for the issuing and sale of Bonds by the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville for constructing, erecting and maintaining water works and sewerage in said town of Kitzmillersville condemn such land as may be necessary for the building of said works, and to levy taxes on the assessable property of said town to redeem said bonds and to pay the interest thereon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that for the purpose of establishing, construction and maintaining water works capable of furnishing the residents of said town with a good and sufficient supply of water for ordinary purposes and for fire protection and for establishing, erecting, constructing and maintaining a sewerage system in said town for drainage and sewerage purposes, the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville be and they are hereby authorized and empowered and directed to issue bonds in the name of the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville to an amount not exceeding $20,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid. The said bonds shall be for sums not less than $500 each nor more than $500 each, to be signed by the Mayor and President of the Town Council, and countersigned by the Clerk of the said Town Council, with the corporate seal of said town thereto to be affixed, bearing interest at not more than five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in each and every year and dated on the first day of their issue. The said bonds shall be numbered serially. Bond No. 1 shall be due and payable two years from date of issue, and thereafter each bond shall mature and be payable each consecutive year from the maturity of Bond No. 1 in the order of their consecutive numbers; provided, however, the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville are hereby given the option to redeem any or all bonds outstanding twenty years from date of issue; that all of said bonds issued as aforesaid shall be due and payable within forty-one years from the date of their issue, and shall be forever exempt from all county and municipal taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the Act of Assembly authorizing the issue thereof.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville are hereby authorized and empowered to construct and erect water works and sewerage for said town, and to contract for the purchase in fee simple or lease for a term of years, renewable at their pleasure, any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses, streams, and to use and occupy forever or for a term of years any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses or streams which they may deem expedient and necessary for the purpose of furnishing said town with water and maintaining said sewerage, and they are hereby invested with all the rights and powers necessary for the induction of water in the said town, and the maintenance of said sewerage system, if for any cause the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall be unable to agree with any owner of real or leasehold property, springs, brooks, water streams or water courses or any other material which partakes of or is a necessary part of realty, or for any right of way which they may find necessary for the conduct of said water and sewerage in its entry into or in said town, or if such owner is under any disability or incapacity to contract or absent out of the county or unknown, the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville is hereby clothed with the power of condemnation under the right of eminent domain as provided in Section 251 of Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland as fully as if said Section had been herein incorporated, and their manner of procedure of condemnation for the purposes of this Act shall in all particulars be the same as if provided by said Section 251 of Article 23. The said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall have full power to fix schedules of rates for furnishing water and sewerage to private residences and other buildings and the said Mayor and Town Council as aforesaid shall have power to collect the same as other taxes are collected and the income thereof shall be applied, first, for expenses and maintenance and afterwards for the payment of the interest on the bonds and a sinking fund to meet the bonds at maturity.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the the title to the said water works and sewerage and all land, estate and water courses, water ways, conduits pipes, machinery and other parts thereto shall, when completed or acquired, vest in the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville. And every person who shall knowingly or willfully pollute any spring, stream, brooks, water courses, reservoir or standpipe in connection with the said water works so built and or constructed, by throwing in any impure or deleterious substance or thing into the same or by swimming, bathing or washing themselves, or by washing clothes or any other thing therein, or by committing any nuisance in or near the source of supply or the reservoir or stand pipe or water sheds for said water works, so as to pollute the same, shall upon conviction of such offense be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered by the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville before a Justice of the Peace as other fines are recovered or to imprisonment in the County Jail or in the House of Correction for a term of not less than six months or more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace, one half of such fine to go to the informer and the balance to the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville for the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of redeeming said bonds at their maturity and for securing the prompt payment of the interest thereon, the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall for the year of the issue of said bonds and annually thereafter until the maturity of said bonds levy a tax on the assessable property of said town, not exceeding twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars to pay the interest thereon, and the sum of five hundred dollars for the principal of said debt for the payment of the same at maturity. The said sum of five hundred dollars shall be held and invested by the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville as a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds at their maturity and the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall deposit the money belonging to said sinking fund and the increment thereof in some safe depository which pays interest on deposits, or shall invest the same in State or such other bonds satisfactory to the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville as to them may seem best, or in the purchase or redemption of any of said bonds as may be offered for sale and redemption, and upon the purchase of any such bonds by the said Mayor and Town Council they shall be immediately canceled by stamping across their face (canceled by the sinking fund) and no portion of said sinking fund so levied shall ever be diverted to any other purpose than to the purchase and liquidation of said bonds. The money collected each year by the Treasurer or Tax Collector on account of taxes to the extent of said sum of five hundred dollars, shall be set apart for said sinking fund, and a separate account shall be kept thereof and be deposited to the credit of said fund, and no part of which shall be chargeable to insolvencies on account of failure of assessments or collection.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That the money arising from the sale of said bonds, (which said bonds shall be sold either at auction or by sealed bids, after due advertisement thereof to the highest responsible bidder) shall be deposited in bank to the credit of the Mayor anp Town Council of Kitzmillersville and subject to their check, and the Clerk of the said Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall keep a book to be especially provided for the purpose of entering the names and addresses of the purchasers of the bonds sold and the amount realized on the sales, together with the serial numbers of the bonds.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That in any prosecution before a justice of the peace under Section 3 of this Act the accused and the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall have the right of appeal to the Circuit Court for Garrett county within thirty days and a jury trial. Any person or persons convicted before a justice of the peace under Section 3 of the Act who shall pray an appeal to the said court shall be held by recognizance or be committed to the county jail to appear before the next regular jury term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate, sell and dispose of the said bonds as hereinbefore provided in Section 5 of this Act, or so many thereof as the Mayor and Town Council may deem necessary for the purposes of this Act and the said Mayor and Town Council are fully authorized to make all rules and regulations and to pass all necessary ordinances with penalties for their violation and to do all other necessary acts for the proper managing, maintaining and repairing the said water works and sewerage system and for the protection thereof.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That the funds realized from the sale of said bonds shall be applied for the purposes of this Act and shall be paid by check signed by the Mayor and President of the Council and the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville are hereby authorized and empowered to pass such orders for payment of money due for construction of said water works and sewerage to the contractor or contractors for the construction of the same, as shall, from time to time, be earned by the contractor or contractors in the prosecution of said works and also from time to time to pass orders for the payment of property purchased or condemned and for materials furnished in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and may in its discretion employ a competent hydrographical engineer to superintend the work of constructing such water works and sewerage.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, That on the first Tuesday in May, 1910, there shall be a special election held in the town of Kitzmillersville, which election shall be held in the same manner and under the same regulation as other municipal elections held in said town for the purpose of submitting the question as to whether this Act shall take effect, to all legal voters of said town who are qualified to vote at a State election and all ballots at said election shall have printed on them the words "Against water and sewerage," and the words "For water and sewerage," and all voters desiring to vote for the provisions of this Act shall mark out the words "Against water and sewerage," and all voters desiring to vote against the provisions of this Act shall mark out the words "For water and sewerage." And if a majority of the votes are cast for water and sewerage then this Act shall be in full force of law, otherwise have no effect. The Judges of Election shall under their hands immediately after said election, certify to the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville the result of said election.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7, 1910.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1910 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1886, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county taxes are paid when same is made.

R. L. FRIES, Treasurer.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

2-tf

MILLIONS LOST BY BLIZZARD IN NORTH WEST

Fruit, Vegetable and Grain Crops Destroyed By Disastrious Storm.

The most disastrious April blizzard in a decade in the Central Northwestern and Mississippi Valley States has caused a monetary loss to fruit, vegetable and grain crops estimated at $50,000,000, has wrought havoc to shipping on the Great Lakes, has caused death and untold suffering among the unprepared and has impeded railroad traffic.

The snow and wind storm, which started Thursday night, continues, and snow, varying from two to eight inches, covers the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri, while temperatures are below freezing. The storm was eastward bound.

Coming, as it did, with millions of acres of fruit trees in blossoms and with spring wheat and vegetables sprouting, the storm is nothing less than a calamity. In Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin much grain will have to be reseeded. The entire fruit crop of the Central Lake region, extending westward to the foothills of the Rocky mountains and southward into Kentucky and Tennessee, is almost certainly wiped out for the season.

And, what is more, Prof. Henry J. Cox, weather forecaster for the United States in Chicago, sees no relief from the freezing weather. If any fruit has been left with germs of life in it by the frost that already have occurred, coming frosts show prospect of wiping out the last chances of a crop.

We are how ready to fill all orders for Millinery, and invite everybody to give us a call. HARRY DAVIS. 5-5t.

Call for Your Letters.

C. F. Hannon, Charles Williams, Miss Lorina Miller, Miss Ethel Holing.

Try one of our Long Life Batteries on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
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and we can handle all lines of job printing—it makes no difference how large or small the job may be. Call at this office and look over our samples of letter heads envelopes, business cards and wedding stationery. You'll be pleased with our work, and prices will suit.

Best Work . . . Most Reasonable Prices

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

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3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and beleve that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson V.—Second Quarter, For May 1, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xii, 1-14. Memory Verses, 11, 12—Golden Text, Matt. xii, 7—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

"At that time," when these blind hypocritical Pharisees were specially diligent in rejecting Jesus as their Messiah, notwithstanding all His mighty works and gracious words, binding upon people heavy burdens, grievous to be borne, Jesus taught the weary burdened ones that in Him they would find rest. "At that time" (xi. 25; xii, 1), when these grace-doubters (as a missionary recently writing from China called these seventh day people) were making an idol of their Sabbath, while rejecting the Lord of the Sabbath who was in their midst, Jesus wrought these good works of our lesson today to teach them that in their midst was one greater than the temple, greater than Solomon, greater than Jonah (verses 6, 41, 42). When the kingdom comes the Lord alone shall be exalted, and all the loftiness and haughtiness of men shall be bowed down (Isa. ii, 11, 17). Earth's mighty ones shall then have learned that "those who walk in pride He is able to abase" (Dan. iv, 37).

As Jesus and His disciples walked through the cornfields on a Sabbath day His disciples plucked ears of corn and did eat, rubbing them in their hands (Luke vi, 1). Then the Pharisees accuse Him and His disciples as lawbreakers, evil doers, transgressors. It seems horrible that men should accuse their Maker, but they did not know Him, because they were blinded by the god of this world, as are all today who talk against God and His word, and there are many. They pretended to be very zealous for the law, so He said: "Have ye not read what David did?" "Have ye not read in the law?" (Verses 3, 5.) Dr. Scofield says "Jesus' action is highly significant." "What David did" refers to the time of His rejection and persecution by Saul (I Sam. xxi, 6). Jesus here is not so much the rejected Saviour as the rejected King—hence the reference to David Jesus continually referred them to their own Scriptures: "Have ye never read?" "Did ye never read in the Scriptures?" (Matt. xi, 16, 42.)

Note that the Lord Jesus had full confidence in the authority of Scripture, the law, the prophets and the Psalms (Luke xxiv, 27, 44). These Pharisees professed to believe the Scriptures also, yet they fulfilled them in condemning Him. On one occasion Jesus asked not only "What is written in the law?" but "How readest thou?" (Luke x, 26.) We do well to consider whether we receive the Scriptures as they are in truth the word of God which effectually worketh in them that believe (I Thess. ii, 3). If we are wholly subject to God and to His word Jesus will not only be our Saviour, but our Lord, whom we will delight to obey, not in order that He may have mercy upon us, but because He has had mercy on us and we have learned something of the meaning of verse 7.

Even in the synagogue where the law, the prophets and the Psalms were read every Sabbath they sought to accuse Him who had given them these Scriptures and who had given to each of them life and breath and all things, yet He patiently bore with them and reasoned with them. He reminded them that they would not hesitate to save the life of a sheep, even on a Sabbath day, and asking, "How much then is a man better than a sheep?" He asserted, "It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days." Commanding the man with the withered hand to "rise up and stand forth in the midst." He also commanded him to stretch forth his hand, which he did, and it was restored whole as the other (Luke vi, 8-1, 1). Then were they filled with madness and went out and held a council against Him, how they might destroy Him. Thus they prepare to seal His doom, as they think, but they are in reality sealing their own and fulfilling the Scriptures, which said, "They rewarded Me evil for good." "They hated Me without a cause." "They that sit in the gate speak against Me." "Many bulls have compassed Me—strong bulls of Bashan have beset me round" (Ps. xxxv, 12; lxix, 4, 12; xxii, 12).

The time had not come for them to carry out their murderous thoughts, so Jesus simply withdrew from them and continued to heal the multitudes who followed Him—many who had plagues pressing upon Him to touch Him and unclean spirits falling down before Him and crying, "Thou art the Son of God" (Mark iii, 7-12.) Our lesson chapter says that He healed them all, but charged them that they should not make Him known (15, 16), this also that the Scripture might be fulfilled as it is written in Isa. xlii, 1, 4. That we who are His witnesses may apply many Scriptures concerning Him, at least in some measure to ourselves, see in Acts xiii, 47, Paul's use of Isa. xlii, 6. That we are His chosen ones see John xv, 16; Eph. i, 4; I Pet. ii, 9. That we are in the world as lights for Him see Matt. v, 14; Phil. ii, 15. That we may manifest His life let us ever behold Him as the perfect servant in whom the Father is well pleased and trust Him to fill us with His Spirit that we too may be well pleasing to Him, possessing the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price.

ANNUAL LEVY FOR 1910.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, levied on the 14th day of April, 1910, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

District No. 1, Swanton	$ 800 00
" No. 2, Selbysport	1,500 00
" No. 3, Grantsville	1,200 00
" No. 4, Bloomington	575 00
" No. 5, Accident	875 00
" No. 6, Sang Run	800 00
" No. 7, East Oakland	1,250 00
" No. 8, Ryans Glade	1,200 00
" No. 9, Johnsons	350 00
" No. 10, Deer Park	900 00
" No. 11, Elbow	650 00
" No. 12, Bittinger	600 00
" No. 13, Kitzmillersville	400 00
District No. 14, Oakland	1,250 00
National Road	600 00
W. E. Hollinger, late Treas. amt. to bal. 1909 levy	451 47
	$13,401 47

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$900 00
" " " " Deer Park	150 00
" " " " Loch Lynn	100 00
Mayor and Council of Friendsville	300 00
Mayor and Council of Kitzmillersville	300 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	200 00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200 00
	$2,150 00

CLERK CIR CUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower	$1,525 00

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1910, and March Term, 1911	$3,650 00

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$536 64
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	244 20
	$780 84

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, jail cook, prisoners' board, &c., for the year 1910, subject to order	$3,500 00
Estimate to pay Wardens salary for 1910, subject to order	900 00
A. Brown, amt paid for watching Frank Foley while in Jail (Insane)	27 00
E. J. Frantz, meals for Sheriff and Jurors	6 50
	$4,433 50

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public Schools Commissioners for support of schools	$25,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, Publishing and Printing, used Garrett National Bank	$462 50
James D. Hamill, Publishing, use Garrett National Bank	262 50
Charles A. Deffinbaugh, Publishing	116 65
	$841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES

Estimate to pay same for 1910	$4,400 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1910	$5,500 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1910	$250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1910	$3,000 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1910	$750 00
Estimate to pay State Witnesses before J. P.	$100 00

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$800 00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, balance	600 00
George W. Legge, Jr., Att'y.	150 00
	$1,550 00

GENERAL ASSESSMENT.

Estimate to pay for same	$4,000 00

GENERAL ROAD APPROPIATIONS.

For Districts No. 1, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14	$1,200 00
For Districts No. 3, 4, 9, 11 and 12	700 00
For Districts No 2, 5 and 6	400 00
	$2,300 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 190.

Noah McKenzie, damages	$ 50
Julius Minnick, damages	50
Joseph Minnick, damages	50
Frances McKenzie, damages	50
Olen Robeson, damages	50
George McKenzie, damages	50
Thomas J. Johnson, damages	50

Road Case No. 193.

Martin Hughes, examiner 2 days	4 00
P. H. Rodeheaver, " 3 "	6 00
Henry Myers, " 2 "	4 00
W. M. Lawton, chainman 1 "	1 50
Delbert Rodeheaver, chainman 1 day	1 50
Edmond Jamison, chainman 1 da	1 50
John A. Connell, damages	75 00
Mrs. Mary L. Martin, damages	10 00

Road Case No. 194.

F. J. Glotfelty, examiner 3 days	6 00
Silas Beachy, " 3 "	6 00
Jas. M. Durst, " 1 "	2 00
John H. Stark, flagman 3 days	4 50
A. J. Oester, chainman 3 days	4 50
Oliver Beachy, chainman 3 days	4 50
Amos Reckner, axeman 3 days	4 50
Frederick Bittinger, axeman 1 da	1 50
A. C. Mason, surveyor, use Garrett National Bank	23 50
Perry Broadwater, damages	01
Dennis Deitrick, damages	01
Oliver Beachy, damages	01
George Ruckle heirs, damages	01
C. J. Brenneman, damages	01
Thomas B. Wiley, damages	5 00
F. M. Bittinger, damages	01
C. H. Jennings, damages	01
Dubois & Bond Bros., damages	01

Road Case No. 195.

David Enlow, examiner 1 day	2 00
George J. Walters, examiner 1 da	2 00
Wm. R. Beckman, " 1 da	2 00

Road Case No. 197.

George W. Moon, examiner 4 da	8 00
H. C. Hershman, " 4 da	8 00
Herman Steiding, " 4 da	8 00
James Kisner, axeman 3 days	4 50
Jno. A. Beckman, flagman 3 da.	4 50
Stuart Paugh, chainman 3 days.	4 50
Gilbert Paugh, " 3 days.	4 50
A. C. Mason, surveyor	20 00
	$237 08

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay Bonds Nos. 21 to 30, both inclusive	$5,000 00
To pay interest from August 1, 1910, to July 31, 1911	2,600 00
	$7,600 00

CONCRETE ESTIMATE.

To build pavement and retaining wall around new Court House	$4,000 00

DISTRICT ASSESSORS.

Milford Glass, District No. 1	$ 9 10
W. H. Thomas, " No. 2	7 75
J. W. Stark, " No. 3	28 55
Henry Bernard, " No. 4	11 26
Frank Callis, " No. 5	6 40
John Sines, " No. 6	3 37
C. J. Rathbun, " No. 7	19 27
J. W. Biggs, " No. 8	55 13
William Nine, " No. 10	10 17
C. A. Green, " No. 11	60
L. C. Bray, " No. 13	80 87
A. L. Sines, " No. 14	50 53
	$286 00

FOREST FIRE ACCOUNT.

For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder and C. F. Kimmell—	
L. L. Kimmill	$ 8 50
For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Frick and Western Maryland R. R. Co.—	
Virgil Steyer	7 40
Isaac Steyer	7 40
J. W. White	8 60
Albert Steyer	8 60
J. C. McLeney	12 80
C. W. Kidd	9 60
W. W. Steyer	6 40
W. T. Steyer	17 50
John Moon	2 40
L. K. White	8 60
W. H. Steyer	6 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Frick—	
W. T. Steyer	3 50
Mikle Mulvey	1 60
Charles W. Kidd	2 80
Isaac Steyer	2 00
Virgil Steyer	2 00
W. W. Steyer	2 00
Emery Shillingburg	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of the Blue Jay Lumber Co., and Henry Finzell—	
Jacob Steinla	60
For extinguishing fires on lands of Wm. Durr and Jacob Steinla—	
Albert Bolden	2 50
For extinguishing fires on lands of Henry Finzell and Clarence McKenzie—	
Thomas Finzell	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of Jacob Steinla—	
John Finzell	80
Elbridge Crowe	25
Clarence Baker	80
For extinguishing fires on lands of William Durr—	
Elmer Steinla	1 00
George McKenzie	1 00
Samuel Weimer	1 00
John Fadley	1 00
George McKenzie	60
Samuel V. Weimer	60
Floyd Crowe	60
Albert Bolden	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of C. D. Gillespie—	
A. H. Simons	20
For extinguishing fires on lands of the Western Maryland R. R. Co.—	
D. W. Wilson	1 00
T. B. Arnold	2 00
D. W. Wilson	5 00
D. W. Wilson	2 50
Isaac Arnold	4 00
J. R. Lipscomb	1 00
A. H. Simons	1 00
O. H. Simons	3 00
O. H. Simons	2 00
M. P. Jack	1 00
Arthur Jack	3 00
Arthur Jack	1 00
Frank Childs	2 20
Frank Childs	3 00
John Kitzmiller	1 00
G. B. Lipscomb	4 00
D. W. Wilson	2 50
John Kitzmiller	3 00
D. W. Wilson	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of J. N. Willison—	
D. W. Wilson	25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of James Thomas and Russell Hubbard—	
J. H. Sims	3 75
For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder and W. C. Pennington—	
L. L. Kimmell	1 75
Joshua Roy	1 40
Bruce Lewis	60
H. B. Sines	60
Columbus Sines	60
J. W. Edgar	1 00
George Sloan	1 00
Lewis Schmidt	1 00
Peter Fernandro	1 00
Fred Shank	1 00
Charley Browning	1 00
Lynn Browning	1 00
A. S. Browning	1 00
T. J. Browning	1 00
J. F. Browning	1 00
Carl Kahl	1 00
Charley Bowman	1 00
James Sloan	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of J. T. Mitchell, E. H. Sincell, Jno. Miller and Garrett Lumber Company—	
Henry Leatham	4 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of New York Mining Co., Jas. Resh and Levi Resh—	
C. E. Stanton	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder—	
Edward Kisner	4 20
For extinguishing fires on lands of Merritt Wilson—	
G. E. Conneway	20
G. E. Mosser	20
D. W. Wilson	50
E. L. Ritchie	20
W. C. Mosser	20
M. S. Wilson	20
John Kitzmiller	20
W. J. Conneway	20
For extinguishing fires on lands of Stephen B. Elkins—	
E. L. Ritchie	40
D. W. Wilson	75
W. J. Conneway	40
John Kitzmiller	40
W. C. Mosser	40
M. S. Wilson	20
G. E. Mosser	40
G. E. Conneway	40
For extinguishing fires on lands of John W. Harvey—	
D. W. Wilson	1 25
	$217 00

ATTORNEYS FNES.

Julius C. Renninger, State's Attorney	$855 00
G. S. Hamill, 2 misdemeanors	10 00
W. R. Offutt, 2½ misdemeanors, 3½ felonies	47 50
F. A. Thayer, ½ misdemeanor, ½ felony	7 50
G. W. Legge, Jr., 2 felonies	20 00
A. T. Matthews, 2 felonies	20 00
T. J. Peddicord, 2 misdemeanors, 1 felony	20 00
Matthews & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
G. S. Hamill, Jr., 1 felony	10 00
Peddicord & Legge, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
	$1,000 00

MAGISTRATE FEES.

Francis Turner, District No. 1	$ 2 20
James Guard, District No. 2	5 35
Peter Nathan, District No. 3	4 60
Henry Kahl, District No. 5	2 95
Nathan C. Browning, District No. 6, use Garrett National Bank	25 55
A. S. Teats, District No. 7	45 99
Thomas J. Crowe, District No. 9	6 05
William D. Hoye, District No. 10	10 30
George Brown, District No. 11	1 80
E. I. West, District No. 14	59 65
	$164 44

CONSTABLE FEES.

Joseph R. Glass, District No. 1	$ 4 85
P. B. Miller, District No. 2	5 15
Allen Gibbs, District No. 2	1 55
Nicholas Murphy, District No. 3	1 50
Silas Teats, District No. 5	16 95
W. A. Maffett, District No 7	446 14
W. R. Browning, Districts No. 7 and 14	43 20
B. B. Nethkin, Districts No. 7 and 14	50 25
Albert Bolden, District No. 9	3 00
George Marley, " No. 10	3 95
John Dishong, " No. 11	4 05
I. D. Junkins, " No. 13	57 80
George J. Pool, " No. 13	24 20
Claud Brown, " No. 14	7 30
	$669 89

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Sarah Sanbower, for support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	$ 50 00
Silas Cuppett, for support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100 00
Jacob Beeman, for support of Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	50 00
Francis Fike, for support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	150 00
Esther Glotfelty, for support of herself, subject to order	96 00
Simon Nair, for support of himself, subject to order	60 00
J. C. Keys, for support of himself and wife, subject to order	60 00
Amelia Turney, for support of herself, subject to order	50 00
John Yeast, for support of Mary Yeast, subject to order	100 00
John A. Williams, for support of Mary Kisner, subject to order	120 00
William R. Fike, for support of Wesley A. Fike, subject to order	60 00
George W. Wilt, for support of John Wilt, subject to order	60 00
Louisa Crow, for support of Catharine Crow, subject to order	96 00
Mrs. Richard Kerns, for support of self and children, use Dixon & Kelso	5 00
Estimate to pay others	360 00
	$1,417 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On body of Earl Sharpless—Sheridan Stottlemeyer, juror	$1 00
Henry Steiding, juror	1 00
C. B. Lozier, juror	1 00
Joseph McRobie, juror	1 00
Robert Paugh, juror	1 00
John Paugh, juror	1 00
C. T. Knox, juror	1 00
Philip Davis, juror	1 00
John Sharpless, juror	1 00
Solomon Tasker, juror	1 00
W. W. Tasker, juror	1 00
Alfred Cunningham, juror	1 00
Francis Turner, coroner	5 00
On body of Columbus McRobie—James A. Delawder, juror	1 00
J. A. Kelley, juror	1 00
Austin Brown, juror	1 00
R. S. Jamison, juror	1 00
H. C. Sincell, juror	1 00
R. K. Maroney, juror	1 00
G. A. Fraley, juror	1 00
J. M. Stanton, juror	1 00
J. N. Robinson, juror	1 00
E. J. Frantz, juror	1 00
W. A Sturgiss, juror	1 00
S. Lawton, juror	1 00
Edward I. West, coroner	5 00
	$34 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. H. W. McComas, Health Officer	$100 00
Dr H. W. McComas, physician to jail	100 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, services at Friendsville during small pox quarantine	75 00
Oscar Notes, janitor, subject to order	456 25
A. D. Naylor & Co., piping jail for gas, stoves, &c.	395 21
Benj. H. Sincell, publishing statement of Court House Commission, use Garrett National Bank	48 30
Thomas Harne, hauling use Garrett National Bank	17 25
H. M. Casteel, unloading car of coal, use Garrett National Bank	12 30
U. O. Blocher, tax paid in error 1907 and 1908	34 65
William Frazee, tax paid in error 1909	5 90
G. L. Warnick, guardian of R. L. King, tax paid in error 1908	7 32
Dixon & Kelso, supplies furnished jail, &c.	82 63
James D. Hamill, supplies furnished Court House	8 50
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies for Court House	10 78
A. G. Sturgiss, medicine furnished paupers and jail	84 50
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine furnished paupers and Jail	60 15
The Northern Natural Gas Co., gas estimate for 1910, subject to order	500 00
Arthur Townshend, supplies furnished jail	41 45
Bert Wilson, tax paid in error 1907, 1908 and 1909	16 12
W. H. H. Friend, issuing burial permits	4 20
Richard F. Bartlett, extracting teeth for prisoners in jail	3 00
I. N. VanVoorhis, typewriter ribbons for R. of W.	2 00
S. Lawton & Sons, repairs at jail	4 90
Cuppett, Leighton & Co., supplies furnished E. Rightsmen and R. Gilpin	25 54
Home Sanitorium, treatment for Miss Dora Lipscomb	60 00
The Oakland Electric Co., lights for Court House and Jail	477 38
Corlies, Macy & Co., blank books, &c	91 10
Jno. C. Knauer, burial permits	3 40
John Ault, repairing book cases for Clerks office	26 12
Baltimore Office Supply Co,, supplies for Clerk office, &c	54 48
The Falconer Co., supplies for Clerk office and R. of W.	201 25
Andrew Shartzer, for coal furnished jail	117 86
Harry Helbig, coal for Court House and Jail	27 50
The Worrell Mfg. Co., disinfectant for jail	110 30
R. F. Miller, nursing Wallace Shaffor, small pox case, use F. G. Fox	36 75
Arthur Chisholm, boarding Wallace Shaffer, nurse, bedding, &c., destroyed	40 25
Dr. A. J. Mason, attendance on small pox patient, &c.	35 00
Garrett County Telephone Co., for office phones and tolls	30 90
Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, examining Insane at jail, &c	43 50
Elliott-Fisher Company, book typewriter for R. of W.	160 00
D. E. Bolden, coffins for paupers, supplies for Court House and Jail	249 55
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for Court House and jail	61 60
Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, tapping for water and sewer lines	30 00
	$3,952 86

COUNTY TREASURER.

R. L. Fries, Commission on county tax	$1,478 19
Same, commission on state tax	188 18
	$1,666 37

CONTINGENT FUND.

Estimate for discounts, &c.	$3,669 23

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$13,401 47
Corporations	2,150 00
Clerk Circuit Court	1,525 00
Court Fund	3,650 00
Orphans' Court	780 84
Sheriff's Office	4,433 50
Public Schools	25,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	841 65
Election Expenses	4,400 00
Bridge Account	5,500 00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250 00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	3,000 00
Maryland Hospital	750 00
Estimate to pay state witnessess before J. P.	100 00
Commissioners Office	1,550 00
General Assessment	4,000 00
Special Road Appropriation	2,300 00
New Roads	237 08
District Assessors	286 00
Court House Bonds	7,600 00
Concrete Estimate	4,000 00
Forest Fires Account	217 00
Attorneys Fees	1,000 00
Magistrate Fees	164 44
Constable Fees	669 89
Out Side Pensioners	1,417 00
Coroners Inquests	34 00
Miscellaneous Accounts	3,952 86
County Treasurer	1,666 37
Contingent Fund	3,669 23
	$98,546 33

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the Assessment Books amount to $8,569,246, which at $1.15 on the $100, will make the above amount for County purposes, $98,546.33.

Deducting $728,389 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,840,857 at 16 cents on each $100 makes $12,545,37, and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes $111,091.70.

A. G. Ross, Clerk.

Lieut. E. S. West, of Oakland, has the best line of real estate for sale in Maryland. A great variety of farms, town property, Park property, coal and timber lands. Prices and terms to suit. He also has some of the best Florida propositions on the market. Call on him for booklet describing these properties. You are sure of receiving courteous treatment and will be given every opportunity to see and investigate to your entire satisfaction. 2-tf.

FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots at Loch Lynn Heights. These are corner lots, within 160 feet of the Pennsylvania House and near Loch Lynn Hotel; will be sold very reasonable. For further information address G. W. Kepler, Wallace, W. Va.

Regular $6.50 Silk Petticoats
For $3.95.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats in fancy floral designs extra wide bodies with a deep flounce composed of three set on ruffles, this skirt is finished with a deep dust ruffle, comes in all lengths, colors are navy blue, reseda and rose. There are but a limited number and we cannot get duplicates at this price. We therefore cannot guarantee the sale of one to every customer but to the first who apply for them.

The IMPERIAL
CUMBERLAND - - - MD.

Extraordinary Waist Values
At $1.00.

50 new distinct models from which you can choose made from lawn cloth, Persian lawn, lingerie, linon, madras, French gingham and other dainty summer materials, fancily trimmed with laces, embroideries, plaits and tucks. The tailor made waists come with stiff collars and cuffs while the dress waists come in Dutch neck and lace yoke and collar effects.

Semi-Annual Sale of Sample Suits and Dresses.

The Greatest Event of Its Kind in Cumberland--Prices Quoted Are 33⅓ to 50% Less Than Regular.

Several weeks ago we sent a circular letter to one hundred New York Manufacturers, stating "Our Semi-Annual Sale of Sample Suits and Dresses Starts April 26th." From thousands of samples we selected but eight sample lines, the cream of the New York market, and now offer them to Cumberland women at a saving of 33⅓ to 50%—at prices that, value for value, can not possibly be equalled. The prices we paid were actually below factory cost. Being samples, all are made with unusual care and attention, and the variety of styles and patterns in materials is surely a beguiling one.

Why go to cheap stores and thereby get cheaply made garments when you can get such splendid suits and dresses of the Imperial standard for less—much less—? If you doubt this, come and see for yourself.

$15.00 to $18.00 Suits, $9.75.

Not cheap, trash garments, which identify goods sold by stores usually advertising suits at this price, but new correct styles, well tailored, in choice materials; regular Imperial suits, sold ordinarily by us from $15.00 to $18.00, during this sale..... **$9.75**

$30.00 to $35.00 Suits, $19.75.

An elegant collection of suits, plain and fancy tailored, materials including Diagonal Suitings, Worsteds and Serges. All colors. Ladies and Misses sizes in a selection of styles which can only be described as "GREAT."

Regular $30.00 to $35.00 Suits during this special sale..... **$19.75**

Extraordinary Millinery Values. Just ½ Price

"Sounds like everybody-else's millinery ad," to say "$10.00 hats for $5.00," but many of these hats are actually worth $10.00. This is not merely an ad writer's imagination. Every fashionable straw and color you can think of—shapes of all kinds and most modishly trimmed. Better come early today for they'll surely sell quickly. Chic, pretty. $7.50 to $10.00 hats, during this special sale..... **$5.00**

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SEC. 29A. In addition to the first day of each term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, now fixed by law the second Monday in January, February, April, May, July, August, October and November, in each year, shall be return days, and the words "return day," whenever used in this Act shall apply as well to the first day of each term as to the other return days herein enumerated.

SEC. 29B. In any suit, where the cause of action is a contract whether in writing or not, or whether expressed or implied, the plaintiff, if affidavit or affirmation be made, as hereinafter stated shall be entitled to judgment, to be entered by the Court or the Clerk thereof, on motion in writing, at any time after fifteen days from the return day to which the defendant shall have been summoned, although the defendant may have pleaded, unless such plea contains a good defense, and unless the defendant, or some one in his behalf, shall, under oath or affirmation, state that the every plea so pleaded by the defendant is true; and shall further state the amount of plaintiff's demand, if anything admitted to be due or owing, and the amount disputed; and further, that the affidavit really believes the defendant will be able, at the trial of the cause, to produce sufficient evidence to support the plea as to the portion disputed, and that he is advised by counsel to file the said plea; and such plea shall be accompanied by a certificate of counsel that he is so advised that the party making such oath or affirmation, and if the copartnership or incorporation of any of the parties to the suit shall be alleged in the declaration and the affidavit to be filed therewith, as hereinafter provided; or if there shall be filed with the declaration in said cause any paper purporting to be signed by any defendant therein, the fact of alleged copartnership, incorporation and the genuineness of such signature shall be deemed to be admitted for the purpose of said cause, unless the said affidavit shall further state that the affiant knows or has good reason to believe such allegation of copartnership or incorporation to be untrue, or that the signature was not written by or by the authority of the person whose signature it purported to be. In case part of the debt or damages claimed to be admitted to be due, the plaintiff shall be entitled forthwith to an entry of judgment therefor with costs, in full satisfaction and discharge of action; provided, the amount so admitted to be due shall not be below the jurisdiction of the Court, or the defendant may pay such admitted part into Court, and then upon such proceedings shall be had as are provided by law in other cases of payment of money into Court; provided, that the Court, for good cause shown, may, by its order in writing passed at any time before judgment, extend the time for filing such plea and affidavits, which extension shall suspend until the expiration thereof the plaintiff's rights to enter judgment under this Section.

SEC. 29C. The plaintiff shall not be entitled to judgment under the preceding Sections unless at the time of bringing his action he shall file with his declaration an affidavit or affirmation, if the affiant is conscientiously scrupulous as to taking an oath, stating the time, amount the defendant is indebted to him over and above all discounts, and shall also file the bond, bill of exchange, promissory note or other writing or accounts, or a copy thereof, by which the defendant is so indebted, or if the action be founded upon a verbal or implied contract shall file a statement of the particulars of the defendant's indebtedness thereunder; if there are two or more plaintiffs, the said affidavit or affirmation may be made by any one of them, or if all the plaintiffs be absent from the State at the time of bringing the suit, or if the plaintiff be a corporation, the said affidavit or affirmation may be made by any agent of plaintiff or plaintiffs, or any of them, who will make further oath or affirmation that he has personal knowledge of the matter herein stated, and the said affidavit or affirmation may be made before any of the persons who may take an affidavit or affirmation to authorize the issuing of a foreign attachment, and may be certified in the same manner.

SEC. 29D. When any judgment by default shall be entered under any of the preceding Sections the Court may at any time thereafter assess the damages upon proof thereof without empanneling a jury to do so.

SEC. 29E. On all judgments entered in said Court there shall be a stay of execution until the return day or the first day of the term whichever shall first occur next succeeding the return day or the first day of the term at which said judgment may have been entered, with the right to the defendant to supersede the same for six months from the expiration of said stay as now allowed by law; provided, however that the Court may, on motion in writing by the plaintiff or his attorney, showing sufficient reasons therefor, allow an execution or attachment or other proper writ to be issued at any time after the entry of judgment as aforesaid and before the expiration of said stay.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect upon the first day of May in the year nineteen hundred and ten.

Approved April 8, 1910.

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SEC. 2. That all corporations or individual mine owners now or hereafter engaged in mining coal or fire clay in Garrett county be and the same are hereby required to pay each and all their employees their wages earned in said employment semi-monthly, that is to say all wages earned on or before the fifteenth day of each month shall be paid not later than the twenty-fifth day of each month and all wages earned from sixteenth day to the last day of the month, both inclusive, shall be paid on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month unless said twenty-fifth day or tenth day of any month shall fall on Sunday or a legal holiday, in which case the time of payment shall be extended to the next day; and if payment as above is to be made before the twenty-fifth or tenth day of any month it shall be the duty of the mine owner, agent, superintendent or paymaster of each mine to notify their employees at least three days in advance of such intended payment by posting notices at their respective places of employment.

SEC. 3. That any corporation, association or individual operating a coal or fire clay mine in Garrett county that shall fail or neglect to make payment of wages at the times and in the manner hereinbefore specified in Section 2 of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon indictment and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars in the discretion of the Court.

Approved April 7, 1910.

STOYER.

Mr. John Riley, of Elkins, was in town last week on business.

Mr. McHenry has several men employed here loading lumber.

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Try one of our Long Life Batteries on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
OF GARRETT COUNTY.

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Saturday, May 7th, 1910,

at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing and the appointment of District Trustees for the ensuing year.

E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

Regular $6.50 Silk Petticoats For $3.95.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats in fancy floral designs extra wide bodies with a deep flounce composed of three set on ruffles, this skirt is finished with a deep dust ruffle, comes in all lengths, colors are navy blue, reseda and rose. There are but a limited number and we cannot get duplicates at this price. We therefore cannot guarantee the sale of one to every customer but to the first who apply for them.

The IMPERIAL
CUMBERLAND - - - MD.

Extraordinary Waist Values At $1.00.

50 new distinct models from which you can choose made from lawn cloth, Persian lawn, lingerie, linon, madras, French gingham and other dainty summer materials, fancily trimmed with laces, embroideries, plaits and tucks. The tailor made waists come with stiff collars and cuffs while the dress waists come in Dutch neck and lace yoke and collar effects.

Semi-Annual Sale of Sample Suits and Dresses.

The Greatest Event of Its Kind in Cumberland--Prices Quoted Are 33⅓ to 50% Less Than Regular.

Several weeks ago we sent a circular letter to one hundred New York Manufacturers, stating "Our Semi-Annual Sale of Sample Suits and Dresses Starts April 26th." From thousands of samples we selected but eight sample lines, the cream of the New York market, and now offer them to Cumberland women at a saving of 33⅓ to 50%—at prices that, value for value, can not possibly be equalled. The prices we paid were actually below factory cost. Being samples, all are made with unusual care and attention, and the variety of styles and patterns in materials is surely a beguiling one.

Why go to cheap stores and thereby get cheaply made garments when you can get such splendid suits and dresses of the Imperial standard for less—much less—? If you doubt this, come and see for yourself.

$15.00 to $18.00 Suits, $9.75.

Not cheap, trash garments, which identify goods sold by stores usually advertising suits at this price, but new correct styles, well tailored, in choice materials; regular Imperial suits, sold ordinarily by us from $15.00 to $18.00, during this sale..... **$9.75**

$30.00 to $35.00 Suits, $19.75.

An elegant collection of suits, plain and fancy tailored, materials including Diagonal Suitings, Worsteds and Serges. All colors. Ladies and Misses sizes in a selection of styles which can only be described as "GREAT."

Regular $30.00 to $35.00 Suits during this special sale..... **$19.75**

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1910. NUMBER 10

JURORS DRAWN FOR JUNE TERM OF COURT

Judge Robert R. Henderson Performed This Duty Last Thursday.

Judge Robert R. Henderson came up to Oakland from Cumberland last Thursday morning and drew the jurors who are to serve at the June Term of the Garrett county Circuit Court. The names of those drawn for this service were as follows:

District No. 1.—Patrick Laffey, Richard W. Beckman, A. M. T. Warnick.

District No. 2.—Silas F. Cuppett, Henry L. Wolf, Charles Q. Hook, John T. Geary.

District No. 3.—Edward A. Beachy, Henry C. Bonig, Christian C. Durst, Noah E. Hershberger, John D. Miller, Benjamin F. Michael, Joel L. Kinsinger, Jacob L. Augustine, Gregory E. Beavans, Urban O. Blocher.

District No. 4.—Josephus Howell, Stephen G. Ashby, Edward E. Warnick.

District No. 5. Henry E. Friend, Henry Kaese, Fred. Burkhardt, J. Adam Snyder.

District No. 6.—Thaddeus C. Hinebaugh, Marshal H. Frankhouser, Jonas Glotfelty.

District No. 7.—John A. Wolf, Sampson Bittinger, William H. Landon.

District No. 8.—Daniel A. Eager, John T. Moon, Amos C. Fike.

District No. 9.—Thomas J. Johnson.

District No. 10.—Patrick J. Garrett, Lafayette T. Friend, Robert E. Paugh.

District No. 11.—David M. Merrill.

District No. 12.—Joseph E. Bowser, Simon Brenneman.

District No. 13.—A. Clyde Smith.

District No. 14.—William A. Sturgiss, Scott T. Jones, David E. Delawder, Charles O. Jordan, Harry O. Durst, Charles W. Reams, Charles I. Liller.

In the afternoon following the drawing of the jury Judge Henderson heard arguments for a new trial in the case of William Davis vs. Owen Mackin, which was tried and a verdict rendered at the March Term by the Court in favor of Davis.

A petition, signed by the majority members of the bar for the appointment of another examiner to take testimony in equity cases, has been presented to Judge Henderson and it is expected that the appointment will be made shortly. Mr. George W. Legge, Jr., a member of the local bar, has made application to be appointed to the position and he has the endorsement of a number of his professional associates.

The June Term docket is a long one and it is probable that the term will not be terminated under at least three weeks.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

Routine and Other Business Matters Transacted By the City Fathers.

To eliminate some items of expense and economize along all lines of municipal government is the watchword of the city authorities at present in office, was evidenced at the regular monthly meeting of that body held Monday night when the pumpman employed at night at the water works was asked to resign and a renewal of the electric lighting contract now in force, or rather which terminated with the outgoing council on April 1st, was refused because some terms of the contract were deemed unfair to the town, namely that clause making the town responsible for the expense of renewals of bulbs, the cost of extending and equipping the lines beyond the present terminals of the pole lines, etc.

A special meeting of Council was held last night when the electric lighting contract was again considered and the owner of the plant, Mr. D. E. Offutt, who agreed to the terms eliminating the clauses above referred to, submitted a second proposal when the Council made a counter proposition which will have the effect of reducing street lighting about $300 per year and be in effect for the term of five years. This counter proposition was taken under advisement by Mr. Offutt and a second meeting will occur shortly to definitely settle the matter.

A proposal for lighting the streets by natural gas was presented by representatives of the Northern Natural Gas Company. It was deemed that while the cost of gas lighting would be cheaper yet the service would not be as adequate as electric lighting.

The resignation of Arthur Lawton, day engineer at the municipal water works, was received and accepted to take effect May 15th. Mr. Lee R. Mason was elected by Council, at a salary of $50 per month to succeed Mr. Lawton. A number of applicants were after the position.

Fire Destroyed Property.

What might have resulted in a very serious woods fire occurred Monday afternoon on the Spiker farm, a mile and a half south of Oakland when fire broke out near a saw mill owned by John Foreman, which is located on the place and has been engaged for some months past in manufacturing lumber for Messrs. Hamill & Matthews, of Oakland, from timber owned by this firm. The fire had gained considerable headway and was rapidly approaching the mill when a number of men from town went to the scene and by earnest work succeeded in saving the property, not, however, until the fire had burned a car load or more of ties and had caught among some lumber stacked nearby. The ties burned belonged to Wallace Bowser.

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO

Have Big Stock of the following Goods:

10,000 Brick to Sell at $1.20 hundred.
100 Bbls W. W. Lime at $1.00 bbl.
300 " Cement at $1.35 bbl.
3 Cars Corn, Oats and Buckwheat Fertlizer.

Our warehouse is breaking down with all kinds of FEED and GRAIN which we will sell at greatly reduced prices.

Will have another Car Granulated Lime in about one week.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

FREDERICK, TIRED, WANTS NEW MAN

Republicans of Rock Ribbed County Wants Change in Congressional Situation.

The following dispatch from Frederick appeared in the Baltimore Sun Sunday:

Conditions are assuming shape in the Sixth district for a hot fight over the nomination of a candidate to succeed Col. George A. Pearre. Antagonism to the present Congressman has been brewing for some time, and it let out a bit at the state central committee meeting in Baltimore Wednesday, when the anti-Pearre forces practically named the date for the primaries and convention and forced the selection of Frederick instead of Cumberland as a place for holding the nominating convention.

Frederick county is against Colonel Pearre. It is said the same feeling prevails in Washington county, and a contest in which the anti-Pearre forces claim they will handily win is on in Montgomery county. Allegany and Garrett counties are for him.

The attitude of Colonel Pearre toward the Frederick members of the state central committee at the meeting in Baltimore has been widely commented upon. While it is likely that he knew beforehand that this county was not friendly to him in his fight for renomination, his entire absence of cordialty which has heretofore characterized his manner toward the leaders in this county was striking. For 12 years Frederick county has supported him staunchly in primaries, at the convention and in the campaigns, and when his own county gave a majority against him two years ago sufficient to elect the Democratic nominee Frederick county, with its 550 majority, saved his seat in Congress.

Leaders who congratulated him upon his victory, although won by a narrow margin, remember keenly his reply upbraiding the party and party workers for not giving him a larger majority. Some of his remarks were taken as personal rebukes, while others were not seriously taken, it being believed that they were made in haste and without consideration.

A well known party man who said he had been in every primary, convention and campaign for Colonel Pearre except the first, when he favored the nomination of Mr. Urner, stated that Colonel Pearre had written to him after the election two years ago hinting party treachery. At the Baltimore meeting Wednesday, he said, Colonel Pearre's attitude toward him was most frigid.

That Colonel Pearre has made enemies in this county is too plain to be mistaken. Party men say without reserve that he will lose the county at the polls, if nominated. This is a bold assertion for Republicans to make a rock-ribbed Republican county like Frederick, yet just such talk is heard and not only in the city.

It has been 34 years since this county has been represented in Congress, and there is a strong disposition on the part of the party to nominate a home man. Party leaders believe that the other counties of the district will see the justice of their claim and agree on a Frederick nominee. There is plenty of available timber, and a strong man could, it is said, be agreed upon in short notice.

The name of State Senator John P. T. Mathias, who has recently made such a good record as State Senator, has been mentioned. Mr. William Schnauffer, president of the Brunswick Saving Bank, is also spoken of. Mr. Schnauffer is one of the leading citizens of Brunswick and is well known all over the county. Mr. Reno S. Harp, of the Frederick bar, is being pushed for the nomination by his friends. He is a hard party worker and was formerly county chairman.

Frederick county bases its claim upon the nomination by reason of its Republican majority which ranges from 600 to 1,000, and it is likely that this claim will be pushed with considerable vigor as the time for the primaries and convention approaches. Frederick county has been so woefully neglected in the way of Federal appointments that, in the language of a party man, "we don't even get any promises these days."

There is no disguising the fact that the Congressional fight in this district is now on, and it may be said that Frederick county is in the van against the renomination of Colonel Pearre. He is decidedly out with the party leaders. It is generally thought here that a new man will be nominated and elected.

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NEW OWNER OF BOND MILL TOOK CHARGE

Mr. Bond, the Retiring Superintendent and Part owner, Banqueted His Men Saturday.

Preliminary to turning over to the new owner the immense lumbering plant at Bond, this county, by the former proprietors, Messrs. DuBois & Bond Bros., an elaborate supper was served at the hall in Bond by the retiring superintendent and part owner, Mr. N. U. Bond, last Saturday night, when two hundred and fifteen employees were served with all that the markets of the cities and country could afford. The occasion will be one long to be remembered by both the host and his guests, for many of the latter had been in the employ of the retiring owners of the plant since it was erected and the parting in some instances was touching in the extreme. The men held Mr. Bond in high regard and his feeling for them was entirely reciprocated.

During Mr. Bond's superintendency of the works no labor troubles occurred and it has been the boast of both employer and employe that at the Bond mill the question of labor and capital was solved without strikes, demands or friction of any kind. Mr. Bond took his men into his confidence and the result was that all worked together in harmony.

The largest cut for any single week since the Bond mill has been in operation was made last week when more than half a million feet of merchantable lumber was manufactured and stacked.

The new owner of the plant, Mr. A. W. Cook, took charge on Monday, retaining all the men who were employed by the former proprietors.

SHOT IN THE LEG

Youthful Rifleman Puts Bullet in Companion's Anatomy Thursday.

Last Thursday afternoon a number of boys whose ages ranged from 6 to 12 years, were at play with a rifle near the old "dead pond," adjacent to Oakland, when one shot another through the leg, the bullet entering the limb from behind and below the knee and came out in front, making a ragged wound, and the at same time a painful one.

The youth who was shot was David Burke and his companion was Francis Goss, both of whom are quite young and no doubt were unaware of the dangerous nature of the sport they were engaged in until after the accident, which may have been a really serious one, had occurred. After being shot "Teddy" walked to his home, a distance of probably half a mile from the spot where he met with his mishap, and Dr. Legge was called who rendered surgical treatment. The wounded boy has recovered from his injury and seems to have suffered no ill effects as a result.

THE DEATH RECORD.

LUTHER LINNINGER.

Mr. Luther Linninger, of Confluence, Pa., father of Dr. Linninger, of Frostburg, died Saturday evening at the Western Maryland Hospital, Cumberland, to which institution he was brought three days before for treatment. He was born at Accident, and was one of 21 children. He formerly resided in Deer Park, Md., and until recently kept a summer hotel at Confluence. He was sixty years old and leaves several children.

JEFFERSON GREEN.

Mr. Jefferson Green, of near Bittinger, died Monday afternoon after four days' illness of pneumonia, aged 81 years. He leaves his wife and five sons and two daughters. He was a farmer and has lived in that section all his life, having been born near Barton. The funeral took place yesterday at 10 o'clock at New Germany.

MRS. ANDREW LANCASTER.

Mrs. Andrew Lancaster, of near Avilton, died Sunday after a lingering illness, aged 70 years. She leaves a large family of grown children. The funeral took place Tuesday with interment in Robertson cemetery at Avilton.

Church Notice.

"Mother's Day" will be observed next Sunday morning at the Methodist Episcopal church. It is hoped that each one will, if possible, wear a white carnation as a badge of respect for universal motherhood. An effort will be made to make the sermon and other services of the hour appropriate to the occasion.

An invitation is extended to the public to worship with us.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ABANDONS HATLESS FAD

Mr. G. W. Haulenbeek Resumes Headgear Against His Will.

Mr. George W. Haulenbeek, notary public and employe of the law department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has renounced his allegiance to the hatless brigade, of which he was an ardent member. He now wears a hat the same as the majority of men.

Mr. Haulenbeek admitted yesterday that his defection from the ranks of the hatless was due to the attention and comments he attracted by going without a hat. He is still an advocate of going bareheaded, but would rather wear a hat than continue to brave the looks and hear the comments which the hatless men have to brave.

Notwithstanding that he has resumed the wearing of a hat Mr. Haulenbeek is sure that the advocates of no hats are increasing in number. He said yesterday that he has noticed that school boys are beginning to go on the streets without hats, and he thinks that by the time they are adults the prevailing prejudice against going bareheaded will have died out.

The family of Mr. Haulenbeek spend nearly the entire year at their cottage at Deer Park, where Mr. Haulenbeek joins them for the week ends. "I got into the habit of going without a hat," Mr. Haulenbeek said, "from my trips to Deer Park. When I got on the train I would take off my hat and would not put it on again until I reached Deer Park. Going bareheaded was so pleasant that gradually I got to going bareheaded all the time. It certainly was pleasant, and you can see that the absence of a hat has made my hair grow finely."

Mr. Haulenbeek finally succumbed to public attention and criticism. He said he had been taken for a floorwalker in department stores when he was hatless, a lady on one occasion asking him to direct her to the department which sold women's garments. Mr. Haulenbeek's friends, to whom he has enthusiastically related the pleasures of going bareheaded, realize that he is making a sacrifice in again wearing a hat.—Baltimore Sun.

MONTH OF MAY

Will Have Light Showers in First Part and Plenty of Moisture Later.

Peter R. Smith predicts the following weather for May:

The showers of rain within the month of May are likely to be scattering and light, at least so for more than the first half of the month. As the latter part of the month is reached the showers will be much more intense. June will be favored with refreshing showers.

The temperature will change to much warmer on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th with an increase in cloud formation and growing more dense, with local scattering rains on transit. Reaction to much cooler will follow the wave of disturbance. Frost will show up at a number of localities, both in northern and central parts.

A storm wave will develop in the southwest which will move north, showing much intensity at many places on its passage between the 8th and 10th. The moon changes to new on the 9th and is at a total eclipse node of the sun visible in the South Pacific and Indian oceans. A change to cool nights with probable frost where conditions favor is quite likely to come to pass.

May is usually a month which develops a large number of cyclonic storms. The causes are in the uneven temperature of the atmosphere originating from the direct and oblique focus of the sun. Conditions favor these kind of windstorms on the 14th, 15th and 16th, and at most periods of May. A change to cooler temperature after the 16th.

On the 18th, 19th and 20th a warm wave will spread over all parts of the country, which will be followed by a storm wave which will be devolop much vigor in the southwest as it moves northeast on its transit. Threatening clouds will show up in central parts. After the passage of the wave the weather will be cool.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place on the evening of the 23rd and the morning of the 24th. The moon will come in contact with the earth's shadow at 10:46 p. m., eastern time; total at 12:09 a. m.; total ends at 12:59 a. m. The shadow will be off the moon at 2:22 a. m.

On the 25th and 26th rains will be on passage and again on the 30th.

Supervisors to Organize

The Board of Election Supervisors, Messrs. W. R. Offutt and Thomas J. Johnson, Democrats, and Samuel Lawton, Republican, will organize on Tuesday of next week at the office of the board in the court house in Oakland.

Subscribe for the Republican.

THE GENERAL ASSESSORS FAILED TO QUALIFY TUESDAY

Mr. Stanton Has Flatly Refused to Serve, and Mr. Miller May Follow Suit.

The assessors for Garrett county, under the provisions of the general assessment law, were expected to meet and qualify at the court house in Oakland Tuesday preliminary to beginning their labors as public officials, but owing to the refusal of the General Assessors, Messrs. Charles M. Miller, of Swanton, and Uriah M. Stanton, of Grantsville, both appointees of Governor Crothers, to qualify, no organization of the assessors was effected, and the probabilities are that two new assessors general will have to be appointed by the Governor, certainly one, as Mr. Stanton flatly refused to assume the duties and Mr. Miller, unless he experiences a change of mind, will likely follow Mr. Stanton's lead.

The district assessors, who were appointed by the County Commissioners at the special meeting of the Board held last Wednesday, were all present and qualified by taking the oath of office, but the failure of the general assessors to obligate themselves as officials prevented the transaction of any business, except that the printed instructions, prepared under the provisions of the new law, were distributed to the local assessors.

Mr. Stanton, who is peculiarly well qualified to become a general assessor, gave as his reason for refusing to swear in as such that private business interests occupied his entire time and even though the compensation were double what the law provides, $3 per day, he could not in justice to himself, afford to devote the entire summer and much of next fall to the work of making the assessment, and that he would without delay forward his resignation to Governor Crothers.

Mr. Miller, the other general assessor, had not definitely decided when he left Oakland Tuesday afternoon whether to accept or reject the appointment, but left his friends under the impression that he, too, could not afford to neglect his private interests to serve.

PAROLED BOY IN TOILS.

William DeWitt Arrested On Charge of Stealing Hams.

William Dewitt, a youth of some fifteen years of age, was arrested last Saturday and placed in jail for the action of the grand jury at the June term of the circuit court charged with stealing hams from the Smouse farmhouse a few miles south of Oakland, where he was left in charge some time ago while members of the family were on a visit to neighbors, who found upon their return that the hams as well as the boy had disappeared.

Mr. Smouse suspected that the boy had made way with the property and secured a search warrant but before it could be executed word reached him that the hams had been brought to Oakland and sold to Mr. H. Creutzburg. The latter turned the property over to owner as soon as a demand was made upon him, and a warrant for DeWitt's arrest was issued. He was located at Crellin and his arrest followed.

This is young DeWitt's second experience in the criminal court. His first was two or three years ago when he was arrested and convicted for stealing a bicycle at Mountain Lake Park. The Court, taking into consideration the youthfulness of the boy and his former good behavior, paroled him.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Isaiah Haun, of near Oakland, and Elizabeth Belle Yarnell, of Petersburg, Pa.

James Orval Kissner, of Kendall, and Hattie Frances Root, of Elder.

Jonathan L. Gardner and Barbara Hanft, both of Accident.

Andrew Jackson Williams, of Fairmont, and Josie Knight, of Colfax, W. Va.

Thomas Arthur Brown, of Masontown, W. Va., and Sarah Edith McDaniel, of Halleck, W. Va.

Roy Ezra Sisler and Cora Elizabeth Birch, both of near Friendsville.

Willard Campbell and Edna Browning Stuart, both of Barbour county, W. Va.

Charles Morgan Gay, of Weston, W. Va., and Ora Flury, of Kemper, W. Va.

Sunday School Hour Changed.

Beginning Sunday next the sessions of St. Paul's M. E. Sunday school will be held in the morning beginning at 9:30 o'clock instead of in the afternoon as has been the custom during the past winter and this spring.

TRUXTON KING

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A Story of Graustark
By
GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XVII.

TRUXTON EXACTS A PROMISE.

TRUXTON KING had been in a resentful frame of mind for nearly forty-eight hours. In the first place, he had not had so much as a single glimpse of the girl he now worshiped with all his heart. In the second place, he had learned, with unpleasant promptness, that Count Vos Engo was the officer in command of the house guard, a position as gravely responsible as it was honorable.

He had, of course, proffered his services to Colonel Quinnox. The colonel, who admired the Americans, gravely informed him that there was no regular duty to which he could be assigned, but that he would expect him to hold himself ready for any emergency. In case of an assault he was to report to Count Vos Engo.

But he was not satisfied. Loraine had not come forward with a word of greeting or relief—in fact, she had not appeared outside the castle doors.

Toward dusk on Monday, long after the arrival of the refugees, he sat in gloomy contemplation of his own unhappiness, darkly glowering upon the unfriendly portals from a distant stone bench.

A brisk guardsman separated himself from the knot of men at the castle doors and crossed the plaza toward him.

Judge the dismay and anger when the soldier, a bit shamefaced himself, briefly announced that Count Vos Engo had issued an order against loitering in close proximity to the castle.

Truxton's cheek burned. He saw in an instant that the order was meant for him and for no one else, he being the only outsider likely to come under the head of "loiterer."

Truxton turned to him with a frank smile. "Please tell Count Vos Engo that I am the last person in the world to disregard discipline at a time like this."

His glance swept the balcony, suddenly becoming fixed on a couple near the third column. Count Vos Engo and Loraine Tullis were standing there together, unmistakably watching his humiliating departure.

The next morning he encountered Vos Engo near the grotto.

Catching sight of Vos Engo, he hastened across the avenue and caught up to him.

"Good morning," said Truxton. Vos Engo did not smile as he eyed the tall American. "I haven't had a chance to thank you for coming back for me last Saturday. Allow me to say that it was a very brave thing to do."

"I do not like your words, Mr. King, nor the way in which you glare at me."

"I'm making it easier to tell you the agreeable news, Count Vos Engo; that's all. Take your hand off your sword, please—some other time perhaps, but not in these days, when we need men, not cripples. I'll tell you what I have discovered, and then we'll drop the matter until some other time. Frankly, count, I have made the gratifying discovery that you are a miserable cur."

Count Vos Engo went very white.

"As you say, there is another and a better time. We need dogs as well as men in these days."

Truxton strolled off to the stables, picking up Mr. Hobbs on the way.

"Hobbs," he said, "we've got to find John Tullis; that's all there is to it."

"I dare say, sir," said Mr. Hobbs with sprightly decisiveness. "He's very much needed."

"I'm going to need him before long as my second."

Later on much of Truxton's good humor was restored and his vanity pleased by a polite request from Count Halfont to attend an important council in the "room of wrangles" that evening at 9.

Very boldly he advanced upon the castle a few minutes before the appointed hour.

He came upon Loraine Tullis at the edge of the terrace. She was walking slowly in the soft shadows beyond the row of lights on the lower gallery. He knew her at a glance, this slim girl in spotless white.

"Loraine!" he whispered, reaching her side in two bounds. She put out her hands, and he clasped them. Plainly she was confused. "I've been dying for a glimpse of you. Do you think you've treated me"—

"Don't, Truxton!" she pleaded, suddenly serious. "You must not come here. I saw—well, you know. I was so ashamed; I was so sorry."

He still held her hands.

"Yes; they ordered me to move on, as if I were a common loafer," he said, with a soft chuckle. "But where have you kept yourself?"

"I have been ill, Truxton—truly, I have," she said quickly, uneasily.

"You told Vos Engo to ride back and pick me up," he persisted. "He told me in so many words. Now, I want a plain answer, Loraine. Did you promise to reward him if he—well, if he saved me from the mob?"

"No," she said in a low voice.

"What was it, then? I must know, Loraine."

"I am very, oh, so very unhappy, Truxton," she murmured.

"I came near spoiling everything just now," he whispered hoarsely.

"What?"

"I almost kissed you, Loraine. I swear it was hard to keep from it. That would have spoiled everything."

"Yes, it would," she agreed quickly.

"I'm not going to kiss you until you have told me you love Vos Engo."

"I—I don't understand!" she cried, drawing back and looking up into his face with bewildered eyes.

"Because then I'll be sure that you love me."

"Be sensible, Truxton."

"I'll know that you promised to love him if he'd save me. It's as clear as day to me. You did tell him you'd marry him if he got me to a place of safety."

"No. I refused to marry him if he did not save you. Oh, Truxton, I am so miserable! What is to become of all of us? What is to become of John and Bobby and you?"

"I—I think I'll kiss you now, Loraine," he whispered almost tremulously. "God, how I love you, little darling! You must make me a promise."

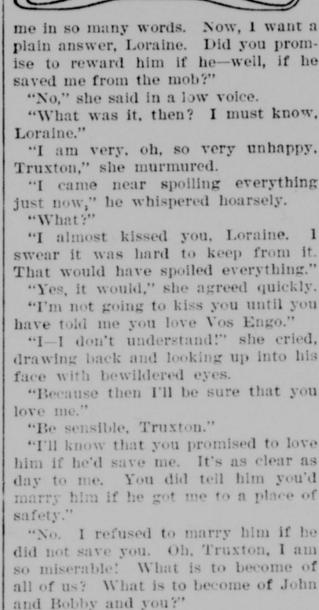
"Oh, Truxton, don't ask me to say that I'll be your"— She stopped, painfully embarrassed.

"That will come later," he said consolingly. "I want you to promise, on your sacred word of honor, that you'll kiss no man until you've kissed me."

"Oh," she murmured, "I—I cannot promise that! I am not sure that I'll ever—ever kiss anybody. What is it you really want me to say?" she asked, looking up with sudden shyness in her starry eyes.

"That you love me—and me only, Loraine," he whispered.

"I will not say it!" she cried, breaking away from him. "But," as she



"THAT YOU LOVE ME AND ME ONLY, LORAINE."

ran to the steps, a delicious tremor in her voice, "I will consider the other thing you ask."

King was ushered into a large, sedately furnished room. A score of men were there before him—sitting or standing in attitudes of attention, listening to the words of General Braze. King's entrance was the signal for an immediate transfer of interest. The general bowed most politely and at once turned to Count Halfont with the remark that he had quite finished his suggestions. The prime minister came forward to greet the momentarily shy American.

"The council has been extolling you, Mr. King," said the prime minister, leading him to a seat near his own.

Truxton blushed. Involuntarily he glanced at Vos Engo. That gentleman started, a curious light leaping into his eyes.

"Here's the situation in a nutshell," went on the prime minister. "We are doomed unless succor reaches us from the outside. We seem unable to warn John Tullis, who, if given time, might succeed in collecting a sufficient force of loyal countrymen to harass and eventually overthrow the dictator. I am loath to speak of another alternative that has been discussed at length by the ministers and their friends. The Duke of Perse, from a bed of pain and anguish, has counseled us to take steps in the direction I am about to speak of.

"We can appeal to Russia in this hour of stress, but we will have to make an unpleasant sacrifice. Russia is eager to take over our new issue of railway bonds. Hitherto we have voted against disposing of the bonds in that country, the reason being obvious. St. Petersburg wants a new connecting line with her possessions in Afghanistan. Our line will provide a most direct route—a cutoff, I believe they call it. Last year the Grand Duke Paulus volunteered to provide the money for the construction of the line from Edelweiss north to Balak on condition that Russia be given the right to use the line in connection with her own roads to the orient. You may see the advantage in this to Russia. Mr. King, if I send word to the Grand Duke Paulus, agreeing to his terms, which still remain open to us, signing away a most valuable right in what we had hoped would be our own individual property, we have every reason to believe that he will send armed forces to our relief on the pretext that Russia is defending properties of her own. That is one way in which we may oust Count Marlanx. The other lies in the ability of John Tullis to give battle to him with our own people carrying the guns. Lieutenant Haddan has told us quite lately of a remark you made which he happened to overhear. If I quote him correctly, you said to the Englishman Hobbs that you could get away with it, meaning, as I take it, that you could succeed in reaching John Tullis. May I not implore you to tell us how you would go about it?"

Truxton had turned a brick red. Shame and mortification surged within him. He was cruelly conscious of an undercurrent of irony in the premier's courteous request. For an instant he was sorely crushed. A low laugh from the opposite side of the room sent a shaft to his soul. He looked up. Vos Engo was still smiling. In an instant the American's blood boiled.

"I did say I could get to John Tullis. I'll start tonight."

His words created a profound impression, they came so abruptly.

"Send for Mr. Hobbs, please," said Truxton. "There should be three of us," addressing the men about him. "One of us is sure to get away."

"There is not a man here—or in the service—who will not gladly accompany you, Mr. King," cried General Braze quickly.

"Count Vos Engo is the man I would choose, if I may be permitted the honor of naming my companion," said Truxton, grinning inwardly with a malicious joy. Vos Engo turned a yellowish green. His eyes bulged.

VOS ENGO TURNED A YELLOWISH GREEN.

"I—I am in command of the person of his royal highness," he stammered, suddenly going very red.

"I had forgotten your present occupation," said Truxton quietly. "Pray pardon the embarrassment I may have caused you. After all, I think Hobbs will do. He knows the country like a book."

Mr. Hobbs came. That is to say, he was produced. It is doubtful if Mr. Hobbs ever fully recovered from the malady commonly known as stage fright. He had never been called Mr. Hobbs by a prime minister before, nor had he ever been asked in person by a minister of war if he had a family at home. Afterward Truxton King was obliged to tell him that he had unwaveringly volunteered to accompany him on the perilous trip to the hills. Be sure of it, Mr. Hobbs was not in a mental condition for many hours to even remotely comprehend what had taken place.

But Mr. Hobbs was not the kind to falter once he had given his word.

"We'll be off at midnight, Hobbs," said Truxton.

"As you say, Mr. King, just as you say," said Hobbs, with fine indifference.

As Truxton was leaving the castle ten minutes later a brisk, eager faced young attendant hurried up to him.

"I bear a message from his royal highness," said the attendant, detaining him. "Prince Robin has asked for you, sir."

"I'll see him," said King promptly, as if he were granting the audience.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BY THE WATER GATE.

IT was a vast, lofty apartment, regal in its subdued lights. An enormous golden bed with gorgeous hangings stood far down the room. So huge was this royal couch that Truxton at first overlooked the figure sitting bolt upright in the middle of it.

An old woman advanced from the head of the couch and motioned Truxton to approach.

"I am deeply honored, your highness," said the visitor, bowing very low.

The prince's legs were now hanging over the edge of the bed. His eyes were dancing with excitement.

"I want you to find Uncle Jack, Mr. King," said Bobby eagerly. "And tell him I didn't mean it when I banished him the other day. I really and truly didn't." He was having difficulty in keeping back the tears.

"I shall deliver the message, your highness," said Truxton, his heart going out to the unhappy youngster.

"Americans always do what they will," said the boy, his eyes snapping. "Here's something for you to take with you, Mr. King. It's my lucky stone. It always gives good luck."

He unclasped his small fingers. In the damp palm lay one of those peculiarly milky, half transparent pebbles common the world over and of value only to small, impressionable boys. Truxton accepted it with profound gravity.

"And when you come back, Mr. King, I'm going to knight you. I'd do it now, only Aunt Loraine says you'd be worrying about your title all the time and might be 'stracted from your mission. I'm going to make a baron of you. That's higher than a count in Graustark. Vos Engo is only a count."

Truxton started.

"I shall be overwhelmed," he said. Then his hand went to his mouth in the vain effort to cover the smile that played there.

"My mother used to say that American girls liked titles," said the prince, with ingenuous candor.

"Prince Robin, may I"—he glanced uneasily at the distant nurse—"may I ask how your Aunt Loraine is feeling?"

"She acted very funny when I sent for you. I'm worried about her."

"What did she do, your highness?"

"She rushed off to her room. I think, Mr. King, she was getting ready to cry or something. You see, she's in trouble."

"She's worried about her brother, of course, and you."

"I just wish I could tell you— No, I won't. It wouldn't be fair," Bobby said, checking himself resolutely. "She's awful proud of you. I'm sure she likes you, Mr. King."

"I'm very, very glad to hear that."

Truxton bent his knee. "Your highness, as it seems I am not to see her and as you seem to be the very best friend I have, I should very much like to ask a great favor of you. Will you take this old ring of mine and wish it on her finger just as soon as I have left your presence?"

"How did you know she was coming in again?" in wide eyed wonder. "Excuse me. I shouldn't ask questions. What shall I wish?" It was the old ring that had come from Spantz's shop. The prince promptly hid it beneath the pillow.

"I'll leave that to you, my best of friends."

"I bet it'll be a good wish, all right. I know what to wish."

"Then, goodby and God bless you," said Truxton. "I must be off. Your Uncle Jack is waiting for me up there in the hills."

Truxton found Mr. Hobbs in a state bordering on collapse with Colonel Quinnox and Haddan.

"I say, Mr. King, there's no more chance of getting out of the"—

"Listen, Hobbs, we're going to swim out," said Truxton.

"Swim! Oh, I say! By hokey, he's gone clean daffy!" Hobbs was eying him with alarm.

"Not yet, Hobbs. Later on, perhaps. I had occasion to make a short tour of investigation this afternoon. Doubtless, gentlemen, you know where the water gate is, back of the castle. Hobbs, you and I will sneak under that slippery old gate like a couple of eels. I forgot to ask if you can swim."

"To be sure I can. Under the gate! My word!"

"I see!" cried Quinnox. "It can be done! No one will be watching at that point."

The sky was overcast, the night as black as ebony. The four men left the officers' quarters at 1 o'clock, making their way to the historic old gate in the glen below the castle.

"God be with you," said Quinnox fervently. The four men shook hands, and King slipped into the water without a moment's hesitation.

"Right after me, Hobbs," he said and then his head went under.

A minute later he and Hobbs were on the outside of the gate, gasping for breath. Standing in water to their necks, Quinnox and Haddan passed the equipment through the barred openings. There were whispered good

"THEN GOODBY, AND GOD BLESS YOU," SAID TRUXTON.

bys and then two invisible heads bobbed off in the night, wading in the swift flowing canal up to their chins. Swimming would have been dangerous on account of the noise.

Holding their belongings high above their heads, with their hearts in their mouths, King and the Englishman felt their way carefully along the bed of the stream.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How to Fit a Skirt Top.

If the top of your dress skirt you are making is too large for the belt, so that you will have to "full" it in too much, wet it for about an inch around the top and press with a hot iron. This will shrink it enough to allow it to go into the belt nicely. Of course this applies only to goods not already shrunk.

SOME FACTS ABOUT HALLEY'S COMET

Its Discoverer, Reappearances and Portents of Superstitious Belief.

Astronomical history will be made within a few weeks when the much talked of Halley's comet passes between the earth and the sun and at the same time swishes this planet with its Nebulous tail. This important event is scheduled to take place on May 18 and astronomers throughout the world are making extensive preparations to secure good photographs and gather all the information possible on this heavenly wanderer, as it is not scheduled to reappear until 75 years hence. On the date of its last appearance, in 1835, the art of photographing heavenly bodies was unknown, and future generations had to be content with sketches made by astronomers who observed the phenomena.

The opportunity to photograph this month, however, will be unusual as it will be only 12,000,000 miles from the earth on May 18. It will cross the sun's disk during the forenoon, and will be visible in the west shortly after sunset for several days later, finally passing out of sight on its long journey away from the sun.

What will happen when we pass through the tail of the comet? According to the information furnished by the leading astronomers there is nothing to be feared. At this time the tail will be about 15,000,000 miles long, and the head of the comet will be 12,000,000 miles away from the earth. The tail is said to be made of thin, harmless gases, much lighter than the air we breathe, and it is very probable that it will not be noticeable. As the contact will take place in the forenoon, it will certainly not be noticeable on this side of the earth, where it will be broad daylight, and as the other side of the earth will be screened from a direct encounter, it will probably not be seen there. As the comet's tail extends millions of miles beyond the earth, however, it is extremely likely that the inhabitants of the Antipodes may see some evidence of it in the night sky.

Were the earth and the head of the comet to come in contact, however, it would be more serious, but there is no likelihood of this, as the earth will have safely passed that point in its orbit, by the time the comet reaches it.

Of all the comets which have appeared from time to time, Halley's is the most interesting, and is the oldest one of which we have any record, its appearance being recorded as early as 12 B. C. Unlike other comets this heavenly traveler has a closed orbit, of which it makes a complete circuit every 75 years. The discovery of this fact was responsible for its name. It was in 1682 that Edmund Halley, a Englishman, made the announcement that comets move in closed orbits. After a great deal of research in similar orbits, he concluded that these were one and the same. When he had satisfied himself as to his discovery, he announced that the comet would appear in the latter part of 1758 or the beginning of 1759. Although he had been dead a number of years, the astronomical world awaited with considerable curiosity the result of his prediction, and when the brilliant body lit up the heavens on Christmas of 1758, it was immediately christened with Halley's name. It appeared next in 1835.

During the Biblical times, and even down beyond the middle ages, the inhabitants of the earth stood in great fear of a comet, and Halley's has been linked with a number of historical incidents. It was in 1837, during the reign of Louis I (the Pious) of France that the comet appeared. The people were greatly alarmed, and one learned philosopher predicted that it meant the death of the ruler. The king immediately held a consultation with his bishops and was told that he must pray, build churches and founded monasteries. This he did, but he died three years later.

One of its most celebrated appearances occurred in 1456, three years after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks. According to historians the comet was unusually large and a brilliant golden color. All Europe became greatly alarmed and Pope Calixtus urged the faithful to repeat the Angelus three times a day in order to protect themselves from the Turk and the comet.

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CHAPTER 11.

AN ACT to repeal Sections 200, 201, 202, 206B and 206G and to repeal and reenact with amendments Sections 203, 204, 206 and 206F of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws title "Garrett County," subtitle "Roads," as said Sections were enacted by Chapter 391 of the Acts of 1908.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 200, 201, 202, 205, 206B and 206G of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws title "Garrett County," subtitle "Roads," as said Sections were enacted by Chapter 391 of the Acts of 1908 be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That Sections 203-204-206 and 206F be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

203. In January of each year the Board of County Commissioners shall appoint one or more road supervisors for each of the Election District of the county. They shall fix the per diem of supervisors which shall not be less than two dollars and determine the amount of the bond which shall be required. They shall also fix the rate per diem of hired labor, teams with drivers, etc.

204. All road supervisors appointed by the Commissioners shall qualify by taking the oath of office and giving bond to the County Commissioners as soon as may be after their appointment. They shall have charge of the working and repair of all roads under their supervision and may contract, build or repair any culvert or bridge that shall not exceed in cost the sum of twenty dollars; they may hire and pay for out of funds in their hands such men and teams as shall be necessary for the proper working of their roads. Each of the supervisors shall do or cause to be done all the regular repairs upon the roads and bridges under contract as shall be made between the County Commissioners and such supervisors on or before the first day of July following his appointment, and shall then render an itemized statement under oath to the Board of County Commissioners setting forth the number of men and teams employed with the number of days for each and the amounts paid to each, (his own account being given seperately) the total amount received by him or placed to his credit and the amount expended. Each of the supervisors shall be required to set aside ten per cent of all the moneys coming into their hands for general road repair; this money so set aside shall be used only for the unforeseen and accidental repairs of roads or bridges and for the draining of roads, opening of breakers and culverts after the roads have been worked in the spring season. On or before January 1st following the appointment of supervisors a final report shall be made to the Board of County Commissioners and balance on hand, if there be any, shall be refunded and the bond released.

205. The Board of County Commissioners shall annually levy upon the taxable basis of the county such an amount as they may deem necessary for the construction, maintenance and repairs of roads and bridges.

206F. In case the vote in accordance with preceding Section 206E shall be "for proposition of levy for roads" then the Board of County Commissioners shall make the extra levy for roads or bridges upon the taxable basis of the district so voting and shall place the funds when collected in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of the road supervisors of that district to be worked out by them under direction of the County Commissioners. But if the vote be "against proposition of levy for roads" then the County Commissioners shall not levy an extra amount for roads in that district.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act will take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved January 28, 1910.

CHAPTER 187.

AN ACT to pay to the School Commissioners of Garrett county a sum of money out of the State School Tax.

WHEREAS, In view of the pressure of the present apportionment, especially upon Garrett county of the State School Tax, and the inability without larger increase of County Taxation, to keep her schools open for seven and one-half months, and in view of the fact that mountain ridges so divide the population of Garrett county, the largest county in the State in area, as to render school facilities for all of the children more expensive than in more central parts of the State; and

WHEREAS, It has been unanimously recommended by the State Board of Education that such sum of money should be paid out of the State School Fund to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of Garrett County School Board for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars per annum for two years out of the proceeds of the State School Tax before making apportionment thereof; provided, however, that no portion of said Four Thousand Dollars per annum shall be used for any other purpose than for salaries and ordinary running expenses of said schools.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 13, 1910.

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ROOSEVELT THE KEYNOTE.

Situation In New York Since Hughes' Appointment Revolves Around His Probable Attitude.

Republicans of the New York Congressional delegation, including Senator Root are counting on Colonel Roosevelt taking an active part in the New York State campaign next fall. In fact it would be difficult to find a single Republican in the New York representation here who does not believe, now that Governor Hughes has eliminated himself, that Mr. Roosevelt will dominate the Republican affairs of the State in the coming contest,

Several members of the delgation declared to day that Colonel Roosevelt would be consulted not only in regard to the selection of a candidate for Governor, but that he would participate actively in the campaign, probably delivering at least one speech.

Several members of the New York delegation said today that the Colonel had made plain to them before he left the White House that he did not intend to surrender his right to engage actively in the political affairs of his own State and that they might expect him on his return to this country to take a live interest it all of the party's doings.

New York Republicans here believe that if Governor Hughes had remained at the helm and had taken an active part in next fall's campaign there would surely have been friction between him and the Colonel. Members of the State delegation look now to the pushing and completion through Roosevelt's influence of the party reorganization begun under Hughes.

In this gossip the name of Willian Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port of New York, is being mentioned more frequently than anybody else's as a possibility for State chairman to succeed Timothy L. Woodruff. If Mr. Loeb were pushed for this place, however, he would have to resign as Collector.

President Taft's appointment of Governor Hughes has grown in popularity in official Washington in the last twenty-four hours. It is safe to say now that no single act of the President since he entered the White House has brought him such universal commendation. Some Republicans believe that the appointment will do much toward setting the President in a stronger position before the country in that it affords convincing proof that the President has placed the Supreme Court above all partisan or political consideration.

Democrats in Washington declined to follow the lead of William J. Bryan in opposing Hughes for nomination. In private conversation they did not hesitate to condemn Mr. Bryan's criticisms as in extremely bad taste.

Several prominent members of the New York represeutation in Congress professed to believe that the appointment of Governor Hughes to the Supreme Court Bench does not mean his definite elimination as a Presidential possibility seven years hence. Those Republicans recall that Salmon B. Chase when he was a member of the Supreme Court was seriously talked of as a possibility for the Presidential nomination, while in more recent years the name of Justices Brewer and Harlan often have been urged.

Some of Governor Hughes' friends here have been pointing out the similarity of the opportunities that came to him and to Mr. Taft. They pointed out that it was Mr. Taft's ambition, probably more so than in the case of Governor Hughes, to sit in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Taft had an opportunity to choose between a realization of that ambition and a possible nomination for the Presidency. He considered the matter seriously for many weeks and chose to run his chance of being nominated for the Presidency, although he has frequently admitted since that his predilection even now is strongly toward the Bench.

With Governor Hughes retiring either on October 1 or October 10 next from the arena of Republican State politics new problems confront the Republican organization men. It was an open secret for some time that it was their intention to renominate him by acclamation in the next State convention.

With Governor Hughes entirely eliminated the names of two possible candidates for Governor were discussed recently, those of President Schurman, of Cornell University, and David Jayne Hill, Ambassador to Germany.

Roosevelt is the conundrum of the situation, all Republicans say. While several of them have been in communication with the ex-President they haven't the faintest notion of what he will do on his return and they say that nothing whatever can be done until Mr. Roosevelt's suggestions are received. Many in the present Republican State organization have criticised Mr. Roosevelt for commanding them in 1906 and 1908 to nominate Governor Hughes and are still bitter about it.

THE HEIGHTS OF TREES

How Their Growth Is Influenced by the Location.

A tree 100 feet high, accurately measured, is not as tall as it looks. There are not many trees in the gardens and parks of this country that exceed 100 feet, notwithstanding the records of reputedly much higher trees than this. We have been told that the highest tree in Kew Gardens carefully measured with a tape was 103 feet and the tallest pine, a Corsican near the entrance, is 86 feet.

There are some fine specimens of Atlas and Lebanon cedars in these gardens, but not one of them is 70 feet high. A larch that had been drawn up by the surrounding beeches and was looked upon as a giant was blown down in 1902 and it proved to be 110 feet long. Beech, among the tallest of our trees, rarely reaches 100 feet, though Dr. Henry measured one in Kilkenny in 1904 which was 117 feet. The famous deciduous cypress, Tarodium distichum, in Syon Park, Brentford, is, according to Mr. Elwes, 110 feet high, the tallest of its kind in Europe.

The same authority gives 105 feet as the height of the tallest horse chestnut tree he had seen, though there are others estimated to be even higher than this. The tallest walnut is from 80 to 85 feet and the tallest black walnut, at Marble Hall, Twickenham, was 98 feet high when measured by Dr. Henry in 1905. Oaks have been measured up to 130 feet, but they are quite exceptional, 100 feet being above the average for our tallest oaks.

The height of trees is influenced by the company they grow in. For example a larch growing in the open would most likely fail to reach 100 feet in heights, whereas larches growing close together or pressed upward by other trees have been known to exceed 130 feet in this country. The California giant trees of the wellingtonia owe their great height to the same influence. Not even in that country would this tree have grown to 300 feet or more if it had not been forced to grow upward because it could not grow outward.

According to Mr. Elwes, one of the tallest wellingtonias in this country is at Fonthill Abbey, which in 1906 measured "certainly over 100 feet and probably 105 feet high." This is at least 10 feet higher than the tallest at Strathfieldsaye. It is next to impossible to ascertain the correct height of a tree by any other means than that of careful measurement; there are, we know, ingenious contrivances for doing it otherwise, but they are not reliable. Of course, the approximate height may be near enough and yet be a long way out.—From the Field.

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IN CUBA'S GARDEN OF EDEN.

Third Richest Spot In The World Is In Pinar Del Rio.

Four hours east of Havana in Pinar del Rio is one of the most valuable tracts of land on the face of the earth. There are but two places in the whole world where ground is worth so much as in the Vuelta Abajo.

Those two places are that portion of the valley of the Rhine where the Johannisberger grape is grown from which Liebfraumlich and other fine wines are made, and the Kimberly diamond district in South Africa. In the Vuelta Abajo the soil grows tobacco, which when properly cured, rolled and stamped can be sold in the shape of cigars at the rate of $7.50 each.

What, then, is the marvel of this priceless tobacco ground? To the eye—nothing. Dusty red loam rather thin on rocky hillsides and sparingly spread with tender concern as a half bald man disperses his hair impartially over his head. Next to each tobacco vega (a farm of an average extent of 40 acres) is a hayfield. The hay is not raised for animals. It is cut and spread on the tobacco land and there decomposed and washed into the soil by the rains. It is the fertilizer.

But it is not hay fertilizer alone that mades Vuelta Abajo tobacco what it is, nor yet the cheesecloth protection that keeps out the hottest rays of the sun, nor yet the choice seed, nor even yet the mild, equable nature of the climate, nor the chemical composition of the soil. For each and every of these conditions is reproduced in other places without that surprising and delicious climax of tobacco culture that comes alone from the heart of Pinar del Rio.

"Neither science nor experience can tell exactly what it is that makes Vuelta Abajo tobacco just what it is," writes Richard Barry, "but the native Cuban knows the secret. In strict confidence he sometimes confides this secret, and I intend now for the first time to make it public. The great superiority of Vuelta Abajo tobacco over all others lies in the fact that each year on Easter Sunday the soil of every vega in the province is anointed with the blood of a fighting cock killed in honorable combat.

"That I might have no doubt of this astonishing agricultural theory I was shown the training quarters of the fighting cocks of the district. While I was there the old trainer gave them their morning meal of bananas and milk and massage them under the wing pits with Malaga wine.

"The cockfighting has entered curiously into Cuban politics. The most brilliant man in affairs there is Afredo Zayas, now Vice-Iresident. He is the Elihu Root of the island, an attorney, shrewd, hard-working, far-sighted. Unfortunately for his Presidential aspirations, he listened long and eagerly to American ideas of Cuban affairs as they should be. That is where he fell down. Jose Miguel Gomez listened to Cuban affairs as they are.

"Zayas thought it would be a good thing to suppress the cockfight. The Americans told him it would be. It is a cruel sport, it is barbaric, it is not pleasant to the Anglo-Saxon taste; so the Americans told Zayas, and Zayas listened too eagerly. Gomez knew he was dealing with a Castilian people; he was a Castilian himself. He loved a cockfight himself, just as every one of his true compatriots did. So while Zayas in Havana was trying to convince his countrymen that they should abolish cockfighting, Gomez, in Pinar del Rio, was personally attending the Easter Sunday anointing of Vuelta Abajo tobacco lands;and Gomez was elected President of the Cuban republic.

"But Cuba is only one-half tobacco. The other half is sugar with a dash of cacardi. This half stretches from Guantanamo to the Bay of Nepi and disgorges its sweet substances through the harbors of Cienfuegos and Santiago. A trip to Cuba would not be complete without a visit to a sugar refinery, and that is comparative easy for an American, for four-fifth of them are either owned or managed by Americans, and their countrymen are always welcome visitors.

"There you can see the sugarcane hoisted from the flat cars at one end of the refinery and, following it down the course of its journey to the other end, you discover strange emanations into the various vats. Into the first pours a syrup as thick and almost as black as crude asphalt, and into the end one pours the very finest syrup of all, a yellow stream as thin as the sap from a maple tree in spring. From the black stream is crystalized the lowest grade of brown sugar, from the light yellow stream the highest grade of cube sugar.

"As you leave the sugar refinery you will pass through miles of sugar cane and if you are there late in the season you will at convenient intervals come upon a treacherous fellow carrying a rifle in the hollow of his arm. He scans you closely and will be quite sure of your pacific identity before you will be allowed to pass on. He is guarding the sugar plantation. All over the island those guards are as numerous as almost as the workers.

"Right here in this sugar guard you can study quickly and finally all the complicated, melodramatic politics of the island. Why should he guard sugarcane? Because in the heart of the sugarcane lies all the inflammable spirit of revolution. Around this sugarcane revolves world politics, foor it is the twin backbone of Cuban industry and there, on a par with tobacco, is guiding the finances of the realm and, as everyone knows, high finance is today the soul of politics, indeed of statecraft.

"If any Cuban workman becomes disaffected for any cause whatever or for no cause, he may light a cigarette, stroll into the sugarcane, flip his partially consumed weed into the field and pass on. In less than an hour that entire plantation will be in ashes and thousands upon thousands of dollars will have gone up in smoke. And who will decipher the origin? No one, unless the ever-vigilant guard prevents the tossing of the cigarette and then there will be no fire.

"But a great number of tourists never see the sugar fields, never see the tobacco lands. Those who are wealthy spend their time motoring along the beautiful roads which surround Havana und stretch even as far as Santa Clara, a third of the way across the island. The others stick to the hotels, see occasional cockfight, visit the jai alic courts or dance the pleasant evenings away under the semi-tropic moon.

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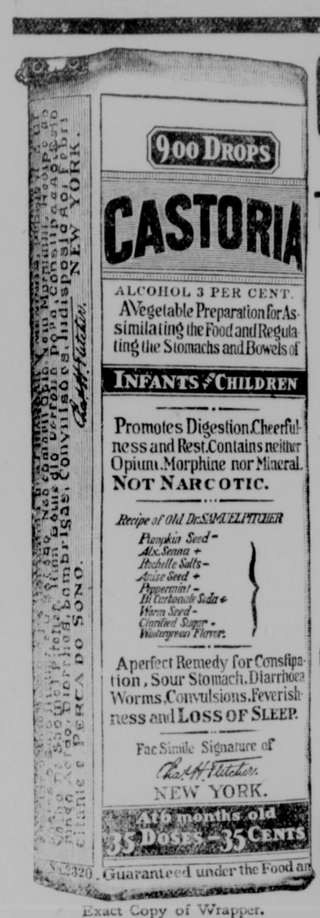

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1910.

THAT sort of politics that heeds the wishes of a few politicians rather than those of the people is the subject for caustic comment on the part of several papers in the counties of the First Judicial Circuit anent the appointment as associate judge of E. Stanley Toadvin by Governor Crothers for the unexpired term of Judge Holland, who was retired at the last session of the General Assembly.

In editorials these papers refer to the appointment as "petty politics" on the part of the Governor, and predict a fight in the primaries preceding the election in November, 1911. Harry L. D. Stanford was the choice of the people of the circuit. Friends of Mr. Stanford have no hesitancy in saying that he will go after the nomination for the full term. Mr. Toadvin also desires the nomination.

WHY NOT CLEAN UP?

In the springtime a young man lightly turns to thoughts of love, a woman to thoughts of housecleaning; and while we would like to escape the unpleasant features that accompany the spring housecleaning, we know that it is a necessity and appreciate its many advantages, both from a sanitary and an artistic standpoint.

In the springtime a town needs a housecleaning, and while we believe that our town is a model in this respect, we feel that some improvement could be made. Many vacant plots of ground are in an unsightly condition and there are some back yards and alleys that can be put into a more presentable condition.

Would it not be a good idea to have a day appointed, at an early date, for the general cleaning up of the town? We feel sure that each property owner would take pride in having his grounds look as well as his neighbor's.

We would like to see the ladies organize a Civic Club to create a new interest in beautifying and keeping beautiful all of Oakland. This has been tried in other towns, and has always met with success. These clubs have raised money in many cases to defray expenses, and have personally superintended the work.

If we have a day appointed by the Mayor to make a start along this line, we believe that a good start will be made in the right direction.

FOR A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH.

Five thousand three hundred and seven person were killed, blinded, mained, or injured on July 4th, 1909, celebrating our day of Independence, and 34,000 have been killed, blinded or otherwise injured on this day in the last seven years, and most of them children.

Is there any reason why this slaughter should be continue, or is there any reason why Independence Day cannot be celebrated in a safe and sane manner.

In the cities the hospitals prepare for July 4th each year as they would for battle, and the preparation is not in vain, as they have always been filled with victims.

So far as we know there has never been a fatal accident in Oakland during a Fourth of July celebration, and yet we have no assurance that we will not add our share to the great total this year.

There is just one remedy: Let the Town Council pass an ordinance prohibiting the firing of any cannon, gun, pistol, toy pistol, or fire arm of any kind, and the explosion of any kind of firecracker or combustible fire works; and also to prohibit the sale of any of these, making the penalty for breaking the ordinance such that it will be observed; providing, however, that an exhibition of fire works might be given with consent, and under the direction of the Mayor and Town Council.

We would like to see a big celebration of Independence Day this year, with a trades display, parade, athletic games, picnics, etc., the good old fashioned Fourth, but minus the danger of the toy pistol, the fire crackers, and the fire works.

MOTHERS' DAY.

Sunday, May 8, set as a "Mothers' Day," is regarded as a people's holiday which will be observed all over the country this year. It originated with a Philadelphia daughter, and this year, by almost unanimous consent, May 8 has been selected as the day sacred to American mothers. Already the mayors of many cities have issued proclamations that their people join in honoring mothers. The churches have also taken up the idea and the ministers are doing everything in their power to make the movement a popular one.

Maybe you are one of those mistaken individuals who think there is no national holiday. Of course, its really takes an act of Congress to make a Simonpure national holiday, but that the people themselves have decreed "Mothers' Day" is the nearest approach to the Congressional article.

It was Miss Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, to whom the idea came while she was planning to commemorate the anniversary of her mother's death. Several years ago, while she was wondering what flowers she should lay on her mother's grave, it occurred to her that it would be a beautiful tribute to all mothers, the living as well as the dead, if their children on a given day would unite in the simple wearing of white flowers.

Miss Jarvis thought the white carnation would be the most appropriate blossom for "Mothers' Day," and these are her reasons: "Its whiteness stands for purity, its form for beauty, its wide field of growth for charity, its lasting qualities for faithfulness, its fragrance for love—all attributes of the true Mother."

But that's only the beginning of the story. Miss Jarvis asked everybody to wear a white carnation in his coat lapel on a certain day in honor of his mother. The idea spread rapidly and on the appointed day scarcely a man appeared on the streets of Philadelphia whose coat was not adorned with the floral emblem. Boston adopted the custom a few weeks later, and a white carnation, unless it had been ordered in advance, could not be had for love or money on "Mother' Day."

The day is also made a special occasion for sending flowers to invalids, to the sick in hospitals and to the orphans in public and denominational institutions.

REPUBLICANS IN FINE TRIM.

The Republicans of Maryland are in fine fighting trim. This fact was apparent at the meeting of the State Committee held in Baltimore on Wednesday. The gathering was the largest held in years and there never was a time when the various elements were more united. Plans were made for nominating congressional candidates and strong and hearty resolutions endorsing the administration of President Taft were unanimously adopted. The Baltimore Evening Sun is not pleased over this feature of the proceedings and is sad at heart over the implied endorsement of the new tariff bill. If the Republican party stands for anything it is for the policy of protection. It promised no revision which ignored this cardinal doctrine. Democratic tariff-for-revenue-only newspapers such as the Sun, have indulged in a good deal of misrepresentation concerning the new tariff law and have persistently charged that the Republicans failed to revise the tariff as promised. Is this true? Undoubtedly there were many schedules not revised to our liking and to many others but this was bound to be the case where thousands of items are to be considered. But it cannot be successfully denied that the new bill as in substantial compliance with the promise made in the Republican platform. That the new law is in high favor with agriculturalists is well-known. Farmers have realized good prices for what they raise and are prosperous beyond anything known in years. As a revenue producer the new law is a great success. Much is said about the high cost of living but the critics of the new tariff are silenced and driven to seek some other explanation of the increased cost, when it can be shown that on necessities the reductions were large and on items cut down 20 per cent. there has been a raise in price.

For example meats of all kinds are high, including bacon, which under the Dingley law carried a duty of 5 cents per lb, while under the new law it is 4 cents per lb. In the new law there were 654 decreases, 220 increases and 1,150 items of the dutiable list unchanged. Duties were decreased on articles having a consumption value of nearly $50,000,000,000 while they were increased on articles having a consumption value of $1,000,000,000. Of the increases $600,000,000, or more than half, were upon luxuries such as silks, wines, perfumeries, etc. These facts, and the figures prove that there was a marked change downward in the rates. This much regarding the tariff. But there are other mighty reasons why the Republicans of Maryland should receive the support of the people. They stand for law observance. The Federal Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Democratic officers, State and municipal, leaders of that party high and low have little regard for its mandates and have recently shocked the people of this State and the country by their efforts to nullify it for partisan purposes. Men with such preverted ideas can do the State incalculable harm and should not be clothed with power. Let all doubters understand Republican doctrines. There will be no scuttling. President Taft is a great President. He is leading his party in a splendid service for for the people. All that Roosevelt fought for he is fighting for. The great problems handed down to him are being met bravely, patiently and wisely. Maryland Republicans are with him heart and soul and they will show their faith by a determine effort to send men to Congress who will hold up his hands. This country had a dose of Democratic tariff tinkering. There was no complaint about high prices then. But there was no money to pay the low prices.

BRYAN'S FRIENDS IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT

Have Call for the Nomination for Congress.

The Sixth Congressional District is the Maryland stronghold of Mr. William Jennings Bryan, the three times Democratic candidate for president of the United States. Incidentally, it is the Republican stronghold of Maryland. Not since the Democratic tidal wave of 1892 have the Democrats elected their candidates in the district.

This year the two avowed candidates in the district for the Democratic nomination are former Senator David J. Lewis, of Allegany county, and H. Dorsey Etchison, of Frederick. Both are loyal and devoted followers of Mr. Bryan. Both of them have stood as sponsors for his ideas, and neither has ever wavered in his loyalty to the "Peerless One." His defeats have only served to make them more steadfast in their devotion to him.

Big Cy Cummings, of Montgomery, who has twice been a member of the General Assembly, has been flirting with the forthcoming nomination, but he has not yet definitely and seriously entered the field. If he decides to get into the game he will be a slugger as in the days when he chased the elusive "pigskin" over the field and pounded it over the far fence, for Cy is a mighty man and a hustler after the votes. From Sandy Spring to Deer Park he would chase votes, and before the primary campaign is over he would be the best known, also the biggest figure that ever strided over the district.

But Cy is waiting and watching. Just now he is busy recovering from his arduous labors of three months at Annapolis and telling Montgomery county farmers his trials, troubles and tribulations during the last legislative session because he was not chosen chairman of the Montgomery delegation and because he was not made chairman of one or more important committees.

Mr. Lewis essayed forth two years ago as a candidate for Congress in the district, and succeeded in reducing Mr. Pearre's majority of over 4,000 in 1906 to 546. He has felt so chipper since he accomplished this feat that he has made up his mind to be a candidate again. Mr. Pearre and Mr. Lewis were formerly law partners at Cumberland. Mr. Lewis was a state senator in 1902 and 1904. He voted for Senator Rayner instead of for Governor Smith in the mighty struggle between the two men for the United States senatorship. Democrats of far Western Maryland seem satisfied to accept Mr. Lewis' candidacy.

Mr. Etchison, of Frederick, who was in Baltimore a day or two ago, says he will give Mr. Lewis a lively tussle for the nomination.

Western Maryland Democrats who have recently visited Baltimore, declare that they are becoming weary of their long sufferings, and that they are nearing a stage at which they will no longer tolerate the distribution of the bulk of the party patronage to the Eastern Shore, central counties and southern Maryland. They declare further that they are preparing to come to the next State Convention with a candidate for governor. Not since 1879, they say, when W. A. Hamilton was nominated, have they had a candidate on the ticket for any position, except Col. Spencer C. Jones for clerk of the Court of Appeals, and the late Colonel Baughman for State Comptroller. During that time, say these weary Democrats of the Sixth District, the Eastern Shore has had two comptrollers and four governors and innumerable other officers.

Three years ago the candidate for governor, Mr. Joseph D. Baker, was sidetracked. Next year, they say, they will go to the State Convention and demand as gubernatorial candidates Mr. Baker, Colonel Schley or Senator Blair Lee.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. Busselle and daughter, Miss Finnell, of Parkersburg, arrived here Tuesday evening and are occupying the Davis cottage on G street.

Mr. A. R. Sperry was in Baltimore last Sunday with his children.

A car of lime was unloaded here Wednesday by Cuppett, Leighton & Co.

Mrs. C. W. Hopkins left here this morning for a short stay with relatives and friends in Wheeling and Cincinnati, when she will go to California to spend an indefinite period with her son and daughter.

Miss Jennie Murphy, who spent the winter with her sister in Saulsbury, N. C., is here putting the Fallon cottage in order for the reception of boarders by the opening of the season.

Mr. P. B. Gough, of Alexander, W. Va. was here Sunday on his way to Bond, this county, to assist in taking an invoice of the goods in the store at the latter place preparatory to turning the stock over to the new company.

The parsonage will be repainted and generally repaired this spring.

Mr. P. T. Garthright is improving his store room by the addition of a double porch in front and contemplates putting in a handsome glass front.

Mr. Warren Rathbun has some of the material on the ground for his new residence which will contain eight rooms and bath and have all modern conveniences.

Miss Laura Fazenbaker is at the Chautauqua Hotel, which she will conduct the coming season. She expects to be ready for guests at the usual time.

Mr. W. C. Dunnington is giving the Mountain Lake Hotel a general overhauling and is having the grounds put in the most attractive condition.

Mr. Floyd White has qualified as justice of the peace and is now ready for business.

The corporation election in Loch Lynn Monday resulted in the election of the following ticket: Mayor, H. V. Leighton; council, Levi Hewett and C. J. Rathbun; clerk, Lester Yutzy; treasurer, Warren Rathbun; tax collector, Floyd White; policeman, C. A. Friend.

Preaching in M. E. church at 8.00 p. m. Sunday by the pastor.

Mothers' Day services will be held in the M. E. church Sunday immediately following the Sunday School session.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Callis a few days ago, a girl.

Notice the advertisement of Miss Carmichael in this issue.

Misses Blanche and Abbie Chance left here this morning to visit relatives and friends in eastern Maryland and New Jersey. They will be absent about ten days.

Miss Rella Popp, who taught school near Merrill, this county, is in the Park with her sister, Mrs. E. E. Friend.

Mrs. Clara Echard, of Oakland, was a Park visitor Tuesday.

Mr. Thomas Harris is again quite ill. He has been confined to his home for about a week.

The new Association barn near the lake is about completed.

Mr. H. B. Lewis was here with his family a few days last week.

Improvements are being made in the Felty storeroom by the new firm Messrs. Wilson & Barnard.

The sidewalk on the county road between Oakland and Mountain Lake Park has been put in good condition by Mr. Jacob Echard.

Those who have not cleaned the leaves from their lots and grounds should do so at once. The accumulation of leaves about buildings is dangerous in the extreme at this season of the year. The residents have attended to this important matter, but many of our summer residents have not done so, thereby not only endangering their own property but all in the neighborhood.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

MARY V. SPIKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of April, 1910.

J. M. SPIKER,
Administrator.
Piedmont, W. Va.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County. 22222

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

FERTILIZER!
FERTILIZER!
FERTILIZER
FERTILIZER!
FERTILIZER!

Buying Fertilizer without seeing its analysis or its commercial value is like buying something "sight unseen."

We are handling a Fertilizer made by an old and reliable firm, and we invite your close inspection before buying.

If price and quality is anything to you, then give us your order before it's too late.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

BITTINGER.

Prof. and Mrs. J. C. Beahm are rejoicing over the arrival at their home of a young daughter, on May 1st.

Miss Laura Fazenbaker went up to Mt. Lake Park last Monday, where she will take charge of one of the popular hotel at that resort for the coming season.

Jacob Brenneman made a business trip to Oakland early this week.

Lewis Deifenbaugh, of Grantsville, passed through this village on last Monday morning, enroute to Oakland with a party of friends

Mrs. T. B. Wiley and Mrs. Alexander Wiley, of this place, spent last Sunday at the bed-side of Mrs. Abraham Miller, who is seriously ill at her home near Somerfield, Pa.

Mrs. Jerry H. Broadwater, who spent several weeks at the University Hospital at Baltimore, and who underwent a surgical operation while there, returned to her home at this place last week, much improved in health.

Charles Buckel is spending this week visiting relatives in Baltimore, and in sight seeing in that and neighboring cities.

Deputy Sheriff Shartzer was attending to official business at this place one day last week.

Rev. Alvin Yugel spent last week and part of this week preaching trial sermons in New York and it is likely that he will soon remove to another charge.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Absolutely Pure

Mr. S. A. Kendall was in Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., spent Sunday in Cumberland with friends.

Smoked and Fresh fish at Baumgartner's.

Dr. T. E. Cole, of Aurora, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Harry W. Metheny, of Cumberland, is on a visit to relatives in Oakland.

A big line of Spray Pumps at Naylor's. 3t

FOR RENT—Furnished room; three minutes walk from station. Apply at this office.

Mrs. Mollie Crane, of Fairmont, W. Va., was the guest Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hyde.

Messrs. Elijah and Alfred Friend, of Sang Run, were business visitors to Oakland yesterday.

Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh returned Friday morning from a few days' professional business trip to Baltimore.

Let us fill your prescriptions. Lowest prices, quality considered. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Rasche spent a few days in Pittsburg this week visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Harland L. Jones spent Tuesday afternoon and evening with relatives and friends at Terra Alta.

Dr. J. P. Copeland and ex-Sheriff Albert L. Lee, of Kitzmiller, were in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Mr. J. Arthur White of the Dixon & Kelso store, spent a few days last and this week with Pittsburg friends.

Mrs. J. E. Francis arrived here Tuesday from her home at Punxatawney, Pa., and will remain during the summer.

"Buck" Devries, of Cumberland, was a guest at the Frantz Hotel Sunday, going from here Sunday afternoon to a point west.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawtont & Sons.

Homer Turney has gone to Alexander, West Va., where he will be employed in the woods by his brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Glotfelty.

Attorneys E. H. Sincell and Julius C. Renninger went to Grantsville Tuesday afternoon where they were engaged yesterday professionally.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord was called to a point in Florida Tuesday on professional business and will be absent from Oakland for an indefinite time.

S. H. Koogle, storekeeper at Braddock distillery for the past two months, has been transferred to Accident, Garrett county, Md.—Cumberland News.

Work on the state road was resumed by Contractor Francis Tuesday and from now on until it is completed matters will be rushed as fast as possible.

Mr. Rudolph Beckman, of near Thayersville, is lying very ill at his home. He is nearly eighty-three years of age and the chances for his recovery are remote.

Mr. Charles A. Wilt, of Elk Lick, Pa., was in Oakland a day or two last week on business connected with the sale of some coal lands located in District No. 8 of this county.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of Deer Park, was a visitor to Oakland Monday after several months illness brought about by a attack of heart disease, which confined his to his home almost the entire time.

Dr. E. K. Goldsborough, of Washington, D. C., arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon and is having his property here put in readiness for the reception of his family who will arrive a few weeks hence.

Alteration and repairs to the dwelling occupied by Mr. C. F. Hammond and family are being made which will add materially to the appearance as well as comfort of the house. Mr. D. E. Bolden is doing the work.

Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles, household necessities, at prices ranging from 75c. to $1.50, at Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mr. Henry Speicher, of Accident, was here Tuesday, having accompanied Mr. Edward Margroff, who came to Oakland to qualify as assessor for District No. 5. Both gentlemen returned to their homes Tuesday afternoon.

"Mothers Day" will be observed Sunday by the members of St. Paul's M. E. church at the morning service for which a special program of music and a sermon fitting for the occasion will be preached by the pastor, Rev. Williamson.

Mr. Albert Ashby returned to his home from near Pennsboro, West Va., last Thursday evening suffering with an attack of appendicitis. The attack, however, yielded to treatment and after being housed up for several days he is again out and attending to business.

Every family should have a can of Hygeno Disinfectant to use in sick rooms, bath rooms, sinks, sewer, etc. Get it at Naylor's. 3t

Miss Jessie Moreland, of Morgantown, state secretary of the Presbyterian Missionary Society of West Virginia, was in Oakland a few days this week visiting her aunt, Mrs. D. I. Totten, going from here yesterday to Terra Alta to attend the annual meeting of the society.

Messrs. Renninger & Offutt, attorneys, advertise in this paper today the sale of one of the finest farms of the Bittinger section of Garrett county at mortgagee's sale, which will occur in front of the court house in Oakland on the 28th inst. The farm contains 175 acres and is well improved.

Messrs. Hoblitzell & Price, the road contractors, unloaded from a car here Tuesday a new road roller which will be used in construction work on Hooppole Road. The machine was given a try-out over the paved streets of town in an effort to level the raised places covering the water and sewer pipes.

Painters, paper hangers and those engaged in kindred trades have had all the work they could possibly do for the past several weeks in and about Oakland. There has been more cleaning and repairing to property this season than for a number of years past, and the result has been to keep the paper hangers, painters and others constantly on the move.

FOR RENT—After May 1st, a 6-room cottage, with stable on lot. Kitchen and one bedroom furnished if desired; apply at this office.

A cow belonging to Charles Smouse became mired in Wilson's lake last Saturday and had almost disappeared below the surface when its plight was discovered by a man living nearby, who notified the owner of the animal, and he with ropes and the help of a number of men succeed in rescuing the cow after an hour's hard work.

Prof. F. E. Rathbun, Miss Nan Hedburn and Miss Alice Welton, of the Piedment schools, and D. C. Harper, of the Beryl schools, returned Saturday from session of the Potomac Valley Round Table held last week at Sheperdstown, W. Va. Mr. Rathbun was elected president of the organization for the coming year.—Piedmont Independent.

At Deer Park and Loch Lynn Heights elections for municipal officers were conducted Monday of this week. Those elected at Loch Lynn Heights are mentioned in our Mountain Lake Park correspondence while those chosen at Deer Park were as follows: For mayor, W. R. Hennen; councilmen, John Speicher, L. D. Thrasher, E. B. King and Chas. A. Ashby.

A "bloodless Fourth of July is becoming a popular shibboleth with many cities. The alarming number of fatalities and casualties resulting from the use of explosives and fireworks in the celebration of our national holiday in the past has opened the eyes of the civic authorities everywhere, and a safer and saner celebration of Independence Day will be the enforced outcome.

Mr. W. B. Miller, of the Census Office, Washington, D. C., accompanied by Mrs. Miller, are at the Bosley Hotel for a month, during which time Mr. Miller, as special agent of the Census Bureau, will travel through the county and collect data from owners and operators of the manufacturing industries located within the borders of Garrett. Mr. Miller is an excellent young man and is thorough in his work.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Mr. Jonathan Wilson, of Wilson, near Swanton, who is probably Garrett county's oldest citizen, was in Oakland Tuesday attending to some business matters and while here a few moments was pleasantly spent in Mr. Wilson's company by THE REPUBLICAN. Mr. Wilson is quite a conversationalist and his talk was interesting in the extreme as he recounted some of the early incidents of his life, all of which has been spent within the borders of this county. Mr. Wilson will be ninety-four years old on July 11th and is a remarkably well preserved man.

A party from Grantsville composed of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bonig, Justice Peter Nathan and Lewis Deffinbaugh, drove up to Oakland from that town in Mr. Deffinbaugh's automobile Monday morning, making the trip to Oakland in less than three hours. The party came by the way of Bittinger and experienced some rough roads at places especially on the top of Meadow Mountain where ordinarily the roads are excellent. They returned to Grantsville Monday afternoon after Justice Nathan and Mr. Bonig had qualified at State's officers, the former as a justice of the peace and the latter as notary public.

The management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has demonstrated a disposition to make its large army of employes participants in the prosperity resulting from the high-pressure business which the system has been doing during the past few months. During the panic period the raliroads had a large percentage of the rolling stock lying idle in the round houses and on the side tracks and it was necessary to pare close in order to meet fixed charges and running expenses. The six per cent. raise will mean an increase to each employe ranging variously from $20 to $120 per annum. It is sufficiently large to be of consequence to the men and in the aggregate it means in the neighborhood $3,000,000 which the management will pay out in increased wages.

Deer Park Proud of Its Young Men.

Two young men, both born and raised in the town of Deer Park, and for several years in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, have recently been promoted. Mr. Hice Laughlin from trainmaster to superintendent and Mr. Ed. Griffin from division operator to trainmaster. Both of these gentlemen are possessed of high character. Mr. Laughlin is a son of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, and Mr. Griffin a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, of Deer Park.

Another instance of the advancement of a native born son is that of Howard Thrasher, who, while not in railroad service, is doing well in one of the large Southern cities.

These instances make one feel proud of Deer Park and of Garrett county.

Something new in Talcum Powder; Babcock's Corylopsis of Japan, the most popular Talcum on the market today. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Salem Broadwater had an unpleasant experience the other day. Salem sells Nerve and Bone Liniment, and while out among the farmers he was held up, sandbagged and relieved of his pocketbook. Fortunately for Salem he had no money in the pocketbook. Salem escaped with his life. This story comes from our Merrill correspondent, who knows "Sale" well.—Lonaconing Cor. Cumberland Times.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.
Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.
G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.
Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.
Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 7:45 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:45 p. m.
P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

BAPTIST.
Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3:30 p. m.
Ferndale—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody invited.
C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Oakland Normal Increasing.

The enrollment of the Oakland Normal School now numbers upwards of sixty, an increase of nearly ten during the week. Prospects are bright for the largest attendance in the history of the school.

Railroad Station Repaired.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station in Oakland has been in need of repairs and a general furbishing up for several years and on last Thursday workmen, painters and carpenters, arrived in town and at once begun the work of repairing and painting the building both inside and outside. The work is progressing rapidly and it will be completed this week. In addition to painting the station the other property adjacent thereto is being painted and repaired.

Two Old Residents Very Ill.

Mr. Charles M. Miller, of Swanton, in town Tuesday to attend the meeting of the assessors, brought the news of the extreme illness of two of Garrett county's oldest residents, namely, Jefferson Green and William Broadwater, both residing in the vicinity of Bond. The former is more than 80 years old and the latter is approaching the age of 85.

Fruit May Be Frozen.

This morning frost covered everything with its whiteness and it is feared that all fruit has been killed by the freeze. The thermometer at five o'clock registered 22 degrees F., or ten degrees below the freezing point.

NOTICE CONCERNING WATER AND SEWER TAPS.

All persons are hereby notified not to make any tap to the water or sewer lines of the town of Oakland without first obtaining permission from the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

The ordinances of the town prohibit such interference with water and sewer lines and all persons violating the same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Permission to tap both water and sewer pipes may be obtained from J. C. Dunham, clerk, upon application and payment of the proper charges.

By order,
6-3t The Mayor and Council of Oakland.

Notice In Bankruptcy

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice is hereby given that a hearing on the application for discharge, filed by the above named bankrupt, will be had before said Court, in the City of Cumberland, at the Postoffice Building Court room, on the 7th day of May, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that all creditors, whose names appear in the schedules of the said bankrupt or who have filed their claims or proven their debts, and all other persons interested, may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the discharge should not be granted.

ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELLA DAVIS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of April, 1910.

ANNIE WARNICK,
Administratrix.
Chaffee, W. Va.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

THE OLD RELIABLE
Garrett National Bank
OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

The IMPERIAL
CUMBERLAND - - - MD.
64-66-68 BALTIMORE STREET.

Semi-Annual Sale!
Now in Full Blast!
These Prices Will Interest You.

$10.00 and $12.00 Suits, $ 5.00
$13.50 and $15.00 Suits, $ 7.50
$17.50 and $20.00 Suits, $10.00
$21.50 and $22.50 Suits, $12.50
$25.00 and $27.50 Suits, $15.00

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For sale by J. M. Davis & Sons,
Oakland, Md.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

PASTOR RUSSELL AT ROME

Addresses Large Audience, Under Auspices of the International Bible Students' Association, Using the Association's Interpreter—Reverent and Close Attention Given.

Text: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ" (Romans i, 16).

Rome, May 1.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, preached here today to a large and attentive audience. Speaking through an interpreter, he was heard by all. His address was delivered under the auspices of the INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION. A profound impression was evidently made, and Bible study surely received a considerable impetus. Many inclined to scoff at religion and the Bible, as interpreted in the past, said reverently, "If this be the 'Gospel of Christ,' it is worthy of all acceptation." The speaker said:

We, dear friends, are living in a day in which the leading minds of the world are rejecting the Bible and its message in all the great colleges of the world; yea, in the theological seminaries also, the Bible is classed as antique. Professed faith in the Bible, as the inspired Word of God, today calls forth sneers of ridicule and the comment that such believers are "unlearned." But, my hearers, I am before you today to contend that it is not the "Gospel of Christ" that is being rejected by the intelligence of the world, but another Gospel that came, not from Christ, neither from the Apostles, neither is it taught in the Bible. I am here to claim, and to endeavor to prove that the Bible is eminently logical, thoroughly reasonable, and that the message it bears to those who have "ears to hear," is the most wonderful message that could possibly be presented to human heads and hearts.

We are not here to claim a new revelation, making void the Word of God through Jesus and the Apostles; we are not here to twist and turn their words to make them appear to mean what they do not say. We are here to show that the Bible taken in its simplicity, and allowed to interpret itself, is the most wonderful book in the world, and that the Divine Plan of Salvation therein set forth is soul-satisfying and, as the Scriptures declare, sufficient, "that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto every good word and work."

Theories of the "Dark Ages."

We are not here, my friends, to set forth any sectarian views of the Scriptures, nor to advocate a new theology. By no means; we have already too many theologies; we have already too many sects or divisions of Christ! We want no more! Christendom is awakening to the fact that the various conflicting creeds cast discredit on the Bible. The creeds of Christendom universally discredit each other by their interpretations, and universally they discredit the Bible, which would be surely a most ridiculous book, if it taught all the various conflicting dogmas.

However, I should not be misunderstood as making an attack upon any creed, or upon the adherents of any creed. Rather, I suggest that we may well look with sympathy upon all the various creeds and sects, realizing that God's people have been in Babylonish confusion for now many centuries. Did not the Apostle tell that a great falling away would come? (II Thessalonians ii, 3.) Should we then be surprised if we find his words have come true, that for fifteen hundred years the Church of Christ has been deeply entangled with errors and superstitions, which make void the Gospel of Christ? Let us not then stop to find fault with our forefathers, and to upbraid them; let us rather, so far as possible, assume their honesty, their sincerity. Let us take the Bible standpoint, and realize that the difficulty has been the power of our Adversary, the Devil, and that he has deluded and ensnared, not only the heathen world, but to a considerable extent Christendom.

Mark St. Paul's words, "The god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the glorious light of Divine goodness should shine into their hearts" (II Corinthians iv, 4). The intimation is that our great Adversary, Satan, is interested in deceiving mankind, respecting the glorious character of our God, and his wonderful Plan of Salvation through Christ. Satan uses as his tools the very best of humanity that he can bring under his control, and nothing is more evident than that he has completely deluded the heathen world with what the Apostle terms, "doctrines of devils." Not only so, but to the extent that he was able to do so, he has evidently worked mischief with the various reformations and creeds of Christendom. Thank God that he did not gain entire control of any of these! Thank God that there is a center or nucleus of truth in each of these creeds, and around that kernel of truth, germinating power may be felt in every denomination, but the Adversary has wrapped these creeds with layer after layer of mistranslation and misinterpretation.

In the light of our day, many are able to discern more clearly than did our forefathers, the monstrous and God-dishonoring fallacies of the creeds, and, aroused to disgust, they have rejected the irrational dogmas; but they have frequently rejected also the central truth, which that dogma, to a certain degree, misrepresented. Thus we are in the day of the rejection of the creeds by the people of all denominations, Catholic and Protestant, and equally we are in the day of Bible rejection, because it is assumed that the Bible, having been studied by the formulators of these creeds, must be in accord with these, and hence, must be responsible for the unreasonable teachings, and must be rejected when these are rejected.

Some of us ran away with the doctrine of "election," thinking it the whole Gospel of Christ; whereas, our fragment was incomplete, unsatisfactory, and misrepresented the Gospel, when taken alone. Others grasped the doctrine of "free grace," and ran away with that, claiming that it was the entire Gospel—ignoring the Scriptures which referred to "election," etc. These made a similar mistake, and similarly misrepresented the Gospel of Christ in its wholeness, its solidarity. Others grasped those Scriptures which assure us of a universal opportunity for salvation, and interpreted them to mean that all mankind will attain eternal salvation, regardless of their wills and co-operation. Others found difficulty in harmonizing the relationship between the heavenly Father, the heavenly Son, and the holy Spirit, and this contention led to Unitarianism on the one hand, and to Trinitarianism on the other. Others of us caught the doctrine of "baptism," and made of it the entire Gospel, and thus did violence to the lengths, and breadths, and heights, and depths of the true message, the true Gospel, of which St. Paul in our text declares that he was not ashamed.

Noting the logical mind of St. Paul, who can doubt that he would be ashamed, as we ourselves are, of the fragmentary presentations of the various creeds which more or less oppose and contradict each other? We may be sure that what the Apostle would endorse, as the "Gospel of Christ," we need not be ashamed of. Hence our determination should be to search the Scriptures, and to find that one reasonable message of the Divine Plan which centers in Jesus our Redeemer.

Things at Which We Gagged.

Men and women do not find it difficult to believe in a wise, just, loving and powerful Creator; just such a God our hearts and heads tell us we should expect; just such a God rational people find no difficulty in worshiping. Indeed, while some of us in the past may have believed in the "total depravity" of the race, may we not realize that notwithstanding the fall, there is still in the human mind and heart something which has "longings infinite," something which cries out for the living God, and which commands our reverence and worship, in proportion as he is recognized?

Spiritually we gagged at the suggestion that a God of all wisdom, love, justice and power ever created our race with the foreknowledge and foreordination that practically all of these thousands of millions must suffer either purgatorial torture for several centuries, as our Catholic friends present the matter, or at the still more irrational theory of us Protestants that eternal torture is to be the fate of all except the elect few, the saints, who now follow in the footsteps of Jesus—a course contrary to the world and all the tendencies of life around us. Well may we gag, and the sooner we reject and eject this entire mass of un-Scriptural dogmas, the better. As a whole it comes to us from our honest, but unenlightened forefathers, who verily thought they did God service in torturing one another, even to the extent of burning one another at the stake, because of little differences along the lines of these "doctrines of devils" (I Timothy iv, 1).

The rich spiritual food and the strong faith, which we, dear friends, as Bible students, should desire and seek for, are to be found only in the Bible itself. We should not spurn suggestions from one another, but we should receive such suggestions tentatively, and the Word of God should be searched, so that our faith should not stand in the teachings of men, but in the power of God, as set forth in the Word of God. From this quarter only can we expect information respecting

The "Gospel of Christ,"

of which St. Paul was not ashamed. That Gospel has two distinct features. Primarily it relates to the world of mankind, and instead of telling us that either centuries of purgatorial suffering, or an eternity of torture, await the world, its message is that, in God's due time, a great blessing awaits the world through the glorified Christ, and as a result of the sacrifice which is finished at Calvary.

This great blessing will not be universal salvation, but it will be a universal *opportunity* for salvation. It will not be a salvation in ignorance and heathen superstition, but a salvation *from* such conditions, with full opportunity to return to the image and likeness of God, lost in Adam, and redeemed by our Savior. This is the same Gospel that was heralded by the angels on the night of our Lord's birth in the words, "Behold we bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people, for unto you is born this day in the City of David a Savior [Life-Giver], which is Christ the Lord" (Luke ii, 10). This version of the Gospel, a good message, and for all mankind, corresponds exactly with the first statement of the Gospel made by God to Father Abraham, saying: "In thy Seed shall *all* the families of the earth be *blessed*" (Gen. xii, 2, 3).

Nor should this surprise us—that a loving and gracious Creator, who knew the end from the beginning, created the human race with the full foreknowledge that Father Adam would be disobedient, and that his life would be forfeited, and that all his children would share in his mental, moral, and physical decline, even unto death! Why should it seem strange that this God, this All-Wise Creator should plan an opportunity for the complete recovery from the effects of sin and death for all mankind? Why have we allowed our minds to refuse the message sent to us through the angels respecting the *"good tidings of great joy to all people"?* Why have we allowed the Adversary to make us think for one moment that our God, instead of being gracious, loving, and kind, and helpful to his creatures, has, on the contrary, made provision for their eternal misery? Why have we allowed ourselves to believe from this standpoint that our Creator was the greatest demon of all demons—not only that he has power, but that he chooses to use that power for the eternal torture of his creatures, who were not even given a choice as respects their creation?

Ah, my dear friends, with tears and in sack-cloth, we should confess to our blindness in the past respecting the true character of God. Humbly should we beg forgiveness for having misrepresented the Holy One of Israel. But he knows that we did this in ignorance, and he is both gracious and generous to forgive us our trespasses, and to cleanse us from all iniquity according to his gracious arrangement for us, which centers in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Why the Long Delay?

Some, perhaps, would answer, Surely, if the "Cross of Christ" means the blessing of all the families of the earth, the fact would have been demonstrated somehow during the nineteen centuries since. The fact that only a comparatively small number have accepted Christ and been blessed is therefore the ground for the belief that God is merely seeking out of the world an "elect" "little flock." Surely, if he had been seeking to convert the world, he could and would have made much more progress in that direction than has been made, in all this time.

We reply that this is no argument whatever. The same God delayed to send his Son, delayed the sacrifice on Calvary for more than four thousand years after sin had entered the world. And yet, according to the Scriptures, the merit of the sacrifice of Christ is not merely intended to bring blessing to those who have lived since Calvary, but also to all nations, kindreds, peoples and tongues from the day of Adam to the end of the Age.

According to the Scriptures, the death sentence was pronounced against Father Adam, and all of his children have shared in the blighting effect of that sentence through heredity. Not only has our race been growing weaker, mentally, morally, and physically, but by the thousands of millions, they have dropped into the tomb, the great prison-house of death, from which there is no escape, except by and through the Son of God. His sacrifice for the sins of the whole world secures to him the right to the control of Adam and his race. This control, the Scriptures assure us, Christ will assume and exercise during his Millennial reign. During that thousand years all the families of the earth will be blessed, as promised.

Meantime, in the grave (*sheol, hades*, the hell of the Bible), where the "dead know not anything," they merely wait, or as the Scriptures declare, they "sleep in the dust of the earth." The Redeemer's authority over them is beautifully symbolized in his own words, "I am he that was dead, and behold, I am alive forevermore, and have the keys of death and of the grave" (Revelation i, 18). He will exercise his keys of authority and deliver all of the prisoners from the power of the tomb, and additionally from all the weaknesses and imperfections incidental to the sentence. He will bring the willing and obedient back to full human perfection, and to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed by Jesus. This, we declare, according to the Scriptures, is the Gospel in its primary sense—a message of "good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people," that in the "Seed of Abraham, all the families of the earth shall be blessed"—not only the living at the time of the establishment of the Kingdom, but all that are in their graves who shall come forth, "every man in his own order."

As I beheld in your city the great amphitheater which once witnessed the terrible sufferings of some of God's faithful ones in the past; and again, as I viewed the room once used as a torture-chamber, in the days of the Inquisition, I said, Thank God for the blessings of light and liberty, which belong to our day, and yet I reflected that even though they be different in form, there must needs be "fiery trials" for every true child of God, for it is the will of God that all should be thoroughly tested, as respects reverence, loyalty, and devotion to principle, that they may be counted worthy of a share with Immanuel in the glories of his Empire.

CHAPTER NO. 491.

AN ACT providing for the issuing and sale of Bonds by the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville for constructing, erecting and maintaining water works and sewerage in said town of Kitzmillersville condemn such land as may be necessary for the building of said works, and to levy taxes on the assessable property of said town to redeem said bonds and to pay the interest thereon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that for the purpose of establishing, construction and maintaining water works capable of furnishing the residents of said town with a good and sufficient supply of water for ordinary purposes and for fire protection and for establishing, erecting, constructing and maintaining a sewerage system in said town for drainage and sewerage purposes, the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville be and they are hereby authorized and empowered and directed to issue bonds in the name of the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville to an amount not exceeding $20,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid. The said bonds shall be for sums not less than $500 each nor more than $500 each, to be signed by the Mayor and President of the Town Council, and countersigned by the Clerk of the said Town Council, with the corporate seal of said town thereto to be affixed, bearing interest at not more than five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in each and every year and dated on the first day of their issue. The said bonds shall be numbered serially. Bond No. 1 shall be due and payable two years from date of issue, and thereafter each bond shall mature and be payable each consecutive year from the maturity of Bond No. 1 in the order of their consecutive numbers; provided, however, the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville are hereby given the option to redeem any or all bonds outstanding twenty years from date of issue; that all of said bonds issued as aforesaid shall be due and payable within forty-one years from the date of their issue, and shall be forever exempt from all county and municipal taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the Act of Assembly authorizing the issue thereof.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville are hereby authorized and empowered to construct and erect water works and sewerage for said town, and to contract for the purchase in fee simple or lease for a term of years, renewable at their pleasure, any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses, streams, and to use and occupy forever or for a term of years any land, real estate, springs, brooks, water courses or streams which they may deem expedient and necessary for the purpose of furnishing said town with water and maintaining said sewerage, and they are hereby invested with all the rights and powers necessary for the induction of water in the said town, and the maintenance of said sewerage system. If for any cause the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall be unable to agree with any owner of real or leasehold property, springs, brooks, water streams or water courses or any other material which partakes of or is a necessary part of realty, or for any right of way which they may find necessary for the conduct of said water and sewerage in its entry into or in said town, or if such owner is under any disability or incapacity to contract or absent out of the county or unknown, the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville is hereby clothed with the power of condemnation under the right of eminent domain as provided in Section 251 of Article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland as fully as if said Section had been herein incorporated, and their manner of procedure of condemnation for the purposes of this Act shall in all particulars be the same as if provided by said Section 251 of Article 23. The said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall have full power to fix schedules of rates for furnishing water and sewerage to private residences and other buildings and the said Mayor and Town Council as aforesaid shall have power to collect the same as other taxes are collected and the income thereof shall be applied, first, for expenses and maintenance and afterwards for the payment of the interest on the bonds and a sinking fund to meet the bonds at maturity.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the title to the said water works and sewerage and all land, estate and water courses, water ways, conduits pipes, machinery and other parts thereto shall, when completed or acquired, vest in the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville. And every person who shall knowingly or willfully pollute any spring, stream, brooks, water courses, reservoir or standpipe in connection with the said water works so built and or constructed, by throwing in any impure or deleterious substance or thing into the same or by swimming, bathing or washing themselves, or by washing clothes or any other thing therein, or by committing any nuisance in or near the source of supply or the reservoir or stand pipe or water sheds for said water works, so as to pollute the same, shall upon conviction of such offense be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered by the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville before a Justice of the Peace as other fines are recovered or to imprisonment in the County Jail or in the House of Correction for a term of not less than six months or more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace, one half of such fine to go to the informer and the balance to the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville for the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of redeeming said bonds at their maturity and for securing the prompt payment of the interest thereon, the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall for the year of the issue of said bonds and annually thereafter until the maturity of said bonds levy a tax on the assessable property of said town, not exceeding twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars to pay the interest thereon, and the sum of five hundred dollars for the principal of said debt for the payment of the same at maturity. The said sum of five hundred dollars shall be held and invested by the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville as a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds at their maturity and the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall deposit the money belonging to said sinking fund and the increment thereof in some safe depository which pays interest on deposits, or shall invest the same in State or such other bonds satisfactory to the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville as to them may seem best, or in the purchase or redemption of any of said bonds as may be offered for sale and redemption, and upon the purchase of any such bonds by the said Mayor and Town Council they shall be immediately canceled by stamping across their face (canceled by the sinking fund) and no portion of said sinking fund so levied shall ever be diverted to any other purpose than to the purchase and liquidation of said bonds, The money collected each year by the Treasurer or Tax Collector on account of taxes to the extent of said sum of five hundred dollars, shall be set apart for said sinking fund, and a separate account shall be kept thereof and be deposited to the credit of said fund, and no part of which shall be chargeable to insolvencies on account of failure of assessments or collection.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That the money arising from the sale of said bonds, (which said bonds shall be sold either at auction or by sealed bids, after due advertisement thereof to the highest responsible bidder) shall be deposited in bank to the credit of the Mayor anp Town Council of Kitzmillersville and subject to their check, and the Clerk of the said Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall keep a book to be especially provided for the purpose of entering the names and addresses of the purchasers of the bonds sold and the amount realized on the sales, together with the serial numbers of the bonds.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That in any prosecution before a justice of the peace under Section 3 of this Act the accused and the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville shall have the right of appeal to the Circuit Court for Garrett county within thirty days and a jury trial. Any person or persons convicted before a justice of the peace under Section 3 of the Act who shall pray an appeal to the said court shall be held by recognizance or be committed to the county jail to appear before the next regular jury term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate, sell and dispose of the said bonds as hereinbefore provided in Section 5 of this Act, or so many thereof as the Mayor and Town Council may deem necessary for the purposes of this Act and the said Mayor and Town Council are fully authorized to make all rules and regulations and to pass all necessary ordinances with penalties for their violation and to do all other necessary acts for the proper managing, maintaining and repairing the said water works and sewerage system and for the protection thereof.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That the funds realized from the sale of said bonds shall be applied for the purposes of this Act and shall be paid by check signed by the Mayor and President of the Council and the said Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville are hereby authorized and empowered to pass such orders for payment of money due for construction of said water works and sewerage to the contractor or contractors for the construction of the same, as shall, from time to time, be earned by the contractor or contractors in the prosecution of said works and also from time to time to pass orders for the payment of property purchased or condemned and for materials furnished in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and may in its discretion employ a competent hydrographical engineer to superintend the work of constructing such water works and sewerage.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, That on the first Tuesday in May, 1910, there shall be a special election held in the town of Kitzmillersville, which election shall be held in the same manner and under the same regulation as other municipal elections held in said town for the purpose of submitting the question as to whether this Act shall take effect, to all legal voters of said town who are qualified to vote at a State election and all ballots at said election shall have printed on them the words "Against water and sewerage," and the words "For water and sewerage," and all voters desiring to vote for the provisions of this Act shall mark out the words "Against water and sewerage," and all voters desiring to vote against the provisions of this Act shall mark out the words "For water and sewerage." And if a majority of the votes are cast for water and sewerage then this Act shall be in full force of law, otherwise have no effect. The Judges of Election shall under their hands immediately after said election, certify to the Mayor and Town Council of Kitzmillersville the result of said election.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7, 1910.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1910 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county taxes are paid when same is made.

R. L. FRIES, Treasurer.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

New Wall Paper Store.

Having purchased the wall paper stock of Messrs. Matthews & Helbig and added a large stock of new patterns, we are now open for business on the second floor of the Townshend building, Second street, and solicit the patronage of the public.

W. H. BARTLETT & Co.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m.(local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE a d ST LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

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Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

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Terms will be made to suit purchasers. WILL SELL CHEAP.

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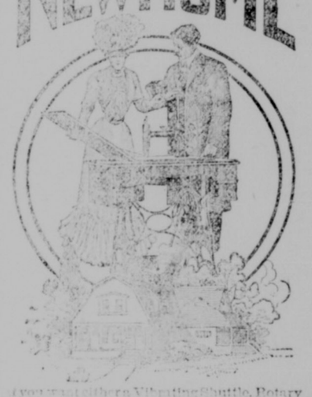

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7 Sootless
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11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and beheve that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,

Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

Creutzsburg's

MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI.—Second Quarter, For May 8, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Prov. xxiii, 29-35. Memory Verse, 31—Golden Text, Prov. xxiii, 32—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

It is refreshing to come to this book of God's wisdom for man's ignorance even once a year. More frequent visits would be better, but we are thankful that a temperance lesson brings us here occasionally, even though it brings us to the same portion every time. Those who study the lessons with us regularly will remember that we see here by contrast the Man of Sorrows, who suffered in our stead, wounded for our transgressions, without any cause on His part, as the only one who can save a drunkard or any other kind of sinner. Looking upon Him as the bitten Israelite in the wilderness looked upon the brazen serpent, the helpless, dying one receives life, and, continuing to behold Him at the right hand of God for us, we become changed into His image until, when we see Him face to face, we shall be like Him.

Continually beholding Him and considering His love, which is better than wine, we are constrained by His love to live no longer unto ourselves, but unto Him who died for us and rose again (II Cor. v, 14, 15). As the eye affecteth the heart and the heart walketh after the eyes (Lam. iii, 51; Job xxxi, 7), so as we consider Him we will be found walking in His steps to His glory.

Contrast Noah and his wine and drunkenness and shame, David and his idleness and his looking upon what was not his with his consequent sin, Achan and his confession, "I saw, I coveted, I took," and away back to Eve and her confession, or, rather, to that which is written of her, "The woman saw that the tree was good for food and that it was pleasant to the eyes and a tree to be desired to make one wise, and she took of the fruit thereof and did eat." Had she been occupied with Him who gave her all things richly to enjoy she would not have been ensnared by the enemy. So it has been ever since. As one has said, "He has made us for Himself, and our souls are restless till they rest in Him." Where He is not known it must be a greater or less manifestation of the world, the flesh and the devil in one form or another—the card table, the theater, the horse race, gambling, drunkenness and all the lesser forms of idolatry, for whatever takes the place of God in the heart is an idol. However much of suffering these things may bring, the cry of the unsatisfied heart is: "When shall I awake? I will see it yet again." It is not to be wondered at that the people of this world who have no knowledge of God should so heartily enter into the service of their master, the devil, and enjoy to the utmost the pleasures of sin for a season, but what can be said of those who bear the name of Christ and even stand in the pulpit as His messengers and yet think it not wrong to gratify their carnal minds with cards and the theater and the novel and such like? The least that can be said is that they neither talk nor act like him who said: "What have I to do any more with idols? I have heard Him and observed Him. I am like a green fir tree" (Hos. xiv, 8). They cannot sing: "Thou O Christ, art all I want. More than all in Thee I find." Then there are those who do not indulge in openly sinful things, but are simply wise in their own conceit, cultured, refined, intellectual, religious, but unbelieving. Of such it is written, "They are drunken, but not with wine; they stagger, but not with strong drink" (Isa. xxix, 9). The strange thing is that it is possible to be an earnest worker along certain lines in the cause of temperance and yet be drunken after this fashion.

The atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ, His precious blood, His great sacrifice for sin, is the only hope for the drunkard, and those who know not this remedy know nothing effectual, but are trying to patch up an old garment that cannot be mended. There are those who are seeking to put down the drink traffic, to close the saloons, to stop all evil, to purify the earth by their efforts, but there is only One who can do this, and it shall become a reality in His time and way. "What is His name and what is His Son's name, if thou canst tell?" (Prov. xxx, 4). He says, "Whoso hearkeneth unto me shall dwell safely and shall be quiet from fear of evil." "When thou liest down thou shalt not be agraid—yea, thou shalt lie down, and thy sleep shall be sweet." "For the Lord shall be thy confidence and shall keep thy foot from being taken." "Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. Ponder the path of thy feet and let all thy ways be established." "The lips of a strange woman drop as an honeycomb, and her mouth is smoother than oil, but her end is bitter as wormwood, sharp as a two edged sword. Her feet go down to death; her steps take hold on hell." "Her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death." "The way of a fool is right in his own eyes, but he that hearkeneth unto counsel is wise" (Prov. i, 33; iii, 24, 26; iv, 25, 26; v, 3-5; vii, 27; xii, 15). Such are a few of the words of wisdom in this wonderful book.

We must see and hear Him only who is "the power of God and the wisdom of God" (I Cor. i, 24) and apart from whom all is folly.

ANNUAL LEVY FOR 1910.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, levied on the 14th day of April, 1910, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

District No. 1, Swanton	$ 800 00
" No. 2, Selbysport	1,500 00
" No. 3, Grantsville	1,200 00
" No. 4, Bloomington	575 00
" No. 5, Accident	875 00
" No. 6, Sang Run	800 00
" No. 7, East Oakland	1,250 00
" No. 8, Ryans Glade	1,200 00
" No. 9, Johnsons	350 00
" No. 10, Deer Park	900 00
" No. 11, Elbow	650 00
" No. 12, Bittinger	600 00
" No. 13, Kitzmillersville	400 00
District No. 14, Oakland	1,250 00
National Road	600 00
W. E. Hollinger, late Treas. amt. to bal. 1909 levy	451 47
	$13,401 47

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$900 00
" " " " Deer Park	150 00
" " " " Loch Lynn	100 00
Mayor and Council of Friendsville	300 00
Mayor and Council of Kitzmillersville	300 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	200 00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200 00
	$2,150 00

CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower	$1,525 00

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1910, and March Term, 1911	$3,650 00

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$536 64
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	244 20
	$780 84

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, jail cook, prisoners' board, &c., for the year 1910, subject to order	$3,500 00
Estimate to pay Wardens salary for 1910, subject to order	900 00
A. Brown, amt paid for watching Frank Foley while in jail (Insane)	27 00
E. J. Frantz, meals for Sheriff and Jurors	6 50
	$4,433 50

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public Schools Commissioners for support of schools	$25,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, Publishing and Printing, used Garrett National Bank	$462 50
James D. Hamill, Publishing, use Garrett National Bank	262 50
Charles A. Delfinbaugh, Publishing	116 65
	$841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES

Estimate to pay same for 1910	$4,400 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1910	$5,500 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1910	$250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1910	$3,000 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1910	$750 00
Estimate to pay State Witnesses before J. P.	$100 00

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$800 00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, balance	600 00
George W. Legge, Jr., Att'y.	150 00
	$1,550 00

GENERAL ASSESSMENT.

Estimate to pay for same	$4,000 00

GENERAL ROAD APPROPIATIONS.

For Districts No. 1, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14	$1,200 00
For Districts No. 3, 4, 9, 11 and 12	700 00
For Districts No 2, 5 and 6	400 00
	$2,300 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 190.	
Noah McKenzie, damages	$ 50
Julius Minnick, damages	50
Joseph Minnick, damages	50
Frances McKenzie, damages	50
Olen Robeson, damages	50
George McKenzie, damages	50
Thomas J. Johnson, damages	50
Road Case No. 193.	
Martin Hughes, examiner 2 days	4 00
P. H. Rodeheaver, " 3 "	6 00
Henry Myers, " 2 "	4 00
W. M. Lawton, chainman 1 "	1 50
Delbert Rodeheaver, chainman 1 day	1 50
Edmond Jamison, chainman 1 da	1 50
John A. Connell, damages	75 00
Mrs. Mary L. Martin, damages	10 00
Road Case No. 194.	
F. J. Glotfelty, examiner 3 days	6 00
Silas Beachy, " 3 "	6 00
Jas. M. Durst, " 1 "	2 00
John H. Stark, flagman 3 days	4 50
A. J. Oester, chainman 3 days	4 50
Oliver Beachy, chainman 3 days	4 50
Amos Reckner, axeman 3 days	4 50
Frederick Bittinger, axeman 1 da	1 50
A. C. Mason, surveyor, use Garrett National Bank	23 50
Perry Broadwater, damages	01
Dennis Deitrick, damages	01
Oliver Beachy, damages	01
George Ruckle heirs, damages	01
C. J. Brenneman, damages	01
Thomas B. Wiley, damages	5 00
F. M. Bittinger, damages	01
C. H. Jennings, damages	01
Dubois & Bond Bros., damages.	01
Road Case No. 195.	
David Enlow, examiner 1 day	2 00
George J. Walters, examiner 1 da	2 00
Wm. R. Beckman, " 1 da	2 00
Road Case No. 197.	
George W. Moon, examiner 4 da	8 00
H. C. Hershman, " 4 da	8 00
Herman Steiding, " 4 da	8 00
James Kisner, axeman 3 days	4 50
Jno. A. Beckman, flagman 3 da.	4 50
Stuart Paugh, chainman 3 days.	4 50
Gilbert Paugh, " 3 days.	4 50
A. C. Mason, surveyor	20 00
	$237 08

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay Bonds Nos. 21 to 30, both inclusive	$5,000 00
To pay interest from August 1, 1910, to July 31, 1911	2,600 00
	$7,600 00

CONCRETE ESTIMATE.

To build pavement and retaining wall around new Court House	$4,000 00

DISTRICT ASSESSORS.

Milford Glass, District No. 1	$ 9 10
W. H. Thomas, " No. 2	7 75
J. W. Stark, " No. 3	28 55
Henry Bernard, " No. 4	11 26
Frank Callis, " No. 5	6 40
John Sines, " No. 6	3 37
C. J. Rathbun, " No. 7	19 27
J. W. Biggs, " No. 8	55 13
William Nine, " No. 10	10 17
C. A. Green, " No. 11	60
L. C. Bray, " No. 13	80 87
A. L. Sines, " No. 14	50 53
	$286 00

FOREST FIRE ACCOUNT.

For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder and C. F. Kimmell—	
L. L. Kimmill	$ 8 50
For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Frick and Western Maryland R. R. Co.—	
Virgil Steyer	7 40
Isaac Steyer	7 40
J. W. White	8 60
Albert Steyer	8 60
J. C. McLeney	12 80
C. W. Kidd	9 60
W. W. Steyer	6 40
W. T. Steyer	17 50
John Moon	2 40
L. K. White	8 60
W. H. Steyer	6 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Frick—	
W. T. Steyer	3 50
Mikle Mulvey	1 60
Charles W. Kidd	2 80
Isaac Steyer	2 00
Virgil Steyer	2 00
W. W. Steyer	2 00
Emery Shillingburg	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of the Blue Jay Lumber Co., and Henry Finzell—	
Jacob Steinla	60
For extinguishing fires on lands of Wm. Durr and Jacob Steinla—	
Albert Bolden	2 50
For extinguishing fires on lands of Henry Finzell and Clarence McKenzie—	
Thomas Finzell	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of Jacob Steinla—	
John Finzell	80
Elbridge Crowe	25
Clarence Baker	80
For extinguishing fires on lands of William Durr—	
Elmer Steinla	1 00
George McKenzie	1 00
Samuel Weimer	1 00
John Fadley	1 00
George McKenzie	60
Samuel V. Weimer	60
Floyd Crowe	60
Albert Bolden	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of C. D. Gillespie—	
A. H. Simons	20
For extinguishing fires on lands of the Western Maryland R. R. Co.—	
D. W. Wilson	1 00
T. B. Arnold	2 00
D. W. Wilson	5 00
D. W. Wilson	2 50
Isaac Arnold	4 00
J. R. Lipscomb	1 00
A. H. Simons	1 00
O. H. Simons	3 00
O. H. Simons	2 00
M. P. Jack	1 00
Arthur Jack	3 00
Arthur Jack	1 00
Frank Childs	2 20
Frank Childs	3 00
John Kitzmiller	1 00
G. B. Lipscomb	4 00
D. W. Wilson	2 50
John Kitzmiller	3 00
D. W. Wilson	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of J. N. Willison—	
D. W. Wilson	25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of James Thomas and Russell Hubbard—	
J. H. Sims	3 75
For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder and W. C. Pennington—	
L. L. Kimmell	1 75
Joshua Roy	1 40
Bruce Lewis	60
H. B. Sines	60
Columbus Sines	60
J. W. Edgar	1 00
George Sloan	1 00
Lewis Schmidt	1 00
Peter Fernandro	1 00
Fred Shank	1 00
Charley Browning	1 00
Lynn Browning	1 00
A. S. Browning	1 00
T. J. Browning	1 00
J. F. Browning	1 00
Carl Kahl	1 00
Charley Bowman	1 00
James Sloan	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of J. T. Mitchell, E. H. Sincell, Jno. Miller and Garrett Lumber Company—	
Henry Leatham	4 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of New York Mining Co., Jas. Resh and Levi Resh—	
C. E. Stanton	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder—	
Edward Kisner	4 20
For extinguishing fires on lands of Merritt Wilson—	
G. E. Conneway	20
G. E. Mosser	20
D. W. Wilson	50
E. L. Ritchie	20
W. C. Mosser	20
M. S. Wilson	20
John Kitzmiller	20
W. J. Conneway	20
For extinguishing fires on lands of Stephen B. Elkins—	
E. L. Ritchie	40
D. W. Wilson	75
W. J. Conneway	40
John Kitzmiller	40
W. C. Mosser	40
M. S. Wilson	20
G. E. Mosser	40
G. E. Conneway	40
For extinguishing fires on lands of John W. Harvey—	
D. W. Wilson	1 25
	$217 00

ATTORNEYS FNES.

Julius C. Renninger, State's Attorney	$855 00
G. S. Hamill, 2 misdemeanors	10 00
W. R. Offutt, 2½ misdemeanors, 3½ felonies	47 50
F. A. Thayer, ½ misdemeanor, ½ felony	7 50
G. W. Legge, Jr., 2 felonies	20 00
A. T. Matthews, 2 felonies	20 00
T. J. Peddicord, 2 misdemeanors, 1 felony	20 00
Matthews & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
G. S. Hamill, Jr., 1 felony	10 00
Peddicord & Legge, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
	$1,000 00

MAGISTRATE FEES.

Francis Turner, District No. 1	$ 2 20
James Guard, District No. 2	5 35
Peter Nathan, District No. 3	4 60
Henry Kahl, District No. 5	2 95
Nathan C. Browning, District No. 6, use Garrett National Bank	25 55
A. S. Teats, District No. 7	45 99
Thomas J. Crowe, District No. 9	6 05
William D. Hoye, District No. 10	10 30
George Brown, District No. 11	1 80
E. I. West, Distret No. 14	59 65
	$164 44

CONSTABLE FEES.

Joseph R. Glass, District No. 1	$ 4 85
P. B. Miller, District No. 2	5 15
Allen Gibbs, District No. 2	1 55
Nicholas Murphy, District No. 3	1 50
Silas Teats, District No. 5	16 95
W. A. Maffett, District No 7	446 14
W. R. Browning, Districts No. 7 and 14	43 20
B. B. Nethkin, Districts No. 7 and 14	50 25
Albert Bolden, District No. 9	3 00
George Marley, " No. 10	3 95
John Dishong, " No. 11	4 05
I. D. Junkins, " No. 13	57 80
George J. Pool, " No. 13	24 20
Claud Brown, " No. 14	7 30
	$669 89

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Sarah Sanbower, for support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	$ 50 00
Silas Cuppett, for support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100 00
Jacob Beeman, for support of Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	50 00
Francis Fike, for support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	150 00
Esther Glotfelty, for support of herself, subject to order	96 00
Simon Nair, for support of himself, subject to order	60 00
J. C. Keys, for support of himself and wife, subject to order	60 00
Amelia Turney, for support of herself, subject to order	50 00
John Yeast, for support of Mary Yeast, subject to order	100 00
John A. Williams, for support of Mary Kisner, subject to order	120 00
William R. Fike, for support of Wesley A. Fike, subject to order	60 00
George W. Wilt, for support of John Wilt, subject to order	60 00
Louisa Crow, for support of Catharine Crow, subject to order	96 00
Mrs. Richard Kerns, for support of self and children, use Dixon & Kelso	5 00
Estimate to pay others	360 00
	$1,417 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On body of Earl Sharpless—	
Sheridan Stottlemeyer, juror	$1 00
Henry Steiding, juror	1 00
C. B. Lozier, juror	1 00
Joseph McRobie, juror	1 00
Robert Paugh, juror	1 00
John Paugh, juror	1 00
C. T. Knox, juror	1 00
Philip Davis, juror	1 00
John Sharpless, juror	1 00
Solomon Tasker, juror	1 00
W. W. Tasker, juror	1 00
Alfred Cunningham, juror	1 00
Francis Turner, coroner	5 00
On body of Columbus McRobie—	
James A. Delawder, juror	1 00
J. A. Kelley, juror	1 00
Austin Brown, juror	1 00
R. S. Jamison, juror	1 00
H. C. Sincell, juror	1 00
R. K. Maroney, juror	1 00
G. A. Fraley, juror	1 00
J. M. Stanton, juror	1 00
J. N. Robinson, juror	1 00
E. J. Frantz, juror	1 00
W. A Sturgiss, juror	1 00
S. Lawton, juror	1 00
Edward I. West, coroner	5 00
	$34 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. H. W. McComas, Health Officer	$100 00
Dr H. W. McComas, physician to jail	100 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, services at Friendsville during small pox quarantine	75 00
Oscar Notes, janitor, subject to order	456 25
A. D. Naylor & Co., piping jail for gas, stoves, &c.	395 21
Benj. H. Sincell, publishing statement of Court House Commission, use Garrett National Bank	48 30
Thomas Harne, hauling use Garrett National Bank	17 25
H. M. Casteel, unloading car of coal, use Garrett National Bank	12 30
U. O. Blocher, tax paid in error 1907 and 1908	34 65
William Frazee, tax paid in error 1909	5 90
G. L. Warnick, guardian of R. L. King, tax paid in error 1908	7 32
Dixon & Kelso, supplies furnished jail, &c.	82 63
James D. Hamill, supplies furnished Court House	8 50
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies for Court House	10 78
A. G. Sturgiss, medicine furnished paupers and jail	84 50
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine furnished paupers and Jail.	60 15
The Northern Natural Gas Co., gas estimate for 1910, subject to order	500 00
Arthur Townshend, supplies furnished jail	41 45
Bert Wilson, tax paid in error 1907, 1908 and 1909	16 12
W. H. H. Friend, issuing burial permits	4 20
Richard F. Bartlett, extracting teeth for prisoners in jail	3 00
I. N. VanVoorhis, typewriter ribbons for R. of W.	2 00
S. Lawton & Sons, repairs at jail	4 90
Cuppett, Leighton & Co., supplies furnished E. Rightsmen and R. Gilpin	25 54
Home Sanitorium, treatment for Miss Dora Lipscomb	60 00
The Oakland Electric Co., lights for Court House and Jail	477 38
Corlies, Macy & Co., blank books, &c	91 10
Jno. C. Knauer, burial permits	3 40
John Ault, repairing book cases for Clerks office	26 12
Baltimore Office Supply Co., supplies for Clerk office, &c	54 45
The Falconer Co., supplies for Clerk office and R. of W.	201 25
Andrew Shartzer, for coal furnished jail	117 86
Harry Helbig, coal for Court House and Jail	27 50
The Worrell Mfg. Co., disinfectant for jail	110 30
R. F. Miller, nursing Wallace Shaffor, small pox case, use F. G. Fox	36 75
Arthur Chisholm, boarding Wallace Shaffer, nurse, bedding, &c., destroyed	40 25
Dr. A. J. Mason, attendance on small pox patient, &c.	35 00
Garrett County Telephone Co., for office phones and tolls	30 90
Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, examining Insane at jail, &c	43 50
Elliott-Fisher Company, book typewriter for R. of W.	160 00
D. E. Bolden, coffins for paupers, supplies for Court House and Jail	249 55
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for Court House and jail	61 60
Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, tapping for water and sewer lines	30 00
	$3,952 86

COUNTY TREASURER.

R. L. Fries, Commission on county tax	$1,478 19
Same, commission on state tax	188 18
	$1,666 37

CONTINGENT FUND.

Estimate for discounts, &c.	$3,669 23

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$13,401 47
Corporations	2,150 00
Clerk Circuit Court	1,525 00
Court Fund	3,650 00
Orphans' Court	780 84
Sheriff's Office	4,433 50
Public Schools	25,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	841 65
Election Expenses	4,400 00
Bridge Account	5,500 00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250 00
Almhouse and Asylum Fund.	3,000 00
Maryland Hospital	750 00
Estimate to pay state witnesses before J. P.	100 00
Commissioners Office	1,550 00
General Assessment	4,000 00
Special Road Appropriation	2,300 00
New Roads	237 08
District Assessors	286 00
Court House Bonds	7,600 00
Concrete Estimate	4,000 00
Forest Fires Account	217 00
Attorneys Fees	1,000 00
Magistrate Fees	164 44
Constable Fees	669 89
Out Side Pensioners	1,417 00
Coroners Inquests	34 00
Miscellaneous Accounts	3,952 86
County Treasurer	1,666 37
Contingent Fund	3,669 23
	$98,546 33

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the Assessment Books amount to $8,569,246, which at $1.15 on the $100, will make the above amount for County purposes, $98,546.33.

Deducting $728,389 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,840,857 at 16 cents on each $100 makes $12,545,37 and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes $111,091.70.

A. G. Ross, Clerk.

Lieut. E. S. West, of Oakland, has the best line of real estate for sale in Maryland. A great variety of farms, town property, Park property, coal and timber lands. Prices and terms to suit. He also has some of the best Florida propositions on the market. Call on him for booklet describing these properties. You are sure of receiving courteous treatment and will be given every opportunity to see and investigate to your entire satisfaction. 2-tf.

FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots at Loch Lynn Heights. These are corner lots, within 160 feet of the Pennsylvania House and near Loch Lynn Hotel; will be sold very reasonable. For further information address G. W. Kepler, Wallace, W. Va.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

KEYSTONE GRANGE.

State Master Talks on Good Roads. Law Changes Demanded.

The Pennsylvania state grange held its thirty-seventh annual session in the state college. There were over 2,000 delegates and visiting members present. The sessions were held in the auditorium of the college. The public session program included an address by State Master Creasy, J. L. Holmes, representing the college; Secretary J. T. Allman, Dr. Edward Sparks of the college and J. H. McSparran of the legislative committee of the grange. The tour through the institution, made the next day, was full of interest and benefit to the visitors. The sixth degree was conferred on a class of 400 candidates. The executive committee in its report vigorously denounced the highway department as being incompetent and demanded a reorganization of it. The grange also asked for an equitable revision of the tax laws of the state and an amendment to the banking law to permit the encouragement of national banks to loan capital on real estate and mortgages. The grange denounced the Aldrich tariff bill, the central banking scheme and ship subsidy. The grange demanded proportional representation in the national grange. It favors a representative vote for ordinary questions, the state vote to be used only when demanded. The keynote of the session was that through legislation the farmers of Pennsylvania will come into their own. State Master Creasy in his annual address urged Patrons to make an effort to have men nominated for governor and for other public offices that would give them a "square deal." He urged all to attend the primaries. Commenting on good roads and road legislation, Mr. Creasy said:

"I believe that the workings of this township road law, with the full amount of $20 or $25 per mile appropriation, will make more good roads in ten years than the department can build in thirty years. We are anxious to have the state build as many roads as possible, but we believe some additional knowledge is necessary before good roads can be built with any lasting qualities. The cost of these state roads makes it impossible for many sections to receive any benefit from them. Then, again, the annual cost of repairing these state roads is anywhere from $400 to $1,500 per mile. Some townships cannot afford this because their roads must be kept in a passable condition. Dirt roads cost on an average at least $40 per mile per year. It is impossible to use all taxes collected for building a piece of good road and neglect the balance.

"The grange position on the road question is that since all use the roads all interests should contribute toward their maintenance and repair. A tax of 1 mill on corporate and personal property would make a good road fund that is fair, and we should stand by this grange plan."

VERMONT STATE GRANGE.

Interest in the Patrons Growing and Membership Increasing.

Vermont state grange held its thirty-eighth annual meeting in Burlington. The delegates numbered over 300, the largest number present in the history of the grange. There were also several hundred members in attendance. The financial report showed the permanent fund, including interest to July 1, 1909, to be $823.51. The treasurer received during the year, including funds on hand at the close of last year's account, $13,335.16. He had paid out but $4,635.81. The report of secretary A. A. Priest showed that since the last meeting twenty-six granges had been instituted. The granges in good standing number 199, with a total membership of 18,494. The total number of Pomona granges is twenty-four, with a membership of 6,468. State Master C. F. Smith of Morrisville in his annual address advised co-operation in the matter of buying certain commodities in car lots, asked for annual training in public schools, remedial taxation measures, state support of paupers, reduced court expenses, another liquor law referendum, good roads, cow testing association, reforestation and an effort to prevent the repeal of the Grout bill in congress.

The committee on education reported in favor of a liberal policy of education and a general improvement and extension in the methods of agricultural training by increasing the facilities for the same. The committee on agriculture advocated scientific methods of farming and the abolishment of old, primitive methods. The committee also recommended that the program of the lecturer contain more agricultural topics.

Resolutions were passed favoring a referendum on the liquor question, a good roads movement, equal taxation, a parcels post, at least one agricultural high school, industrial education in schools and opposing congressional ship subsidy.

Bought $10,000 Worth of Flour.

Since the organization of Pioneer grange of Michigan a little over two years ago the members have bought $10,000 worth of flour and feed through a contract of their own making, besides patronizing state grange contracts liberally, says the Michigan Farmer.

HANS WAGNER.

The Way the Great Star Got His First Baseball Job.

"The career of Wagner in baseball has been interesting," says Hugh S. Fullerton in the American Magazine. "He was reared in Carnegie, Pa., before it was Carnegie, and he and his brothers played the game there. John—I wonder how many admirers of Honus, or Hans, know his name is John P.—was not a good player as a boy. The brothers thought he was a bit too awkward and barred him except when he wanted to pitch. His arms were tremendously long, and they assert around his home that when he was a 'kid' and his legs were even more bowed than they are now he could walk along and pick up apples without stooping. That immense length of arm has been one of the physical advantages that have gone to make him the greatest of all players. Besides, he has shoulders almost as wide as his arms are long, and he could throw a ball with terrific speed. Because he could throw so hard all the other boys boasted no catcher could hold John and thereupon made him pitcher.

"Presently Al, who was John's older brother, became a professional player and got a job playing third base for a team at Steubenville, O. George Moreland, who now is the chief baseball statistician of the country, was seized with a mania for owning and managing teams, and he had bought the Steubenville club and hired Al Wagner. Moreland needed a pitcher in the summer of 1895 and could not find one to complete his pitching staff until Al Wagner came to him and said, 'Why don't you give my brother John a chance?' 'Can he pitch?' asked Moreland. 'I don't know,' replied Al. 'But it won't cost much for you to find out.'

"Honus was playing on the lots around Carnegie, and Moreland wrote, asking him if he would sign a contract to pitch for Steubenville, and the second day thereafter there came a postal card on which was written: 'Yes. When do you want me?'

"Wagner ignored the salary question entirely, and Moreland called Al into consultation. 'What will your brother want?' he asked. 'Oh, anything will suit him,' replied Al.

"The salary limit of the Steubenville team was $800 a month, and Moreland was within $35 of the limit set by the league, so he wrote offering John Wagner $35 a month to pitch for him. The following day came another laconic card: 'All right. Will accept.'

"Moreland telegraphed Wagner to report immediately and wired a railroad order for transportation. The telegram was sent at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the first train leaving Pittsburg for Steubenville started at noon, reaching Steubenville at about 1:30. Shortly before 1 o'clock Claude Ritchey, who was playing his first professional engagement, said, 'Here comes the big Dutchman,' and Hans Wagner, covered with cinders, sauntered up to begin his baseball career."

Goethe and the Canals.

"Among all the anecdotes and stories which the fortieth anniversary of the completion of the Suez canal has called forth no mention seems to have been made of Goethe's prophetic words on the subject," says a writer in a Vienna paper. "On July 21, 1827, Goethe said to Eckermann: 'So much is certain: If a channel could be cut through the isthmus of Panama broad enough and deep enough to allow the passage of ships from the Mexican waters to the Pacific the whole world would be greatly benefited. I should like to see this, but fear I shall not live long enough. I should like also to see the English build a canal at Suez, but would probably have to live another fifty years.'" The canal became a fact forty-two years after Goethe prophesied it.—Exchange.

Animal Immigrant Disliked.

If the English sparrow could read what is now said against him the retort that the American gray squirrel is the object of quite as much protest in England would be in order. A few years ago a titled Englishman imported several pairs of gray squirrels from this country to give more animation to his woodlands. The American squirrel became fashionable, and the first colony was succeeded by many others. Now the complaint is heard that the gray coats are driving out the good old fashioned British brown squirrel and altogether deporting themselves with a strenuousness shocking to the best traditions. They are declared to be more belligerent than their British kin, fiercer and more impudent, though admittedly intelligent.—Boston Transcript.

Alexander's Airship.

At the museum at Innsbruck, in Austria, there has been for a number of years a piece of pottery in the form of a basin which experts were unable to locate as to age. It has now been determined that it was made in the twelfth century, and the great bowl is remarkable more for the design which it bears on the inner side than for its age. It shows Alexander the Great riding in an airship which is propelled by griffins. Alexander stands holding with a great rod food over the heads of the griffins.

American News Via England.

We must go to Europe to get accurate news about sport in America. For example, read the following from the London Sphere:

"Football in Great Britain is a fairly popular game among spectators, but it is nothing to the American variety. At the match between Yale and Harvard there were 400,000 people, and $250 per seat was cheerfully given by the rich."

COL. ROOSEVELT ON A PICNIC IN COPENHAGEN

Takes Automobile Trip, Visits Museum and Attends Dinner and Banquet.

COPENHAGEN, May 3.—At a banquet given tonight in the town hall in honor of Mr. Rooosevelt were a number of suffragettes who were recently elected to office. At the conclusion of the dinner they cheerfully smoked cigarettes. Mr. Roosevelt made a stirring speech, declaring that "party must never be placed above people."

Colonel Roosevelt and his party began a charming day in Denmark's capital and the adjacent country with an automobile drive to the castle of Frederiksburg.

A visit to the National Museum was made the occasion of a friendly demonstration by the students from the government school. The students met the party in the great court of the castle and, waving their college banners, shouted a welcome. Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged the greeting in a brief speech. The motor drive was then continued to Helsinnor.

The Roosevelts were accompanied by a party which occupied six more automobiles, and included Foreign Minister Schavenius and others of the cabinet, the burgomaster of Copenhagen and several other dignified personages.

The Stars and Stripes floated above the royal palace yesterday for the first time in the history of Denmark, and former President Roosevelt, in the absence of King Frederick in southern France, is the guest of Crown Prince Christian, one of the palaces being placed at the disposition of Mr. Roosevelt and his family.

The prince, presiding at a dinner last evening as the king's representative, thanked Mr. Roosevelt for coming to this court, and proposed his health, which was heartily responded to by those around the table, who included the leading personages in the kingdom, in court, parliamentary and scholarly life.

The colonel, in reply, said he had received a cordial message from the king, and thanked the prince for his hospitality. He then proposed a toast to the king and the royal family of Denmark.

THE GOVERNOR UNDER FIRE

Anti-Saloon League Organ Says He Missed Opportunity.

Under the caption: "Governor Crothers—A Shrewd Move and a Lost Opportunity," the American Issue; the official organ of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League, says:

"Governor Crothers, by his statement that the Legislature made a mistake in not passing the local option bill, puts himself in excellent shape in case he wishes to stay in politics. It is true his declaration was so late that it will be 'up' to him next time to say whether he will work for local option or talk for it soon enough to help; but it at least gives him the inside track as against anybody connected with the last Legislature. It also puts his party in a hole unless it gets right on local option.

"We believe, however, that the Governor lost a splendid opportunity. He might have managed the affair so that he would have gotten just as much out of it personally and saved his party from a serious blunder at the same time. The Governor wanted certain legislation and sacrificed every thing to that end, and, as he is well known, had to make free use of the opportunity given him by the folly of the Legislature in delaying everything until the last few days.

"But if the Governor had in the beginning come out in his message to the Legislature advocating the passage of the local option bill, instead of being obliged to rely upon a faction of his own party, the whole moral element of the State would have swung in behind anything he wanted. The League had nothing to do with public utilities, primary elections or anything of that kind, but if these measures, designed for the good of the public, had been fought by the same "gang" that was opposing the local option bill, solely because their advocate also advocated the local option bill, the League would have suggested to local option members that they could not afford from motives of self-interest and self-defense to permit the liquor men to succeed in that sort of reprisal, and the moral citizenship of the State would have rallied to the rescue. Then, instead of a slump in the Legislature, which seemed to go to pieces after the local option bill was defeated and did nothing decent except what it was clubbed into doing, the moral element in the body, which was really quite strong save for the lack of experience and aggressive leadership, would have been firmly in the saddle and the session would have closed not only with the Governor as the strongest and most popular man in his party, but he would have a rehabilitated party, instead him. The Democratic party missed a chance to intrench itself for twenty-five years when it failed to take advantage of this moral issue.

"Of course, if it is true that the Governor is in sympathy with the movement to "unload" State Chairman Vandiver and City Boss Mahon, both of whom are bitter opponents of local option, and allowed them to smash themselves on the local option issues in order that they might be more easily eliminated, why that is a horse of another color. Time alone will tell, for the Governor never will."

HEALTH STATISTICS.

Report of State Health Officers for the Month of February, 1910.

Three of the infectious diseases—whooping-cough, influenza and chickenpox—were epidemic in the State during February. The first was epidemic in Cumberland, Allegany county, and in Talbot county; the second, in Chevy Chase and in Olney District, Montgomery county; and the third, in the 3rd and 5th districts, Cecil county.

Summary of the cases of contagious and infectious diseases reported in February, 1910: Typhoid fever, 50 cases; scarlet fever, 51 cases; diphtheria, 48 cases; whooping cough, 74 cases; measles, 102 cases; chicken-pox, 15 cases; German measles, 1 case; erysipelas, 4 cases; mumps, 8 cases; and influenza, 3 cases. Total, 356 cases.

Total deaths, all causes; February, 1910, 958, as follows: Infectious and communicable diseases, 200; general and non-communicable diseases and accidents, 768.

Of the 200 deaths caused by infectious and communicable diseases, 112 resulted from tuberculosis, 13 from typhoid fever, 7 from measles, 8 from diphtheria, 14 from whooping cough, 4 from meningitis, 1 from malaria, 4 from erysipelas, 3 from septicomia and 33 from infl enza. One hundred and thirty-two were white and 68 colored; 93 were males and 107 females.

Of the 768 deaths due to general and non-communicable diseases and accidents, 560 were white, 204 colored, and in 4 instances the color is not stated; 399 were males and 368 were females.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Near Bittinger, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jefferson Turner Lohr and Daisy Lohr, his wife, to Jane Roberts, dated the tenth day of January, 1909, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 35, folio 259, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, the undersigned attorneys named in said mortgage hereby gives notice that they will on

SATURDAY,
the 28th Day of May, 1910,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in Garrett county and State of Maryland, near the town of Bittinger, and being a tract of land composed of four Military Lots, to wit:

Military Lots Nos. 2413, 2414, 2415 and 2416, containing Fifty Acres each,

save and except the part of said land lying on the East side of the South Fork of Castleman River containing about 25 acres, and containing for the whole 175 acres more or less, and being a part of the same land which was conveyed to the said Jefferson Lohr and Peter Young Lohr, as tenants in common, by deed from Peter P. Lohr and wife dated the 11th day of January, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folio 196, one of the Land Records of said Garrett County, and being the same land conveyed by Peter Young Lohr to the said Jefferson Turner Lohr by deed dated the 28th day of September, 1908, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 38, folio 179, etc., one the Land Record of said Garrett county, by which said last mentioned deed the said Peter Young Lohr conveys his undivided one-half interest in and to the said land.

Said land is in a high state of cultivation, and is improved by a dwelling house, practically a new large barn, and other necessary outbuildings, contains an orchard, excellent sugar trees and camp, and is one of the most desirable farms in Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale or ratification thereof by the Court. Conveyancing at the cost purchaser.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
J. C. RENNINGER,
Attorneys named in said Mortgage.

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
OF GARRETT COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that the School Commissioners of Garrett County, Md., will meet in their office in the court house in Oakland on

Saturday, May 7th, 1910,

at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing and the appointment of District Trustees for the ensuing year.

E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 21, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, May 9, 1910,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be make to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, beginning for the same at a point about forty rods west of the McDermott house on the upper farm and running thence through the lands of James McDermott, William Umbel, Joseph Thomas and M. M. Thomas, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, to intersect the county road at the Pennsylvania State line near the gatehouse.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
W. M. UMBEL,
6-4t M. M. THOMAS, and 35 others.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, at their office in Oakland, Md., on May 9, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for labor and material required for the completion of certain walks, approaches and steps as shown by plans on file with the Clerk of the County Commissioners and at the offices of the Architects, Holmboe & Lafferty at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check in amount of $350.00 as a guarantee that the bidder awarded the work will enter into contract and furnish bond to complete the work as specified.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

CHAPTER 524.

AN ACT to add five additional Sections to Section 29 of Article number 12 of the code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Circuit Court," and providing for speedy judgment in non contested cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That five additional Sections be and they are hereby added to Section 29 of Article number 12 of the code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett county," sub-title "Circuit Court," said Sections to be known as Section 29A, Section 29B, Section 29C, Section 29D and Section 29E, and to follow Section 29, which said added Sections shall read as follows:

SEC. 29A. In addition to the first day of each term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, now fixed by law the second Monday in January, February, April, May, July, August, October and November, in each year, shall be return days, and the words "return day," whenever used in this Act shall apply as well to the first day of each term as to the other return days herein enumerated.

SEC. 29B. In any suit, where the cause of action is a contract whether in writing or not, or whether expressed or implied, the plaintiff, if affidavit or affirmation be made, as hereinafter stated shall be entitled to judgment, to be entered by the Court or the Clerk thereof, on motion in writing, at any time after fifteen days from the return day to which the defendant shall have been summoned, although the defendant may have pleaded, unless such plea contains a good defense, and unless the defendant, or some one in his behalf, shall, under oath or affirmation, state that the every plea so pleaded by the defendant is true; and shall further state the amount of plaintiff's demand, if anything admitted to be due or owing, and the amount disputed; and further, that the affidavit really believes the defendant will be able, at the trial of the cause, to produce sufficient evidence to support the plea as to the portion disputed, and that he is advised by counsel to file the said plea; and such plea shall be accompanied by a certificate of counsel that he is so advised that the party making such oath or affirmation, and if the copartnership or incorporation of any of the parties to the suit shall be alleged in the declaration and the affidavit to be filed therewith, as hereinafter provided; or if there shall be filed with the declaration in said cause any paper purporting to be signed by any defendant therein, the fact of alleged copartnership, incorporation and the genuineness of such signature shall be deemed to be admitted for the purpose of said cause, unless the said affidavit shall further state that the affiant knows or has good reason to believe such allegation of copartnership or incorporation to be untrue, or that the signature was not written by or by the authority of the person whose signature it purported to be. In case part of the debt or damages claimed to be admitted to be due, the plaintiff shall be entitled forthwith to an entry of judgment therefor with costs, in full satisfaction and discharge of action; provided, the amount so admitted to be due shall not be below the jurisdiction of the Court, or the defendant may pay such admitted part into Court, and then upon such proceedings shall be had as are provided by law in other cases of payment of money into Court; provided, that the Court, for good cause shown, may, by its order in writing passed at any time before judgment, extend the time for filing such plea and affidavits, which extension shall suspend until the expiration thereof the plaintiff's rights to enter judgment under this Section.

SEC. 29C. The plaintiff shall not be entitled to judgment under the preceding Sections unless at the time of bringing his action he shall file with his declaration an affidavit or affirmation, if the affiant is conscientiously scrupulous as to taking an oath, stating the time, amount the defendant is indebted to him over and above all discounts, and shall also file the bond, bill of exchange, promissory note or other writing or accounts, or a copy thereof, by which the defendant is so indebted, or if the action be founded upon a verbal or implied contract shall file a statement of the particulars of the defendant's indebtedness thereunder; if there are two or more plaintiffs, the said affidavit or affirmation may be made by any one of them, or if all the plaintiffs be absent from the State at the time of bringing the suit, or if the plaintiff be a corporation, the said affidavit or affirmation may be made by any agent of plaintiff or plaintiffs, or any of them, who will make further oath or affirmation that he has personal knowledge of the matter herein stated, and the said affidavit or affirmation may be made before any of the persons who may take an affidavit or affirmation to authorize the issuing of a foreign attachment, and may be certified in the same manner.

SEC. 29D. When any judgment by default shall be entered under any of the preceding Sections the Court may at any time thereafter assess the damages upon proof thereof without empanneling a jury to do so.

SEC. 29E. On all judgments entered in said Court there shall be a stay of execution until the return day or the first day of the term whichever shall first occur next succeeding the return day or the first day of the term at which said judgment may have been entered, with the right to the defendant to supersede the same for six months from the expiration of said stay as now allowed by law; provided, however that the Court may, on motion in writing by the plaintiff or his attorney, showing sufficient reasons therefor, allow an execution or attachment or other proper writ to be issued at any time after the entry of judgment as aforesaid and before the expiration of said stay.

SEC 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect upon the first day of May in the year nineteen hundred and ten.

Approved April 8, 1910.

CHAPTER 211.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter 37 of the Acts of 1904 entitled an Act to require all corporations engaged in mining coal or fire clay in Garrett county to pay their employees wages due semi-monthly and to re-enact the same with amendments.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland that Chapter 37 of the Acts of 1904, entitled an Act to require all corporations engaged in mining coal or fire clay in Garrett county to pay their employees wages due semi-monthly, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, to read as follows:

SEC. 2. That all corporations or individual mine owners now or hereafter engaged in mining coal or fire clay in Garrett county be and the same are hereby required to pay each and all their employees their wages earned in said employment semi-monthly, that is to say all wages earned on or before the fifteenth day of each month shall be paid not later than the twenty-fifth day of each month and all wages earned from sixteenth day to the last day of the month, both inclusive, shall be paid on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month unless said twenty-fifth day or tenth day of any month shall fall on Sunday or a legal holiday, in which case the time of payment shall be extended to the next day; and if payment as above is to be made before the twenty-fifth or tenth day of any month it shall be the duty of the mine owner, agent, superintendent or paymaster of each mine to notify their employees at least three days in advance of such intended payment by posting notices at their respective places of employment.

SEC. 3. That any corporation, association or individual operating a coal or fire clay mine in Garrett county that shall fail or neglect to make payment of wages at the times and in the manner hereinbefore specified in Section 2 of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon indictment and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars in the discretion of the Court.

Approved April 7, 1910.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1910. NUMBER 11

A CHILD AND HOME PREY OF THE FLAMES

Infant Boy Cremated When Fire Destroyed the Dwelling of W. H. Jacobs.

Fire, when it destroys property of monetary value and robs one of home and home comforts, is a dreadful calamity, but when a life is claimed as a prey to the flames, the calamity cannot be rightly estimated nor can the loss be repaired.

Such has befallen the family of Mr. William H. Jacobs, of District No. 11, Garrett county, when, on last Saturday, fire swept away his home and its contents and claimed as a victim the little three-year-old son of Mr. Stanley Jacobs and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs.

The Jacobs home was located on the farm three miles west of Lonaconing. The house was occupied by Mr. Jacobs and his family and four children of Mr. Stanley Jacobs, who since the death of his wife two or three years ago has been making his home with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs and two of their grandchildren were in Lonaconing, while their son Stanley and the latter's oldest son were at a saw mill a mile or more distant from the house. The only occupants left at the home were the little boy who was burned to death and a young girl who was employed there. The latter stated after the fire that the child had been put to sleep in an upper room of the house and that later she also had fallen asleep by its side and was awakened by the dense volume of smoke pouring into the room from below. Being greatly excited she ran though the smoke and flame to the lower floor of the dwelling, forgetting until too late the child left behind.

From all the information obtainable the fire evidently started in the kitchen located just below the bedroom. The destruction of the house and all of its contents, including $700 in currency, was complete.

The charred remains of the little boy were recovered Sunday afternoon and were buried the following day.

Case Argued.

Last Friday the appealed case of L. F. Green vs. the State of Marvland, was argued in the Court of Appeals by the attorneys, Messrs. G. S. Hamill, of Oakland, and Ferdinand Williams, of Cumberland, representing Green, and Attorney General Straus and State's Attorney Renninger representing the State. The case came up on an appeal from the ruling of Judge Henderson in the trial of Green who was indicted for publishing a libel concerning the character of State Senator Speicher and others.

DIXON & KELSO

Ladies you can put the finishing touch on brightening up the home after house cleaning by purchasing some of our large line of Mattings, Linoleums, Lace Curtains, Swisses, Silkalines, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc.

We also have another shipment of 9x12 Matting Druggets at $3 50

WARE HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New Car of Granulated Lime.
Woven and Barb Wire just in.
Also Plenty Corn Fertilizer.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

LOCH LYNN HEIGHTS

Great Improvements Being Made and Others Contemplated.

The Mountain Spring Water Co. has the material on the ground to erect a concrete building 30x76x13 feet, at a cost of $3000. The machinery for bottling water will cost $6000. The company has a contract with a Pittsburg, Pa., firm for one car of bottled water daily. As soon as they are ready for business they will seek orders in adjacent territory. The B. & O. side track is to be extended past the bottling works to the grist mill.

The City Grist Mill is a two story building with basement 28x40, and cost $8000. It is prepared to grind wheat, corn, etc., has a capacity of fifteen tons of chop feed daily and can unload a car of grain every five hours. Mr. T. B. Doman, the proprietor, contemplates putting in a roller process for wheat this fall. He will have a roller process for this season's buckwheat. With these improvements the Heights will have one of the best grist mills in the state.

Mr. A. W. Miller, formerly of Oakland, successor to Mr. Lincoln Callis, is the village blacksmith and wagon maker. He has just completed a delivery wagon for Mr. Garthright and a buckboard for Mr. Cal Cuppett. Mr. Miller handles carriages, wagons, farm implements and fertilizers and is building up a satisfactory trade. He will make his permanent home in Loch Lynn.

Mr. Jack Griffin recently put a one room addition to his cottage.

Mr. W. H. Rathbun is erecting a two-story frame house, one block from the depot. The house will have eight rooms, including bath, hot and cold water and natural gas.

Mr. T. B. Doman is getting the material on the ground for the erection of a two story, seven room house with all modern conveniences. The location is on the five acre tract he bought for the mill site.

P. T. Garthright is putting a two story porch in front of his store building. He is also putting in two large show windows and a new entrance way. Mr. U. G. Ford has painted the building and ware house.

Messrs. Cuppett, Leighton & Co. have had their store building painted.

Mr. Lee Hayden has put two coats of paint on the postoffice building.

The barn formerly occupied by Mr. B. F. Crane has been fitted up as a ware house for the growing business of Cuppett, Leighton & Co. This firm also has a timber yard on the lots east of Squire Crane's residence.

Mr. John Halderman has charge of the improvements being made at Loch Loch Hotel. The hotel has its own electric and gas plants and will also connect with the natural gas lines, for heating and illuminating purposes. Natural gas will be used in the kitchen. The kitchen and serving room have been enlarged and a number of conveniences put in. The refrigerating space has also been increased. Mr. Parks, the care taker, is putting in flower seed and looking after the outside work. Mrs. List is booking a number of guests from the Mississippi valley.

The C. M. Rathbun Sons Co., incorporated, have the largest plant of the kind in the county. The buildings are located on a two acre tract of land. The planing mill is 32x90 feet and two stories high. One lumber shed is 40x50 feet; two are 50x180 feet. The store and office building are well equipped for the purposes intended. The firm handles about fifty cars of coal a year. Last week they received a car of red cedar shingles from the state of Washington. The freight charges on this car was $350. The firm handles everything necessary to build a house from the foundation to the completed building, a full line of hardware, paints, gas stoves and fixtures, all kinds of roofing, etc. Mr. C. J. Rathbun is president and W. C. Rathbun is secretary and treasurer of the company. This plant has been under the management of the Rathbun family for the past quarter century.

The city council has decided to put in four additional street lights. They have also taken into consideration the question of sewerage.

The Baptist church is to be painted.

Councilman Hewitt is having his house painted.

Mr. P. T. Lipscomb has put in a cement walk from his porch to the side walk equal to anything to be found in the largest cities of our land.

Mr. Ed Rathbun has purchased the Loch Lynn livery stable from Mr. Wm. Seebold and is preparing to furnish the public with the best service possible.

The greatest need of this village is houses for rent. A dozen houses could be rented to all year people and to summer visitors. Several houses have two families living in them, because there is not a house for rent in the town.

Our painters, paper hangers, gas fitters, plumbers and carpenters are all busy putting the town in fine shape for for the summer. There is no boom, just a steady growth such as might be expected from a town possessing the advantage of Loch Lynn Heights.

DR. JOHN E. LEGGE MET WITH PAINFUL ACCIDENT

"Back Fire" Of Automobile Engine Resulted in Breaking His Right Arm

Tuesday evening about six o'clock Dr. John E. Legge, of Oakland, was painfully as well as seriously injured near Deer Park, where he had been called on professional business, when he attempted to crank his automobile. The engine "back fired" which drove the crank against his right arm near the wrist joint and resulted in a fracture of the large bone and dislocation of the smaller bone.

Mr. E. E. Friend, register of wills, had accompanied Dr. Legge to Deer Park and they were preparing to return to Oakland when the accident occurred. Mr. Friend being unable to drive the automobile home, telephoned into Oakland and Mr. Scott T. Jones drove his machine to the point where Dr. Legge had been injured and brought him home in record time. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Hinebaugh and later Dr. Legge went to Cumberland where he became a patient in the Western Maryland Hospital, returning to Oakland yesterday.

While Dr. Legge will be unable to do any surgical work for some weeks to come his office practice will not suffer as a result of his injury.

Dr. Legge was accompanied to Cumberland by Mr. Harland L. Jones, who returned to Oakland yesterday morning, reporting that he left the injured man resting comfortably.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Lauren Rally Smith, of near Terra Alta, and Susie A. Wirsing, of Fayette county, Pa.

James Luther Arnett and Nell Stealey, both of Monongah, W. Va.

James Reuben Layton, of Cassville, W. Va., and Ida Blanche Miller, of Charlotte, W. Va.

Josiah Ellsworth Ross, of Goose Creek, W. Va., and Laura Gnegy, of Red House, Md.

Jasper Ezra Kisner, of Hutton, and Jessie Feather, of Preston county, W. Va.

James Edwin Kennedy and Louie May Sine, both of Marion county, W. Va.

Three with request not to publish.

STEYER MINE HAS RESUMED OPERATIONS

Under New Ownership and the Output Will be increased.

The mines at Steyer, this county, which have passed through the courts and are now owned by a number of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland capitalists, resumed operations Monday of this week with Mr. A. Spates Brady, of Fairmont, in charge.

The mines will be operated by a corporation under the laws of the State of West Virginia to be known as the Branard Coal Company, with Mr. Brady as president and manager and Mr. Fred. C. Leonard, of Cowdersport, Pa., W. R. Offutt and J. C. Renninger and a number of Pennsylvania capitalists interested. The new company has a capital of $60,000 paid up and will have unlimited financial backing to successfully operate and market the product of the mines.

Mr. Brady is known as a successful coal operator having been engaged in such work in and about Fairmont for a number of years past.

The coal taken from the Steyer mines is of a superior quality and has found a ready market in years gone by. Bad management on the part of the former owners and operators brought about financial difficulties and it was sold a year or more ago to the bondholders.

COMET SEEN WITH NAKED EYE

Beautiful Spectacle Presented, With the Moon and Venus as Supernumeraries.

Providence favored those who got up early enough Friday morning to catch a glimpse of Halley's comet.

The sky above the Eastern horizon was beautifully clear, and the heavenly visitant could be seen with the naked eye without difficulty. From 3:30 to 4 o'clock it was in all its glory, yet it formed only one feature of the marvelous picture presented in the Eastern heavens.

On the low horizon a dark streamer of cloud, with its upper edges faintly purpling in the glow of the ascending sun, marked with keen definiteness the clear blue of the upper sky. Just above the horizon line shone the waning moon, its perfect cycle of a rich golden dullness. Just above and to the north of it burned with unwonted splendor the glorious planet Venus, and a little distance above and to the north of her could be seen the comet, its tail easily defined, its color being of that pale, milky hue as of the full disc of the moon when seen shining in the daytime in a blue sky.

All three of the heavenly objects could be observed by the eye in a single glance. The picture was inspiringly beautiful. It was seen from many points. The same delightful picture of heavenly splendor will be visible in the Eastern sky before sunrise every morning up to and including May 18th, the comet increasing in brilliancy a little more each day.

The tail was traced fully 12 degrees, which means that its visible length is 16,000,000 miles. The comet was then 60,000,000 miles from the earth.

In Memoriam.

Harry Hetriech, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Melchor Hetriech, departed this life at Bittinger on Thursday, May 5, 1910, at the tender age of 2 years, 11 months and 9 days, after a brief season of suffering from an attack of pneumonia. As the fragrance of the rose is spent in its brief season of blooming, so the sweetness and innocence of this child-life was spent in a brief bright life on earth, and as we hope to behold the beauty and inhale the fragrance of the rose in another bright, glad spring time, so also we shall meet and greet the departed darling in the unfading sunshine of a better and brighter world on the golden shores of eternity.

One childish voice we hear no more
Filling the day with its song,
Since baby has passed to that fair, bright shore
To join it that angel throng.

One brief span of three short years.
Such unto him was given—
Be still, sad heart, forego thy tears,
Thy child is safe in heaven.

One vacant place, one empty spot,
In a home and a mother's breast—
Sad heart submit and murmur not,
For God knew what was best.

A FRIEND.

Try one of our Long Life Batteries on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

COURTHOUSE YARD IMPROVEMENTS

Nearly Five Thousand Dollars Will Be Expended on Grounds.

At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners held Monday and Tuesday of this week the contract for erecting concrete walks, retaining walls and pavements around the court house yard as well as the approach to the court house from Third street, was awarded to W. A. Liller, of Keyser, West Va., at $4,894.

Four other firms submitted bids for the work, among them being two local contractors, Messrs. J. W. Cogley & Son, who bid $4,450.50, and H. W. Kahl, whose figures read $4,981. Messrs. Holbert & Spedden, of Fairmont, bid $6,989 and H. F. Smith, of Piedmont, W. Va., submitted figures covering the contract at $5,955.

Under the terms of the contract the work is to be completed within sixty days. The specifications contemplate the widening of the walk fronting the court house to about twelve feet and a walk leading to the building from Third street of ten feet in width. Along the north side of the lot and leading around the building both front and rear walks are also to be built and are to be finished off with white cement resembling in some respects white marble.

The improvement to the new temple of justice promises to be a marked one and will afford the public more convenience.

The Board, prior to adjournment Tuesday, appointed Dr. J. E. Legge health officer and physician to the jail.

Yesterday morning the members of the Board, accompanied by Clerk A. G. Ross went to District No. 8 to meet the County Commissioners of the adjoining West Virginia county for the purpose of arranging for the erection of a bridge which is to span the Potomac River and to be erected at the joint expense of the two counties.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Prof. Frank Rathbun spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Loch Lynn.

Mrs. Sweet, who was reported ill in our letter last week, was taken to the Hinebaugh sanitorium in Oakland Tuesday suffering with typhoid fever. Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson will care for her children during her illness.

Mr. Thomas Harris is still confined to his home. He is critically ill.

Mr. Thomas Callis, who attended the grand lodge of Red Men at Oxford, Md., last week, returned Saturday, having visited friends in Philadelphia, New York city and Trenton, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmison and grandson are in Romney cottage for the season. They will entertain special friends only this summer.

Mrs. M. A. Yost is here with her sister, Mrs Cornwall.

Mrs. W. W. Davis arrived here Monday and opened her cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Carr, of Fairmont, arrived Tuesday and are in their cottage which is being improved.

Mrs. Lester Yutzy is very ill, appendicitis having developed Monday. Her physicians hope for recovery without an operation. Her oldest child, aged about two years, is also very ill.

Mr. H. N. Cuppett and family left for a visit among relatives in Sang Run and Friendsville districts Tuesday morning. They will return Friday or Saturday.

Mr. F. P. Arnold is plastering Mr. Fred Gortner's new residence on his farm one mile south of here.

The old postoffice foundation has been torn down and the material is being utilized in improvements at other points in the Park.

You will find the advertisement of Miss Carmichael's millinery store in this issue. It was overlooked in the make-up last week.

Miss Della Callis, of Hoyes, is visiting relatives in Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn.

Mr. B. F. Crane will complete his work as census enumerator for this district today.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the Epworth League will hold anniversary services. A special program will be rendered. Everybody invited.

Mr. Walter Myers may have charge of the meat department of Wilson & Barnard's store this summer.

The Red Men will hold anniversary services in the Baptist church, Loch Lynn, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Lee N. Hayden is painting the postoffice building.

Temperance Meeting in Swanton.

Rev. Cyrus P. Keen, of Hagerstown, Md., is booked for an address on the "Anti-Saloon" question in the M. E. church at Swanton on Tuesday evening, May 17th, at 7:45.

FROST WAS FATAL TO GARRETT COUNTY FRUIT

Thousands of Dollars Loss Sustained By Local Farmers and Orchardists.

The freeze of last Thursday morning when the thermometer reached 22 degrees F., followed on Friday and Saturday mornings by recurrences of this state of weather, blasted the hopes of all Garrett countians for a fruit crop which promised to be the heaviest in the history of the county, as the apple, pear and cherry trees were in full bloom, presenting a picture of rare beauty and bringing to mind the good things to be enjoyed when the crops were gathered.

In addition to killing the fruit buds and blossoms, early vegetables were also nipped and in many instances these will have to be replanted. Some farmers have expressed their doubts as to the safety of the wheat crop. From all appearance it seems to have been pretty generally frozen, which will add very materially to the damage sustained by the succession of frosts of the last three days of the past week.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. JOSEPHUS BROADWATER.

Mrs. Rebecca Susan Broadwater died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Yost, Roanoke, Va., last Sunday evening, aged 70 years. Mrs. Broadwater had been in ill health for some time with a complication of diseases but her condition did not become serious until a few days before her death.

Mrs. Broadwater was born at Grantsville, Md., June 8, 1839, and was married in 1860 to Josephus Broadwater, who preceded her to the grave 22 years. She had resided in Roanoke with her daughter for eight years. She had a family of eight children, three of whom survive her, Mrs. Yost, Mrs. N. A. Maust and S. C. Broadwater, all of Roanoke. She is also survived by three brothers, Samuel Kight, of Keyser, W. Va.; John Kight, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and William Kight, of Westernport, Md. Her death occurred on the fiftieth anniversary of her marriage. Mrs. Broadwater was a woman of broad Christian character and had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since she was sixteen years of age.

The funeral was conducted by Rev. E. L. Wolff, assisted by Rev. P. S. Miller, at Roanoke.—Meyersdale Republican.

MRS. CHARLOTTE J. LANCASTER.

Mrs. Charlotte J. Lancaster, of Avilton, died on Sunday, May 1, 1910. She was aged 66 years, 8 months and 24 days. She is survived by six sons and one daughter. Her husband, one son and two daughters preceded her to the tomb. She was a good wife and a loving mother and a kind neighbor and was ever ready to minister to the sick, and was also a good christian. She died with a full hope of meeting her dear ones gone before. The funeral services were held at her home by Rev. D. A. Friend, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and interment was made in the Robinson burying ground. Her remains were followed to the tomb by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and neighbors.

ROBERT H. GORDON.

Capt. Robert H. Gordon, a leading member of the Allegany county bar, noted as a geologist and scientist, and looked upon by his associates and acquaintances as a brainy man, died at his home in Cumberland Tuesday evening at six o'clock after an hour's illness of edema of the lungs. He was born March 15, 1852, and was the only son of the late Hon. Josiah H. Gordon, associate judge of the Fourth District of Maryland. Capt. Gordon was a large owner of Garrett county real estate. He leaves besides his widow a son of eight years and two daughters, the youngest of whom was married on April 28th to Joseph D. Harris, general superintendent of motive power of the B. & O. Railroad. Capt. Gordon's friends in Garrett county numbered hundreds.

RUBY HAZEL WEIR.

Ruby Hazel Weir, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Weir, died at her home in District No. 11, Garrett county, Saturday morning at 7:30 o'clock. She was fifteen years old and had suffered several weeks from typhoid pneumonia. Beside her father and mother she is survived by one brother, William. The funeral occurred Monday at 2 p. m. Rev. G. W. Hobbs officiated, assisted by Rev. John Green, with interment in Hansel's cemetery. Miss Weir attended the Weir school and stood high in her studies and was also an accomplished musician.

TRUXTON KING

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A Story of Graustark

By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

[CONTINUED.]

A hundred yards from the gate they crawled ashore and made their way up over the steep bank into the thick, wild underbrush.

They stealthily stripped themselves of the wet garments and after no end of trouble succeeded in getting into the dry substitutes. Then they lowered the wet bundles into the water and quietly stole off through the brush to the king's highway, a mile or two above town.

"We take this path here for the upper road," finally said Hobbs. "It's a good two hours' walk up the mountain to Rabot's, where we get the horses."

At 4 o'clock, as the sun reached up with his long red fingers from behind the Monastery mountain, Truxton King and Hobbs rode away from Rabot's cottage high in the hills, refreshed and sound of heart. Rabot's son rode with them, a sturdy, loyal lad, who had leaped joyously at the chance to serve his prince.

Now let us turn to John Tullis and his quest in the hills. It goes without saying that he found no trace of his sister or her abductors. On the fifth day a large force of Dawsbergen soldiers, led by Prince Dantan himself, found the fagged, dispirited American and his half starved men encamped in a rocky defile in the heart of the wilderness.

That same night a Graustark mountaineer passed the sentinels and brought news of the disturbance in Edelweiss.

In a flash it occurred to John Tullis that Marlanx was at the bottom of this deviltry. The abduction of Loraine was a part of his plan! Prince Dantan advised a speedy return to the city. His men were at the command of the American. Moreover, the prince himself decided to accompany the troops.

Before sunrise the command, now five or six hundred strong, was picking its way down the dangerous mountain roads toward the main highway. Fifteen miles below Edelweiss they came upon the company of soldiers sent out to preserve order in the railroad camps, which was, of course, a further re-enforcement.

The sound of shooting in the distance struck their ears. Instantly the entire force was alert. A dozen shots were fired in rapid succession, then single reports far apart. The steady beat of horses' feet were now plain to the attentive company. There was a quick, incisive call to arms. A squad stood ready for action.

A small group of horsemen came thundering down the defile. Three minutes after the firing was first heard sentries threw their rifles to their shoulders and blocked the approach of the riders.

"THANK GOD, WE'VE FOUND YOU!"

A wild, glad shout went up from the foremost horseman. He had pulled his beast to its haunches almost at the muzzles of the guns.

"Tullis!" he shouted, waving his hat.

John Tullis ran toward the excited group in the road. He saw three men, one of whom was shouting his name with all the power in his lungs.

"Thank God, we've found you!" cried the horseman.

"King!" exclaimed Tullis, suddenly recognizing him. A moment later they were clasping hands.

"What has happened, King? Where have you been? We looked for you after your disap"—

"That's ancient history," interrupted the other. "How soon can you get these troops on the march? There's not a moment to be lost."

"Good glory, man, tell me what it is! What has happened? The prince—what of him?" cried Tullis, grasping King's arm in the clutch of a vise.

"He sends his love and rescinds the order of exile," said King, smiling, then seriously: "Marlanx has taken the city. It was all a game, this getting rid of you. The prince and the others are besieged in the castle. Thank God, we got to you in time! Back here a couple of miles we came upon a small gang of robbers. We had a bit of shooting, and, I regret to say, no one was bagged."

"Loraine—where is she, King?"

"Don't tremble like that, old man. She's safe enough in the castle. Oh, it was a fine game Marlanx had in his mind!"

While the troopers were making ready for the march Truxton King and Hobbs related their story to eager, horrified groups of officers.

Finally the battalion, augmented by the misguided company from the deserted railroad camps, moved swiftly into the defile, led by young Rabot. Truxton King rode beside the brother of the girl he loved, uttering words of cheer and encouragement.

"The Countess Ingomede—has anything been heard from her?" asked Tullis. He had been thinking of her for days and nights.

"Well, nothing definite," said King evasively

CHAPTER XIX.

THE RETURN.

FROM the highlands below the Monastery Captain Haas and his men were able to study the situation in the city. The impracticability of an assault on any one of the stubborn, well guarded gates was at once recognized. A force of 700 men, no matter how well trained or how determined, could not be expected to surmount walls that had often withstood the attack of as many thousands. The wisdom of delaying until a few thousand loyal though poorly armed countrymen could be brought into play against the city appealed at once to Prince Dantan and John Tullis.

Squads of men were sent without delay into the hills and valleys to call the panic stricken, wavering farmers into the fold. John Tullis headed the company that struck off into the well populated Ganlook district.

Marlanx, as if realizing the nature of the movement in the hills, began a furious assault on the gates leading to the castle. The watchers in the hills could see as well as hear the conflict that raged almost at their feet, so to speak.

The next morning Captain Haas announced to his followers that Marlanx had begun to shell the castle. Big guns in the fortress were hurling great shells over the city, dropping them in the park. On the other hand, Colonel Quinnox during the night had swung three Gatling guns to the top of the wall; they were stationed at intervals along the wall, commanding every point from which an assault might be expected.

That night recruits from the farms and villages began to straggle into the camp. They were armed with rifles, ordinary shotguns and unique blunderbusses, swords, staves and aged lances. All were willing to die in the service of the little prince. By the close of the second day nearly 3,000 men were encamped above the city. Late that night John Tullis rode into camp at the head of a great company from the Ganlook province. He had retaken the town of Ganlook, seized the fortress and recruited the entire fighting strength of the neighborhood. More than that, he had unlimbered and conveyed to the provisional camp two of the big guns that stood above the gates at the fortress.

Marlanx trained two of his big guns on the camp in the hills. From the fortress he threw many futile shells toward their place of shelter. They did no damage; instead of death, they brought only laughter to the scornful camp. Under cover of night the two Ganlook cannons were planted in a position commanding the southeastern city gate. It was the plan of the new besiegers to bombard this gate, tearing it to pieces with shot.

The knowledge that Marlanx had no big guns except those stationed in the fortress was most consoling to Tullis and his friends. He could not destroy the castle gates with shells, except by purest chance. He could drop shells into the castle, but to hit a gate twenty feet wide? Never!

Truxton King was growing haggard from worry and loss of sleep. He could not understand the abominable, criminal procrastination. He was of a race that did things with a dash and on the spur of the moment. His soul sickened day by day. John Tullis, equally unhappy, but more philosophical, often found him seated upon a rock at the top of the ravine, an unlighted pipe in his fingers, his eyes intent upon the hazy castle.

"Cheer up, King. Our time will come," he was wont to say.

Then came the night before the proposed assault on the gates. The guns were in position, and the cannonading was to begin at daybreak. Truxton was full of the bitterness of doubt and misgiving. Was she in love with Vos Engo? Was the count's suit progressing favorably under the fire of the enemy? Was his undoubted bravery having its effect upon the wavering susceptibilities of the distressed Loraine?

The sound of a voice in sharp command attracted his attention. There was a bright moon, and Truxton could see other pickets hurrying to join the first. A few moments later several trespassers were escorted through the lines and taken directly to headquarters—a man and two women, King observed.

John Tullis was staring hard at the group approaching from the roadway. One woman walked ahead of her companions. Suddenly he sprang forward with a cry of amazement.

It was the Countess Ingomede.

Her arrival created a sensation. In a moment she was in the center of an amazed circle of men. Tullis, after his first low, eager greeting at the edge of the fire circle, drew her near to the warmth giving flames. Prince Dantan and Captain Haas threw rugs and blankets in a great heap for her to sit upon. Every one was talking at once. The countess was smiling through her tears. "Make room for my maid and her father. They are colder and more fatigued than I," she said, lifting her tired, glorious eyes to John Tullis, who stood beside her. "We have come from Balak. They suffered much that I might enjoy the slender comforts I was so ready to share with them."

"Thank God, you are here!" he said in low, intense tones. She could not mistake the fervor in his voice nor the glow in his eyes.

"I knew you were here, John. I am not going back to Count Marlanx. It is ended."

"I knew it would come, Ingomede. You will let me tell you how glad I am some day."

"Some day, when I am truly, wholly free from him, John. I know what you will say, and I think you know what I shall say in reply." Both understood and were exalted. No other word passed between them touching upon the thing that was uppermost in their minds.

Food was provided for the wayfarers, and Tullis' tent was made ready for the countess and her maid.

The countess' story was soon told. Sitting before the great fire, surrounded by eager listeners, she related her experiences.

She had been seized on the night of the ball as she started across her father's garden, and escape had become possible only through the aid of Josepha and the girl's father. Farmers' wives told them of the newly formed army and of its leaders. She determined to make her way to the camp of those who would destroy her husband, eager to give them any assistance that her own knowledge of Marlanx's plans might provide.

One bit of information she gave created no end of consternation among the would be deliverers of the city. It had the effect of making them all the more resolute; the absolute necessity for immediately regaining control in the city was forced upon them. She told them that Count Marlanx had lately received word that the Grand Duke Paulus was likely to intervene before many days, acting on his own initiative, in the belief that he could force the government of Graustark to grant the railway privileges so much desired by his country. Marlanx realized that he would have to forestall the wily grand duke. If he were in absolute control of the Graustark government when the Russian appeared he, and he alone, would be in a position to deal with the situation.

"The grand duke may send a large force of men across the border at any time," said the countess in conclusion. "Count Marlanx is sure to make a decisive assault as soon as he hears that the movement has begun. He had hopes of starving them out, thus saving the castle from destruction, but as that seems unlikely his shells will soon begin to rain in earnest upon the dear old pile."

Truxton King was listening with wide open ears. As she finished this dreary prediction he silently arose to his feet and, without a word to any one, stalked off in the darkness. Tullis looked after him and shook his head sadly.

"I'll be happy on that fellow's account when daybreak comes and we are really at it," he said to Prince Dantan, who knew something of King's affliction.

But Truxton King was not there at daybreak. When he strode out of the camp that night he left it behind forever.

The unfortunate lack of means to communicate with the occupants of the castle had been the source of great distress to Captain Haas. If the defenders could be informed as to the exact hour of the assault from the outside they could do much toward its speedy success by making a fierce sortie from behind their own walls. A quick dash from the castle grounds would serve to draw Marlanx's attention in that direction, diminishing the force that he would send to check the onslaught at the gates.

Truxton King had all this in mind as he swung off down the mountain road, having stolen past the sentries with comparative ease. The danger from Marlanx's scouts outside the city was not great; they had been scattered and beaten by Haas' recruiting parties. He stood in more danger from the men he would help, they who were the watchful defenders of the castle.

It must have been 2 o'clock when he crossed the king's highway, a mile or more above the northern gates, and struck down into the same thick undergrowth that had protected him and Hobbs on a memorable night not long before.

At 3 o'clock a dripping figure threw up his hands obligingly and laughed with exultation when confronted by a startled guardsman inside the castle walls and not more than fifty yards from the water gate. He shouted a friendly cry as he advanced toward the man, calling out his own name.

Ten minutes later he was standing in the presence of the haggard, nerve racked Quinnox, pouring into his astonished ears the news of the coming attack. The colonel lost no time in routing out the sleeping guardsmen and reserves and in sending commands to those already on duty at the gates.

When the sun peeped over the lofty hills he saw inside the gates a restless, waiting company of dragoons ready for the command to ride forth.

Meantime King had crossed the grounds with Colonel Quinnox on the way to the castle. He was amazed, almost stupefied, by the devastation that already had been wrought. A dozen or more balls had crashed into the facade. Yawning fissures, gigantic holes, marked the path of the ugly messengers from Marlanx. Nearly all of the windows had been wrecked by riflemen who shot from the roofs of palaces in and about the avenue. Two of the smaller minarets were in ruins. A huge pillar in the lower balcony was gone. The terrace had been plowed up by a single ricochetting shell.

"Great God!" gasped King. "It is frightful!"

"They began bombarding yesterday afternoon. We were asked to surrender at 3 o'clock. Our reply brought the shells, Mr. King. It was terrible. After the first two or three shells we found places of shelter for the prince and his friends. They are in the stone tower beyond the castle. The most glorious courage is shown. Count Vos Engo guards the prince and the ladies of the household. Alas, it was hunger that we feared the most. Today we should have resorted to horse's flesh. There was no other way. We knew that relief would come some day. John Tullis was there. And now it is today! This shall be our day, thank God!"

Attendants sped to the tower, shouting the battle tidings.

The prince came tumbling down the narrow iron stairs from his room above, shouting joyously to Truxton King. No man was ever so welcome. He was besieged with questions, handshakings and praises. Even the Duke of Perse, hobbling on crutches, had a kindly greeting for him. Tears streamed down the old man's cheeks when King told him of his daughter's safe arrival in the friendly camp.

But just now Truxton was staring at the narrow staircase. Vos Engo and Loraine were descending slowly. The former was white and evidently very weak. He leaned on the girl for support.

Count Halfont offered the explanation. "Vos Engo was shot last week through the shoulder. He is too brave to give up, as you may see. It happened on the terrace. There was an unexpected fusillade from the housetops. Eric placed himself between the marksmen and Miss Tullis. A bullet that might have killed her instantly struck him in the shoulder.

King never forgot the look in Loraine's eyes as she came down the steps. Joy and anguish seemed to combine themselves in that long, intense look.

She gave him her hands. The look in her tired eyes went straight to his heart. Vos Engo drew back, his face set in a frown of displeasure.

"My brother?" she asked, without taking her gaze from his eyes.

"He is well. He will see you today."

"And you, Truxton?" was her next question, low and quavering.

"Unharmed and unchanged, Loraine," he said softly. "Tell me, did Vos Engo stand between you and the fire from the"—

"NOR HAVE I BROKEN MY PROMISE TO YOU."

"Yes, Truxton," she said, dropping her eyes as if in deep pain.

"And you have not—broken your promise to him?"

"No; nor have I broken my promises to you."

"He is a brave man. I can't help saying it," said the American, deep lines suddenly appearing in his face. Swiftly he turned to Vos Engo, extending his hand. "My hand, sir, to a brave man!"

Vos Engo stared at him for a moment and then turned away, ignoring the friendly hand. A hot flush mounted to Loraine's brow.

Vos Engo's response was a short, bitter laugh.

CHAPTER XX.

THE LAST STAND.

SOON after 5 o'clock a man in the topmost window of the tower called down that the forces in the hills were moving in a compact body toward the ridges below the southern gates.

One hundred picked men were to be left inside the castle gates with Vos Engo, prepared to meet any flank movement that might be attempted. Three hundred mounted men were selected to make the dash down Castle avenue straight into the camp of the sharpshooters. It was the purpose of the house guards to wage a fierce and noisy conflict off the avenue and then retire to the castle as abruptly as they left it, to be ready for Marlanx should he decide to make a final desperate effort to seize their stronghold.

The dash of the 300 through the gates and down the avenue was the most spectacular experience in Truxton's life. He was up with Quinnox and General Braze, galloping well in front of the yelling troops. These mounted carbineers, riding as Bedouins, swept like thunder down the street, whirled into the broad, open arena beyond the duke's palace and were upon the surprised ruffians before they were fully awake to the situation.

They came tumbling out of barns and sheds, clutching their rifles in nerveless hands, aghast in the face of absolute destruction. The enemy, craven at the outset, threw down their guns and tried to escape through the alleys and side streets at the end of the common. Firing all the time, the attacking force rode them down as if they were so many dogs.

After ten or fifteen minutes of this desultory carnage it was reported that a large force of men were entering the avenue from Regengetz circus. Quinnox sent his chargers toward this great horde of foot soldiers, but they did not falter, as he had expected. On they swept, 2,000 or 3,000 of them. At their head rode five or six officers. The foremost was Count Marlanx.

Quinnox saw now that the Iron Count was determined to storm the gates and gave the command to retreat. Waving their rifles and shouting defiance over their shoulders, the dragoons drew up, wheeled and galloped toward the gates.

Scarcely were the massive portals closed and the great steel bars dropped into place by the men who attended them when a low, dull explosion shook the earth as if by volcanic force. Then came the crashing of timbers, the cracking of masonry, the whirring of a thousand missiles through the air. Before the very eyes of the stunned, bewildered defenders, dismounting near the parade ground, the huge gates and pillars fell to the ground.

The gates had been dynamited.

Then it was that Truxton King remembered. Marlanx's sappers had been quietly at work for days drilling from the common to the gates. It was a strange coincidence that Marlanx should have chosen this day for his culminating assault on the castle. The skirmish at daybreak had hurried his arrangements no doubt, but none the less were his plans complete. The explosives had been laid during the night. The fuses reached to the mouth of the tunnel across the common. As he swept up the avenue at the head of his command, hawk faced and with glittering eyes, he snarled the command that put fire to the fuses.

A moment later his vanguard streamed through the aperture and faced the deadly fire from the driveway.

At last they began to advance across the grassy meadow. When one man fell under the fire of the guardsmen another rushed into his place. Three times the indomitable Graustarkians drove them back and as often did Marlanx drag them up again, exalted by

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How to Make Sauces.

Sauce making is next to salad making, and the woman not skillful in this bit of culinary work is losing every day, for a sauce can be used with left-over foods. There are all kinds of sauces—lemon sauce to pour over dry cake, mint sauce for roast lamb, parsley and butter sauce for meat, tartar sauce for oysters, etc. A sauce that is served with broiled steak is made with the acid juice saved from a can of tomatoes. This is boiled with bay leaf, parsley and "kitchen bouquet." It is enriched with butter and sometimes slightly thickened with flour. A fish sauce is made with melted butter, lemon juice and finely ground parsley, seasoned with white pepper and salt. It is served either in the shell of a hard boiled egg or placed in a little paper patty pan for the purpose. Lemon or orange sauce is made like a thin blanc mange, chilled and poured over cake. It can be made perfectly white if the yolks of eggs are not used. Some merely use lemon juice, water, butter and cornstarch slightly sweetened. This makes a clear sauce. An onion sauce is tempting on some meat. The onions are fried brown, removed from the pan, and stock is added to the grease with mustard and lemon juice.

How to Wash Crocheted Articles.

Crocheted and knitted articles can be washed satisfactorily by sewing the articles in a pillow slip and then washing them in warm soapy water. The bag must be squeezed between the hands to make it clean, but it must not be rubbed between the hands. When you think the articles must be clean press all the water that you can out of the bag, but do not wring it. Then hang the bag in the air to drain and when it is perfectly dry rip open the pillowcase, and the article will be found in excellent condition. If the wool article is a baby's carriage blanket or a straight shawl it will be improved by drying it on a flat surface. It may be spread on the table or on the floor if clean papers or a clean cloth is spread on the floor first. The article should be patted until it is perfectly straight and flat and should then be left until it is perfectly dry.

How to Purify Rainwater.

Rainwater is one of the best washes for the complexion in existence, but clean rainwater is often hard to get, for after every shower the water from the barrels is black with soot, etc., washed off the roof. To prevent this and to secure clean rainwater, get a bit of coarse, close canvas and make a little bag of it. Into this bag put some clean gravel, and tie the bag on to the end of the pipe, so that the water will have to pass through the gravel before reaching the barrel. The gravel makes a capital filter, and if it be changed from time to time and the barrel be kept clean you will always have clean soft water when required for any purpose.

How to Lengthen Life of a Pillowcase.

Every housewife knows how soon pillowcases wear out, but it took a remarkably clever woman to see at a glance how she could prolong their lives. When her pillowcases are beginning to show signs of wear she takes out the seam at the bottom of the case and turns it round, so that the side seams come directly up in the middle. Then she reseams the bottom. It is easy to see that this will bring the side of the pillow under the head, where the wear would come, so the pillowcase will last longer. A better idea could not be found, and who minds sewing up a pillowcase seam?

CHAPTER d.

AN ACT to repeal Sections 200, 201, 202, 206B and 206G and to repeal and re-enact with amendments Sections 203, 204, 206 and 206F of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws title "Garrett County," subtitle "Roads," as said Sections were enacted by Chapter 391 of the Acts of 1908.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 200, 201, 202, 205, 206B and 206G of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws title "Garrett County," subtitle "Roads," as said Sections were enacted by Chapter 391 of the Acts of 1908 be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That Sections 203-204-206 and 206F be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

203. In January of each year the Board of County Commissioners shall appoint one or more road supervisors for each of the Election District of the county. They shall fix the per diem of supervisors which shall not be less than two dollars and determine the amount of the bond which shall be required. They shall also fix the rate per diem of hired labor, teams with drivers, etc.

204. All road supervisors appointed by the Commissioners shall qualify by taking the oath of office and giving bond to the County Commissioners as soon as may be after their appointment. They shall have charge of the working and repair of all roads under their supervision and may contract, build or repair any culvert or bridge that shall not exceed in cost the sum of twenty dollars; they may hire and pay for out of funds in their hands such men and teams as shall be necessary for the proper working of their roads. Each of the supervisors shall do or cause to be done all the regular repairs upon the roads and bridges under contract as shall be made between the County Commissioners and such supervisors on or before the first day of July following his appointment, and shall then render an itemized statement under oath to the Board of County Commissioners setting forth the number of men and teams employed with the number of days for each and the amounts paid to each, (his own account being given seperately) the total amount received by him or placed to his credit and the amount expended. Each of the supervisors shall be required to set aside ten per cent of all the moneys coming into their hands for general road repair; this money so set aside shall be used only for the unforeseen and accidental repairs of roads or bridges and for the draining of roads, opening of breakers and culverts after the roads have been worked in the spring season. On or before January 1st following the appointment of supervisors a final report shall be made to the Board of County Commissioners and balance on hand, if there be any, shall be refunded and the bond released.

205. The Board of County Commissioners shall annually levy upon the taxable basis of the county such an amount as they may deem necessary for the construction, maintenance and repairs of roads and bridges.

206F. In case the vote in accordance with preceding Section 206E shall be "for proposition of levy for roads" then the Board of County Commissioners shall make the extra levy for roads or bridges upon the taxable basis of the district so voting and shall place the funds when collected in the hands of the County Treasurer to the credit of the road supervisors of that district to be worked out by them under direction of the County Commissioners. But if the vote be "against proposition of levy for roads" then the County Commissioners shall not levy an extra amount for roads in that district.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act will take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved January 28, 1910.

CHAPTER 187.

AN ACT to pay to the School Commissioners of Garrett county a sum of money out of the State School Tax.

WHEREAS, In view of the pressure of the present apportionment, especially upon Garrett county of the State School Tax, and the inability without larger increase of County Taxation, to keep her schools open for seven and one-half months, and in view of the fact that mountain ridges so divide the population of Garrett county, the largest county in the State in area, as to render school facilities for all of the children more expensive than in more central parts of the State; and

WHEREAS, It has been unanimously recommended by the State Board of Education that such sum of money should be paid out of the State School Fund to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of Garrett County School Board for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars per annum for two years out of the proceeds of the State School Tax before making apportionment thereof; provided, however, that no portion of said Four Thousand Dollars per annum shall be used for any other purpose than for salaries and ordinary running expenses of said schools.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 13, 1910.

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UNIQUE METHOD OF RENOVATING "GREENBACKS"

Treasury Department Proposes to Clean and Reissue All Currency.

Uncle Sam, by reason of necessity, has been forced into adopting methods whereby the expenses of the government are curtailed. His latest scheme, which it is thought will effect a saving of from $300,000 to $400,000 annually, is to wash all currency issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing that finds its way back to the Treasury for redemption. Heretofore all forms of "greenbacks" and "yellowbacks" have been acerated after redemption by the Treasury Department. Now, however, it is propose to vitalize some of this currency so that it may be turned back into the channels of trade, and at the same time be just as good as the new paper currency which comes fresh from the Bureau of Engraving each day.

The idea was suggested to Treasury Department officials by Director Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and printing. He detailed Burgess Smith, a chemist in his department to carry out the necessary work in perfecting a system of laundering old money. Finally, the plan was considered practical and a committee of subordinate officers of the treasury formed for the purpose of looking into the subject. Director Ralph says that Uncle Sam's present laundry is not quite in perfect order. The mechanical equipment now installed performs the work but it is thought a more satisfactory system can be devised. For that reason, Mr. Smith has been placed in charge of the experimental work and has been assigned to work out, not only a practical system but one that will safeguard the handling of soiled currency. The practical side of the matter has, it is said, been attained, but the other side remains to be developed.

In making the paper currency at the Bureau a system of checking is employed which is as complete as human ingenuity can devise. Each die, roll and plate has a number in sequence stamped upon it. Each employe receiving a piece of steel to work on is charged with the same until it is returned to the custodian of the vaults. In the office of the custodian complete records and the history of 18,000 dies, 18,000 rolls and 18,000 plates are on file. Once a year the custodian's records are checked by a committee from the Treasury Department. It usually takes three months to accomplish the task. After the records are audited, all obsolete dies, rolls and plates are called for and ordered destroyed. The same minute system of checking obtains in every department of the Bureau and only twice in the history of the constitution have plates and unfinished bills been reported missing.

As a one dollar bill passes through about 500 hands before it become legal tender, a system of checking is absolutely necessary. The same system, it is said, will not be required when the Bureau starts laundrying currency. While incentive to steal an unfinished note is not as great as it would be to obtain a real note, it is all the more necessary that great safeguards be taken when the operatives handle the real money. In washing the legal tender, transferring it from one operator to another. Director Ralph believes that greater safeguards will be imperative. Just now the committee of the Treasury and Mr. Ralph are planning a system whereby it will be impossible for a bill to go astray while being handled by the operatives. As soon as this is perfected and the mechanical devices installed, Uncle Sam will employ enough laundresses to rehabilitate his worn-out currency as fast as it is turned into the Treasury Department, making it again the equal of a fresh bill and at the same time saving the government much money.

At present no attempt will be made to revive the completely worn-out bills. It will, however, wash and resize all notes that are received at the Treasury Department from banks and other financial institutions for redemption, the fibre of which has not been broken. When the notes are counted in the Treasury, and completely worn out notes will be placed in a separate pile from the merely dirty currency. The latter will be sent to the Bureau and the other notes to the redemption division where they will be macerated. Director Ralph estimates that fully 40 per cent. of the notes returned to the Treasury—about $2,000,000 a day—will be sent to the Bureau for laundrying. This mean a saving of $1200 a day without taking into consideration the costs of operating the laundry. At present it costs the government one and one-half cents to print a bill, but in washing the currency the cost will be very small.

To wash the currency thoroughly operators will have to sort out the paper money, place it on the copper screen trays, which in turn are placed in copper cages and then placed in a solution of soap and water. As soon as they are thoroughly saturated they are taken out of the solution and subjected to an antiseptic bleaching process. They are then resized, rolled and placed in packages for their return to the Treasury. After passing through their bath, the bills present a nice clean appearance and look and feel like new crisp tender. All stains are removed and small holes in the paper are filled up with the sizing. The ink is not harmed a particle in the washing process.

GERMANY'S AIRSHIP FLEET

Travel By Compass At Night—Ten Thousand Airship Soldiers.

"I saw at Cologne," said M. Cappazza, "four 'dirigibles,' one 'Zeppelin' two 'Parseval' and one 'Gross.' They were all sheltered in a single shed, which still had room for another 'Parseval' of 7,000 cubic feet, and, without the 'Zeppelin,' could contain in all six airships of that size. For 14 days these airships maneuvered with the utmost precision, and what is even more important they proved their capacity for making their flight by night, when it is clearly impossible to fire upon them and when the camp fires of the enemy betray the number and disposition of the forces. The Germans think nothing of the sending up a 'dirigible' during the night, and when the reconnoissance has been made the airship steers by the compass back to the point from which it started with extraordinary accuracy. A powerful searchlight is placed beside the shed, and when the balloon comes within its range it serves as a guide.

"What struck me most," M. Capazza continued, "was the variety of the balloons, which have no resemblance one to another or of the airships built outside Germany. This diversity of type is a great tribute to the open-mindedness of the German Government, or rather of the Emperor himself, to whose efforts the German aerial fleet is undoubtedly due. Each constructor was left to carry out his own ideas without official interference, and there is no official type. Those airships built by the army officers are on exactly the same footing as those built by private constructors. Germany," said M. Capazza, "realizes that to purchase a successful dirigible it is necessary to order it to fulfill certain definite conditions and not to dictate to the constructor the lines on which it is to be built."

M. Capazza dwelt with great emphasis on the land organization which enabled all necessary supplies to be provided and repairs carried out in the shortest possible time, no matter where in the German Empire an airship might land. Two thousand men a year are trained in the handling of airships and the authorities have now 10,000 expert soldiers at their disposal. "In fine everything has been foreseen and carried out on a prearranged plan in perfect order."

SAW GEN. GEORGE CUSTER AFTER THE MASSACRE

Soldier Who Was on Detail Tell of Savagery of Sioux Braves.

Passing the evening of his eventful life in peace and comfort at his orchard home in Klickitat county, Wash., southwest of Spokane, is Benjamin Gallentine, frontiersman and Indian fighter with the United States regulars in Dakota, Montana and Wyoming from 1870 to 1876. He enlisted at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1870, and with a company of recruits was sent to Camp Hancock, then located at Bismark, N. D., being afterward shifted to Fort Lincoln, where General Custer was in command of the Seventh Cavalry.

Gallentine was on the battlefield the day after the Custer massacre on June 25, 1876, and this is his version of the affair.

"When the Sioux broke over the limits of their reservation and were committing ravages in Montana and Wyoming the government sent out a force of regulars from St. Paul under Generals Terry and Crook. There were 19 companies of infantry in the command. I was placed with the Seventeenth Infantry.

"The Seventh Cavalry and companies of Infantry left Fort Lincoln in June, 1876, with General Terry in command, for the Little Big Horn country, where several thousand Indians, led by Sitting Bull, were on the warpath, and crowded back against the Big Horn mountains and River.

"Being with Terry I was not far from the scene of the Custer battle. Evidently Custer was led into a trap. After advancing nearly the entire length of the Indian camp thousands of yelling Sioux and other tribes appeared from ambush and started their deadly work against the little band of cavalrymen. The battle lasted nearly two hours, and of Custer's command not a soul escaped death.

"While the battle was going on Reno and Bentine were fortifying on the bluffs at the head of the Indian village. After wiping out Custer's band the Indians, carrying Custer's battle flags, made a rush for the fortifications and killed all but 15 or 20 cavalrymen in each company.

"I was on the battleground with Terry the second day after the massacre and was detailed to help bury the dead, which took us two days. We found every soldier stripped and mutilated. Custer evidently was not touched after he fell. We found a small riding whip placed across his nose, probably an acknowledgment of his bravery. However, his brother, Capt. Tom Custer, fared differently. His heart had been cut out and laid across his breast. It was the belief that this was done by Rain-in-the-Face, a Sioux chief, and thereby hangs a tale.

"Rain-in-the-Face killed an English lord and a veterinary surgeon of the Seventh Cavalry in 1873. He kept under cover for a year, but was finally captured by Tom Custer at Standing Rock, S. D., ane taken to Fort Lincoln for trial. While in the hospital he made the threat that he would cut Tom's heart out before he died. He escaped and two years later undoubtedly made good."

HAGNER ASPIRES TO CONGRESS

County Attorney Alexander R. Hagner, of Hagerstown, has announced he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Sixth district. In speaking of his candidacy, he said:

"My political ambition has, since 1896, when I came within one vote of the nomination, been to represent the Sixth Maryland district in the Congress of the United States. To be fortunate enough to secure that nomination and election would be an honor for which any citizen ought to feel justly proud. I fully realize what it would mean, and in entering the contest I wish to announce to the Republicans of this district I do not propose to make any unseemly scramble for the nomination.

"In my disappointments I am sure no one can justly say that my conduct has not at all times been consistent with what was right from every political standpoint. All of the counties in the Sixth district have representative citizens holding political offices of considerable profit and trust, save Washington. For example, Garrett has the Surveyor of the Port; Allegany, Congressman for the last twelve years, two of the Circuit Court judges and other minor positions; Frederick, the National Bank Examiner; Montgomery, innumerable appointments at the hands of the general Government, while this county seems to have been left out in the distribution of political patronage. Hence, Washington county, which I hope to have back of me, ought to be honored by the nomination of a candidate this time for Congress.

"The Republican party, if in control in the next Congress, will have many great questions to solve, and the Representative elected by the Republicans in the Sixth Maryland district, whoever he may be, must expect to give an account of his stewardship to the people.

"The tariff, I have no doubt, needs a revision, but that revision must come at the hands of the party which practically created that system and has continuously maintained it, rather than at the hands of the Democracy, an open antagonist. The preservation of the forests, public lands and water powers owned by the Government demand the most careful attention and consideration at all times at the hands of Congress that the same may not be unlawfully wrested from the people. I believe in a strict enforcement of all law upon the statute books, to punish those who have secured by illegal means any of those rights and the enactment of such additional laws by Congress to meet cases not now provided for, so that those valuable rights and possessions may be fully restored to the people.

"If I am nominated by the Republican Congressional Convention, which meets in Frederick on June 9th next. I will make an aggressive campaign from start to finish, entirely fair, however, to my opponent, and I will leave nothing undone consistent with fairness to bring victory to the party that entrusts to me so great an honor.

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1910.

WHY NOT CLEAN UP?

In our last issue we suggested that the Mayor appoint a "cleaning up" day in the near future for the town and called attention to the unsightly condition of several vacant plots of ground. So far as we know there has been no action taken along this line up to the present time, but we believe that the Mayor will appoint such a day before long.

We want to suggest that the cemetery be given some special attention before Decoration Day. We understand that the observance of this holiday will be on a larger scale than for some years. The band is practicing special music for the occasion, and the parade of "The Boys in Blue" will take place as usual.

Each lot owner owes it to the memory of his loved ones who sleep there to do what he or she can to make the cemetery as clean and as pretty as possible.

THE FIRE COMPANY.

We are still looking for a practice drill by our fire company.

We think we have good material and good apparatus; but fireman must be trained. Every minute counts after a fire is once started.

Excellent practice can be had on the streets any time without wasting water. See how long it takes to run a hundred yards with a reel, connect a length of hose to the fire plug and get a stream of water through it.

Has the fire company, or the town provided some means of sounding an alarm without delay?

Better to have these things prepared before the first fire occurs.

INGRATITUDE.

If there is any one quality possessed by man more detestable than another it is that of ingratitude and the best place of any to discover it is in the political arena. John Jones is an office seeker every time an opportunity presents itself. His friends struggle and perhaps sacrifice their own interests to help gratify his ambition. While they do this they are treated by him as though his loyalty to them knew no bounds. He loses out finally. It is then the true character of the man comes to the surface. His former supporters and friends are, as he thinks, of no further use to him, and he is ready to say and, by his conduct, often does say they can go the way of the wicked. Their past efforts are not appreciated in the least by the selfish benefactor of their deeds. Almost anyone who has noted the movements of men can readily recall such instances. The quicker such an imposter is found out and halted, the better for the community in which he moves.

All men cannot and should not agree on everything, but the moment you disagree with this species of political demagogue in matters affecting his political aggrandisement, that moment all the favors you have granted him, whether many or few, sink into everlasting oblivion and his eternal condemnation is visited on you. It is a source of pleasure to most men to do a favor to those who appreciate it and somewhere in whose make up at least a degree of gratitude is to be found, but it is extremely discouraging where neither of these can be found, even by the use of a magnifying glass.

ROADS AND THE COST THEREOF

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Senator Bailey, and others as prominent as he, have given signal illustrations of that sort of politics. His present counterblast against national platforms is a sophisticated apology for bad faith.

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As he lazily blinks
And cheerfully thinks
It will never come back again.

The rhinoceros rolls in his wallow
And grunts in his sloppy lair,
As he loudly blows
And really knows
It has gone away from there.

The elephant strolls at his pleasure
Through the still and leafy wood,
And he shakes his fat
Since he's certain that
It has disappeared for good.

The hippopotamus splashes
The sedgy swamp to a foam
As he learns with joy
From a nigger boy
It has struck the trail for home.

The camelopard stretches his larynx
And lets loose a grateful whoop
That knocks out the blues
When he hears the news
It has really skipt the coop.

There is rest all over the jungle;
In the open and in the lair
They are lying around
With their ears to the ground
To hear when It lights elsewhere.

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However the railroads may view the Congressional aspect of things as relating directly to them—and there is no question as to the concern it is giving them—other than railroad men see in the situation that which isn't assuring from the standpoint of the public at large. No one would accuse Willis J. Abbot of being predisposed to favoring railroads, his long and intimate association with the great commoner and his writings for years establishing for him the reputation of a publicist in the broadest sense of the term.

"One of the most prominent manufacturers of railroad supplies in the United States drifted into Washington the other day," Abbot writes, "and talked to me and Chairman Mann, of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, somewhat in this fashion:

" 'In 1907 the attacks of the Roosevelt administration on the railroads stopped railroad construction all over the country. Nothing was bought by a road except what was actually necessary for its immediate operation. Steel rails that had been purchased were stacked and held for the time when returning prosperity and congressional quietude would permit their being laid. Near my plant on the Pacific Coast there were, in 1908, nearly two miles of locomotives on side tracks, exposed to the weather, out of commission idle.

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"After this outburst of pro-railroad oratory," continued Abbot, "I went to the document clerk in the Capitol and asked for a full set of the bills intended to regulate railroads which had been introduced and printed at the present session of Congress. The package received in return weighed about ten pounds; the number of bills which specifically referred to railroad regulation was fifty-eight; the number which by indirection affected the railroads was so great that the clerk has not yet given me copies of all.

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"There are places in the South where they need and deserve railroad stations. There are places out in the Northwest and in the Southwest where they want better railroad facilities—new spurs into the valleys being opened as a result of the government activities in the reclamation service.

"Of course, the need for railroad regulation is notorious. In the House the other day a member asked the pertinent question why pottery could be shipped from Liverpool, England, to Chicago at less charge for freight, than from the potteries at Liverpool, O., to Chicago? The answer was practically the old joke—'because we need the money.' In Berlin, a year ago, I met a man from Gloucester, Mass., who was doing a thriving business selling fish glue, which he could deliver in Germany at less cost than the freight from Gloucester to Chicago. These curious features of railroad rate-making are difficult of explanation to the general public, and are responsible for much of the anti-railroad sentiment.

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Subscribe for The Republican.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany County.

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

Friendsville Md.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Have You Been Enumerated?

If not, or if you have any doubt, fill out this coupon and mail it to John J. Stump, Supervisor of Census, Box 572, Cumberland, Maryland.

On April 15, 1910, I was living at address below, but to the best of my knowledge I have not been enumerated there or anywhere else.

Name .....

Street and No. .....

City .....

The IMPERIAL

CUMBERLAND - - - MD.

64-66-68 BALTIMORE STREET.

The Tremendous Reduction Sales in our

Suit and Millinery Departments

Are Continuing Daily

With Added Bargain Reinforcements.

FREE VALET SERVICE.

We press your Suit, Coat or Skirt Absolutely FREE OF CHARGE for one year from date of Purchase!

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The Republican is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year.....$1.25
One copy six months ..... .75
One copy three months ..... .40

Advertising Rates made known upon Application.

Remittances may be made by Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft and addressed to

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1910.

WHY NOT CLEAN UP?

In our last issue we suggested that the Mayor appoint a "cleaning up" day in the near future for the town and called attention to the unsightly condition of several vacant plots of ground. So far as we know [there has been no action taken along this line up to the present time, but we believe that the Mayor will appoint such a day before long.

We want to suggest that the cemetery be given some special attention before Decoration Day. We understand that the observance of this holiday will be on a larger scale than for some years. The band is practicing special music for the occasion, and the parade of "The Boys in Blue" will take place as usual.

Each lot owner owes it to the memory of his loved ones who sleep there to do what he or she can to make the cemetery as clean and as pretty as possible.

THE FIRE COMPANY.

We are still looking for a practice drill by our fire company.

We think we have good material and good apparatus; but fireman must be trained. Every minute counts after a fire is once started.

Excellent practice can be had on the streets any time without wasting water. See how long it takes to run a hundred yards with a reel, connect a length of hose to the fire plug and get a stream of water through it.

Has the fire company, or the town provided some means of sounding an alarm without delay?

Better to have these things prepared before the first fire occurs.

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Organized Tuesday With the Election of W. R. Offutt President.

The recently appointed Board of Election Supervisors for this county met and organized Tuesday at the Board room in the court house when Clerk Tower administered the oath of office to the appointees.

Mr. William R. Offutt was elected president and Mr. Edmund Jamison, of Crellin, selected as clerk to the Board. The other members are Messrs. Thomas J. Johnson, of District No. 9, and Samuel Lawton, the lone Republican member, of District No. 14.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany County.

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Have You Been Enumerated?

If not, or if you have any doubt, fill out this coupon and mail it to John J. Stump, Supervisor of Census, Box 572, Cumberland, Maryland.

On April 15, 1910, I was living at address below, but to the best of my knowledge I have not been enumerated there or anywhere else.

Name .....

Street and No. .....

City .....

The IMPERIAL

CUMBERLAND - - - MD.

64-66-68 BALTIMORE STREET.

The Tremendous Reduction Sales in our

Suit and Millinery Departments

Are Continuing Daily

With Added Bargain Reinforcements.

FREE VALET SERVICE.

We press your Suit, Coat or Skirt Absolutely FREE OF CHARGE for one year from date of Purchase!

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

CAKE, hot biscuit, hot breads, pastry, are lessened in cost and increased in quality and wholesomeness, by

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Bake the food at home and save money and health

State Senator Harvey J. Speicher was in Oakland this morning on business.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned spent Tuesday in Cumberland as the guest of Prof. Perdew.

FOR RENT—Furnished room; three minutes walk from station. Apply at this office.

Ex County Treasurer W. E. Hollinger, of near Selbysport, spent a few days in Oakland this week on business.

Mrs. W. R. Shaw, of St. Petersburg, Fla., was the guest yesterday of her sister, Mrs. Harland L. Jones, in Oakland.

Call and see the MAJESTIC RANGE in operation this week and have a cup of coffee and lunch free. S. LAWTON & SONS.

Ex-Sheriff Austin Brown went down to Friendsville Monday afternoon where he will visit his mother and sister for a week.

We regret to chronicle the illness of Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, who has been confined to his home in Baltimore since April 21 with a threatened attack of appendicitis.

Mr. P. M. Furbee, of near Clarksburg, spent Tuesday and yesterday in Oakland as a guest at the Browning Hotel.

Money to Loan—Secured by first mortgage on real estate. Terms easy. Renninger & Offutt. Attorneys Oakland, Md. 3t

Ex-Sheriff Edward J. Frantz left Oakland last Saturday for a week's trip to Washington, Baltimore and other points east.

Mr. J. E. Francis returned to Oakland Tuesday night from a week's business trip to Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Baltimore.

Miss Joe Robinson, who is a student in the Tri-State Business College at Cumberland, spent Sunday with her parents in Oakland.

Mr. N. U. Bond left Oakland Sunday night for Baltimore where he spent Monday on business, returning to Oakland Tuesday morning.

We publish today an interesting letter from Loch Lynn Heights which tends to show that that town is progressing and that its future development is almost assured.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

MEMORIAL DAY IN OAKLAND.

Annual Decoration of the Graves of the Honored Dead.

Crook Post No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, desires that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children, Knights of Pythias and all other organized bodies of the town, and visitors from the surrounding country are also invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Monday, May 30th, in decorating the graves of the noble dead who have answered the last roll call and are now resting in our cemeteries.

Crook Post will assemble at Sturgiss' drug store at 10 o'clock a. m., and at 10.30 proceed to the cemetery where the beautiful rituals of the order will be carried out.

Donations of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at Sturgiss' drug store.

By order of the Post,

A. G. STURGISS, Commander.

J. A. HAYDEN, Adjutant.

Mrs. William Thomas and little daughter returned to their home Monday after a visit of two weeks to relatives in Preston county, W. Va.

Mr. Urban A. Stanton, of Grantsville, was in Oakland on business Tuesday and Wednesday, returning to his home Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Henry Speicher came up to Oakland Monday evening from his home at Annapolis and went from here the same night to Hagerstown on business.

Let us fill your prescriptions. Lowest prices, quality considered. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mildred, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. King, is lying very ill at her home in Oakland with a recurrence of an attack of illness severe in its nature.

Mrs. Virginia Johnson and daughter Miss Virginia returned to their home in Oakland yesterday afternoon after having spent several months in Washington, D. C.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S.Lawtont & Sons.

Lieut. E. S. West is having prepared five thousand copies of his spring bulletin of real estate bargains. The book will contain about thirty pages and will be completed some time in the near future.

Mrs. Scott T. Jones returned to her home in Oakland Monday after a week's absence which was spent at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., in company with Mrs. D. E. Offutt, who remains there for the benefit of her health.

Harry McCue, of the United States Navy, after spending a few days with relatives in Oakland, returned to Boston, Mass., yesterday where he will rejoin the fleet upon the expiration of his fifteen days' leave of absence.

Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles, household necessities, at prices ranging from 75c. to $1.50, at Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Richard Sanner, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sanner, of Oakland, was severely bitten on the calf of his leg Saturday by a little dog which attacked him as he was walking along Liberty street. The wound made by the dog's teeth was two inches long and quite deep.

Mr. Andy Schlossnagle, well known to Garrett countians and the traveling public generally as a up-to-date hotel man, is the new proprietor of the Hotel Arlington at Somerset, Pa., having recently taken charge of that house. The hotel is centrally located and the rates are reasonable.

Mr. Patrick Finzel, who has been employed by the New York Mining Co., Mt. Savage, for the past four years, has tendered his resignation to accept a position with the White Lumber Co., of Cumberland. Mr. Finzel will move his family here as soon as he can locate a house.—CumberlandNews.

Do not sell or throw away your Coal Range. We will furnish you with a gas attachment for same that will give you perfect satisfaction. Call and see one in operation at our store this week, and have a cup of coffee and lunch free. S. LAWTON & SONS.

Mr. E. R. Jones, of Deer Park, was again honored Tuesday by his senior classmates at Ohio Wesleyan University. The selection of nine class speakers for the commencement program resulted in his selection as orator to present the class memorial window. Commencement week at Ohio Wesleyan is June 12-15.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad engineers, engaged in surveying the change of route between Oakland and Snowy Creek Falls, have opened offices in the First National Bank building where a corps of men are kept busy making plats and doing clerical work. Mr. Brubaker, the right-of-way man for the B. & O., is in charge of the office.

Mr. F. J. Schroeder, who has accepted a position with the new daily paper to be established in Frederick, will leave Oakland next week for New York City where he will be engaged for two or three weeks learning to operate a type setting machine and to keep same in repair. He will later return to Oakland and superintend the removal of his household goods to Frederick.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS ORGANIZE

E. A. Browning Reelected Secretary. Treasurer and County Superintendent

The Board of School Commissioners of Garrett county organized on last Saturday at the office of the Board in Oakland when Mr. Peter H. Yost, the recently appointed Republican member of the Board qualified before Clerk of the Court E. Z. Tower. Mr. Yost succeeding Mr. George E. Bishoff, of near Oakland, who was a member of the Board for upward of twelve years.

The organization of the Board was effected by the reelection of Mr. Charles A. Deffinbaugh, editor of the Mountain Democrat, as its president; Dr. E. H. Bartlett, clerk; William R. Offutt, attorney, and Mr. E. A. Browning, secretary, treasurer and county superintendent.

Aside from the organization and the appointment of trustees for the various schools in the county, no other business of importance was transacted. The trustees appointed for the Oakland schools were Messrs. Joseph E. Harned, G. Arthur Fraley and John W. Hart, who succeeds themselves.

Write E. S. West, Oakland, Md., the only licensed real estate dealer in Garrett county, for booklet describing all kinds of real estate for sale in this vicinity. Also valuable farms, coal and timber lands in other States, Mexico and Canada. '11-4t.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Helbig was knocked down by a team of horses on the crossing an the intersection of Liberty and Green streets last Saturday morning and suffered slight bruises to his shoulder and a bad knock on the back of his head when he came in contact with the pavement. Fortunately the child was not run over by the vehicle to which the horses were attached, otherwise he may have been seriously hurt.

Mr. E. H. Sincell went to Hagerstown Monday afternoon where, as attorney for the owners, he closed up a deal in Pocahontas county (W. Va.) timber lands involving considerably over a quarter of a million of dollars. The property was transferred by deed from the Chaffey-Wilson Lumber Company to the Maryland Lumber Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and composed of Maryland capitalists, who will at once begin the manufacture of lumber on the tract.

Messrs. Floyd Duckworth and Erwin Fazenbaker, of near Westernport, were in Oakland last Saturday when they placed before the Board of School Commissioners the great need for a new school house in their community. The present building is a small log affair, erected shortly after the Civil war at a cost to the mother county of Allegany of only $34, since which time the total for repairs has been almost nothing. The present state of the house is deplorable. It is inadequately furnished and from a sanitary standpoint unfit for school purposes or anything else.

FOR RENT—After May 1st, a 6-room cottage, with stable on lot. Kitchen and one bedroom furnished if desired; apply at this office.

As Miss Lottie Loar was descending the front steps at the residence of Mr. A. D. Naylor on Fourth street last Monday afternoon she lost her balance and fell headlong down the steps to the cement pavement below, striking upon both elbows. At the time Miss Loar thought she was uninjured aside from a few braises on her arms but when she arrived at her home and attempted to open a gate leading to the houses, she found that she had lost all use of her arms and hands and has been suffering intense pain since. Miss Loar's many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

Something new in Talcum Powder; Babcock's Corylopsis of Japan, the most popular Talcum on the market today. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Tuesday was walking cake day at S. Lawton & Sons' store, where a demonstration of the Majestic Range is being held all this week. The cake was baked in a Majectic Air-Tight Oven Range in the morning, and in the afternoon at 3:30 a large oak plank eight feet long, was placed over the cake and nine ladies stood on the plank, crushing the cake from its original thickness of about eight inches to about one and one-half inches, and in five minutes the cake rose to its original height, when it was cut and served to all present. This may sound like a fairy tale, but the ladies present will vouch for the truth of the above. The demonstration will continue all week. Drop in at Lawton's and see these ranges and have a cup of coffee and lunch free.

A New Potato Disease.

The wart disease is a new enemy of the potato crop which is attracting great attention in Europe, and which is liable to be introduced into the United States at any time. It affects the tubers, forming large, rough, unsightly warts, and, in severe attacks, completely destroys the crop. Once the fungus gets into the soil it is impossible to grow a crop of potatoes on the land for several years. It has been introduced into Nova Scotia and Canada by seed potatoes sent from Europe.

MILLINERY STORE

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF

Fancy Millinery,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, Etc.

AT THE

New Millinery Store, Loch Lynn.

Everything New. Latest Styles.

MARTHA CARMICHAEL.

Modern Home Plumbing.

The sanitary equipment of the home is an all-important matter, and there is no other feature which will afford as much comfort and be so conducive to perfect health as good plumbing, while on the other hand, poor plumbing is a constant menace to the health of the occupants as well as the cause of everlasting annoyance and discomfort.

It is well to keep in mind when building the fact that yourself and family may be required to occupy the home for a long period without new plumbing being installed, therefore the few extra dollars expended to obtain the best will in reality be HEALTH ASSURANCE.

We respectfully invite you to call and inspect our samples and receive an estimate on your plumbing.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10.45 a. m., and 8 p. m. Epworth League Monday 8 p. m. Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m. Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m. Deer Park—Preaching at 7.30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Epworth League at 6:45 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

Louis Broadwater, who lives near Avilton, sold a horse last Friday, for which he received $130. Louis tucked the money away in a bureau drawer and on Saturday he went to Merrill. Coming home late Saturday night he found the front door open and his wife in bed and asleep. Louis went to bed and slept like a man who has made a good horse trade. Sunday morning Louis and his family prepared to go to church and he found that he had no change in his pocket and went for the wad he got for the horse and found that it was gone. The money was stolen Saturday night after Mrs. Broadwater went to sleep and before the arrival of Louis. There is suspicion, but no clue. The money was taken by some one who knows the premises well.—Cumberland Times.

Jr. O. U. A. M. Banquet.

The members of the Junior Order United American Mechanics at Bloomington gave a banquet to their friends at Junior Hall in that town last Saturday evening at which Dr. H. M. Kemp was the toastmaster and presided. Mr. J C. Renninger, of Oakland, was the speaker of the evening and his address teemed with patriotism and brotherly affection. A number of visitors from other Councils were present and the evening was enjoyed to the fullest extent.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Ethel Beckman, Mrs. J. A. Boggs, Mrs. Ruth Jacobs, Mr. Frank Kessler, Manager of The Oakland Hotel (2), Mr. Otto Robinson, Mr. I. H. Smith, Miss Malla E. Virgin, Mr. W. H. Weaver, Mr. Delbert Wiles.

Will Become Editor.

Paul Winchester, of Emitsburg, Md., a well known newspaper writer to the people of Maryland, has been engaged as editor-in-chief of the Evening Press, a new daily paper to be published at Frederick beginning July 1st. Mr. Frederick J. Schroeder, manager of the Garrett Journal of Oakland, will also be associated with the new publication. Frederick City is Mr. Schroeder's birthplace where he is well known and has a host of friends.

Assessors' Office Still Vacant.

Governor Crothers has not yet acted upon the resignation of Mr. Uriah M. Stanton, of Grantsville, who refused to qualify as assessor at large for Garrett county, consequently a vacancy exists in the board and the work in making the new assessment is being delayed.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

True to the Last.

The editor was dying, says an exchange, but when the doctor bent over, placed his ear on his breast, and said, "Poor man! circulation almost gone!" the dying editor sat up and and shouted: "You're a liar; we have the largest circulation in the country."

THOROUGHLY PLEASED

"Some years ago I painted my house with

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

My painter said it would take 27 gallons of Lead and Oil hand-made paint.

"I finished the work with 15 gallons of Davis.

"O. T. DAVIDSON.
"Queenstown, Md."

Paint looks Perfect—because it is Perfect Paint.

For sale by J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

MARY V. SPIKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of October, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1910.

J. M. SPIKER,
Administrator,
Piedmont, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELLA DAVIS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before th 28th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of April, 1910.

ANNIE WARNICK,
Administratrix,
Chaffee, W. Va.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

PASTOR RUSSELL IN LONDON

"HEREAFTER"

"There Shall Be No More Death, Neither Sorrow Nor Crying, Neither Shall There Be Any More Pain; For the Former Things Are Passed Away" (Revelation xxi, 4).

London, Eng., May 8.—Albert Memorial Hall, the largest and most renowned auditorium in the world, having a capacity of ten thousand, was crowded this evening to hear Pastor Russell, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, who delivered an address on "HEREAFTER" under the auspices of the "International Bible Students Association." Taking the above text, he said:—

Mankind instinctively look for and believe in a future life; to the majority of minds it does not seem logical that death ends all. So surely as we believe our Creator to be all-wise, we must assume that he has some purpose in connection with our race, not attained as yet, something beyond the capacity of attainment in the present life, under present conditions. Even without a Divine revelation, therefore, we would be justified in anticipating a life beyond the tomb, but speculation upon such an important subject, of such vital interest, is not necessary. We are glad that our Creator has given us in the Bible clear intimations respecting his purposes, in relation to mankind in the future. Nevertheless these purposes were kept secret, not revealed until the first advent of our Redeemer. Thus the Apostle declares that "Christ brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel." It was invisible before, not brought to light, and its terms and conditions could not be clearly discerned.

Without any Divine revelation, we see a sufficiency on every hand to cause astonishment and to call anxiously for explanations. We see the world of mankind weak and depraved, sighing, crying and dying. "Transitory" is written upon everything human. The Scriptures assert that we of today are living under "a reign of sin and death," and that this dominion has lasted for over six thousand years. Why are these things so? Is it not true that there is but the one God? Is it not true that his creatures on the spirit plane are perfect, that in heaven there is neither sighing, nor crying, nor dying? There is no reign of sin and death there, no hospitals, no asylums, no jails, no penitentiaries—all is harmony, perfect, pure, in full accord with the Almighty. Why are conditions so different on this earth of ours?

Because One Man Disobeyed.

The Bible alone offers us an explanation of the situation. It tells us that God created our race as pure, as perfect, as holy, as happy as the angels, and that he placed our first parents in Eden, surrounded with everything beautiful and desirable. It explains that our fall from that perfection into mental, moral and physical decrepitude came as a result of disobedience to God. It explains that "the wages of sin is death," that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die," that all the souls produced by Father Adam and Mother Eve are dying souls, in consequence of our sin-inheritance. This is bad enough, sad enough; and, as was intended, our hearts cry out after the living God, for his mercy and compassion, that he would save us from death, save us from destruction. The answer of Divine Justice is, that we are unfit to live—that our Creator graciously designs that sinners shall not be immortal. But, hearkening, we hear a message assuring us that God has looked down in compassion and "heard the groanings of the prisoners." He foreknew our helplessness under the reign of sin and death, and in his Plan made provision for our case in advance—"before the foundation of the world."

After four thousand years of this reign of sin and death, exhibiting Divine Justice without mercy, our Creator revealed the wonderful features of his Program. He sent forth his Son, "that he, by the grace of God, might taste death for every man"—not for the Elect Church merely, but for all the families of the earth. Hence it is written that Jesus "gave himself a ransom for all;" and again, that "He is the propitiation (satisfaction) for our sins (the Church's) and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world."

So, then, the death penalty pronounced against our race, which would have reduced Adam and his posterity to the hopeless condition of beasts, as respects eternal life, God had already intended to set aside through the sacrifice of Christ. Nevertheless, he allowed sin and death to reign from Adam to Moses, and from Moses to Christ, and from Calvary to the present. He has contented himself with laying the foundation for the world-wide blessing, in the death of the Redeemer. He intends ultimately, the Bible assures us, to offer complete deliverance from sin and death, to Adam and all of his children. The arrangement is that, "since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive. But every man in his own order" (I Corinthians xv, 21-23).

"Doctrines of Demons."

The truth about this matter is severe enough; it shows forth Divine Justice, intertwined with Divine Mercy and Love. We admit our present unworthiness of life eternal and feel grateful for proposed assistance through Christ, but our great Adversary, operating through ignorance, and superstition and fear, seized the opportunity to deceive us and misrepresent our Creator by bringing in what St. Paul designated, "doctrines of demons" (I Timothy iv, 1). These have been promulgated, not merely in heathen lands, but amongst the civilized. These false doctrines have tended to alienate the hearts and minds of humanity from God and his revelation; they have put a barrier between God and his creatures.

These "doctrines of demons" are presented from various standpoints, but they are alike in one respect; namely, they all teach that God deceived our first parents when he told them that the "wages of sin is death." These "doctrines of demons" assert the contrary, that man cannot die, but must live somewhere to all eternity. Thus on the basis of man's fears, this doctrine that God thrust immortality upon his creatures, the demons built up for us a theory so horrible as to be nauseating and terrifying to every sane and healthy mind. These "doctrines of demons" have been promulgated far and near, and with various colorings, but in essence they are all the same. They have come down from the "dark ages," represented in all our creeds, Catholic and Protestant.

Our Catholic friends have developed this thought to a nicety. They tell us that of those who die, only a mere handful are fit for heaven and go there immediately. They tell us that the most reprehensible class, heretical rejectors of Divine Truth, will be sent to a hell of eternal torture where they will never die. They assure us, however, that the number who will receive this extreme punishment is small in comparison with the race as a whole. They tell us that the majority, Catholics and Protestants, civilized and heathen, are unfit for heaven at death, and likewise not deserving of eternal torture, and that thus the great mass of mankind, nine out of every ten, go at death to Purgatory, there to suffer for centuries or for thousands of years in expiation of sins, and for purification of their souls, that they may be eventually fit for Heaven and its blessings. Our hearts rebel at such a view of the "hereafter." While giving our Catholic friends, and our own forefathers who were Catholics, credit for being as sincere as ourselves, we conclude that the light of our day, and the light of our intelligence, will not permit us to believe and rejoice in such a view of the "hereafter" as this. We say to ourselves, Surely the Great God has something nobler than this in reservation for his creatures.

Protestant Views Worse.

What shall we say of the "Hereafter" from the standpoint of our Protestant creeds? How do these compare with the Catholic views foregoing—how much worse? When our forefathers thought they had found something erroneous in the teachings of Papacy, when they concluded that Purgatory was not to be found in the Bible, they heroically determined to cast it out of their creeds. But alas! When discarding it, they did not realize that they were making a bad matter worse. They held on to the "doctrine of demons," that God had created man so that he could not die, and could not be destroyed, and so they proceeded to interpret matters along that line. Realizing the Scripturalness of the proposition that only the saintly were fit for heaven, and rejecting the theory of Purgatory, they logically consigned all except the saintly thereafter to eternal torture. Alas! How inconsistent it is; how strange that we ever thought Divine Foreknowledge, Wisdom, Justice, Mercy, Love and Power should have created man to the number of thousands of millions, with the foreknowledge and fore-intention and desire that they should suffer an eternity of torture.

Parting of the Ways.

Thus, my dear hearers, you with myself and others of the intelligent people of the world, find ourselves today in a most trying position. Our hearts have repudiated the doctrine of eternal torture as being un-Christlike, unworthy even of a devil. We can believe neither in a Purgatory of centuries, nor in eternal torture as a consequence or penalty for Adam's disobedience in eating of the forbidden fruit, nor as a penalty upon his children for not living perfect lives when they were "born in sin and shapen in iniquity" and "prone to sin as the sparks to fly upward." Our hearts cry out for the living God and the true light upon his dealings.

Under this awakening intelligence, thousands of noble men and women are leaving God's Book, and leaving all of the Churches to go after Theosophy, Christian Science, and especially after Evolution, with its companion teaching of Higher Criticism—that the Bible is thoroughly unreliable. We are living now in a time of great falling away from the faith; few intelligent people any longer believe in the Bible. Our colleges and universities—and, sad to say, our theological seminaries—are busy turning out unbelievers—infidels. Nor are these people wicked or immoral in their unbelief; they are as well-meaning as ever, but have lost their way. They reject the Bible because they believe it to be the *foundation* of the various inconsistencies in their creeds; they are stumbling for lack of knowledge; they cannot believe that man's hereafter is one of centuries of suffering, or of eternal suffering.

Seeking the Old Paths.

The Lord, through the Prophet Jeremiah, tells his people to "Inquire for the old paths," and this is the appropriate lesson for each of us. We do, indeed, need to discard the creeds of the past, not because they contain nothing of truth, but because error commingles in them to such a degree as to make them perversions of truth as a whole. We need to take off the creedal spectacles with which we have hitherto been studying God's Word, and come to the Bible afresh, to hear its message. Thus coming, many of us have been surprised as we have found its purity and consistency and harmony with itself. We have already intimated the Bible view of man's death sentence, and the Bible presentation that Christ died for our redemption, and the Bible assurance that as a consequence, in "due time," "the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth." We have also the Bible assurance that not merely the living will profit by the provision of God's grace, but that "all that are in their graves shall come forth" to share in and to be blessed by the favorable conditions which God will by and by inaugurate.

The Bible declares that the penalty for sin is being experienced by humanity at the present time—the death penalty—and that the redemption price of Christ's death is sufficient for the sins of the whole world. It declares that on account of this redemption, ultimately the resurrection of the dead shall take place—"all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth." It is because of the Divine intention that there shall be a resurrection of the dead that the Bible everywhere, both in the Old and New Testaments, speaks of those who have died, both good and bad, as being "asleep," and the promise is that "They that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake."

Nor will they come forth to similar conditions of sorrow that now surround us all. On the contrary, the First Resurrection is to be composed of the holy, the saintly, and they are to be associated with their Redeemer as his Bride and Consort, to assist in delivering and restoring mankind. Later the imperfect, who have not had their full trial, the great mass of mankind, will be brought forth, that they may learn the ways of righteousness, that they may learn to know God, and Jesus Christ, and in due time be uplifted out of the conditions of sin and death. Then will come the time mentioned in our text, The Hereafter for the world. How joyful is the message, "There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, nor dying; for the former things have passed away." Ah, how different is God's proposition of a general uplift of the worthy and their assistance back to perfection—to all that was lost in Adam. How different is this from the "doctrines of demons," which have perplexed us, which have divided the Church of Christ into numberless sects and parties, and which have almost driven us from Christ and the Bible.

Life, Not Immortality.

Thus we see that God's provision in Christ for mankind is that each individual member of our race may yet, if he will, attain to everlasting life through the merit of Christ's sacrifice, and through the operation of his Kingdom. Each may attain to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed at Calvary; namely, human perfection and Edenic blessedness. But additionally, note the blessings which God has provided for the Church—a spiritual blessing, a change of nature. These are called out now from amongst men, that they "might be a kind of first-fruits unto God of his creatures" (James i, 18). These are to be a "royal priesthood," associated with Christ, now in the priestly work of sacrificing, presenting their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God, which is their reasonable service. And when the sacrificing shall be finished, they are to be joined with Christ in the glories of his Kingdom, and share with him in the work of blessing mankind. These are the "elect" who, in God's providence, shall by and by uplift and bless the non-elect. These are the ones to whom will come the promised "glory, honor and immortality." Our Redeemer brought to light, life eternal for the world, and he also brought to light immortality for the Church.

Let us then be glad and rejoice in the "Hereafter" that God has provided, and let us search his Word more diligently and more carefully than ever, that we may know the things which God has freely given to us. Thus we may avail ourselves of our present privileges and opportunities and by and by hear the Master's "Well done—enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

WASHINGTON LETTER

Debates in Congress—The President's Trip—Horse Show in Monument Grounds.

The past week in Congress has been rather tame—a little oratorical bandiage by Senator Rayner of Maryland, urging the insurgent Republicans in a playful way to align themselves where they belong, with the Democrats. This was answered by Senator Dolliver of Iowa, who insisted that the insurgent Republicans were the real party and that they would continue to uphold the banner. Debates on various bills representing the administration's conception of the Roosevelt policies are proceeding languidly in both Houses, but more interest is manifested in the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation where Mr. Ballinger himself has recently appeared as a witness, than in the debates in Congress.

The President has left the city for a few days. It no doubt affords him great relief to get away from the care and strain of office. It is said that the coming undertaking of the tariff board in ascertaining the cost of production of commodities at home and abroad, will be the subject of several of the President's speeches while away. It is also said that he will not apologize for the Payne-Aldrich law and will point out that he is endeavoring to follow a scientific method of arriving at future tariff revision downward in accordance with the Republican platform on which he was elected.

Idle and social Washington is at this moment much interested in a horse show which will be held in the Monument Grounds and near Potomac Park, which locality is becoming a point of interest throughout the country as the probable site of the International Exposition to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, which it is now said will be completed in 1914 instead of 1915. There is much interest in military and naval circles with reference to the proper protection of this canal by fortifications. The ex-Secretary of Treasury, Shaw, and other writers on military and naval subjects urging ship subsidies, have shown by figures that the United States is lamentably weak as compared with Japan, not actually in fighting ships, for in this respect we are much stronger than the little island kingdom on the other side of the Pacific, but in trained sailors, of which Japan has at least a hundred thousand more than we have, and in supply and transportation ships for the army and navy, of which she has a hundred to our one. She greatly overmatches us. It is not everyone that knows when our great fleet of battleships recently sailed around the world, they were supplied with coal and provisions by the ships from other countries. This could not be done in time of war. No neutral ship under the international code would dare to help us in any way, and thrown on our own resources neither our army nor navy would be able to reach the Philippines in two years, while Japan could land a hundred thousand men there in two weeks. Our situation will be improved as far as home defense is concerned when the Panama Canal is opened and our fleet can get into a position to defend the Pacific slope harbors without the circuit of Cape Horn. It has been understood all along that the canal will be amply fortified. The few who think it should be unguarded might look into what Germany is doing for the Kiel Canal and England for the canal at Suez and also for the Strait of Gibraltar. The Mediterranean Sea at its entrance at Gibraltar and its exit at Port Said may be said to be one long British canal or strait. In case of war no enemy could either enter or leave the great Mediterranean Sea. The great guns mounted high on Gibraltar fully command that magnificent entrance, while powerful searchlights turn night into day and make it impossible for an enemy to sneak in by hugging the Morocco coast, not more than 18 miles away. Our government will doubtless build powerful defenses with disappearing guns of heaviest calibre and high powered searchlight apparatus at both ends of the Panama Canal.

TIGERS IN INDIA.

Strange Hindoo Beliefs Concerning the Man Eaters.

In India the traditions of folklore are numerous and strange. Among those pertaining to the tiger the following are the most peculiar: The uneducated Hindoo (and he is in the great majority) believes that the ghost of a man killed by a tiger rides on the head of the beast that slew him to warn him of of danger and to guide him to new victims. It is declared that God provides for the tiger's daily wants to the amount of 1 rupee a day—that is to say, if the tiger kills a calf worth 6 rupees he will not be allowed another victim for five days.

Eating the flesh of a tiger is suppose to give one great courage and alertness, but the whiskers must first be singed off the beast or his spirit will haunt the man who fed off him, and he is likely to be turned into a tiger in the next world.

The following incident really occurred in a small Indian village in the interior: One of the villagers was unfortunately killed by a tiger. The police investigated the accidental death and rendered this verdict: "Pandu died of a tiger eating him. There was no other cause of death. Nothing was left of him save his bones and some fingers, which probably belonged to either the right or left hand."—Washington Star.

MEN OF THE CUMBERLAND

Mountaineers Who Live Close to the Soil in Almost Inconceivable Isolation.

These "contemporary ancestors," as President Frost has called the mountaineers of the Cumberland, live in an almost inconceivable isolation. A few of them have never seen "yon side" the cove in which they were born. Close to the unproductive soil they live, hard by their own firesides they hold, and they speak as their grandfathers spoke when they came from England. A mountain child and I were climbing a steep path together when a snake darted out across our way. The boy threw a stone at it and the ugly creature flattened its head and puffed out its throat until the brown skin looked mottled. "Lo'ye, hit's right pied," said the boy. Richard Grant White tells us that a hundred years ago "hit" was a form of the pronoun still often heard. Throughout Appalachian America, so far as I know it, this very pronoun is shibboleth. The young mountaineer, returned from college in the low country, will carefully silence that h, but in unguarded moments it comes to his lips. And why not? Haply his forefathers left England before that aspirate, with others, was drowned in the clang of Bow Bells.—Atlantic Monthly.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1910 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1880, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county taxes are paid when same is made.

R. L. FRIES, Treasurer.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

AN ARCTIC RESCUE

The Feeling When the Relief Ship Came Into View.

Very often during the months of daylight we stood on the cliff straining our eyes to see the longed for relief ship. As the summer of 1905 slipped on we almost despaired, but one day in July, when hope had almost abandoned us, we saw one of the boys jumping up and down and supposed that at last his brain had given way under the strain. In fact, many of us were almost crazy with the monotony and anxiety that were upon us day after day. We watched a moment and wondered which of us would be the next to go off his balance.

When we went to him and saw what he saw, the long looked for relief ship, I don't know whether we all jumped for joy or what we did, for we have no memory of our actions in that hour. Quickly each man gathered his little kit ready to rush to the boat and leave forever that island where death had stared us in the face for sixteen months and where we had almost given up all hope of ever again looking upon the faces of our loved ones.

In our frantic haste to be gone many of us left behind relics and records which we prized and later regretted the loss of. At the end of sixteen months the relief ship Terra Nova had arrived, and we steamed away to Norway, where our party divided, some going to London and others to Germany.—Captain Edwin Coffin's Account of the Ziegler Polar Expedition in National Magazine.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

WHEN YOU WANT printing, you want good printing. That's the kind we do, and at the right prices. Give the home printer the same chance you would ask for the home merchant—trade at home.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK. Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *5.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), §5.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., §5.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *8.29 p m

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, barries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,

Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

Creutzsburg's

MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—Second Quarter, For May 15, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xii, 22-32, 38-42—Memory Verse, 41—Golden Text, Matt. xii, 30—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We have today the option of the regular lesson or a special lesson on the Holy Spirit, but as the lesson for the day gives opportunity for a study of the Holy Spirit we will continue regularly. First we see Him healing a demon possessed man who was both blind and dumb, and the man both spake and saw. The people were amazed and said, "Is not this the son of David?" perhaps recalling the words of Isa. xxxv. 5, 6, "Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped; then shall the lame man leap as an hart and the tongue of the dumb sing." Recently we saw Him heal a demon possessed dumb man (ix. 32, 33), but in this case the afflicted man was blind as well as dumb. But nothing is too hard for the Lord. Can we imagine a kingdom without sickness or infirmity or suffering of any kind? Yet that is what we expect and shall surely see in His time (Isa. xxxiii. 24; Rev. xxi, 1-4).

The blind Pharisees madly accuse Him of casting out demons by the power of the devil himself, as if Satan would cast out Satan and work against himself. How foolishly the devil does cause people to talk! They talk much more foolishly today when they say and teach that there is no devil at all and no hell. It would seem from verse 27 that unbelievers were permitted by their ruler to do some wonderful things, even as the magicians of Egypt counterfeited the miracles of Moses up to a certain point. We know from II Thess. ii. 9; Rev. xiii. 11-15, that at the end of this age the devil will specially deceive many by his miracles and signs and lying wonders. Our Lord Jesus said that if it were possible they would deceive the very elect (Matt. xxiv. 24), so we must not be deceived by the wonders wrought by the adversary in the name of spiritualism, Christian Science and other false teaching of our times. These things will continue and increase until the devil, the strong man of verse 29, shall have been bound and shut up in the bottomless pit for 1,000 years (Rev. xx. 1-3). The truth of God, just as it stands in His word, is the only power that will set us free from all delusions (John viii. 32, 36).

We are either with Christ or against Him, either taught by the spirit of God or the devil (verses 28, 30). If people resist the Holy Spirit and listen to the teaching of demons it is, as Jesus said, impossible to escape the damnation of hell (Matt. xxiii. 33). As I understand it the unpardonable sin of verses 31, 32, and I John v. 16, is the persistent turning from the Holy Spirit to the devil and attributing to the latter the works of the Spirit. Let it comfort and encourage any who fear they have committed the unpardonable sin to remember that the very fact that they have a fear of such guilt is evidence that the Holy Spirit has not left them, and, however far they may have wandered, if they will only turn to the Lord the word stands, "Him that cometh unto me I will in nowise cast out" (John vi. 37).

That words are an evidence of the condition of the heart (verse 34) should make us covet to have the word of God dwelling in us richly in order that our words may savor of Christ. It would be well to be like Elihu in Job xxxii, 18-20, and that would be the case if our experience was that of Job xxiii. 12; Jer. xv. 16. If we kept verse 36 of our lesson in mind it would make us more careful in view of Rom. xiv. 10, 12.

In verse 38 see these blind and foolish Pharisees asking for a sign after He had already wrought in their presence all the signs which the prophets had said would be done by the Messiah. No wonder that He called them an evil and adulterous (idol worshiping, world conformed) generation (verse 39), a generation of vipers (verse 34; xxiii. 33), of their father the devil (John viii. 44), for He knew them well and knew what was in them.

See in verses 40, 41, His indorsement of the story of Jonah and the great fish and Nineveh and her repentance, and no doubt He looked onward to the time when Israel, cast up on their shores by the nations, would become truly penitent at His appearance in glory and carry His message not to one city, but to all nations for their good. See in verse 42 His indorsement of the story of the queen of Sheba and the wisdom of Solomon, and doubtless He looked onward to the fulfillment of Isa. lx. Is he to us a greater than Jonah or Solomon or Moses or Aaron? Do we say, with great gratitude and gladness, "We have such an High Priest" (Heb. viii. 1; vii. 26; iv. 15), and have we as believers entered into rest? (Heb. iv. 3.)

Those who profess to be His friends and yet talk down the things that He believed are no friends of His, but rather belong to the company represented by the Pharisees of His day. Being rejected by the nation, whose rulers had determined to kill Him (verse 14), He is led, by a visit from His mother and His brethren, to declare, "Whosoever shall do the will of my Father, which is in heaven, the same is my brother and sister and mother" (verse 50). Compare Luke viii, 21.

ANNUAL LEVY FOR 1910.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, levied on the 14th day of April, 1910, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

District No. 1, Swanton	$ 800 00
" No. 2, Selbysport	1,500 00
" No. 3, Grantsville	1,200 00
" No. 4, Bloomington	575 00
" No. 5, Accident	875 00
" No. 6, Sang Run	800 00
" No. 7, East Oakland	1,250 00
" No. 8, Ryans Glade	1,200 00
" No. 9, Johnsons	350 00
" No. 10, Deer Park	900 00
" No. 11, Elbow	650 00
" No. 12, Bittinger	600 00
" No. 13, Kitzmillersville	400 00
District No. 14, Oakland	1,250 00
National Road	600 00
W. E. Hollinger, late Treas. amt. to bal. 1909 levy	451 47
	$13,401 47

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$900 00
" " " " DeerPark	150 00
" " " " Loch Lynn	100 00
Mayor and Council of Friendsville	300 00
Mayor and Council of Kitzmillersville	300 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	200 00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200 00
	$2,150 00

CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower	$1,525 00

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1910, and March Term, 1911	$3,650 00

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$536 64
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	244 20
	$780 84

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, jail cook, prisoners' board, &c., for the year 1910, subject to order	$3,500 00
Estimate to pay Wardens salary for 1910, subject to order	900 00
A. Brown, amt paid for watching Frank Foley while in Jail (Insane)	27 00
E. J. Frantz, meals for Sheriff and Jurors	6 50
	$4,433 50

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public Schools Commissioners for support of schools	$25,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, Publishing and Printing, used Garrett National Bank	$462 50
James D. Hamill, Publishing, use Garrett National Bank	262 50
Charles A. Deffinbaugh, Publishing	116 65
	$841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES

Estimate to pay same for 1910	$4,400 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1910	$5,500 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1910	$250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1910	$3,000 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1910	$750 00
Estimate to pay State Witnesses before J. P.	$100 00

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$800 00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, balance	600 00
George W. Legge, Jr., Att'y.	150 00
	$1,550 00

GENERAL ASSESSMENT.

Estimate to pay for same	$4,000 00

GENERAL ROAD APPROPIATIONS.

For Districts No. 1, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14	$1,200 00
For Districts No. 3, 4, 9, 11 and 12	700 00
For Districts No 2, 5 and 6	400 00
	$2,300 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 190.

Noah McKenzie, damages	$ 50
Julius Minnick, damages	50
Joseph Minnick, damages	50
Frances McKenzie, damages	50
Olen Robeson, damages	50
George McKenzie, damages	50
Thomas J. Johnson, damages	50

Road Case No 193.

Martin Hughes, examiner 2 days	4 00
P. H. Rodeheaver, " 3 "	6 00
Henry Myers, " 2 "	4 00
W. M. Lawton, chainman 1 "	1 50
Delbert Rodeheaver, chainman 1 day	1 50
Edmond Jamison, chainman 1 da	1 50
John A. Connell, damages	75 00
Mrs. Mary L. Martin, damages	10 00

Road Case No. 194.

F. J. Glotfelty, examiner 3 days	6 00
Silas Beachy, " 3 "	6 00
Jas. M. Durst, " 1 "	2 00
John H. Stark, flagman 3 days	4 50
A. J. Oester, chainman 3 days	4 50
Oliver Beachy, chainman 3 days	4 50
Amos Reckner, axeman 3 days	4 50
Frederick Bittinger, axeman 1 da	1 50
A. C. Mason, surveyor, use Garrett National Bank	23 50
Perry Broadwater, damages	01
Dennis Deitrick, damages	01
Oliver Beachy, damages	01
George Ruckle heirs, damages	01
C. J. Brenneman, damages	01
Thomas B. Wiley, damages	5 00
F. M. Bittinger, damages	01
C. H. Jennings, damages	01
Dubois & Bond Bros., damages	01

Road Case No. 195.

David Enlow, examiner 1 day	2 00
George J. Walters, examiner 1 da	2 00
Wm. R. Beckman, " 1 da	2 00

Road Case No. 197.

George W. Moon, examiner 4 da	8 00
H. C. Hershman, " 4 da	8 00
Herman Steiding, " 4 da	8 00
James Kisner, axeman 3 days	4 50
Jno. A. Beckman, flagman 3 da.	4 50
Stuart Paugh, chainman 3 days.	4 50
Gilbert Paugh, " 3 days.	4 50
A. C. Mason, surveyor	20 00
	$237 08

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay Bonds Nos. 21 to 30, both inclusive	$5,000 00
To pay interest from August 1, 1910, to July 31, 1911	2,600 00
	$7,600 00

CONCRETE ESTIMATE.

To build pavement and retaining wall around new Court House	$4,000 00

DISTRICT ASSESSORS.

Milford Glass, District No. 1	$ 9 10
W. H. Thomas, " No. 2	7 75
J. W. Stark, " No. 3	28 55
Henry Bernard, " No. 4	11 26
Frank Callis, " No. 5	6 40
John Sines, " No. 6	3 37
C. J. Rathbun, " No. 7	19 27
J. W. Biggs, " No. 8	55 13
William Nine, " No. 10	10 17
C. A. Green, " No. 11	60
L. C. Bray, " No. 13	80 87
A. L. Sines, " No. 14	50 53
	$286 00

FOREST FIRE ACCOUNT.

For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder and C. F. Kimmell—	
L. L. Kimmill	$ 8 50
For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Frick and Western Maryland R. R. Co.—	
Virgil Steyer	7 40
Isaac Steyer	7 40
J. W. White	8 60
Albert Steyer	8 60
J. C. McLeney	12 80
C. W. Kidd	9 60
W. W. Steyer	6 40
W. T. Steyer	17 50
John Moon	2 40
L. K. White	8 60
W. H. Steyer	6 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Frick—	
W. T. Steyer	3 50
Mikle Mulvey	1 60
Charles W. Kidd	2 80
Isaac Steyer	2 00
Virgil Steyer	2 00
W. W. Steyer	2 00
Emery Shillingburg	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of the Blue Jay Lumber Co., and Henry Finzell—	
Jacob Steinla	60
For extinguishing fires on lands of Wm. Durr and Jacob Steinla—	
Albert Bolden	2 50
For extinguishing fires on lands of Henry Finzell and Clarence McKenzie—	
Thomas Finzell	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of Jacob Steinla—	
John Finzell	80
Elbridge Crowe	25
Clarence Baker	80
For extinguishing fires on lands of William Durr—	
Elmer Steinla	1 00
George McKenzie	1 00
Samuel Weimer	1 00
John Fadley	1 00
George McKenzie	60
Samuel V. Weimer	60
Floyd Crowe	60
Albert Bolden	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of C. D. Gillespie—	
A. H. Simons	20
For extinguishing fires on lands of the Western Maryland R. R. Co.—	
D. W. Wilson	1 00
T. B. Arnold	2 00
D. W. Wilson	3 00
D. W. Wilson	2 50
Isaac Arnold	4 00
J. R. Lipscomb	1 00
A. H. Simons	1 00
O. H. Simons	3 00
O. H. Simons	2 00
M. P. Jack	1 00
Arthur Jack	3 00
Arthur Jack	1 00
Frank Childs	2 20
Frank Childs	3 00
John Kitzmiller	1 00
G. B. Lipscomb	4 00
D. W. Wilson	2 50
John Kitzmiller	3 00
D. W. Wilson	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of J. N. Willison—	
D. W. Wilson	25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
D. W. Wilson	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of James Thomas and Russell Hubbard—	
J. H. Sims	3 75
For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder and W. C. Pennington—	
L. L. Kimmell	1 75
Joshua Roy	1 40
Bruce Lewis	60
H. B. Sines	60
Columbus Sines	60
J. W. Edgar	1 00
George Sloan	1 00
Lewis Schmidt	1 00
Peter Fernandro	1 00
Fred Shank	1 00
Charley Browning	1 00
Lynn Browning	1 00
A. S. Browning	1 00
T. J. Browning	1 00
J. F. Browning	1 00
Carl Kahl	1 00
Charley Bowman	1 00
James Sloan	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of J. T. Mitchell, E. H. Sincell, Jno. Miller and Garrett Lumber Company—	
Henry Leatham	4 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of New York Mining Co., Jas. Resh and Levi Resh—	
C. E. Stanton	1 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of L. T. Yoder—	
Edward Kisner	4 20
For extinguishing fires on lands of Merritt Wilson—	
G. E. Conneway	20
G. E. Mosser	20
D. W. Wilson	50
E. L. Ritchie	20
W. C. Mosser	20
M. S. Wilson	20
John Kitzmiller	20
W. J. Conneway	20
For extinguishing fires on lands of Stephen B. Elkins—	
E. L. Ritchie	40
D. W. Wilson	75
W. J. Conneway	40
John Kitzmiller	40
W. C. Mosser	40
M. S. Wilson	20
G. E. Mosser	40
G. E. Conneway	40
For extinguishing fires on lands of John W. Harvey—	
D. W. Wilson	1 25
	$217 00

ATTORNEYS FNES.

Julius C. Renninger, State's Attorney	$855 00
G. S. Hamill, 2 misdemeanors	10 00
W. R. Offutt, 2½ misdemeanors, 3½ felonies	47 50
F. A. Thayer, ½ misdemeanor, ½ felony	7 50
G. W. Legge, Jr., 2 felonies	20 00
A. T. Matthews, 2 felonies	20 00
T. J. Peddicord, 2 misdemeanors, 1 felony	20 00
Matthews & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
G. S. Hamill, Jr., 1 felony	10 00
Peddicord & Legge, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
	$1,000 00

MAGISTRATE FEES.

Francis Turner, District No. 1	$ 2 20
James Guard, District No. 2	5 35
Peter Nathan, District No. 3	4 60
Henry Kahl, District No. 5	2 95
Nathan C. Browning, District No. 6, use Garrett National Bank	25 55
A. S. Teats, District No. 7	45 99
Thomas J. Crowe, District No. 9	6 05
William D. Hoye, District No. 10	10 30
George Brown, District No. 11	1 80
E. I. West, District No. 14	59 65
	$164 44

CONSTABLE FEES.

Joseph R. Glass, District No. 1	$ 4 85
P. B. Miller, District No. 2	5 15
Allen Gibbs, District No. 2	1 55
Nicholas Murphy, District No. 3	1 50
Silas Teats, District No. 5	16 95
W. A. Maffett, District No 7	446 14
W. R. Browning, Districts No. 7 and 14	43 20
B. B. Nethkin, Districts No. 7 and 14	50 25
Albert Bolden, District No. 9	3 00
George Marley, " No. 10	3 95
John Dishong, " No. 11	4 05
I. D. Junkins, " No. 13	57 80
George J. Pool, " No. 13	24 20
Claud Brown, " No. 14	7 30
	$669 89

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Sarah Sanbower, for support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	$ 50 00
Silas Cuppett, for support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100 00
Jacob Beeman, for support of Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	50 00
Francis Fike, for support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	150 00
Esther Glotfelty, for support of herself, subject to order	96 00
Simon Nair, for support of himself, subject to order	60 00
J. C. Keys, for support of himself and wife, subject to order	60 00
Amelia Turney, for support of herself, subject to order	50 00
John Yeast, for support of Mary Yeast, subject to order	100 00
John A. Williams, for support of Mary Kisner, subject to order	120 00
William R. Fike, for support of Wesley A. Fike, subject to order	60 00
George W. Wilt, for support of John Wilt, subject to order	60 00
Louisa Crow, for support of Catharine Crow, subject to order	96 00
Mrs. Richard Kerns, for support of self and children, use Dixon & Kelso	5 00
Estimate to pay others	360 00
	$1,417 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On body of Earl Sharpless—	
Sheridan Stottlemeyer, juror	$1 00
Henry Steiding, juror	1 00
C. B. Lozier, juror	1 00
Joseph McRobie, juror	1 00
Robert Paugh, juror	1 00
John Paugh, juror	1 00
C. T. Knox, juror	1 00
Philip Davis, juror	1 00
John Sharpless, juror	1 00
Solomon Tasker, juror	1 00
W. W. Tasker, juror	1 00
Alfred Cunningham, juror	1 00
Francis Turner, coroner	5 00
On body of Columbus McRobie—	
James A. Delawder, juror	1 00
J. A. Kelley, juror	1 00
Austin Brown, juror	1 00
R. S. Jamison, juror	1 00
H. C. Sincell, juror	1 00
R. K. Maroney, juror	1 00
G. A. Fraley, juror	1 00
J. M. Stanton, juror	1 00
I. N. Robinson, juror	1 00
E. J. Frantz, juror	1 00
W. A Sturgiss, juror	1 00
S. Lawton, juror	1 00
Edward I. West, coroner	5 00
	$34 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. H. W. McComas, Health Officer	$100 00
Dr H. W. McComas, physician to jail	100 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, services at Friendsville during small pox quarantine	75 00
Oscar Notes, janitor, subject to order	456 25
A. D. Naylor & Co., piping jail for gas stoves, &c	395 21
Benj. H. Sincell, publishing statement of Court House Commission, use Garrett National Bank	48 30
Thomas Harne, hauling use Garrett National Bank	17 25
H. M. Casteel, unloading car of coal, use Garrett National Bank	12 30
U. O. Blocher, tax paid in error 1907 and 1908	34 65
William Frazee, tax paid in error 1909	5 90
G. L. Warnick, guardian of R. L. King, tax paid in error 1908	7 32
Dixon & Kelso, supplies furnished jail, &c	82 63
James D. Hamill, supplies furnished Court House	8 50
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies for Court House	10 78
A. G. Sturgiss, medicine furnished paupers and jail	84 50
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine furnished paupers and Jail	60 15
The Northern Natural Gas Co., gas estimate for 1910, subject to order	500 00
Arthur Townshend, supplies furnished jail	41 45
Bert Wilson, tax paid in error 1907, 1908 and 1909	16 12
W. H. H. Friend, issuing burial permits	4 20
Richard F. Bartlett, extracting teeth for prisoners in jail	3 00
I. N. VanVoorhis, typewriter ribbons for R. of W	2 00
S. Lawton & Sons, repairs at jail	4 90
Cuppett, Leighton & Co., supplies furnished E. Rightsmen and R. Gilpin	25 54
Home Sanitorium, treatment for Miss Dora Lipscomb	60 00
The Oakland Electric Co., lights for Court House and Jail	477 38
Corlies, Macy & Co., blank books, &c	91 10
Jno. C. Knauer, burial permits	3 40
John Ault, repairing book cases for Clerks office	26 12
Baltimore Office Supply Co., supplies for Clerk office, &c	54 45
The Falconer Co., supplies for Clerk office and R. of W	201 25
Andrew Shartzer, for coal furnished jail	117 86
Harry Helbig, coal for Court House and Jail	27 50
The Worrell Mfg. Co., disinfectant for jail	110 30
R. F. Miller, nursing Wallace Shaffor, small pox case, use F. G. Fox	36 75
Arthur Chisholm, boarding Wallace Shaffer, nurse, bedding, &c., destroyed	40 25
Dr. A. J. Mason, attendance on small pox patient, &c	35 00
Garrett County Telephone Co., for office phones and tolls	30 90
Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, examining Insane at jail, &c	43 50
Elliott-Fisher Company, book typewriter for R. of W	160 00
D. E. Bolden, coffins for paupers, supplies for Court House and Jail	249 55
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for Court House and jail	61 60
Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, tapping for water and sewer lines	30 00
	$3,952 86

COUNTY TREASURER.

R. L. Fries, Commission on county tax	$1,478 19
Same, commission on state tax	188 18
	$1,666 37

CONTINGENT FUND.

Estimate for discounts, &c	$3,669 23

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$13,401 47
Corporations	2,150 00
Clerk Circuit Court	1,525 00
Court Fund	3,650 00
Orphans' Court	780 84
Sheriff's Office	4,433 50
Public Schools	25,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	841 65
Election Expenses	4,400 00
Bridge Account	5,500 00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250 00
Almhouse and Asylum Fund	3,000 00
Maryland Hospital	750 00
Estimate to pay state witnesses before J. P.	100 00
Commissioners Office	1,550 00
General Assessment	4,000 00
Special Road Appropriation	2,300 00
New Roads	237 08
District Assessors	286 00
Court House Bonds	7,600 00
Concrete Estimate	4,000 00
Forest Fires Account	217 00
Attorneys Fees	1,000 00
Magistrate Fees	164 44
Constable Fees	669 89
Out Side Pensioners	1,417 00
Coroners Inquests	34 00
Miscellaneous Accounts	3,952 86
County Treasurer	1,666 37
Contingent Fund	3,669 23
	$98,546 33

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the Assessment Books amount to $8,569,246, which at $1.15 on the $100, will make the above amount for County purposes, $98,546.33.

Deducting $728,389 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,840,857 at 16 cents on each $100 makes $12,545,37. and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes $111,091.70.

A. G. Ross, Clerk.

Lieut. E. S. West, of Oakland, has the best line of real estate for sale in Maryland. A great variety of farms, town property, Park property, coal and timber lands. Prices and terms to suit. He also has some of the best Florida propositions on the market. Call on him for booklet describing these properties. You are sure of receiving courteous treatment and will be given every opportunity to see and investigate to your entire satisfaction. 2-tf.

FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots at Loch Lynn Heights. These are corner lots, within 160 feet of the Pennsylvania House and near Loch Lynn Hotel; will be sold very reasonable. For further information address G. W. Kepler, Wallace, W. Va.

MR. MUDGE'S WOOING

A Very Homely Man Who Was a Very Persistent Lover.

By ADELAIDE RUTH HILL.

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Jabez Chute Mudge was his name. Considering that he was the homeliest man in his state it would seem that his parents might have helped him to a more millifluous pair of surnames.

Mr. Mudge, however, came of good enough stock, was fairly well educated and was the possessor of a couple of thousand dollars a year. He lived on his own place, where he grew grapes, his only occupation. If he had had anything else to do this story would never have been written, for nine-tenths of his time was devoted to incidents recounted therein.

On a neighboring hill lived Leonidas Meredith, a gentleman whose name was as euphonius as Mr. Mudge's was discordant. Mr. Meredith possessed a daughter, Leita, who was as comely as Mr. Mudge was homely. This story recounts the wooing of Leita Meredith by Chute Mudge.

When Mudge first saw Miss Meredith and how he happened to fall in love with her doesn't matter. His first move in the direction of possessing her was made one morning when her father was getting into his carriage to drive to a train on his daily journey to the city. Mudge stepped up to him and astonished him by asking for the hand of his daughter.

"My daughter!" exclaimed the gentleman, opening his eyes very wide.

"Yes, Mr. Meredith; I have loved her

"I SHALL LOVE YOU FROM A DISTANCE."

a long while and shall always love her. I can take fairly good care"—

"You get out of this mighty quick or I'll find a way to hurry you."

"I shall stay here, Mr. Meredith, till I get your consent."

"Tom," yelled the wrathy father to the gardener, "come here!"

Tom dropped a spade and came running toward his employer.

"Just help me a bit with this fellow."

Mr. Meredith took the suitor by one arm, Tom took him by the other, and, walking him down to the pond, lifted him and with a "One, two, three," they threw him in.

Mudge came up spluttering. Mr. Meredith hurried to his carriage and was driven away, his would be son-in-law crying after him: "I'm not discouraged, sir. I'll try again."

When Miss Leita Meredith heard the story of her wooer's ducking she gave a little laugh, then said, "Poor fellow!" If Mudge had heard the remark possibly he might have gathered a ray of hope. The young lady's mother asked her if she had ever had any communication with Mudge, to which she replied that she had not known that there was such a person in existence.

This was the first episode in Mr. Mudge's courtship. The second was very different. Jabez kept an eye on the Meredith place and noticed a young man who called rather more frequently than the red headed lover thought might be well for his own suit. One afternoon when this gentleman was leaving the Mereditns, Jabez waylaid him and asked him if he could tell him the way to B. The man replied that he could not. Jabez told him that he believed he was lying. The man promptly slapped Jabez's face, and Jabez as promptly knocked him down. The young man's jaw was pretty nearly broken, and when he got up he was in no condition to renew the fight. He went back to the Meredths for assistance, told of his encounter and spoke of his assailant as a "red headed, monkey shaped devil."

Miss Meredith, who was bathing his jaw, at once recognized her persistent lover. What woman can fail to feel some interest in a man who for her sake will first consent to be ducked by her father and then will permit no other man to pay her attention? She expressed to the gentleman under her care her abhorrence of Jabez Mudge and his act, but for her life she could not but consider him in the light of a victor. When her visitor showed a shrinking from meeting the "red headed, monkey shaped devil" again and asked to be driven to his home Jabez had got rid of his only rival. Miss Meredith had more admiration for the monkey shaped man than his opponent.

Not long after this Miss Meredith concluded to walk to the village. Her mother told her she had better go in her pony cart since she might meet Mr. Mudge, and it would be easier for her to drive away from him than to walk away. To this the girl replied that she was not afraid of Mr. Mudge and would not permit him to restrict her movements in the least. Down in the bottom of her heart she had a curiosity to talk with this singular being who was suffering and daring for her and hoped that he might join her. Jabez, constantly on the lookout for such an opportunity, saw her leave the place on the hill and sallied forth to meet her. As she approached he stood still with his hat in his hand and his head bowed.

"May I have a few words with you?" he said in a sad voice.

"No."

Nevertheless he walked on beside her.

"Do you want another ducking?" she asked.

"A thousand if they will bring me nearer to you."

"What in the world put it into your head to want me?" she asked.

"First, you are the most beautiful woman in the world," he replied.

"Second?"

"Second is all the rest of it. I *must* have you, and I *will* have you."

"And I *will not* have you."

"Then I shall love you from a distance as long as I live."

"And I wish you to understand that in case any man pays me attention in future you are to let him alone."

"Won't you at least give me the satisfaction of dying by his hand? I would rather do that than live to see him possess you."

"You're too silly for anything."

By this time they had reached a fork in the road, and she signified that he must leave her. Jabez did so and walked away to his home, feeling that he had gained one point, but it was a very small point, and there was a whole picket fence of points bristling ahead of him.

Not long after this Mr. Meredith introduced a young man named Long to his daughter and intimated that he would be pleased if she and Long would make a match. The young man fell in readily with the plan and after devoting himself to the girl for some time proposed to her.

"I'm sorry," she said, "but I can't marry any one."

"Why not?" he asked, surprised.

"There is a man living down there who has taken it into his silly head that he wants me so much that I'm afraid he'll kill any one who marries me."

"He will, eh? Then it is time some one kills him."

"You had better not try it."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, he loves me so well that he permitted papa and Tom, the gardener, to throw him into the pond, all on my account, but he waylaid a gentleman who was calling on me and nearly broke his jaw."

"I'll see him and find out whether he's going to put another of your admirers out of the race."

"Don't."

When Miss Meredith said "don't" she meant "do." She wished to know what her red headed lover would do in the matter, though she did not intend that anything serious should happen. Long went straight to Mudge and said:

"I have asked Miss Meredith to marry me. She says that if she does you will kill me."

"I beg your pardon. Miss Meredith didn't say any such thing."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"With Miss Meredith's permission I'll fight you any way you please—fists, swords, pistols or rifles."

"But Miss Meredith considers you as standing between her and marriage. Of course she doesn't wish me to fight for her with *you*."

"Then let her say so."

Somewhat surprised at this turn of the affair, Long went back to Miss Meredith and told her what had passed between him and "the red headed monkey," supposing she would at once give him something that would indicate to Mudge that she wished him to let any suitor of hers alone. Instead of that she said:

"I'll see what I can do with him."

Long bowed himself away with a bearing that denoted disappointment and displeasure.

The next morning Mudge had a feeling that he should receive some communication from Miss Meredith and believed she would talk with him rather than write. He was not mistaken. During the day he saw her leave her home on foot. He went to meet her.

"Why do you persist in thrusting yourself between me and any one who wishes to marry me?" she asked.

"Do you wish to marry this man who came to see me yesterday?"

There was no reply to this.

"Because if you do I will do nothing to prevent you."

"I am glad that this insane freak of yours has become tinctured at last with a little common sense. Doubtless your love is not so fierce as it was."

"There is no change in my love except that it has grown greater. When it began it was selfish. Now I love you so well that I am ready to sacrifice myself for your happiness."

She led the way on a path not much trodden, and it was two hours before she left him. When she returned to her home there was evidently something on her mind.

The next morning a maid left hot water in her mistress' room and found it empty. Miss Meredith had fled to become Mrs. Mudge.

KING EDWARD VII OF ENGLAND DIED FRIDAY

Was Born In Buckingham Palace November 9, 1841.

The world was startled Saturday morning by the intelligence announcing the death of King Edward VII of England, which occurred Friday at midnight.

His son George Frederick, Prince of Wales, succeeds Edward on the throne.

King Edward VII was born November 9, 1841. He became King on January 22, 1901.

Because of the long reign of the illustrious Queen Victoria, he was, with the exception of William IV, the oldest monarch who ascended the English throne since Egbert assumed that dignity nearly 1200 years ago.

He is survived by Queen Alexandra and four children. The latter include Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, who succeeds to the throne; Princess Louise, wife of the Duke of Fife; Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud, now Queen of Norway.

In honor of his father and maternal grandfather, the royal infant was christened Albert Edward. He was always known by both names while prince of Wales, and was called "Bertie" in the family circle. As King he chose to adopt a good old English name and ruled as Edward VII.

His training for the throne began with his earliest youth. The Queen often caused him to accompany her on trips about the kingdom that he might become familiar with scenes and events in which he was destined later to become the leading figure. He was popular as a child, and there was much ado over the part he took, as a youngster of 10, at the opening of the great exhibition in 1851.

He was 19 years old when he made a trip to Canada and the United States. He readily brought himself into line with the spirit of the new world. He had the tact to cast aside the exclusiveness and ceremony of court life and to mingle freely with the people. His unaffected manner and good fellowship won for him thousands of friends.

The next year, 1862, was marked b the trip to the orient.

In 1862, as prince of Wales, he formally entered public life as a member of the house of lords. It was, too, the year of his marriage. The bride was Princess Alexandria Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, the oldest daughter of the late King Christian of Denmark. King Christian, at that time, was prince of Schleswig-Holstein. He had a slender income for one with his needs, and he had a large and interesting family. The prince of Wales first meeting with Princess Alexandra occurred at the Cathedral of Spires, September 24, 1861. She was then 17 years of age, the prince 20. The wedding, a gorgeous affair, occurred March 10, 1863. Six children were born, two of whom have died. The Duke of Clarence, the oldest son, died on the eve of his marriage, in 1891. Another child died in infancy.

Twice the King was attacked by disease that threatened his life. In 1872 he suffered from typhoid fever. It appeared for a time that he would not survive and prayers were offered in churches throughout the kingdom for his recovery. He was stricken again on the eve of his coronation. Appendicitis attacked him and when announcement was made of the operation that would have to be performed, there were thousands who predicted that he would not be able to withstand it. But he recovered and the coronation ceremonies, although postponed, were carried out on a magnificent scale in August, 1902.

For more than 20 years before his ascension to the throne, King Edward was much in the public eye. He gained a high degree of popularity and became the target for much criticism.

His public duties were simple enough. They required mainly, his royal presence at public celebrations. He presided at the opening of great exhibitions, the launching of a number of battleships, the dedication of great buildings and the opening of a number of public institutions.

In his private life, the king, while he was prince of Wales, afforded material for much gossip and uncounted pages of newspaper space. He was a thoroughgoing sportsman and a devoted patron of the theatre. He was very fond, too, of the society of charming and clever women. Some of his early affairs were not free from scandal, but in later years he exhibited greater discretion, at least.

He developed a great racing stable and his colors were at the front in scores of notable races. He was a leader in yatching affairs and the owner of some of the fastest vessels of that class in the world. Lipton's efforts to capture the American cup were of intense interest to the king. He usually inspected the Shamrocks, and in a test race of one of them the king narrowly escaped death through the breaking of a mast.

He often took part in hunting parties on the estates of rich Englishmen. Card games usually figured in the evening entertainment at these house parties in the country. The baccarat scandal was the outcome of one of these games.

The king made many trips to the continent. There were annual pilgrimages to noted health resorts and less frequent visits to the courts of rulers. These trips won for Edward popularity among people of all classes.

Among the puritanic it was charged that his career was marked too much by frivolity and high living, and then shook their heads solomnly when they thought of the day when he should ascend to the throne. Evil days they were certain, were in store for the nation.

These prophecies were far wrong. As a prince he had no serious work to do and devoted himself to a life of pleasure. As king, a heavy responsibility was placed upon him and he proceeded with dignity and ability to discharge his obligations. Many of his old associates were cast aside. Immediately provision was made for the payment of his debts and it was reported two or three years after the beginning of his reign that he had wiped out all these claims against him.

Military operations during his reign were limited to the expedition against Tibet and fighting with natives in South Africa and on the frontier of India. Otherwise England has been at peace with all the world.

In the field of world politics his influence was steadily cast on the side of peace. He held the nation in check during the storm of public sentiment that followed the action of the Russian fleet in firing on the fishermen in the English channel. It was through his diplomacy that friendly relations were established with France and were maintained with all the other nations of the world.

During the 1909 trip abroad made by his father, King George, then Prince of Wales, had to take on his shoulders some of the kingly duties. The result startled England.

The new king previously had been best known for the things he didn't do. Even the most loyal supporters of the royal family did not take him seriously. Good-hearted, quiet, reserved, unenergetic, perhaps a little negative—this was the general estimate.

But when Prince George took the tiller, he forced his critics to admit they had misunderstood him. He showed evidence of careful study of European and colonial conditions, he was widely read on every subject. He made speeches that were clear, straightforward, illuminating, forceful. He showed himself to be one of the best informed men in England on naval affairs.

Previously an extraordinary ignorance prevailed, even in England about the future ruler. He wasn't the striking, showy personality that his father was. He didn't set styles for the world. He was not a gallant. He avoided the limelight.

It is apparent, however, that King George hasn't been wasting his 45 years.

The prince came into the world a "younger son." Death, in 1892, made him heir to the British throne by carrying off his brother, the Duke of Clarence, who was 19 months his senior.

Prince George, then 27, succeeded his brother in the affections of the popular Princess May of Teck, as well as in line of succession. Just a month before the Duke of Clarence was to marry the Princess May, an attack of influenza carried him off. The marriage of Prince George and the Princess was the wish of Queen Victoria.

The new King of England was known as the Sailor Prince. He went to sea while still a young boy, and has gone through every grade of the navy service. He has cruised around the world, and made a long trip in visiting all the British colonies in 1901.

Queen May, whose full name is Victoria May, was destined for a throne from her birth. She was born in the royal palace of Kensington, on May 26, 1867. She is the mother of six children.

The new king and queen are very devoted and are seen everywhere together. Queen May is pretty, a lover of her home, and is thoroughly English in her thinking and tastes. She knows no other language.

The only cause for difference between the new rulers is that King George says his wife gives away every cent she has. She has started a nurses' home, a home for cripples, supports scholarships in schools for girls, and has two secretaries to look after her general charities.

Queen May's favorite color is pink, her most treasured flower is the lily. She has many feminine fads, including one for a collection of book plates. She plays tennis, and drives some, but prefers to walk when it is possible.

Prince Eddie, new Prince of Wales, is 15 now and is studying at the Royal Naval College, Osborn, Isle of Wight. He goes through the same studies as the rest of the pupils, works in the shops and the foundry, and likes it. With a strong inherited taste for the navy, he will probably go into the army, and is already enrolled in the ranks of the famous Gordon Highlanders.

WHEN YOU WANT printing, you want good printing. That's the kind we do, and at the right prices. Give the home printer the same chance you would ask for the home merchant—trade at home.

How to Use Magnesia In Cleaning.

Magnesia may be obtained either in powder or in square cakes, and it is very effective in cleaning laces and delicate fabrics. Sift or rub it on the parts to be cleaned, and lay them away in a box or drawer where they will be undisturbed for a day or so, and then shake them out. It is a very good plan to apply the magnesia in this way when putting away party dresses that have become slightly soiled. The magnesia absorbs the dust, and when you take them out to wear them next time, they will be fresh and dainty. The magnesia is also effective, when applied in the same way, for removing grease spots.

How to Preserve Grapes In Winter.

Carefully selected fruit may be kept till the early spring. Select large fruit that is perfect and not overripe, line the bottoms of wooden boxes with brown paper and lay the grapes in carefully, taking care that the bunches go not crowd or overlap. On this layer place another thickness of paper, then another layer of fruit, and so on till the boxes are full. Cover the top thickly with paper, tucking it in well around the sides. Keep in a cool place.

How to Clean White Enamel.

Soap never should be used in cleaning paint, especially white enamel or any paint with a gloss, as this will remove the gloss, which is the chief charm of the wood. If in washing woodwork a cupful of the glue used by carpenters is melted and poured into a pail of warm water it will not only serve as a cleaner to the paint, but it will leave a high gloss such as new paint has. When once she uses this the housekeeper will consider the glue a household necessity.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Notice In Bankruptcy

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice is hereby given that a hearing on the application for discharge, filed by the above named bankrupt, will be had before said Court, in the City of Cumberland, at the Postoffice Building Court-room, on the 5th day of May, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that all creditors, whose names appear in the schedules of the said bankrupt or who have filed their claims or proven their debts, and all other persons interested, may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the discharge should not be granted.

ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 21, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, May 9, 1910,

transact any business that may be brought fore them.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

NOTICE CONCERNING WATER AND SEWER TAPS.

All persons are hereby notified not to make any tap to the water or sewer lines of the town of Oakland without first obtaining permission from the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

The ordinances of the town prohibit such interference with water and sewer lines and all persons violating the same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Permission to tap both water and sewer pipes may be obtained from J. C. Dunham, clerk, upon application and payment of the proper charges.

By order,
6-3t The Mayor and Council of Oakland.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Near Bittinger, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by vitue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jefferson Turner Lohr and Daisy Lohr, his wife, to Jane Roberts, dated the tenth day of January, 1909, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 57, folio 259, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, the undersigned attorneys named in said mortgage hereby gives notice that they will on

SATURDAY,

the 28th Day of May, 1910,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in Garrett county and State of Maryland, near the town of Bittinger, and being a tract of land composed of four Military Lots, to-wit:

Military Lots Nos. 2413, 2414, 2415 and 2416, containing Fifty Acres each,

save and except the part of said land lying on the East side of the South Fork of Castleman River containing about 25 acres, and containing for the whole 175 acres more or less, and being a part of the same land which was conveyed to the said Jefferson Lohr and Peter Young Lohr, as tenants in common, by deed from Peter P. Lohr and wife dated the 11th day of January, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 52, folio 107, one of the Land Records of said Garrett County, and being the same land conveyed by Peter Young Lohr to the said Jefferson Turner Lohr by deed dated the 28th day of September, 1908, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 58, folio 170, etc., one the Land Record of said Garrett county, by which said last mentioned deed the said Peter Young Lohr conveys his undivided one-half interest in and to the said land.

Said land is in a high state of cultivation, and is improved by a dwelling house, practically a new large barn, and other necessary outbuildings, contains an orchard, excellent sugar trees and camp, and is one of the most desirable farms in Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale or ratification thereof by the Court. Conveyancing at the cost purchaser.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
J. C. RENNINGER,
Attorneys named in said Mortgage.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, at their office in Oakland, Md., on May 9, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for labor and material required for the completion of certain walks, approaches and steps as shown by plans on file with the Clerk of the County Commissioners and at the offices of the Architects, Holmboe & Lafferty at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check in amount of $30.00 as a guarantee that the bidder awarded the work will enter into contract and furnish bond to complete the work as specified.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
OF GARRETT COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that the School Commissioners of Garrett County, Md., will meet in their office in the court house in Oakland on

Saturday, May 7th, 1910,

at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing and the appointment of District Trustees for the ensuing year.

E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be make to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, beginning for the same at a point about forty rods west of the McDermott house on the upper farm and running thence through the lands of James McDermott, William Umbel, Joseph Thomas and M. M. Thomas, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, to intersect the county road at the Pennsylvania State line near the gatehouse.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
W. M. UMBEL,
6-4t M. M. THOMAS, and 35 others.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1910. NUMBER 12

UNCLE JAKE HARSHBERGER WAS RIGHT TO THE DOT

The Garrett County Weather Prophet Has Been Vindicated

Uncle Jake Hershberger, who enjoys quite a reputation as a weather prophet, came to town last Saturday, and informed his friends that the slight snow that fell last week completed the list of snows predicted by him when the first one fell last winter. By some observations and calculations known only to Uncle Jake, he estimates the number of snows that we may expect during a winter; and, strange to say, he is never far wrong in his calculations.

This year, however, when March came in like the proverbial lamb, with its sunny skies and balmy breezes, when old Dame Nature got up and humped herself to beat all previous records for an early spring, when the suburban resident girded up his loins and spaded up the onion bed, and trundled the lawn mower across the green sward until its merry music was heard on all sides; when the forward changed their underwear and packed their overcoats in moth balls; then it was that we came to the conclusion that Uncle Jake had slipped a cog or that Halley's comet had flopped its tail, and driven the seasons a few months ahead; and we said, if there be prophecies they shall fail, yea, verily. While we were preparing the bed for the gay and festive onion we saved the angle worms in a baking powder can, and hied us to the babbling brook, and some of the speckled beauties, forgetting Uncle Jake and his prophecies, bit; and we rejoiced and were exceeding glad that ten of the snows that belonged to us would never come.

We laughed at Uncle Jake and his prophecies, but only for the month of March. In April we thought he might be nearly correct, and in May we were convinced that we had been too previous in laughing at all, also in planting our onions and changing our clothes.

We take off our hat to Uncle Jake; he was right; and we hope that he will be right on the job with his calculations for many, many years.

State Bonds Sell Low.

None of the bids received for the state road bonds opened by the Board of Public Works Tuesday at Annapolis was at or better than par, or even as good as some which had been rejected on previous issues or calls for bids. The highest bid, except for one small block of $10,000, for which $95.46 was offered by H. A. Orrick & Co., of Baltimore, was $93.271 This was the bid of White, Weld & Co., of New York, for $5,000,000 of series "B," maturing February 25, 1925.

DIXON & KELSO

Ladies you can put the finishing touch on brightening up the home after house cleaning by purchasing some of our large line of Mattings, Linoleums, Lace Curtains, Swisses, Silkalines, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc.

We also have another shipment of 9x12 Matting Druggets at $3 50

WARE HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New Car of Granulated Lime.
Woven and Barb Wire just in.
Also Plenty Corn Fertilizer.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

HOME TALENT MUSICAL COMEDY.

"Gibson Family Reunion" to be Given June 9 and 10.

The ladies of St. Mark's church at their business meeting recently decided to put on a home talent musical comedy entitled "Gibson Family Reunion." They have arranged for the production to be drilled by Miss Anna Manges of the Bock Entertainment Co., of Wilkes Barre, Pa. This company has made a business of home talent entertainments for 15 years and is the most successful company of its kind in existence. Miss Bock, the owner and manager of the company and author of "Gibson Family Reunion," also wrote "County Fair" and "Union Depot," both of which have been given in our town.

The Gibson Family Reunion is in two acts. The first shows the Gibson Family preparing for the Reunion. The second shows the assembly of guests at the reunion, Mrs. Gibson introducing specialities, choruses, dances, etc., for the entertainment of her guests.

In the first act Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have just returned from a Woman's Rights convention, and find Molly, the Irish servant girl, and Billy, the stammering chore boy, singing love songs instead of getting the house in order for the reunion. Mrs. Gibson being a strong minded, forceful woman, at once on her return commands not only Molly and Billy to proceed to the preparing the house for the reunion but also in a most authoritive manner demands that her husband, Job Gibson, assist with the decorating, etc. Mr. Gibson from start to finish impersonates the part of a meek, henpecked man, while Mrs. Gibson very strongly represents the new woman suffragettes type. Their two daughters, Caroline and Phyllis, represent two very opposite types of character—Caroline being very haughty, dignified and rather disagreeable, while Phyllis portrays the very bright, sweet, clever, happy go lucky kind—ever ready for a jolly good time and continually doing the most improper things which dreadfully shock her most haughty sister Caroline. Molly, the Irish servant, is a typical Irish character ever bubbling over with wit, while Billy, the stammering chore boy is an excrutiatingly funny specimen whose worrysome stammer continually gets him into trouble.

The Duke and Ted Lorain are two up-to-date characters with plenty of opportunity for good acting.

The second act is full of bright, catchy situations. Most of the act is made up of musical specialties. For this act fifty of our most graceful young people will take part.

The entertainment will be given June 9 and 10.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Dora Bowers, Mr. Dennis Osner, Mr. John H. Crawford, Mr. Frexell, J. F. Madison, Mrs. Ellen M. Mccisabu, Propr. The Oakland Hotel.

COMET WILL BE AT ITS BRIGHTEST THIS EVENING

When It Will Be a Mere 14,300,000 Miles Away.

This evening the comet will be at its brightest, 35 times more brilliant than it was a month ago and twice as brilliant as on Tuesday. It will be seen in the west just after sundown.

For the next few days thereafter the celestial visitor should present a magnificent spectacle in the evening sky with a tail pointing up from the horizon one-third of the distance to the zenith.

Each night the comet will set later, getting fainter and fainter, until it bids us au revoir for another 75 years. This will probably be in the latter part of June.

The passage of the earth through the comet's tail occurred last night, beginning at 11:20 o'clock and ending about 1:20 this morning. Hereafter the comet will be visible in the evening instead of in the morning. The earth is moving from right to left, the comet from left to right. At their respective rates of 18 and 25 miles a second they passed each other at the joint rate of 43 miles a second. Two days after the passage of the comet's tail its head will be nearest to the earth, 14,300,000 miles. The comet's orbit is inclined to that of the earth at an angle of 18 degrees.

The tail is supposed to be composed of extremely tenuous gas, and most of the scientists agree it does not contain meteors There are no reports that any sensible effect was produced on the earth's atmosphere even though the earth did pass through the tail.

RESTS ON LATIN PHRASE

Maryland's Claim as to the West Virginia Boundary.

The boundary line between the States of Maryland and West Virginia will not down, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as the question has again made its appearance in the highest tribunal of the nation, this time upon the proper translation of a Latin phrase in the Maryland charter granted in the year 1629 to Lord Baltimore by the Crown of England, Maryland's attorney general holding to one translation and West Virginia's legal representative holding to an opposite translation.

This phrase is: "Deinde vergendo versus meridiem ad ulteriorem dicti fluminis ripam et eam sequendo qua plaga." Maryland contends that the boundary is at the high-water mark on the south bank of the Potomac, while West Virginia claims that it is at the low-water mark.

"This language clearly carries Maryland to the high-water line on the farther bank," says Attorney-General Straus, of Maryland, in a brief just filed in the Supreme Court of the United States, where the dispute has been taken for settlement.

Attorney-General Conley and Assistant Counsel Price, for West Virginia, in another brief, take the position that an Attorney-General of Maryland cannot translate Latin nearly so well as an Attorney-General of West Virginia. "Eam" is a feminine pronoun, they are sorry that the Maryland official should think it refers to "ripam." Even if it did and all the rest of his translation were correct, the counsel for West Virginia claim that under a compact between Maryland and Virginia in 1785 the low-water mark was made the southern boundary of Maryland.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Everett Clay Willey and Alice Gertrude Hartley, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

William Thomas Linn and Grace Ann Williams, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Isaac Lawrence Freeman and Bertha Ann Hoffman, both of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Oscar Franklin Ringer, of Morgantown, and Mary A. Malcolm, of Buckhannon, W. Va.

Harry Alfred Okel and Caroline Rosina Krebs, both of Wheeling, W. Va.

John Henry Pickens, of Cornwallis, W. Va., and Carrie May Dowden, of Grafton, W. Va.

William Arthur Custer and Hallie Florence Friend, both of Hoyes.

Frederick Filmore Jones and Luvenie West, both of Hurst, W. Va.

Ralph Elliott McVoy and Barbara Eckard, both of Newlontown, W. Va.

Arthur Shingleton and Rosa Lake, both of Grafton, W. Va.

One with request not to publish.

ASSEMBLIES AND CONFERENCES THIS SUMMER

To Be Held at Mountain Lake Park During Season 1910.

The preliminary program of assemblies and conferences to be held at Mountain Lake Park during the season of 1910 has been completed and is now being printed at this office. The program includes some important gatherings of brainy men and women who will discuss questions of moment affecting religion and morals, as follows:

July 1-4—Lord's Day Alliance and Conference. The speakers will be Dr. George W. Grannis, Dr. J. T. McCrory, Dr. T. B. Mutchler and others. To this conference is invited all lovers of the Sabbath day and its proper observance.

July 5-14—Inter-Denomination Camp Meeting, Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Smith in charge with a strong corps of assistants.

July 16-18—Woman's Home Missionary Society Anniversary.

July 19-21—White Slave Traffic Conference under auspices of the National Vigilance League, O. Edward Janney, M. D., chairman. Miss Laura B. Garrett, Mr. Henry W. Wilbur, Mr. Clifford G. Roe, Robert K. Wilson, Jr., with Dr. Janney will be the speakers.

July, 22-31—Christian Worker's Conference under the direction of Dr. Henry Ostrom, assisted by a corps of leading christian workers.

July 23-25—Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Anniversary.

August 2-24—The Mountain Chautauqua, with Dr. W. L. Davidson as superintendent. Among the prominent lecturers who will be present are Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Col. Roosevelt's personal friend; Hon. John D. Long, member of President Taft's Cabinet, and many other National characters.

August 22-28—Epworth League Institute, under supervision of the Central Office, with Dr. Edwin M. Randall in charge.

Sept. 4-8—Inter-State Good Roads Conference. Dr. John F. Goucher, president; Hon. Howard Sutherland, president of the executive committee.

It is expect that dates for other conferences and meetings of importance will be closed in time for the detailed program.

DEATH OF MISS RUBY WEIR

The Daughter of a Promident Garrett County Farmer.

Miss Ruby Hazel Weir, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Weir, died Saturday morning at the home of her parents in District No 11, Garrett county, about three miles from Lonaconing.

Deceased was born on the Weir Farm on June 15, 1896, and lived there all her life. She attended the Weir school which is situated near her home, and was a bright and clever pupil. She was especially fond of music and possessed rare musical talent, having been a brilliant performer on the piano. Miss Weir was ill only a few days, having been seized with an attack pneumonia on the Monday preceeding her death. She was a much loved and popular young lady. No farmer or neighbor ever thought of passing the Weir farmhouse without calling for "Ruby" and exchanging greetings with her. She was an exceptionally pretty girl and possessed a charm of manner that made friends of everybody she met. Her disposition and character were all that is sweet and good and as the only daughter she was a valuable help to her mother in managing the affairs of the household. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Weir, and one brother, William.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Weir homestead. Rev. G. W. Hobbs, of the Lonaconing M. E. Church, officiated, and was assisted by Rev. John Green, of Garrett county. Interment was made in Hansel's cemetery.

Many floral tributes were laid upon the casket and the following acted as pallbearers:

Active—George Broadbeck, Stanley Torbet, Will Love, T. Cecil Miller, John Jefferies, Alex. Denning, John Hohing and J. W. Strickland.

Honorary—Clarence Glotfelty, Fred Green, George Jefferies, Roy Goodwin, Hugh Green and William Steel.—Lonaconing Star.

Memorial Services.

Memorial services will be held in the M. E. church Sunday morning, May 29, at 10:45 o'clock, to which all old soldiers are cordially invited. An appropriate sermon will be preached by the pastor and special music will be rendered by the choir.

Subscribe for the Republican.

HARRY McCOMAS MARRIED

Eldest Son of Dr. and Mrs. McComas Took Unto Himself a Wife.

The news of the marriage of Mr. Harry L. McComas, eldest son of Dr and Mrs. Henry W. McComas, of Oakland, reached here last night by a message over the long distance telephone from Dr. and Mrs. McComas, who were in Baltimore and who returned to Oakland this morning.

The bride was Miss Margaret J. Woodward, of Philadelphia. The wedding occurred on January 17th, and was kept a secret by the couple until a few days ago when Dr. McComas went to Baltimore and being unable to find his son at the University, where he had been a student for a year or more, started to investigate, finally locating the young man at the corner of Mosher and John streets, Baltimore, where he was in charge of a drug store.

RULES FOR THE ASSESSMENT

Stocks, Bonds, Debts and Even Jewelry Covered.

The provisions of the new law ordering the reassessment of property are very explicit. The act providing for this revaluation obtains in Garrett county and concerns its citizens. Practically everything is assessable—real estate of every description, stocks, bonds, promissory notes, s certificate of indebtedness or evidences of debt in whatever form. Even jewelry except that habitually worn on the person, is taxable.

Churches, graveyards (where profit is not intended), hospitals, asylums and other charitable or benevolent institutions are exempt, as are the crops of any land in the hands of the producer or his agent, and also provisions and fuel kept for use and consumption of the family. Working tools of mechanics and the first $300 worth of farming utensils are also on the list of exemptions.

The provisions of the law do not apply to the shares of homestead or building associations incorporated in Maryland and doing business solely within the State to the extent that the shares represent investments in mortgages on real estates within the State.

Money that is the proceeds of the sale of stocks, bonds or other property disposed of to evade taxation is assessable.

Assessors are empowered to administer the oath to all parties owning property. The affidavit required of each property-owner contains this: "I have not directly or indirectly converted temporarily for the purpose of evading the assessment thereof for taxation into non-taxable property or securities of any kind."

Assessors have the right to propound any question which they may deem necessary to enable them to assertain the location, kind the character of the personal property owned by the person to whom the oath is administered.

Any person or officers who makes a wilfully false and fraudulent return shall be guilty of perjury and liable to a fine of not over $500 or imprisonment not exceeding two years and to be forever disqualified from being a witness in any matter of controversy.

Penalties are also prescibed for assessors who shall make fraudulent returns.

The law says assessors shall assess property at its full cash value, not looking to a forced sale.

The assessment books shall not be open to inspection of any person other than a tax or assessment official, nor shall any copies be permitted to be made, unless in case of appeal or revision. A fine of from $5 to $500 is imposed upon any official found guilty of violating this provision. The county clerks, however, are permitted to give the assessement and valuation of real estate to parties having the right to demand the same.

Any person, with a view to evade payment of taxes, who refuses to give in to the assessor any bonds, notes, claims or other evidences of debt shall not be permitted to recover on the same by action at law or suit in equity before the courts until they have been listed and the taxes paid thereon.

The tax commissioner furnishes the blanks for the assessors and all printed instructions and forms for the guidance of the assessors.

Eclipse of the Moon, May 23.

A total eclipse of the moon, visible to the observers of the United States, will take place on the evening of May 23rd. The eclipse begins at 9 hours 46 minutes 24 seconds p. m. It will become wholly immersed in the shadow and eclipse become total on May 24th at nine minutes after midnight, and will begin to emerge at 95 minutes 24 seconds after 12. It will finally emerge and the eclipse will end at 2 hours 22 minutes 18 seconds a. m. May 24th.

OAKLAND COUPLE ELOPED TO MARYLAND'S QUEEN CITY

Daughter of A. C. Whetsell Married to Roy Fisher in Cumberland

Miss Nancy, or rather Mrs. Roy Fisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Whetsell, was mrrried in Cumberland yesterday, after a strenuous night and day caused by the opposition of her father to the match and the consequent incarceration of the wedding party by Cumberland officials on a charge of kidnapping made by the father when he learned that his daughter had gone to Cumberland with the intention of getting married to the groom, who for some weeks past has been employed in the Whetsell restaurant on Railroad street as a waiter.

The groom hails from Texas and went to Cumberland Tuesday morning on the accommodation to make arrangements for the marriage. Later in the day the bride left for the same city and was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Belle Cropp. Shortly afterward the bride's father became "wise" to the situation and telephoned Chief of Police Flanagan at Cumberland to place the whole party under arrest and hold them until his arrival. The Chief carried out his instruction to the letter and when Mr. and Mrs. Whetsell arrived in Cumberland they were met with tears and entreaties by the three composing the bridal party. The rest of the story is told by the following taken from this morning's Cumberland News:

The sequel to the "tempest in a teapot" caused by the runaway pair, Roy Fisher and Nancy Whetsell, of Oakland, who eloped Tuesday from the latter city and came here only to fall into the arms of the law in the shape of Chief Flanagan was presented yesterday morning at Magistrate Humbird's office followed by the marriage of the couple later on. The girl's father and mother, as told in yesterday's Daily News, followed the pair here determined to take their daughter home and prosecute Fisher for "kidnapping." That is Mr. Whetsell was of this mind but Mrs. Whetsell, as well as the aunt who accompanied the pair here and Roy and Nancy were matrimonially bent and didn't hesitate to say so. The outcome of the whole matter was that after liscussing the affair with the Magistrate yesterday and listening to some good wholesome advice from that solon, the stern father relented after he had been told a thing or two by his wife and daughter who reminded him that they were "some pumpkins" too when it came to deciding the matter and that there was nothing to stop the marriage, the girl being eighteen years old. So the truce was signed.

Nancy and Roy, happy as two turtle doves, Aunt Belle and Mr. and Mrs. Whetsell with Chief Flanagan as best man, accompanied by several witnesses, proceeded to Kingsley M. E. parsonage where the knot was tied by Rev. Alexander Bielaski, pastor of that church. Chief Flanagan kissed the bride like a good fellow and blushed when he did so.

All the parties returned to their homes in Oakland yesterday and once again is Cupid, the little rascal, chuckling with glee.

SEEKING FOR HEIRS

St. Louis Attorney Interested in Settlement of Large Ferguson Estate.

Attorney Blaine Aiken, of South Main street, is in receipt of a letter from an attorney, O. L. Brown, of St. Louis, Mo., asking Mr. Aiken to furnish him some information concerning any Fergusons that may reside in this county.

Attorney Brown says he is endeavoring to locate the heirs to an estate in Ireland, amounting approximately to $22,500,000, left by one Ferguson about the year 1830. Heirs to this estate are scattered all over the United States, and an effort is being made to hunt down all who may have a claim to share in it. The Fergusons who are heirs are a branch of the family, which was of Scotch-Irish descent and emigrated from the north of Ireland to this country, settling in Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, their descendants afterward scattering over the United States.

Heirs have been located in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, besides others who are probably heirs and have not been heard from in Kentucky, Iowa, Tennessee and Missouri. The attorney says that the proof of the estates is absolute, and it is simply a proposition of finding the heirs and tracing their ancestry.—Washington (Pa.) Herald.

Mr. Samuel Ferguson, of Oakland, believes that he is connected with the family.

Write E. S. West, Oakland, Md., the only licensed real estate dealer in Garrett county, for booklet describing all kinds of real estate for sale in this vicinity. Also valuable farms, coal and timber lands in other States, Mexico and Canada. '11-4t.

Subscribe for The Republican.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S DISCOURSE ON PENTECOSTAL BLESSINGS

GREAT WHITSUNTIDE SERMON AT ALBERT MEMORIAL HALL

London, Eng., May 15th. — Albert Memorial Hall, recognized as the largest modern auditorium in the world, was crowded today to hear Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, on "Pentecostal Blessings." Many of the most prominent stalls and boxes are owned by the nobility, many of whom occupied them, while others, unable to attend, graciously granted permission for their occupancy by others; but hundreds were turned away. The meeting was held under the auspices of the "International Bible Students Association." The speaker said:—

It is appropriate that on this day, celebrated and recognized as the anniversary of Pentecost, we should consider the import, and have well in mind what we celebrate. I therefore take as my text, the words of St. Peter explanatory of the occasion: "This is that which was spoken by the Prophet Joel: And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall have the vision which your ancients dreamed of; and on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days my Spirit, and they shall proclaim." (I give you a preferred translation.)—Acts ii. 16-18.

St. Peter declares that the outpouring of the holy Spirit upon the waiting believers at Pentecost was mentioned by Joel the Prophet, but he does not say that all of the prophecy was fulfilled there and then. As a matter of fact we know that the holy Spirit was not then poured out on all flesh; it was poured out merely upon God's servants and hand-maidens. A careful inspection shows us that there are two parts to the prophecy—(1) All flesh, and (2) God's servants and hand-maidens. The order of the blessing is also stated. It will come upon all flesh *after* those days, but upon the servants and hand-maidens *in* those days. The days mentioned evidently refer to this Gospel age—from Pentecost to the second coming of Christ.

In this period, of now nearly nineteen centuries, God's holy Spirit has been granted to his faithful ones, and to these alone. Only the fully consecrated have been accepted of the Lord as living sacrifices, and only such have been begotten of the holy Spirit, that they may be "new creatures in Christ." During all this time, the world has been unrecognized so far as the holy Spirit is concerned. Indeed, the Apostle after Pentecost went still further and declared that "the whole world lieth in the Wicked One." The only action of the holy Spirit must be, as in the case of Felix, to "reprove the world of sin and righteousness, and of a coming judgment." Our text declares, however, that the time is coming when the world will receive a share of the great Divine blessing, which was fully assured by the death of Christ. But its time of favor will be "*after* those days"—after this Gospel Age shall have come to an end; after the New Dispensation, the Millennial Age, shall have come. Let us note first the blessings belonging to this Gospel Age, in which we are specially interested, and subsequently let us notice the blessings that God has promised shall come to all mankind.

The Church's Pentecost.

It is not sufficient that we say that a Pentecostal blessing came upon the followers of Jesus in the upper room at Jerusalem, totally different from anything that had been known in the world before! We want to know why it was so; and if a blessing, why it did not come sooner to God's people? We remember Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Daniel, the Prophets; we recognize the fact that they were grand characters, and, as St. Paul said, "They had this testimony that they pleased God." Yet there was no Pentecostal outpouring in their day, nor until the age of man in the world was more than four thousand years. Why was this? We answer that God has his own times and seasons for the various features of his work.

We recall the words of our Lord Jesus, respecting his forerunner, "Verily I say unto you, Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist; notwithstanding he that is least in the Kingdom of heaven is greater than he" (Matthew xi. 11). Why could not John, and others of the prophets preceding him, enter in and enjoy this Gospel favor? We answer, in the language of St. Paul, "God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect" (Hebrews xi. 40). Our Creator has great gifts to dispense to our race through the Redeemer, and it is for him to determine the times and the seasons for the dispensing of these blessings, and to whom they shall go. According to the Divine arrangement, the Redeemer had first to die as man's Ransom-Price, before any of the race could come back into full relationship with the Creator. It is true that by faith Abraham and others of the past did enjoy certain of God's favors, and much of his fellowship, but none could be received into full sonship and joint-heirship with Christ, until first their sins had been cancelled. Then they could be accepted in Christ on the terms which the Father has appointed.

Those very disciples who received the blessing in the upper room on Pentecost, had forsaken sin, had become Jesus' disciples, had made full consecration of all their earthly hopes and interests, had been accepted by the Lord Jesus, and he had put his Spirit upon them, enabling them to do many mighty works in his name. However, it was one thing to do mighty works through his spirit, or power, and another matter to possess that spirit inherently—to act directly as agents of Divine favor instead of indirectly. It is in harmony with this thought that we read that after our Lord breathed upon them the holy Spirit, symbolically imparting his Spirit, and commissioning them as his representatives to preach the Gospel, he told them, nevertheless, to tarry at Jerusalem until they were endued with power—the holy Spirit—until the Father should recognize them directly as his ministers and ambassadors.

From the standpoint of Divine Justice, the Apostles and believers were still under the sentence of death as sinners at the time of our Lord's death, at the time of his resurrection, at the time of his ascension. Then he said to them, "It is expedient for you that I go away, for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you" (John xvi. 7). After the forty days, invisibly present with his disciples, except on a few occasions for a few moments each, our Lord ascended, and after ten days the holy Spirit from the Father came upon the waiting household of faith. It evidenced to them the fact that their sins had been forgiven for Christ's sake, that they were justified freely from all things through his sacrifice, and that their consecration to sacrifice themselves had been accepted of the Father, and that henceforth they might count themselves as "joint-sacrificers with Christ," "members of his Body," members of "the Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven," members of the "Seed of Abraham" (Galatians iii. 29).

Keys of the Kingdom.

The Master in speaking to St. Peter assured him that to him were committed the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, which signified that the way into the Kingdom at that time had not yet been opened, and that Peter would be honored by being the Lord's servant to do the opening work. There were two of these "keys," and therefore there were two opening works to be accomplished.

The Church, under Christ her Lord, is God's kingdom, not yet set up or established "in power and great glory"—not yet finished or inaugurated. The work of this Gospel Age is to "call" or invite such as have a hearing ear to become joint-heirs in this Kingdom, for which he taught us to pray, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." So many as genuinely accept this heavenly calling, this "high calling" to glory, honor, and immortality, are probationary members of the Kingdom of Heaven. Such are Scripturally exhorted to continue faithful to their vows of consecration, and thus make their calling and election sure to a place in this glorious Kingdom, which will be inaugurated at the second coming of Christ. But the Lord instructs all saying, "Sit down first and count the cost" (Luke xiv. 28); "but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him" (Hebrews x. 38).

All who are thus spirit-begotten (by the holy Spirit, John i. 13) during this age are promised a spirit birth, to spirit-being in the resurrection. We read, "It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption: It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory: It is sown in weakness; it is raised in power: It is sown an animal body; it is raised a spiritual body. . . . For this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption" (I Corinthians xv. 42-44, 50). The entire period between the first advent and the second advent of our Redeemer is set apart in the Divine Program for this great work of selecting from amongst men the "little flock," such as shall be counted worthy of these honors on the spirit plane, and the privilege of participating with Messiah in his great work of the next age.

To the Jew First.

Only Jews received the Pentecostal blessing. The Gentiles were excluded for three and a half years thereafter, in harmony with a Divine promise made to the Jewish nation. Then came the time for a similar privilege to be extended to the Gentiles, and the record informs us that Cornelius was the first Gentile to be received into spiritual relationship with God. He was a good man, and had been a good man for years; he prayed often, and gave much alms to the people, but until then, the middle wall of partition separated between Jew and Gentile. Even then he could not be received of God because of his works, or prayers, or alms, but must first be instructed respecting Christ and his redemptive work, and must believe and accept the same. "Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved" (Acts iv. 12), either in this age or in any other.

Thus it was that, in harmony with our Redeemer's promise, St. Peter used the "key" which introduced the Gentiles to the Pentecostal blessings. As he used the first key on the Day of Pentecost in explaining to the multitudes of Jews the meaning of the Pentecostal blessings, and the privilege that they had of entering into the Divine favor thereby, so, at this later date, the Lord instructed Cornelius to send for Peter, saying, "Send therefore to Joppa, and call hither Simon, whose surname is Peter; he is lodging in the house of one Simon a tanner by the seaside; who, when he cometh, shall speak unto thee" (Acts x. 32; xi. 14, 15). Thus were the two "keys" used by St. Peter, and thus were the doors of the Gospel favor—the high-calling of joint-heirship with Jesus—thrown open, both to Jews and to Gentiles, through faith in the precious blood. The doors thus thrown open are not yet closed; but, as we sometimes sing, "That gate was left ajar for me."

I rejoice with you today, fellow-students of the Word of God, that this great gift of God is still obtainable, that the time has not yet fully come when the door of opportunity to this high-calling must close. Close it will, so soon as the full number of the "elect" shall be completed. Thank God that another door will then open; the door of *Restitution* to human perfection and to earthly life, grand beyond the power of description.

But the blessed opportunity of this Pentecostal favor is still granted. As St. Peter declares in his epistle, "Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature" (II Peter i. 4). The door to this divine nature is the one that will soon shut, as our Redeemer illustrated in the parable of the "Wise and Foolish Virgins." When a sufficient number of "wise virgins" shall have entered to complete the bride-class, forthwith the door of opportunity to that station, to that class, to that honor, to the divine nature, will be closed, and the elect of God will be neither one more nor one less than the number originally foreordained.

"My Spirit Upon All Flesh."

St. Paul speaks of this Gospel age saying, "Now is the *acceptable* time; today if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." Not all hear his voice in these days. The great mass of mankind have not even heard of the name of Jesus, and consequently could not harden their hearts against him, nor against the terms now offered for return to fellowship with God. This is the *acceptable time* or period of salvation, in the sense that God is now willing to *accept* the offerings of believers if they present their bodies living sacrifices. St. Paul declares that this is a reasonable service, holy and acceptable to God (Rom. xii. 1).

The testimony to the Church and the high-calling have been open during this Gospel Age. The testimony to the world and the blessings under that testimony will be during the Millennial Age. The death of Jesus is "the propitiation (satisfaction) for our sins (the Church's), and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world"—in due time, during the Millennial Age (I John ii. 2). For, as the Apostle Paul declares, "there shall be a resurrection, both of the just and of the unjust" (Acts xxiv. 15). That will be the time for the precious merit of Jesus' sacrifice to be made known, to be understood, to be appreciated, and to bring its blessed results of restitution to who-so-ever will receive the same.

Then God's holy Spirit—holy power will, through Christ, be outpoured upon all flesh—upon all mankind. Messiah will inaugurate the new dispensation by sealing with Israel the New Covenant in his blood; as says the Lord through the Apostle Paul, "This is my Covenant with them when I shall take away their sins. As concerning the Gospel they are enemies for your sakes, but as touching the election, they are beloved for the fathers' sakes" (Romans xi. 27, 28).

This out-pouring of the holy Spirit is not merely for Israel, nor God's blessing merely upon Abraham's natural seed outside the Church class. It will include all of every nation desirous of coming into accord with God, after they shall have come to a clear knowledge of the Truth. All nations shall be privileged to enter into and enjoy Israel's great Covenant, by becoming children of Abraham through faith. And all rejectors of God's grace having been destroyed in the Second Death, the world of mankind will constitute the promised seed of Abraham, whose number shall be as the sands of the seashore, even as the spirit-begotten ones of this Gospel Age are likened to the stars of heaven.

The Ancients, the Prophets, St. Peter declares, have all spoken of these glorious "times of restitution," and it will be during these times when the Lord shall pour out his Spirit upon all flesh, that the people may realize what the Ancients had seen in vision and in dreams—"the wilderness blossoming as a rose," "the solitary place being glad," "fountains in the desert," "the knowledge of the Lord filling the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep, and none needing to say to his neighbor, Know thou the Lord, for all shall know him from the least to the greatest."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VIII.—Second Quarter, For May 22, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xiv. 1-12. Memory Verses, 10-12—Golden Text, Prov. xvi, 32—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

For the present we are asked by the committee to pass by the wonderful thirteenth chapter—why, I know not—but we will return to it in a few weeks and have three lessons in it. Although this lesson today gives an account of the beheading of John the Baptist, the sad event evidently took place some time previous. But now, Herod hearing of the fame of Jesus, his guilty conscience tells him that it is John whom he had murdered. He was perplexed because some said that John was risen from the dead, some said that Elijah had appeared and others that one of the old prophets was risen again. Herod said, "Who is this of whom I hear such things?" And he desired to see Him (Luke ix. 7-9). Herod's question, "Who is this?" is an all important one. See also Luke v. 21; vii. 49; Matt. xxi. 10; Isa. lxiii. 1; Jer. xxx. 21, where the question is in connection with the forgiveness of sins, the son of David, the Messiah and the One who is to judge the nations. As our Lord put it to Simon Peter, "Whom say ye that I am?" (Matt. xvi. 15.) It should take hold of each one of us, and unless we can from the heart reply as Peter did it will be bad for us. "What is Jesus Christ to me?" is the great question.

In a previous lesson we saw messengers coming to Jesus from John in the prison, but now we have the account of his imprisonment and execution. Herod feared John, knowing him to be a just and holy man, and he heard him gladly and did many things. But Herod had taken his brother Philip's wife and was living with her, and John had told him that it was not lawful. Therefore Herodias had a quarrel (margin, inward grudge) against John and would have killed him, but she could not. But Herod had imprisoned John for Herodias' sake (Mark vi. 17-20). For some idea of what a wicked, unscrupulous woman can do see I Kings xxi. 7-15, and II Kings xi. 1, and consider that Babylon, which is said to be guilty of the blood of all that were slain upon the earth, is compared to a woman arrayed in purple and scarlet and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls (Rev. xvii. 4; xviii. 24). The life of John in prison must have been a sad and lonely one indeed were it not that he had access to God, with whom he had spent so many years in the wilderness. No prison walls can shut out God or the angels, and an eternity of glory will more than compensate for the greatest sufferings of the saints on earth (Rom. viii. 18).

Birthday parties should be happy occasions and innocent affairs, but this one of our lesson was one of the worst on record. It was a great affair, being a supper made by Herod for his lords, high captains and chief estates of Galilee. On this occasion the daughter of the wicked Herodias danced so acceptably to Herod and them that sat with him that Herod promised with an oath to give her whatsoever she would ask. According to Mark (verse 23), "He sware unto her, Whatsoever thou shalt ask of me I will give it thee, unto the half of my kingdom." What an outcome of a drunken revel and a dance! The result of dancing in our times, so often accompanied by drink if not by drunkenness, has never been fully written, but enough has been written to lead thoughtful people to renounce the whole thing and especially the fashionable dancing school. If you care to know, write Dr. Sylvanus Stall of Philadelphia for further information. If the church had a tithe of the zeal of the devil to lead souls astray, how many might by the church be pointed to Him who is able to save from going down to the pit! But where is the zeal referred to in the words, "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up" (John ii. 17; Ps. lxix. 9).

The girl went forth and said to her mother, "What shall I ask?" And, being instructed by her mother, she asked for the head of John the Baptist. Quickly it is brought to her, and she carried it to her mother. Did ever a daughter carry or a mother receive so grewsome a gift? Yet this is in our day made into a play to entertain thoughtless people. The murder of John meant in due time the murder of Jesus, and the world lying in the wicked one seeks and applauds this kind of entertainment. It is written that the king was sorry, but the sorrow that does not lead to doing right amounts to nothing, and I fear that he has been sorry ever since and will be forever. According to Phil. i. 21, 23, it was a gain to John, a very far better, for he has been well and happy ever since. His disciples took up the body and buried it, but they did not bury John. We never bury people, but only the bodies in which they lived awhile. There shall be a resurrection of all dead bodies, those of the just and the unjust, but there shall be an interval of 1,000 years between (Luke xiv. 14; xx. 35; Acts xxiv. 15; Rev. xx. 5). The disciples of John went and told Jesus. That is the thing to do always and about everything, and then we shall know the peace of God which passeth all understanding (Phil. iv. 6, 7). Then also shall we know what it means to be guided in all things by Him (Prov. iii. 5, 6).

OTHER GREAT ARE SAILING IN THE SKY

Halley's Big One Is Not the Only Pebble on the Beach.

Halley's is neither the biggest nor the brightest comet that ever sent a superstitious past into paraxysms of terror. In ancient as well as in modern times comets have appeared which far outshone it in splendor and which far surpassed it in size.

By all odds, it seems to be fairly well agreed among astronomers that Donati's comet of 1854 was the most remarkable on record. The memory of its brilliancy and its size still lingers with many who saw it in their younger days. Its orbit was found to be a huge ellipse and its period of revolution 2,040 years. There is some evidence that it might have been identical with a great comet recorded by Seneca as having appeared in B. C. 146. At one time the nucleus was 5,600 miles in diameter and the entire head 250,000 miles in diameter, and the entire greatest length attained by the tail was 51,000,000 miles. Seven successive envelopes were seen to rise from the comet, one after another, each moving upward at the general rate of something like 30 miles an hour. At one time it had three tails. It was computed that the volume of the comet was about 500 times that of the sun. Yet the actual quantity of matter which it contained was only a fraction of the earth's mass.

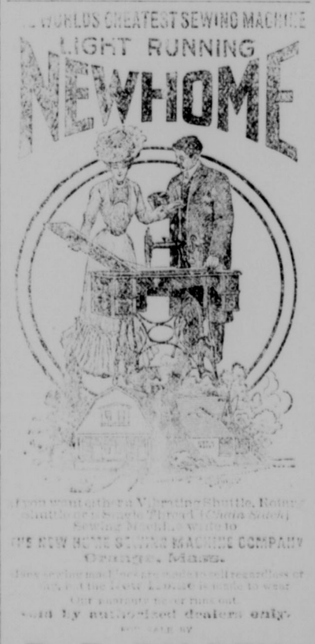
Famous, too, is the comet of 1811, which Napoleon thought was a sign of the success which awaited his Russian invasion. Altogether it seems to have been almost equal to Donati's comet in brightness and certainly exceeded it in size; for its head was 1,250,000 miles in diameter and its tail 100,000,000 miles long. Like Donati's comet, it was found to revolve in a huge elliptical orbit, which will cause it to gleam again in our skies in the year 4876, if it be still in existence. The year 1811 was that of the celebrated port wine vintage of Portugal, and "comet wine" figured for a long period of years in the price list of wine merchants, in the cellar books of many private houses, and in the advertisements of auction sales.

The comet of 1744 was remarkable for its six tails spread out over the sky like a wonderful luminous fan. For a long time the single contemporaneous drawing in which those wonderful tails were depicted was looked upon with incredulity by astronomers. All distrust has since been removed by ample confirmatory testimony. It was visible throughout a period of seventeen months.

New Wall Paper Store.

Having purchased the wall paper stock of Messrs. Matthews & Helbig and added a large stock of new patterns, we are now open for business on the second floor of the Townshend building, Second street, and solicit the patronage of the public.

W. H. BARTLETT & Co.



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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p. m.. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.36 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.36 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1910 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 596, Acts of 1898, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county taxes are paid when same is made.

R. L. FRIES, Treasurer.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

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14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S DISCOURSE ON PENTECOSTAL BLESSINGS

GREAT WHITSUNTIDE SERMON AT ALBERT MEMORIAL HALL

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It is appropriate that on this day, celebrated and recognized as the anniversary of Pentecost, we should consider the import, and have well in mind what we celebrate. I therefore take as my text, the words of St. Peter explanatory of the occasion: "This is that which was spoken by the Prophet Joel: And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall have the vision which your ancients dreamed of; and on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days my Spirit, and they shall proclaim." (I give you a preferred translation.)—Acts ii, 16-18.

St. Peter declares that the outpouring of the holy Spirit upon the waiting believers at Pentecost was mentioned by Joel the Prophet, but he does not say that all of the prophecy was fulfilled there and then. As a matter of fact we know that the holy Spirit was not then poured out on all flesh; it was poured out merely upon God's servants and hand-maidens. A careful inspection shows us that there are two parts to the prophecy—(1) All flesh, and (2) God's servants and hand-maidens. The order of the blessing is also stated. It will come upon all flesh *after* those days, but upon the servants and hand-maidens *in* those days. The days mentioned evidently refer to this Gospel age—from Pentecost to the second coming of Christ.

In this period, of now nearly nineteen centuries, God's holy Spirit has been granted to his faithful ones, and to these alone. Only the fully consecrated have been accepted of the Lord as living sacrifices, and only such have been begotten of the holy Spirit, that they may be "new creatures in Christ." During all this time, the world has been unrecognized so far as the holy Spirit is concerned. Indeed, the Apostle after Pentecost went still further and declared that "the whole world lieth in the Wicked One." The only action of the holy Spirit must be, as in the case of Felix, to "reprove the world of sin and righteousness, and of a coming judgment." Our text declares, however, that the time is coming when the world will receive a share of the great Divine blessing, which was fully assured by the death of Christ. But its time of favor will be "*after* those days"—after this Gospel Age shall have come to an end; after the New Dispensation, the Millennial Age, shall have come. Let us note first the blessings belonging to this Gospel Age, in which we are specially interested, and subsequently let us notice the blessings that God has promised shall come to all mankind.

The Church's Pentecost.

It is not sufficient that we say that a Pentecostal blessing came upon the followers of Jesus in the upper room at Jerusalem, totally different from anything that had been known in the world before. We want to know why it was so; and if a blessing, why it did not come sooner to God's people? We remember Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Daniel, the Prophets; we recognize the fact that they were grand characters, and, as St. Paul said, "They had this testimony that they pleased God." Yet there was no Pentecostal outpouring in their day, nor until the age of man in the world was more than four thousand years. Why was this? We answer that God has his own times and seasons for the various features of his work.

We recall the words of our Lord Jesus, respecting his forerunner, "Verily I say unto you, Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist; notwithstanding he that is least in the Kingdom of heaven is greater than he" (Matthew xi. 11). Why could not John, and others of the prophets preceding him, enter in and enjoy this Gospel favor? We answer, in the language of St. Paul, "God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect" (Hebrews xi. 40). Our Creator has great gifts to dispense to our race through the Redeemer, and it is for him to determine the times and the seasons for the dispensing of these blessings, and to whom they shall go. According to the Divine arrangement, the Redeemer had first to die as man's Ransom-Price, before any of the race could come back into full relationship with the Creator. It is true that by faith Abraham and others of the past did enjoy certain of God's favors, and much of his fellowship, but none could be received into full sonship and joint-heirship with Christ, until first their sins had been cancelled. Then they could be accepted in Christ on the terms which the Father has appointed.

Those very disciples who received the blessing in the upper room on Pentecost, had forsaken sin, had become Jesus' disciples, had made full consecration of all their earthly hopes and interests, had been accepted by the Lord Jesus, and he had put his Spirit upon them, enabling them to do many mighty works in his name. However, it was one thing to do mighty works through his spirit, or power, and another matter to possess that spirit inherently—to act directly as agents of Divine favor instead of indirectly. It is in harmony with this thought that we read that after our Lord breathed upon them the holy Spirit, symbolically imparting his Spirit, and commissioning them as his representatives to preach the Gospel, he told them, nevertheless, to tarry at Jerusalem until they were endued with power—the holy Spirit—until the Father should recognize them directly as his ministers and ambassadors.

From the standpoint of Divine Justice, the Apostles and believers were still under the sentence of death as sinners at the time of our Lord's death, at the time of his resurrection, at the time of his ascension. Then he said to them, "It is expedient for you that I go away, for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you" (John xvi. 7). After the forty days, invisibly present with his disciples, except on a few occasions for a few moments each, our Lord ascended, and after ten days the holy Spirit from the Father came upon the waiting household of faith. It evidenced to them the fact that their sins had been forgiven for Christ's sake, that they were justified freely from all things through his sacrifice, and that their consecration to sacrifice themselves had been accepted of the Father, and that henceforth they might count themselves as "joint-sacrificers with Christ," "members of his Body," members of "the Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven," members of the "Seed of Abraham" (Galatians iii, 29).

Keys of the Kingdom.

The Master in speaking to St. Peter assured him that to him were committed the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, which signified that the way into the Kingdom at that time had not yet been opened, and that Peter would be honored by being the Lord's servant to do the opening work. There were two of these "keys," and therefore there were two opening works to be accomplished.

The Church, under Christ her Lord, is God's kingdom, not yet set up or established "in power and great glory"—not yet finished or inaugurated. The work of this Gospel Age is to "call" or invite such as have a hearing ear to become joint-heirs in this Kingdom, for which he taught us to pray, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." So many as genuinely accept this heavenly calling, this "high calling" to glory, honor, and immortality, are probationary members of the Kingdom of Heaven. Such are Scripturally exhorted to continue faithful to their vows of consecration, and thus make their calling and election sure to a place in this glorious Kingdom, which will be inaugurated at the second coming of Christ. But the Lord instructs all saying, "Sit down first and count the cost" (Luke xiv, 28); "but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him" (Hebrews x, 38).

All who are thus spirit-begotten (by the holy Spirit, John i, 13) during this age are promised a spirit birth, to spirit-being in the resurrection. We read, "It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption: It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory: It is sown in weakness; it is raised in power: It is sown an animal body; it is raised a spiritual body. . . . For this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption" (I Corinthians xv, 42-44, 50). The entire period between the first advent and the second advent of our Redeemer is set apart in the Divine Program for this great work of selecting from amongst men the "little flock," such as shall be counted worthy of these honors on the spirit plane, and the privilege of participating with Messiah in his great work of the next age.

To the Jew First.

Only Jews received the Pentecostal blessing. The Gentiles were excluded for three and a half years thereafter, in harmony with a Divine promise made to the Jewish nation. Then came the time for a similar privilege to be extended to the Gentiles, and the record informs us that Cornelius was the first Gentile to be received into spiritual relationship with God. He was a good man, and had been a good man for years; he prayed often, and gave much alms to the people, but until then, the middle wall of partition separated between Jew and Gentile. Even then he could not be received of God because of his works, or prayers, or alms, but must first be instructed respecting Christ and his redemptive work, and must believe and accept the same. "Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved" (Acts iv, 12), either in this age or in any other.

Thus it was that, in harmony with our Redeemer's promise, St. Peter used the "key" which introduced the Gentiles to the Pentecostal blessings. As he used the first key on the Day of Pentecost in explaining to the multitudes of Jews the meaning of the Pentecostal blessings, and the privilege that they had of entering into the Divine favor thereby, so, at this later date, the Lord instructed Cornelius to send for Peter, saying, "Send therefore to Joppa, and call hither Simon, whose surname is Peter; he is lodging in the house of one Simon a tanner by the seaside; who, when he cometh, shall speak unto thee" (Acts x, 32; xi, 14, 15). Thus were the two "keys" used by St. Peter, and thus were the doors of the Gospel favor—the high-calling of joint-heirship with Jesus—thrown open, both to Jews and to Gentiles, through faith in the precious blood. The doors thus thrown open are not yet closed; but, as we sometimes sing, "That gate was left ajar for me."

I rejoice with you today, fellow-students of the Word of God, that this great gift of God is still obtainable, that the time has not yet fully come when the door of opportunity to this high-calling must close. Close it will, so soon as the full number of the "elect" shall be completed. Thank God that another door will then open: the door of *Restitution* to human perfection and to earthly life, grand beyond the power of description.

But the blessed opportunity of this Pentecostal favor is still granted. As St. Peter declares in his epistle, "Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature" (II Peter i, 4). The door to this divine nature is the one that will soon shut, as our Redeemer illustrated in the parable of the "Wise and Foolish Virgins." When a sufficient number of "wise virgins" shall have entered to complete the bride-class, forthwith the door of opportunity to that station, to that class, to that honor, to the divine nature, will be closed, and the elect of God will be neither one more nor one less than the number originally foreordained.

"My Spirit Upon All Flesh."

St. Paul speaks of this Gospel age saying, "Now is the *acceptable* time; today if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." Not all hear his voice in these days. The great mass of mankind have not even heard of the name of Jesus, and consequently could not harden their hearts against him, nor against the terms now offered for return to fellowship with God. This is the *acceptable time* or period of salvation, in the sense that God is now willing to *accept* the offerings of believers if they present their bodies living sacrifices. St. Paul declares that this is a reasonable service, holy and acceptable to God (Rom. xii, 1).

The testimony to the Church and the high-calling have been open during this Gospel Age. The testimony to the world and the blessings under that testimony will be during the Millennial Age. The death of Jesus is "the propitiation (satisfaction) for our sins (the Church's), and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world"—in due time, during the Millennial Age (I John ii, 2). For, as the Apostle Paul declares, "there shall be a resurrection, both of the just and of the unjust" (Acts xxiv, 15). That will be the time for the precious merit of Jesus' sacrifice to be made known, to be understood, to be appreciated, and to bring its blessed results of restitution to who-so-ever will receive the same.

Then God's holy Spirit—holy power will, through Christ, be outpoured upon all flesh—upon all mankind. Messiah will inaugurate the new dispensation by sealing with Israel the New Covenant in his blood; as says the Lord through the Apostle Paul, "This is my Covenant with them when I shall take away their sins. As concerning the Gospel they are enemies for your sakes, but as touching the election, they are beloved for the fathers' sakes" (Romans xi, 27, 28).

This out-pouring of the holy Spirit is not merely for Israel, nor God's blessing merely upon Abraham's natural seed outside the Church class. It will include all of every nation desirous of coming into accord with God, after they shall have come to a clear knowledge of the Truth. All nations shall be privileged to enter into and enjoy Israel's great Covenant, by becoming children of Abraham through faith. And all rejectors of God's grace having been destroyed in the Second Death, the world of mankind will constitute the promised seed of Abraham, whose number shall be as the sands of the seashore, even as the spirit-begotten ones of this Gospel Age are likened to the stars of heaven.

The Ancients, the Prophets, St. Peter declares, have all spoken of these glorious "times of restitution," and it will be during these times when the Lord shall pour out his Spirit upon all flesh, that the people may realize what the Ancients had seen in vision and in dreams—"the wilderness blossoming as a rose," "the solitary place being glad," "fountains in the desert," "the knowledge of the Lord filling the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep, and none needing to say to his neighbor, Know thou the Lord, for all shall know him from the least to the greatest."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VIII.—Second Quarter, For May 22, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xiv, 1-12. Memory Verses, 10-12—Golden Text, Prov. xvi, 32—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

For the present we are asked by the committee to pass by the wonderful thirteenth chapter—why, I know not—but we will return to it in a few weeks and have three lessons in it. Although this lesson today gives an account of the beheading of John the Baptist, the sad event evidently took place some time previous. But now, Herod hearing of the fame of Jesus, his guilty conscience tells him that it is John whom he had murdered. He was perplexed because some said that John was risen from the dead, some said that Elijah had appeared and others that one of the old prophets was risen again. Herod said, "Who is this of whom I hear such things?" And he desired to see Him (Luke ix, 7-9). Herod's question, "Who is this?" is an all important one. See also Luke v, 21; vii, 49; Matt. xxi, 10; Isa. lxiii, 1; Jer. xxx, 21, where the question is in connection with the forgiveness of sins, the son of David, the Messiah and the One who is to judge the nations. As our Lord put it to Simon Peter, "Whom say ye that I am?" (Matt. xvi, 15.) It should take hold of each one of us, and unless we can from the heart reply as Peter did it will be bad for us. "What is Jesus Christ to me?" is the great question.

In a previous lesson we saw messengers coming to Jesus from John in the prison, but now we have the account of his imprisonment and execution. Herod feared John, knowing him to be a just and holy man, and he heard him gladly and did many things. But Herod had taken his brother Philip's wife and was living with her, and John had told him that it was not lawful. Therefore Herodias had a quarrel (margin, inward grudge) against John and would have killed him, but she could not. But Herod had imprisoned John for Herodias' sake (Mark vi, 17-20). For some idea of what a wicked, unscrupulous woman can do see I Kings xxi, 7-15, and II Kings xi, 1, and consider that Babylon, which is said to be guilty of the blood of all that were slain upon the earth, is compared to a woman arrayed in purple and scarlet and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls (Rev. xvii, 4; xviii, 24). The life of John in prison must have been a sad and lonely one indeed were it not that he had access to God, with whom he had spent so many years in the wilderness. No prison walls can shut out God or the angels, and an eternity of glory will more than compensate for the greatest sufferings of the saints on earth (Rom. viii, 18).

Birthday parties should be happy occasions and innocent affairs, but this one of our lesson was one of the worst on record. It was a great affair, being a supper made by Herod for his lords, high captains and chief estates of Galilee. On this occasion the daughter of the wicked Herodias danced so acceptably to Herod and them that sat with him that Herod promised with an oath to give her whatsoever she would ask. According to Mark (verse 23), "He sware unto her, Whatsoever thou shalt ask of me I will give it thee, unto the half of my kingdom." What an outcome of a drunken revel and a dance! The result of dancing in our times, so often accompanied by drink if not by drunkenness, has never been fully written, but enough has been written to lead thoughtful people to renounce the whole thing and especially the fashionable dancing school. If you care to know, write Dr. Sylvanus Stall of Philadelphia for further information. If the church had a tithe of the zeal of the devil to lead souls astray, how many might by the church be pointed to Him who is able to save from going down to the pit! But where is the zeal referred to in the words, "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up" (John ii, 17; Ps. lxix, 9).

The girl went forth and said to her mother, "What shall I ask?" And, being instructed by her mother, she asked for the head of John the Baptist. Quickly it is brought to her, and she carried it to her mother. Did ever a daughter carry or a mother receive so grewsome a gift? Yet this is in our day made into a play to entertain thoughtless people. The murder of John meant in due time the murder of Jesus, and the world lying in the wicked one seeks and applauds this kind of entertainment. It is written that the king was sorry, but the sorrow that does not lead to doing right amounts to nothing, and I fear that he has been sorry ever since and will be forever. According to Phil. i, 21, 23, it was a gain to John, a very far better, for he has been well and happy ever since. His disciples took up the body and buried it, but they did not bury John. We never bury people, but only the bodies in which they lived awhile. There shall be a resurrection of all dead bodies, those of the just and the unjust, but there shall be an interval of 1,000 years between (Luke xiv, 14; xx, 35; Acts xxiv, 15; Rev. xx, 5). The disciples of John went and told Jesus. That is the thing to do always and about everything, and then we shall know the peace of God which passeth all understanding (Phil. iv, 6, 7). Then also shall we know what it means to be guided in all things by Him (Prov. iii, 5, 6).

OTHER GREAT ARE SAILING IN THE SKY

Halley's Big One Is Not the Only Pebble on the Beach.

Halley's is neither the biggest nor the brightest comet that ever sent a superstitious past into paraxysms of terror. In ancient as well as in modern times comets have appeared which far outshone it in splendor and which far surpassed it in size.

By all odds, it seems to be fairly well agreed among astronomers that Donati's comet of 1854 was the most remarkable on record. The memory of its brilliancy and its size still lingers with many who saw it in their younger days. Its orbit was found to be a huge ellipse and its period of revolution 2,040 years. There is some evidence that it might have been identical with a great comet recorded by Seneca as having appeared in B. C. 146. At one time the nucleus was 5,600 miles in diameter and the entire head 250,000 miles in diameter, and the entire greatest length attained by the tail was 51,000,000 miles. Seven successive envelopes were seen to rise from the comet, one after another, each moving upward at the general rate of something like 30 miles an hour. At one time it had three tails. It was computed that the volume of the comet was about 500 times that of the sun. Yet the actual quantity of matter which it contained was only a fraction of the earth's mass.

Famous, too, is the comet of 1811, which Napoleon thought was a sign of the success which awaited his Russian invasion. Altogether it seems to have been almost equal to Donati's comet in brightness and certainly exceeded it in size; for its head was 1,250,000 miles in diameter and its tail 100,000,000 miles long. Like Donati's comet, it was found to revolve in a huge elliptical orbit, which will cause it to gleam again in our skies in the year 4876, if it be still in existence. The year 1811 was that of the celebrated port wine vintage of Portugal, and "comet wine" figured for a long period of years in the price list of wine merchants, in the cellar books of many private houses, and in the advertisements of auction sales.

The comet of 1744 was remarkable for its six tails spread out over the sky like a wonderful luminous fan. For a long time the single contemporaneous drawing in which those wonderful tails were depicted was looked upon with incredulity by astronomers. All distrust has since been removed by ample confirmatory testimony. It was visible throughout a period of seventeen months.

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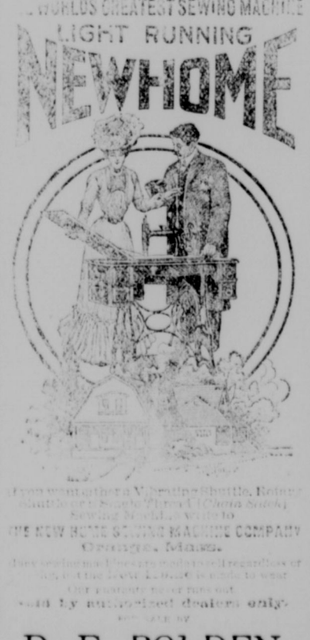

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*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1910 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1899, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county taxes are paid when same is made.

R. L. FRIES, Treasurer.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

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Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Measuring Without Scales.

The following table will be found convenient when the housewife is without scales:

One fluid ounce contains two tablespoonfuls.

One dram, or sixty drops, makes a teaspoonful.

One rounded tablespoonful of granulated sugar or two of flour or powdered sugar weigh one ounce.

One liquid gill equals four fluid ounces.

One fluid ounce (one-quarter of a gill) equals eight drams.

A piece of butter as large as a small egg weighs two ounces.

Nine large or twelve small eggs weigh one pound with the shells off.

One level teacupful of butter or granulated sugar weighs half a pound.

One quart of sifted flour (well heaped) weighs one pound.

A common sized tumbler holds about one-half pint.

Four cupfuls of liquid, one quart.—Chicago Tribune.

Hints For Housewives.

To make a neat darn use old veils of coarse mesh. Pieces to fit are basted over the holes and make a guide through which to work the darning cotton.

The kitchen bouquet which is so often called for in recipes for soups consists of several sprigs of parsley, one of thyme and one of celery, one blade of mace, a small pepper and a blade of cinnamon tied together or sewed in a cheesecloth bag.

Vanilla extract should be kept in a dark place, as it loses its strength when exposed to light.

Remedy For Croup.

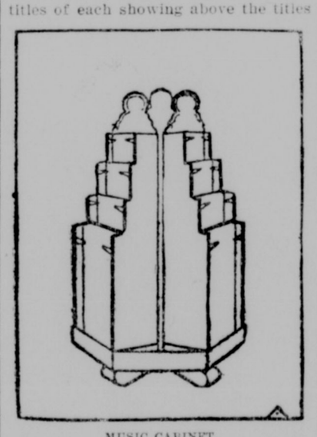
Take one-half pint bottle to a drug store and get 5 cents' worth of friar's balsam (not patented). Fill the bottle with the best molasses, shake very thoroughly and give a teaspoonful, more or less, every two hours until cough is better. In cases of croup commence the mixture as soon as the first symptoms appear. Lay a cold water compress on the throat and cover with flannel. Wring out the compress in cold water as often as it gets warm.

Dresden Chocolate Crumb.

Mix one cupful of stale bread crumbs, one-half cupful of grated unsweetened chocolate, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Put in a pan and bake in a moderate oven until the chocolate is melted and the crumbs are thoroughly heated. Fill individual paper cases two-thirds with the mixture and top with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Cabinet For Sheet Music.

The music cabinet herewith shown is the invention of a New York man. This cabinet is a three sided affair, revolving on a stationary stand. The compartments for the music are arranged in the form of steps and hold the sheets in a vertical position with titles of each showing above the titles



MUSIC CABINET.

of those below. In such a stand several hundred pieces of music may be kept without confusion, and any one can be found almost at a glance. To facilitate matters the sheets may be kept in alphabetical order or the vocal or instrumental music can be separated, or both methods may be used in conjunction.

Cream of Corn Soup.

One can of corn, one pint of water. Let simmer five minutes. Add three cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter in a pan, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of onion, one cupful of milk and sieved yolks of two hard boiled eggs cooked to a bubbling. Add corn and milk; then strain. Salt and pepper to taste. This is a rich soup.

Vinegar Sauce.

Take half a cup of vinegar, one pint of water, half cup of sugar and half teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Put over the fire in a granite or porcelain lined saucepan. Wet one heaping tablespoonful of flour in a little water and add to the vinegar when it boils.

Molasses Pie.

Into one cupful of thick dark molasses stir one teaspoonful of flour. Cut a lemon in slices, carefully remove all seeds and chop it fine. Mix with the molasses and pour into a plate covered with a crust. Add an upper crust and bake in a hot oven.

To Remove Rust From Marble.

Make a paste of two parts of soda, one of powdered pumice and one of salt. Sift, mix with water, rub well and wash off.

FILLING RUTS IN A ROAD.

How the Work of Repairing Them Should Be Done.

With earth roads there is a pronounced tendency to rut, and when ruts begin to appear on the surface great care should be used in selecting new materials with which they should be immediately filled, says a bulletin of the department of agriculture. Every hole or rut in the roadway if not tamped full of some good material like that of which the road is constructed will become filled with water and will be made deeper and wider by each passing vehicle. A hole which could have been filled with a shovelful of material will soon need a cartful. The rut or hole to be repaired should be cleared of dust, mud or water and just sufficient good fresh earth placed in it to be even with the surrounding surface after having been thoroughly

RUTS THAT NEED TO BE FILLED.

consolidated with the pounder. Soil should not be placed on the surface. Neither should the surface be ruined by throwing upon it the wornout material from the gutters alongside. Ruts and holes should not be filled with stone or gravel unless a considerable section is to be so treated, for if such material is dumped into the holes or ruts it does not wear uniformly with the rest of the road, but produces lumps and ridges and in many cases results in making two holes for every one repaired.

Reversible road machines are often used in drawing the material out of ditches to the center of the roadway, which is left there to be washed again into the ditches by the first heavy rain. A far more satisfactory method when the roadway is sufficiently high and where a heavy roller cannot be had is to trim the shoulders and ridges off and smooth the surface with the machine. This work should begin in the center of the road, and the loose dirt should be gradually pushed to the ditches and finally shoved off the roadway or deposited where it will not be washed back into the ditches by rain.

ARE OUR ROADS TOO WIDE?

German Highways Narrower, but Better Maintained, Says a Consul.

The following information concerning the superiority of the highways of Germany as compared with those of the United States is furnished by Robert J. Thompson, consul at Hanover:

German roads are perhaps subjected to a hundred times more traffic than similar roads in the United States. These roads range from twenty to thirty feet in width, while in our middle and western states, where traffic is comparatively light, we take land of an average value of $100 per acre and cut it up with roadways sixty-six feet in width, practically two-thirds of the same being given over to weeds, which furnish an inexhaustible supply of seeds for the adjoining farm lands. The farmer in Germany who has conquered the weeds on his ground need have no thought of them being started again from uncultivated or uncared for land along the roadways. There are no weeds, no mud, no chuck holes, no sand stretches in the roads.

One of the simplest and most practical measures that could be taken for the betterment of roads in the United States would be to reduce their width to from one-third to one-half of what they now are.

In the United States public highways in the states given below may be estimated as follows: Minnesota, 80,000; Wisconsin, 60,000; Michigan, 60,000; Iowa, 70,000; Kansas, 70,000; Nebraska, 50,000; Missouri, 80,000; Illinois, 80,000; Indiana, 70,000; Ohio, 80,000; total, 700,000 miles. Reducing the width of these public highways, which now average sixty-six feet, to thirty-six feet would give back to the farmers of these states for cultivation 2,500,000 acres of generally tillable land, which at an average valuation of $100 per acre would mean the restoration to the producing values of the states named of $250,000,000.

Road Building to Music.

Major L. W. V. Kennon in building the Benguet road through the mountains of northern Luzon, Philippine Islands, was obliged to study the character of his 4,000 native employees and adopt peculiar methods of developing their efficiency. He found that music was the best incentive to work. He had a band follow the gangs wherever they went and play as the men worked. From laborers worth 10 cents a day he developed the men into musical machines working in cadence with drum beats. Finally in closing up the work he made a wager that the road would be finished by a certain day. He promised a good cigar to every laborer if he won the bet. He won.

COMPULSORY TOWN PLANNING

How American Foresight Has Impressed Our Neighbors Across the Sea.

The magnificent ambition with which our young towns plan out their future growth has sometimes amused foreigners, especially those from old settled countries where the growth of a town has usually been spread over far too long a period to admit of any general plan beforehand. Dickens laughed in his "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit" at the disparity between aspiration and achievement not only in the Mississippi Eden, but in the national capital. Since his day, however, those ambitious forecasts have so often "come true" or near it that some later travelers are not unnaturally discovering another than a humorous side to them.

John Burns, for instance, who is now president of the local government board in England, seems to have been chiefly impressed on his American tours with the practical usefulness of the foresight involved in these schemes. Though mushroom cities are rare in England, it is no uncommon thing in this industrial era, when the peasants are deserting agriculture for urban employments, to see an ancient town suddenly expand to double or treble the size it has attained in the course of several centuries.

These additions have usually come higgledy-piggledy with no provident attention to the claims of beauty and comfort. John Burns has asked himself why something of the American foresight should not be imported. His answer is contained in an interesting section of the local government bill which he is now piloting through parliament.

This "town planning" section, as it is called, goes beyond any instrument we possess for attaining the same end. It practically empowers the central government to compel towns all over the country to regulate their expansion along aesthetic and hygienic lines. The local government board will invite every town to study its possibilities of future growth and the desirable or probable direction of the movement and to draw up a plan for buying adequate park lands, etc., in advance.

The plan will be revised by the board, and when finally shaped the board will require the town authorities to carry it out. The board will also help them to carry it out. For instance, if the scheme involves the purchase of private property as to which the town authorities cannot come to satisfactory terms with the owner the board will fix the price, and its decision is to be absolute.

WOMEN IMPROVING TOWN.

Rendering Great Service In the Betterment of Walla Walla, Wash.

The Woman's Park club of Walla Walla, Wash., is giving a fine demonstration of the service that women may render in behalf of civic improvement. Of course the women's clubs which are devoted to educational and musical interests occupy an important place among the organizations that work for the highest welfare of the community, but there is also room for societies of women with purposes like that of the park club.

Many distinguished women have urged their sex to show at least as much interest in civic improvement as in self culture. A large number of clubs throughout the country devote their attention to specific work for their towns, and more would do so if they knew how to make a beginning.

The Walla Walla women are to build a children's summer house, with a rest room for mothers who come to the park with their children, toilet rooms and an open apartment for use as a summer nursery. The club will also put more boats on the lake, lay out tennis and croquet courts and hire an instructor to lead the children in their games and teach them the use of the equipment.

This is an enterprise of great worth, and the women of the park club should receive full credit for the good they are doing. It has not been easy work. The last $300 was earned by running a restaurant during the fair week.

Do Trading at Home.

The local trader is entitled to the support of the neighborhood served. In and about great cities, while this is conceded, consumers in suburban places will rush to the cities, although money can be saved by trading at home. The ratio of selling cost to gross profit is far heavier in the city where rents are exceedingly high, an item in itself 5 or 10 per cent greater than in the country. All is in favor of the local store, provided it maintains a satisfactory service. Somehow people love the excitement of the trip, yield to the allurements of the department and chain stores, and in that respect city consumers are equally unmindful of the local store. In England the same conditions exist, but the traders there have begun a campaign of education in an attempt to keep trade at home.—Cleveland Leader.

The Moribund Town.

A town that never has anything to do in a public way is on the way to the cemetery. Any citizen who will do nothing for his town is helping to dig the grave. A man that curses his town furnishes the coffin. The man who is so selfish as to have no time from his business to give to city affairs is making the shroud. The man who will not advertise is driving the hearse. The man who is always pulling back from any public enterprise throws bouquets on the grave. The man who is so stingy to be howling hard times preaches the funeral, sings the doxology, and thus the town lies buried from all sorrow and care.—Wamego Weekly Times.

THE SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.

A Rattling of Its Bones That Terrified Its Keepers.

By GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH.

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Beverly Westlake drifted into Lakeville an obscure, poverty stricken man and by dint of hard work and shrewd business investments prospered until he was by common consent counted the leading citizen and merchant of that enterprising metropolis.

Jack Lecon entered Lakeville under a Pullman car. Jack was walking on Grand street when Beverly Westlake swung around the corner and walked toward him.

Jack's first impulse was to vanish but on second thought he remained passive and motionless, staring in surprise and wonder at the approaching figure. His eyes were bulging, and his mouth stood agape. With the con-

THERE WAS A QUEER LIMPNESS TO THE NECK.

fident swing of the successful and well satisfied man, Beverly Westlake walked along, scarcely noticing the silent beggar on the street—not until the man's voice startled him violently from his mental repose.

"Hello, Peachy!" was the irreverent salute of Jack. "Why, you're some elegant! How'd ye get the lift?"

The leading merchant, philanthropist, financier and exponent of the higher success wheeled abruptly, stared at the questioner, turned red, then white, gripped his hands and moved forward as if to pass without a word, thought better of it, stopped and frowned and finally mopped his forehead with nervous agitation. Jack Lecon was all smiles and his manner as affable as a man who had called a bluff and knew he was stalking big game.

"Quite a bit of time since we met, Peachy," he continued, extending a hand, which Beverly ignored. "Some difference in us now, ain't there? You got the swell cut all right and the figger to carry it out, but I—why, I ain't good for much. I'm jest sick and down in luck."

The words trailed off into a whine. Then, with a sudden change of base, Jack added, with a little triumph in his voice:

"But I got my discharge all right, and you didn't."

There was a remarkable and pitiful transformation in Mr. Westlake. The skin wrinkled, and the complexion turned a sickly red, dotted with yellowish and purplish spots.

"I say, Jack—Mr. Lecon," he stammered when he could control his voice, "what do you want—money?"

"I ain't no bloated aristocrat that I refuses it," leered Jack, with an ingratiating grin.

Mr. Westlake fumbled in his coat pockets and produced a roll of bills that caused poor Jack to gasp.

"Take this," said the merchant, extending a generous wad of the freshly minted green, "and—and don't bother me again, Jack—Mr. Lecon, I mean—that is, if—if— Don't you want a ticket to the Pacific coast, where the climate is very agreeable at this season of the year? I'll furnish you with one."

But Jack Lecon was no quitter when on the easy trail of a victim. He was garrulous by turns and much addicted to the use of strong tonics. At such moments he tried to make love to Alice, Westlake's brave and devoted wife, and openly flouted his benefactor. The uneasy head which wore the crown of riches was bowed under the burden thus placed so suddenly upon his shoulders. But for Alice he would have quit and confessed all.

"I'll go away, my dear," he groaned in agony of spirit, "or I'll kill myself—no, kill him! He's the devil incarnate."

But Alice soothed and cautioned him against rashness. Imagine the mortification of having a low down brute installing himself in your home, insulting your wife and making free with your money and servants and always holding the threat of an awful exposure over your head—a veritable sword of Damocles, but ten times keener of edge and suspended not by a thread, but by a tiny spider's web.

"No; we cannot go away," Alice said in a soft voice. "We must stay and bear our burden for the present. You have lived down your early disgrace and proved yourself a repentant man."

"But the law doesn't recognize that," bitterly complained the broken down capitalist. "If I escaped from prison before my time expired I'm still a criminal in the eyes of the law. Oh, if I had been patient a little longer!"

Alice comforted him with words of caressing affection, but the iron had entered his soul, and he continued to cry out:

"To think this drunken brute should have his freedom without fear of capture or exposure! I'll kill the wretch if"—

"No, dear, you won't do any such thing—for my sake."

Jack's excesses became so disgusting in time that even sweet Alice's patience and endurance were sorely tried. Her faith in her sense of duty was showing signs of wavering when suddenly without warning Jack's skeleton kicked open the closet and fell sprawling on the floor.

The key was held by a quiet, thickset man of dark complexion, who called one evening to interview Mr. Westlake in the quiet of his study. Alice was there and hung over her husband as if to protect him.

"Mr. Westlake," announced the quiet stranger, "you have in your employ a man of the name of Jack Lecon, I believe?"

Beverly winced a little at the word "employ," and he was inclined to laugh at the irony of the thrust. Yes, he was in his employ, but a rather expensive employee. He nodded, with a smile, to indicate his comprehension.

"Well, sir," continued the stranger, "this man is a convict—escaped from the federal prison some months ago."

Beverly Westlake saw all kinds of pink and white spots, and he glanced up to see if the electric lights had changed their colors. Incidentally he felt the strangulating constriction of his wife's arms around his neck. He realized that he was pale and that his heart had almost ceased to beat.

"There is nothing to fear, Mr. Westlake. The house is surrounded, and we will capture him without any outcry. He is a desperate character—killed his guard when he escaped—and we have made special plans to capture him without danger to you or your household. I merely called on you to prepare your wife for any struggle that may follow. You understand?" Yes, Beverly understood, and Alice too.

"Alice," he said slowly, "you had better retire to your room. I will go with—with this man to find Jack."

Intuitively she caught his meaning. She hesitated but a moment and then kissed him as if to withdraw.

"I don't think we shall need your services," the officer said, with a confident air. "Our plans are all carefully laid, and by this time Jack Lecon should be a prisoner. I came here partly to engage your attention while my men secured him. I think now," consulting his watch, "the struggle must be over. We will go and see."

They passed through the great hall in solemn procession and then turned to mount the broad stairs to Jack's room. He lived in comfort and luxury away from the servants as a man set apart for special favors.

But they did not ascend the stairs. A swift figure glided down the polished marble and intercepted them—a figure that halted but an instant and then would have passed on with insistent purpose. The officer, startled by the movement, turned hurriedly and asked:

"What is it, Sheldon? Anything wrong?"

The gliding figure came to a reluctant halt and replied respectfully:

"Yes, sir; he escaped and jumped out of the window. But Jansen and Holden must have him. They were below."

There was a hurried exit from the house, and Alice forgot her dignity and scant footgear. The moon was at its zenith outside, and the crisp wintry air made the blood tingle. The frozen ground was as hard as rock, and little frost bulbs gathered on every tree and shrub.

A voice from out of the muffled silence of the night smote their ears as they turned a corner of the house.

"We have him, sir," it said calmly. "He jumped and fell on his head—hurt a little, I guess."

They gathered around a dark heap on the silver frosted ground where the twisted limbs of a man were sprawled like the four corners of a star. There was a queer limpness to the neck when the head was raised, and Alice covered her eyes and shuddered. If she divined the meaning of it she did not confess it even to herself. It was Jansen who pronounced the verdict.

"Neck broken, I guess," he said coolly. "Yes, sir, and dead as a doornail."

The leader of the men knelt over the prostrate form of Jack Lecon, and after a close examination he said, with finality in his voice:

"Yes, he's dead."

Turning toward the Westlakes, he said in way of explanation and apology: "I'm sorry we couldn't take him away without creating a scene. But I suppose now it must come out in the papers. The coroner must be summoned."

Alice drew a deep breath, and Beverly wiped the frost gathered on his mustache with a hand that trembled. His lips only mechanically muttered the commonplace words:

"You have only done your duty, officer—only your duty—and I thank you."

They turned slowly and walked up the steps of the spacious piazza and entered their palatial home. Their family skeleton was back in the closet and carefully nailed up and sealed. Would it ever break out again?

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1910.

A LESSON IN THE HEAVENS.

Commenting on Halley's comet, our esteemed contemporary, the New York World, indulges in eloquence. "Measurements past comprehension, speed inconceivable, wanderings transcending the power of man to imagine are in Halley's comet; no more marvelous than the genius that plots its path, times its return, establishes by spetroscopy its likeness to the cold earth and the burning stars."

If these things fill our minds with wonder and amazement, how much more should we be filled with awe when we contemplate the incomprehensible Omnipotence that not only created Halley's comet and set its course in the universe, but created and inspired the human mind, which has succeeded in plotting that course and measuring the time of the wanderer's return, and which has said to that human intellect "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther!"

The old idea that comets were fearful beacons, portending disaster, has faded away; but, like the unwearied sun and the stars in the heaven, they still teach the lesson conveyed in the old familiar lines;

In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
Forever singing as they shine:
The Hand that made us is divine.

THE COLONEL AND THE KAISER

Now that they have met—the colonel and the kaiser—felt the grip of each other's good right hand, gazed into each other's resolute and unflinching eyes, naturally one wonders what the colonel thinks of the kaiser and the kaiser of the colonel.

Certain it is that they have formed a sort of long-distance, close corporation, mutual admiration society for several years. The kaiser has been the colonel's European ideal; the colonel the kaiser's American ideal. Among kings, the kaiser has been Exhibit A in the colonel's philosophy; among republicans, the former president of the United States has been the kaiser's bright and particular star.

What ever they think of each other, now that they have met, however, the meeting was an interesting one, and compelled the entire world's attention. Undoubtedly, Emperor William is the most picturesque figure among the earth's royalty. Our own strenuous colonel surely has more medals than anybody else pinned to his manly chest as a real, live, republican executive.

A new and acutely distressing problem presents itsself. Now that they have stood side by side—the colonel and the kaiser—which subsequently shall be entitled to stand alone at the very head of the class? Patriotism—and something more, perhaps—would prompt our ardent championship of the colonel of course. And yet the kaiser is a compelling person and most engaging from many points of view. He has been called everything that his enemies could think of, but he has made good on every undertaking, nevertheless. He has impressed his personality upon his country ineradicably. All so much like the colonel!

Perhaps we shall have to award first honor to both—agree that neither is the greater; write it down that both are greatest. It is difficult to see how international peace is surely to be preserved if we accept the other platform.

THE GRIP OF GRACE.

Much is said of the grace of God, little of the grace of human kind. No one may undertake to set forth the power of the everlasting arms, few have thought to set forth the power of the supporting arms of human love, friendship and help. The cup of kindness placed to the lip upon the weary way of human toil, the signboards placed where the wayfarer may be directed to the purling brook are little matters of human kindliness. Yet see what has been built upon them. Orders and fraternities by the score have as their motto the grip of grace. They propose to aid and support their members through the grace of human helpfulness and they take pride in the grip being as strong as a cable.

Who can conceive of the men who frame and set in place the great girders and spanning arches of the bridges that seem to be a replica of rainbows in the silhouette of the frosted sky, the amber wave and the light and shadows of the everchanging sun—monuments of human kindliness in physical form—who can conceive of men with such capabilities failing to fashion the sentiment of the race into the cables of security? Love in modern society is not poetry; it is passion and power. Faith is not a tenuous clinging to the expectations and longings of life; it is purpose and province. Hope is no longer the thing that ever springs in the breast; it is the motive power by which the ardent desires finding lodgment in the breast are projected as realities. Is this materialism? Not a bit of it. It is the bringing of the substance of the molecule into the measurement of the man. It is the redemption of matter and the incarnation of the true spirit of social grace. It means to give life a new grip.

How men have longed for this very grace of the human grip, this breath of human sentiment, this touch of the hand of humanity! The hand of God is strong, but somehow there is vastly more assurance in the reality of grace when the hand that comes is warm with the blood that tingles in human veins and strong with the muscles of the human frame. Some day a poet will sing of the marvels of the grip of the hand that clasps in friendship; the hand that closes in sustaining power; the hand that leaves with its warm imprint a sense of the generous impulse in the fellowship of life. Some day it will no longer be regarded as the agency for getting, but for giving; not as the implement of toil, but the guerdon of nobility; not as a factor of selfishness, but the beneficent agency of distribution. The hand that has acquired the grip of grace has greatly advanced the character of the person who owns it, and has added to the advance of humanity along the marvelous upgrade of life.

DOGS AND TAXES.

There are a large number of useless dogs running about town. They are no good to their owners and no good to the community at large. They keep up a barking and yelping at night, scare children, frighten horses, and make themselves a nuisance in general. Most cities and many towns have a license, and every dog is required to wear a tag, or be taken in by the dog catcher. This is a good scheme. Besides putting money in the city treasury it rids the community of numerous worthless curs. We believe our City Council would be highly commended by a majority of the people if the strictly enforced the law requiring all dogs to be tagged, and besides they would be doing their duty. Those who have dogs which they prize for one reason or another would not object to the small tax.

MARYLAND'S WHEAT.

In a crop statement issued Tuesday morning by the Department of Agriculture at Washington it is shown that Maryland's wheat crop is in better condition than that of any other State in the Union. The crop is, of course not the largest, but there is a smaller per cent. of its acreage abandoned than any other wheat-producing State can show. Just 1 per cent. of the winter wheat crop is in bad condition.

The statement shows, further, that there are 794,000 acres of Maryland in wheat, which is a greater acreage than shown by any other Southern State, except Tennessee and Texas. This is slightly more wheat than was reported in Maryland by the department last year.

Maryland's rye crop is also discussed in the statement, but the acreage is not given. The condition of the crop is placed at 92, which is slightly under the condition of rye last year at this time.

A Tribute to Robert H. Gordon.

At a special meeting of the Lawton Literary and Debating Club of Cumberland a committee consisting of Messrs. D. W. Snyder, John MacDonald and C. E. Helman, was appointed to draft a memorial to the late Robert H. Gordon, who died Tuesday evening, May 10th. The memorial submitted was unanimously adopted as follows:

In the sudden death of Capt. Robert Herbert Gordon, the Lawton Literary and Debating Club keenly feels the loss of its best friend and advisor, one who was greatly interested in its progress and who gave the club much encouragement.

The club, in turn, felt honored to have Captain Gordon as an honorary member. He was a man of intelligence who did not hide his light under a bushel. Freely he had received knowledge, freely and gladly he shared it with others. He was a public teacher, therefore we the more keenly feel the loss and extend most sincere sympathy to his family and others near and dear to him.

Captain Gordon fully recognized the omnipotence of the Creator who gave man the power of speech, who made the grass and leaves green, the rose red and the lily white. He loved the Creator, he loved Nature, loved his country and his fellow man. He saw beauty in every living thing. We hold his memory dear.

Misses Effie and Annie Miller, daughters of S. S. Miller, of Springs, left on Friday for a ten days' visit to relatives and friends at Oakland, Md., and Aurora, W. Va.—Elk Lick Star.

Pentecost

Jesus said to His disciples "Go and preach
The gospel to all creatures and to each
Of them, where'er ye find them, do ye break
The Bread of Life that each one may partake.
And do ye go to every land and tribe,
And as ye go about, all praise ascribe
To Him who sends you forth, and in His name
Restore the blind and heal the sick and lame.

"Beloved, I must leave you, but I send
To you another comforter and friend.
The Holy Ghost shall come and dwell within
Your hearts, and help to keep you free from sin.
Its peace and blessing shall on you be laid,
Let not your hearts be troubled or afraid.
Ye shall abide in Me and I in you;
What ye shall ask in My name, will I do."

Then, as the day of Pentecost drew nigh,
They waited for this blessing from on high,
And met with one accord within a place
To there receive this power through His grace.
And suddenly from Heaven there came a sound
As of a mighty wind, and all around
Where the disciples sat, the room was filled
With God's own spirit, and each voice was stilled.

Then appeared unto them cloven tongues of flame
Which sat upon their heads till all became
Filled with the Holy Ghost and were amazed
To find that, as they now their voices raised,
They spoke in many tongues before unheard,
That they might spread abroad His holy word
Into the lands where Christ was yet nnknown,
And tell the wonders which His love had shown.

—SARA ROBERTA GETTY.

Grantsville, Md., May 9, 1910.

DECORATION DAY DOINGS

Deer Park Making Arrangements for Tournament, Base Ball, Etc.

Under the direction of the Village Improvement Society at Deer Park, a big time is scheduled to take place there on Monday, May 30th, when a tournament will be held, and a game of base ball will be played by the Deer Park and Oakland teams.

In the morning the graves in the cemetery will be decorated and an address will be delivered by Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord, of Oakland, to be followed in the afternoon by the tournament and game of ball as above noted.

A competent committee has been selected by the society to make all arrangements for the occasion and this committee is hard at work to make the day a pleasant one. All are cordially invited to be present.

DEER PARK.

Now that Deer Park has in contemplation a series of local improvements within its corporate limits it is proposed to drop the word "village" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "town."

Mayor Hennen made a full statement at the spring meeting of the Deer Park Improvement Society held last week, and an appropriation, liberal and generous in extent, was made to the town authorities by the society.

Dr. John K. Mitchell presided at the meeting, and gave expression to a feeling of satisfaction at the course pursued by the town authorities. Another meeting was held on Tuesday of this week at the home of Mrs. Lorenzo Thrasher, and business looking to the advancement of the society was transacted.

Civic pride in Deer Park is advancing by leaps and bounds.

Garrett County Barn Burned.

On Saturday night about eleven o'clock the barn of Albert Bolin on what is known as the Isreal Glotfelty farm, in Garrett county, Md., was discovered to be on fire. The blaze had made such headway that it was impossible to save any of the farm implements stored in the barn.

Mr. Bolin keeps his horses and other live stock in another building, therefore did not lose any of them. The origin of the fire is a mystery as there was no one about the building with a light of any kind as far as is known. There is strong suspicion that it was the work of some incendiary. Mr. Bolin only recently took possession of the place and the loss of his farm implements is a severe blow.—Elk Lick Star.

A Narrow Escape.

A young man and a stranger in Oakland, attempted to board a fast moving freight train as it was passing the station here on Monday afternoon, and had a narrow escape with his life. He had grasped the hand hold, fell and was unable to regain his feet. He held tight to the car, however and was dragged to the end of the platform west of the station when he bumped into the water stock with his head, cutting a deep gash above his eye and bruising his face in a number of places, besides bruising both knees very painfully. The shock when he struck the heavy casting broke his hold and he came within an ace of being drawn under the car but fortunately he retained his senses sufficiently to see the danger and rolled away instead of toward the train. He was taken in charge by policeman Nethken and conducted to a physician who dressed his injuries and later left town without disclosing his name but saying that he was on his way west.

MEMORIAL DAY AT FRIENDSVILLE

Annual Decoration of Graves of the Honored Dead.

Sherman Post No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, desires that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children, Knights of Pythias and all other organized bodies of the town, and visitors from the surrounding country are also invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Monday, May 30. The Post will form in front of the Lutheran church at 9:30 o'clock a. m. and march thence to the Methodist church where addresses by able speakers will be made.

Donations of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at the M. E. church.

By order of the Post.

R. E. FRIEND,
Commander.

WM. H. H. FRIEND,
Adjutant.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Paint Experts Agree That

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

is the American Standard of Excellence.

WHY?

It is absolutely Pure—contains only the Costliest Materials and combines the maximum

DENSITY
SPREADING CAPACITY
DURABILITY

with the MINIMUM COST.

For sale by J. M. Davis & Sons,
Oakland, Md.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 4.—Two lots and a 4 room cottage; well built and in splendid condition. Price $630.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany County.

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Peaches in Hampshire County, W. Va.

An unprecedented yield seems to be assured the fruit growers of Hampshire county, W. Va., this year. In spite of the cold weather the crop is uninjured and according to John J. Cornwell, president West Virginia Horticultural Society, the yield this year will be greater by hundreds of car loads than for any previous year. When it is remembered that on more than one occasion almost a million dollars worth of peaches have been produced in one year in Hampshire county, it is no wonder the fruit growers are smiling. Good prices for the crops are assured by reason of the shortage of the crop in other parts of the United States.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

May has a lot of lost time to make up for.

"At the Ferry" Opera House, May 26.

The idea of lovely May flirting with Jack Frost!

Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. McComas returned from Baltimore this morning.

Mr. J. Murray White, of District No. 8, was in the city last Saturday shopping.

Messrs. Jesse Butler and Lee Myers, both of near Jennings, were in Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. William A. Smith, post master at Hoyes, was in the city last Thursday on business.

Don't fail to see "At the Ferry" at the Opera House, May 26.

Mr. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Renninger, in Oakland.

Messrs. W. F. King & Son are repainting the Davis store building and residence adjoining on Second street.

Mr. William Francis left Oakland Monday night for Philadelphia, where he will spend the week with his family.

Miss Ella Beckwith spent last Sunday in Cumberland where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beamer and family.

Mrs. M. A. Thorne, accompanied by Miss Mayme Miller, went to Cumberland Tuesday morning where they spent the day.

"At the Ferry," home talent play at the Oakland Opera House, May 26.

Mrs. Thomas H. Daily and daughter Margaret, of Grafton, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Sollars at their home near town.

Mr. R. A. Smith, president and manager of the Hamill Coal Mining Company at Kitzmiller, visited Oakland last Saturday afternoon.

FOR RENT—Furnished room; three minutes walk from station. Apply at this office.

Thomas Harne, proprietor of Harne's Express, was quite ill last Saturday suffering from an attack of acute indigestion.

Messrs. Henry Barnard and A. M. Duckworth, both of near Bloomington, were visitors to Oakland last Saturday when both called at this office.

Mr. Phil B. Gough, who has been manager of the Croft Lumber Company's store at Alexander, W. Va., for the past year, has resigned his position and is moving his family back to Mountain Lake Park where he will reside permanently.

CAPITAL $50,000.00

THE First National Bank

SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

MEMORIAL DAY IN OAKLAND.

Annual Decoration of the Graves of the Honored Dead.

Crook Post No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, desires that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children, Knights of Pythias and all other organized bodies of the town, and visitors from the surrounding country are also invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Monday, May 30th, in decorating the graves of the noble dead who have answered the last roll call and are now resting in our cemeteries.

Crook Post will assemble at Sturgiss' drug store at 10 o'clock a. m., and at 10.30 proceed to the cemetery where the beautiful ritual of the order will be carried out.

Donations of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at Sturgiss' drug store.

By order of the Post,

A. G. STURGISS, Commander.

J. A. HAYDEN, Adjutant.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft, who spent the winter at Ridgeway, Pa., with their son, Mr. Walter Ravenscraft, returned to their home here last Thursday afternoon.

Let us fill your prescriptions. Lowest prices, quality considered. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Messrs. Joe and George Bradley, sons of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley, arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon from Atlantic City, and will spend a week or more here on a visit to their friends.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S.Lawtont & Sons.

Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh has purchased an automobile which he recently received from the selling agents. To properly store the machine he has arranged for a building to be placed on the rear of the Sturgiss lot.

County Surveyor A.C. Mason, Messrs. John T. Mitchell, E. H. Sincell and James A. Sincell went to Kitzmiller Tuesday morning to make a survey of valuable property located near that town, the title to which is in dispute.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Sturgiss and their little daughter are here from Washington. Mrs. Sturgiss will remain in the city for several weeks. Mr. Sturgiss will return to Washington the first of this week.—Morgantown paper.

Try one of our Long Life Batteries onyour telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

County Superintendent Ed. A. Browning has been given a prominent place on the program of the State Teachers' Association meeting to be held at Ocean City, Md., next month, when he will make one of the addresses to the assemblage.

In a West Virginia town Sunday a minister was attacked by one of his parishioners and knocked down. Did the parson turn the other cheek? Not so you could notice it. He just lambasted the man into insensibility. Which the same, though not Scriptural conduct, is wholesome.

At the home of Mrs. James Willison in Oakland a surprise party was given Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Fred. J. Schroeder at which quite a number of Mrs. Schroeder's friends were present. Delicious refreshments were served and the ladies present enjoyed the evening immensely.

E. S. West, our local real estate man, has rented the office in Mountain Lake Park occupied by Dr. Hinebaugh last season, where he will open a real estate office about June 1st. Lieut. West is a licensed real estate broker, and the only man in Garrett county authorized to conduct a real estate business.

Money to Loan—Secured by first mortgage on real estate. Terms easy. Renninger & Offutt. Attorneys Oakland, Md. 3t

Mr. William Ravenscraft, of Denver, Col., who was attending a meeting of a committee of the National Bankers' Association held at Atlantic City last week stopped off in Oakland Saturday and spent two or three days with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft, before returning to his home in the west.

A small stone thrown in play by a youngster a few years old, smashed the large plate glass window which was recently installed in the front of Lauer's bakery, entailing a loss of about $65. Fortunately the glass was insured through the Renninger & Offutt agency and it will be replaced without cost to Mr. Lauer.

Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles, household necessities, at prices ranging from 75c. to $1.50, at Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, owner of the Oakland electric light plant, accompanied by Mr. William Bird, went to Manningtton, W. Va., Monday where they inspected a large gas engine operating an electric lighting station. The visit to Mannington was mainly intended to see the operation of the machine prior to the purchase of a similar engine by Mr. Offutt should the lighting contract with the municipal authorities of Oakland be renewed for a term of five years, which will probably be done at a meeting of Council to be held shortly.

Mr. Joel Orendorf, of Bittinger, was in Oakland yesterday and this morning, bringing the news of the loss by fire of a saw mill owned by his son and another young man named Otto, wnich was located on a tract of land over in Somerset county, Pa. The loss to the firm was $2000 with insurance amounting to one-half that sum.

Rev and Mrs. W. H. Faust, of Georgia, are on a visit to Mrs. Faust's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher, at Deer Park. They had been at the conference of their church at Baltimore last week and came to Garrett county to make a visit before returning to the South. Rev. Faust will fill Rev. Hudson's appointments in Garrett county on Sunday.

Rev. Edmund Manges, pastor of St. Mark's church, went to Fairmont, W. Va., Monday afternoon where he attended the sessions of the Allegany Conference of the Lutheran church, returning to Oakland last night. The conference was quite well attended by ministers and laymen and many matters of of importance to the church in general were discussed.

Miss Becky Miller, whose home has been with the West and McComas families for nearly half a century, was seriously injured Tuesday at the McComas residence in Oakland, when Carleton McComas' billy goat got in his work by knocking the woman over and in falling she sustained a compound fracture of her right arm. Drs. Legge and Hinebaugh reduced the fracture.

Beginning June 1st an automobile route between Oakland and Aurora will be established by the proprietors of the Aurora House and Brookside Inn. The car to be placed in service will have a capacity of seven passengers and driver with ample room for small luggage. The time between Oakland and Aurora will be forty minutes and trips will be so scheduled that all through trains will be met here.

In anticipation of his departure from Oakland on Friday night of this week a banquet was tendered Mr. Fred. J. Schroeder Tuesday evening when his friends to the number of a dozen or more gathered around the banquet table at the Lauer parlors. The evening, aside from the fact that the guest of honor was so soon to take his departure from Oakland, was an enjoyable one.

The foundation and concrete supports under the floor of the new building to be erected by Mr. S. A. Nally on Alder street, are progressing toward completion. The building will be 120 feet deep, and will be constructed of solid concrete, making it almost absolutely fire proof. The building will be utilized for stores, residential and amusement purposes. It will be completed by July 1st and is being erected under the supervision of the architect, Mr. John Ault, of Oakland.

Mr. Austin Brown, who spent last week with his mother and sister at Friendsville, returned to his home in Oakland Saturday afternoon feeling very much better than when he went away. On Monday he suffered a relapse, brought about by over-exertion and was compelled to take to his bed, since which time he has been suffering very much. Mr. Brown's many friends throughout the county will regret to learn of his illness. We trust that he will soon be restored to his usual health.

A. A. Maust, who recently retired from the mercantile business at Grantsville and went west with a view to locating, returned to his native heath last Saturday, after having seen a large part of the western country, including Missouri, Kansas, Texas and a small corner of Mexico. He crossed over the Rio Grande at El Paso to Juarez, Mexico, but concluded the United States was good enough for him. At Gurdon, Kansas, Mr. Maust visited his cousin, A. L. Maust, son of L. A. Maust, of Garrett, Pa. A. A. thinks the west and southwest, especially Texas, full of opportunities for young men, but he is as yet undecided about locating there. —Meyersdale Republican.

James Bell, who spent the winter at Fayetteville, W. Va., where he engaged in the photograph business, has returned to his home in Oakland, declaring that the denizens of Fayette county were too much for him, as an average of a murder each day of the week had been committed in and about Fayetteville since he took up his residence there. One of the most recent murders and one that attracted some attention at the time was the killing of a man by the son of Judge Bennett, presiding judge of the Fayetteville court. The murderer was released on bond amounting to $1000 after his preliminary hearing and the probabilities are that he will never be called up for trial.

The publication in another column of this paper today of the preliminary bulletin of meetings and conferences to be held at Mountain Lake Park this summer should set at rest the rumor which has gained prevalence in various parts of the country that there would be "nothing doing" at the Park this summer. Some of the brainest men of the nation are to appear on the lecture platform there and the attractions generally will be superior in many respects of those for many years past. The people of Oakland, and indeed all of Garrett and adjoining counties in Maryland and West Virginia, have felt the good influences of the Park for a quarter of a century and it stand, in hand to boost the place along.

Modern Home Plumbing.

The sanitary equipment of the home is an all-important matter, and there is no other feature which will afford as much comfort and be so conducive to perfect health as good plumbing, while on the other hand, poor plumbing is a constant menace to the health of the occupants as well as the cause of everlasting annoyance and discomfort.

It is well to keep in mind when building the fact that yourself and family may be required to occupy the home for a long period without new plumbing being installed, therefore the few extra dollars expended to obtain the best will in reality be HEALTH ASSURANCE.

We respectfully invite you to call and inspect our samples and receive an estimate on your plumbing.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

Summer Shopping

Remember how you loathed it when the thermometer was hovering around 90° last August—and don't forget that a hot summer is predicted for this year.

Use The Bell

If you haven't Bell Telephone service, subscribe at once.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

D. P. DAVIS, Agent, Keyser, W. Va.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Near Bittinger, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by vitue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jefferson Turner Lohr and Daisy Lohr, his wife, to Jane Roberts, dated the tenth day of January, 1909, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 57, folio 259, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, the undersigned attorneys named in said mortgage hereby gives notice that they will on

SATURDAY,

the 28th Day of May, 1910,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in Garrett county and State of Maryland, near the town of Bittinger, and being a tract of land composed of four Military Lots, to-wit:

Military Lots Nos. 2413, 2414, 2415 and 2416, containing Fifty Acres each,

save and except the part of said land lying on the East side of the South Fork of Castleman River containing about 25 acres, and containing for the whole 175 acres more or less, and being a part of the same land which was conveyed to the said Jefferson Lohr and Peter Young Lohr, as tenants in common, by deed from Peter P. Lohr and wife dated the 11th day of January, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 52, folio 107, on of the Land Records of said Garrett County, and being the same land conveyed by Peter Young Lohr to the said Jefferson Turner Lohr by deed dated the 28th day of September, 1908, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 58, folio 179, etc., one the Land Record of said Garrett county, by which said last mentioned deed the said Peter Young Lohr conveys his undivided one-half interest in and to the said land.

Said land is in a high state of cultivation, and is improved by a dwelling house, practically a new large barn, and other necessary outbuildings, contains an orchard, excellent sugar trees and camp, and is one of the most desirable farms in Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale or ratification thereof by the Court. Conveyancing at the cost purchaser.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
J. C. RENNINGER,
Attorneys named in said Mortgage.

Something new in Talcum Powder; Babcock's Corylopsis of Japan, the most popular Talcum on the market today. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

MARY V. SPIKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1910.

J. M. SPIKER,
Administrator,
Piedmont, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELLA DAVIS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before th 28th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of April, 1910.

ANNIE WARNICK,
Administratrix,
Chaffee W. Va.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be make to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, beginning for the same at a point about forty rods west of the McDermott house on the upper farm and running thence through the lands of James McDermott, William Umbel, Joseph Thomas and M. M. Thomas, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, to intersect the county road at the Pennsylvania State line near the gatehouse.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
W. M. UMBEL,
6-4t M. M. THOMAS, and 35 others.

NOTICE CONCERNING WATER AND SEWER TAPS.

All persons are hereby notified not to make any tap to the water or sewer lines of the town of Oakland without first obtaining permission from the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

The ordinances of the town prohibit such interference with water and sewer lines and all persons violating the same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Permission to tap both water and sewer pipes may be obtained from J. C. Dunham, clerk, upon application and payment of the proper charges.

By order,
6-3t The Mayor and Council of Oakland.

Subscribe for The Republican.

TRUXTON KING

Copyright, 1909, by George Barr McCutcheon
Copyright, 1909, by Dodd, Mead & Company

A Story of Graustark
By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

[CONTINUED.]

the example he set.

"Gad, he is a soldier!" cried Truxton. "Hello! There's my friend Brutus. He's no coward either. Here's a try for you, Brutus."

He dropped to his knee and took deliberate aim at the frenzied henchman. The discovery that there were three bullets in Brutus' breast when he was picked up long afterward did not affect the young man's contention that his was the one that had found the heart.

The fall of Brutus urged the Iron Count to greater fury. His horse had been shot from under him. He was on his feet, calling to his men to follow him as he moved toward the stubborn row of green and red. Bullets hissed about his ears, but he gave no heed to them.

The commander of the guard gave the command to fall back slowly toward the castle.

Firing at every step, they crossed the parade ground and then made a quick dash for the shelter of the long balconies. Marlanx, down in the parade ground, was fairly pushing his men into the jaws of death.

Truxton King's chance to pay his debt to Vos Engo came after one of the fiercest, most determined charges. The young count had been fighting desperately for some time. His weakness seemed to have disappeared. As the foe fell back in the face of desperate resistance Vos Engo sprang down the steps and rushed after them, calling others to join him in the attempt to complete the rout. Near the edge of the terrace he stopped. His leg gave way under him, and he fell to the ground. Truxton saw him fall.

He leaped over the low balustrade, dropping his hot rifle, and dashed across the terrace to his rival's assistance. A hundred men shot at him.

"It's my turn!" shouted the American. "I'll square it up if I can. Then we're even!"

He seized the wounded man in his strong arms, threw him over his shoulder and staggered toward the steps.

"Release me, curse you!" shrieked Vos Engo, striking his rescuer in the face with his fist.

"I'm saving you for another day," said King as he dropped behind the balustrade with his burden safe.

There were other witnesses to Truxton's rash act. In a lofty window of the north wing crouched a white faced girl and a grim old man. The latter held a rifle in his tense though feeble old hands. Now and then the old man would sight his rifle and fire. The girl who crouched beside him was there to designate a certain figure in the ever changing mass of humanity on the bloody parade ground. Her clear eyes sought for and found Marlanx; her unwavering finger pointed him out to the old marksman.

She saw Vos Engo fall. Then a tall, well known figure sprang into view, dashing toward her wounded lover. Her heart stopped beating. With her hands to her temples she leaned far over the window ledge and

"YOU ARE SHOT!" SHE CRIED. "TRUXTON! TRUXTON!"

screamed—screamed words that would have filled Truxton King with an endless joy could he have heard them above the rattle of the rifles.

The corner of the building had shut out the picture. It was impossible for her to know that the man and his burden had reached the balcony in safety. Even now they might be lying on the terrace, riddled by bullets.

The old man roused her from the stupor of dread. He called her name. Dully she responded. Standing bolt upright in the window, she sought out the figure of Marlanx and pointed rigidly.

"Ah," groaned the old man, "they will not be driven back this time

They will not be denied. It is the last charge! God, how they come! Our men will be annihilated in—Where is he? Now! Ah, I see! Yes, that is he! He is near enough now. I cannot miss him!"

Marlanx was leading his men up to the terrace.

At the top of the terrace the Iron Count suddenly stopped. His long body stiffened and then crumpled like a reed. A score of heavy feet trampled on the fallen leader, but he did not feel the impact.

A bullet from the north wing had crashed into his brain.

"At last!" shrieked the old man at the window. "Come, Miss Tullis; my work is done."

"He is dead, your grace?" in low, awed tones.

"Yes, my dear," said the Duke of Perse, a smile of relief on his face. "Come, let me escort you to the prince. You have been most courageous."

A group of terrified women were huddled in the far corner of a nearby room. The Duke of Perse held open the door for Loraine Tullis, but she did not enter. When he turned to call she was halfway down the top flight of stairs, racing through the powder smoke toward the landing below.

At every step she was screaming in the very agony of gladness:

"Stand firm! Hold them! Help is coming! Help is coming!"

A last look through the window at the end of the hall had revealed to her the most glorious of visions.

Red and green troops were pouring through the dismantled gateway, their horses surging over the ugly ground rifts and debris as if possessed of the fabled wings.

Her brother was out there, and all was well. She was crying the joyous news from the head of the grand stairway when Truxton King caught sight of her.

He was powder stained and grimy. There was blood on his face and shirt front.

"You are shot!" she cried, clutching the post at the bend in the stairs. "Truxton! Truxton!"

"Not even scratched!" he shouted as he reached her side. "It's not my"— He stopped short even as he held out his arms to clasp her to his breast. "It's some one else's blood," he finished resolutely. She swayed toward him, and he caught her in his arms.

"I love you—oh, I love you, Truxton!" she cried over and over again. He was faint with joy. His kisses spoke the adoration he would have cried out to her if emotion had not clogged his throat.

"Eric," she whispered at last, drawing back in his arms and looking up into his eyes with a great pity in her own. "Is he—is he dead, Truxton?"

"No," he said gently; "badly hurt, but"—

"He will not die? Thank God, Truxton. He is a brave—oh, a very brave man!"

Leaderless between the deadly fires, the mercenaries gave up the fight after a brief stand at the terrace.

The prince reigned again.

CHAPTER XXI.

"YOU WILL BE MRS. KING."

IT was late in the day when Truxton King was summoned to the devastated state chamber to be made a baron, and the prince completed the American's reward by presenting him with an ancient gold seal ring, one of the crown jewels.

Late that night it was reported at the castle that a large force of men were encamped on the opposite side of the river. A hundred campfires were gleaming against the distant uplands.

"The Grand Duke Paulus!" exclaimed Count Halfont. "Thank God he did not come a day earlier. We owe him nothing today, but yesterday—ah, he could have demanded much of us!"

In one of the wrecked approaches to the terrace, surrounded by fragments of stone and confronted by ugly destruction, sat a young man and a slender girl. There were no lights near them. The shadows were black and forbidding.

His arm was about her; her head nestled securely against his shoulder, and her slim hands were willing prisoners in one of his.

She was saying: "Truxton, dear, I did not love Eric Vos Engo. I just thought it was love. I never really knew what love was until you came into my life. That's what made it so hard. I had let him believe that I might care for him some day. And I did like him. So I"—

"You will never, never know how happy I am, Loraine!" he breathed into her ear.

"I hope I shall always bring happiness to you, Truxton," she murmured, faint with the joy of loving.

"You will make me very unhappy if you don't marry me tomorrow."

"I will marry you, Truxton, when we get to New York," she said, but not very firmly. He saw his advantage.

er close for a long time, ied in her hair. "Listen, on't you say you'll be my I leave Graustark? I much. I can't go away ."

ted. "When are you go- ? You—you haven't told

at he wanted. "I am go- nday," he said promptly. of fact, he had forgotten the week they were now

Oh, dear!"

?"

r cable home first," she

mere detail, darling. Cable It will beat us home by three weeks. They'll know we're coming."

"I must ask John, really I must, Truxton," she protested faintly.

"Hurray!" he shouted—in a whisper. "He is so desperately in love he won't think of refusing anything we ask. Shall we set it for Saturday?"

They set it for Saturday without consulting John Tullis and then fell to discussing him. "He is very much in love with her," she said wistfully.

"And she loves him, Loraine. They will be very happy. She's wonderful!"

"Well, so is John. He's the most wonderful man in all this world."

"I am sure of it," he agreed magnanimously. "I saw him talking with her and the Duke of Perse as I came out awhile ago. They were going to the duke's rooms up there. The duke will offer no objections. He'll permit his daughter to select his next son-in-law."

"I shall be sorry to leave Graustark," she said dreamily after a long period of silent retrospection. "I've had the happiest year of my life here."

"I've had the busiest month of my life here. I'll never again say that the world is a dull place. I shudder when I think of what might have happened

"YOU WILL BE MRS. KING."

to you, my princess sweetheart, if I hadn't come to Edelweiss, I would not have found you." Feeling her trembling in his arms, he went on with whimsical good humor: "You would have been eaten up by the ogre long before this, or perhaps you would have succeeded in becoming a countess."

"As it is, I shall be a baroness."

"In Graustark, but not in New York. That reminds me. You'll be more than a baroness—more than a princess. You will be a queen. Don't you catch the point? You will be Mrs. King."

* * * * * * *

The Grand Duke Paulus was distinctly annoyed. He had traveled many miles, endured quite a number of hardships, and all to no purpose. When dawn came his emissaries returned from the city with the lamentable information that the government had righted itself, that Marlanx's sensational revolution was at an end and that the regents would be highly honored if his excellency could overlook the distressingly chaotic conditions at court and condescend to pay the castle a visit.

The grand duke resolved that he would visit the castle in a very informal way, extend his congratulations and offer his services, which he knew would be declined with thanks. Incidentally he would mention the bond issue; also he would find the opportunity to suggest to the ministry that his government still was willing to make large grants and stupendous promises if any sort of arrangement could be made by which the system might be operated in conjunction with branch lines of the imperial roads.

And so it was that at midday he rode in pomp and splendor through the city gates, attended by his staff and a rather overpowering bodyguard.

The grand duke, with all the arrogance of a real personage, was late. It was not for him to consider the conditions that distressed the court of Graustark—not at all. He was a grand duke and he would take his own time in paying his respects. When he finally presented himself at the castle doors a sleepy group of attendants actually yawned in his presence.

No one had slept during the night just passed. Excitement and the suffering of others had denied slumber to one and all, even to those who had not slept for many days and nights. Now the reaction was upon them. Relaxation had succeeded tenseness.

When the grand duke entered the great, somber throne room he was confronted by a punctiliously polite assemblage, but every eyelid was as heavy as lead and as prone to sink.

The prince sat far back in the great chair of his ancestors, his sturdy legs sticking straight out in front of him. The grand duke advanced between the respectful lines and knelt at the foot of the throne.

"Arise, your highness," piped Bobby, with a quick glance at Count Halfont. It was a faint, faraway voice that uttered the gracious command. "Graustark welcomes the Grand Duke Paulus. It is my pleasure to—to"— A helpless look came into his eyes. He looked everywhere for support. The grand duke saw that he had forgotten the rehearsed speech and smiled benignly as he stepped forward and kissed the hand that had been extended somewhat uncertainly.

"My most respectful homage to your majesty. The felicitations of my emperor and the warmest protestations of friendship from his people."

With this as a prologue he engaged himself in the ever pleasurable task of delivering a long congratulatory address. After five minutes of high sounding platitudes he again turned to the prince. It was then that he received his first shock.

Prince Robin was sound asleep. His head was slipping sidewise along the satiny back of the big chair, and his chin was very low in the laces at his neck. The grand duke coughed emphatically, cleared his throat and grew very red in the face.

The court of Graustark was distinctly dismayed.

"His majesty appears to have—ahem—gone to sleep," remarked the grand duke tartly, interrupting himself to address the prime minister.

"He is very tired, your excellency," said Count Halfont, very much distressed. "Pray consider what he has been through during the"—

"Ah, my dear count, do not apologize for him. I quite understand. Ahem! Ahem!" Still, he was very red in the face.

"I will awaken him, your excellency," said the prime minister, edging toward the throne.

"Not at all, sir!" protested the visitor. "Permit him to have his sleep out, sir. I will not have him disturbed. Who am I that I should defeat the claims of nature? It is my pleasure to wait until his majesty's nap is over. Then he may dismiss us, but not until we have cried 'Long live the prince!'"

For awhile they stood in awkward silence, this notable gathering of men and women. Then the prime minister in hushed tones suggested that it would be eminently proper under the circumstances for all present to be seated. He was under the impression that his serene highness would sleep long and soundly.

Stiff backed and uncomfortable, the court sat and waited. No one pretended to conceal the blissful yawns that would not be denied. A drowsy, ineffably languid feeling took possession of the entire assemblage.

The prime minister sat at the foot of the throne and nodded in spite of himself. John Tullis, far back near the wall, had his head on his hand, bravely fighting off the persistent demon. Prince Dantan of Dawsbergen was sound asleep.

The grand duke was wide awake. He saw it all and was equal to the occasion. After all, he was a kindly old gentleman and, once his moment of mortification was over, he was not above charity.

Bobby's poor little head had slipped over to a most uncomfortable position against the arm of the chair. Putting his finger to lips, the grand duke tiptoed carefully up to the throne. With very gentle hands he lifted Bobby's head and, infinitely tender, stuffed a throne cushion behind the curly head. A splendid smile in his eyes, he tiptoed back to his chair.

As he passed Count Halfont, who had risen, he whispered:

"Dear little man! I do not forget, my lord, that I was once a boy. God bless him!"

Then he sat down, conscious of a fine feeling of goodness, folded his arms across his expansive chest and allowed his beaming eyes to rest upon

"DEAR LITTLE MAN! GOD BLESS HIM!"

the sleeping boy far back in the chair of state. Incidentally he decided to delay a few days before taking up the bond question with the ministry. The grand duke was not an ordinary diplomat.

In one of the curtained windows, far removed from the throne, sat Truxton King and Loraine Tullis.

All about them people were watching the delicate little scene, smiling drowsily at the grand duke's tender comedy. No one was looking at the two in the curtained recess. Her hand was in his; her head sank slowly toward his inviting shoulder. Her heavy lids drooped lower and lower, refusing to obey the slender will that argued against complete surrender. At last her soft, regular breathing told him that she was asleep. Awaiting his opportunity, he tenderly kissed the soft brown hair, murmured a gentle word of love and settled his own head against the thick cushions.

Everywhere they dozed and nodded. The grand duke smiled and blinked his little eyes. He was very wide awake.

That is how he happened to see the prince move restlessly and half open his sleep bound eyes. The grand duke leaned forward with his hand to his ear and listened. He had seen the boy's lips move. From dreamland came Bobby's belated "Good ni-ight."

THE END.

THE GRANGE

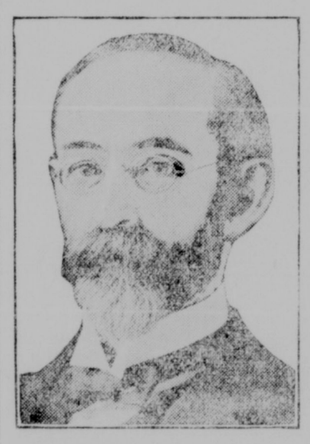
Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

PROFESSOR T. C. ATKESON.

Re-elected Overseer National Grange at Recent Meeting.

Thomas Clark Atkeson, master of the West Virginia state grange, was born at Lawnvale farm, near Buffalo, Putnam county, W. Va., Feb. 15, 1852. He was educated at Buffalo academy, University of West Virginia, Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical college and Kentucky university, graduating from the last named institution with the degree of LL. B. in 1874. He has since received the honorary degrees of A. M., M. S. and Ph. D. from different institutions. In 1873 he founded the West Virginia Agriculturist and has ever since been a frequent contributor to many of the best class of agricultural publications. July 8, 1878, he married Miss Cordelia Meek, eldest daughter of Rev. Zephaniah Meek, D. D., editor of the Central Methodist, Catlettsburg, Ky., immediately following which he began farming on the home farm, which he afterward bought and still owns and operates.

He joined the grange in May, 1882. At the session of the state grange held in September of the same year he was elected assistant steward. In 1883 he was elected secretary, in 1884 lecturer,



THOMAS CLARK ATKESON.

in 1888 overseer, which office he held continuously until elected master in January, 1897, to which he has been re-elected twice since. At Rochester, N. Y., in November, 1903, he was elected overseer of the national grange, next to the highest office in that body, and has been re-elected ever since. As a member of the state grange legislative committee he prepared the law creating the state board of agriculture, on which he served for ten years by appointment of Governors Fleming, McCorkle and Atkinson, six of which he was president of the board. In 1907 he was elected a member of the national grange legislative committee. In 1891 he was elected professor of agriculture at the University of West Virginia, serving two years. In 1896 he was elected president of Barboursville college (now Morres Harvey college), which he resigned in June of 1897 to accept the position of dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of West Virginia. He has been a member of the university board of regents and of the state survey commission. For six years he was president of the Buffalo district board of education, having taken a deep interest in agricultural and educational affairs.

The grange was organized in West Virginia in 1872. It has been foremost in every movement, says Professor Atkeson, for promoting the agricultural welfare. In a large measure it brought about the organization of the College of Agriculture as one of the colleges of the university. Every one of the state organizations that have for their object the promotion of some special field of agriculture owes much to the grange and its support.

Officers National Grange.

The election of officers to serve for the next two years resulted as follows: Master, N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.; overseer, T. C. Atkeson, Morgantown, W. Va.; lecturer, Oliver Wilson, Magnolia, Ill.; steward, C. D. Richardson, West Brookfield, Mass.; assistant steward, L. H. Healey, South Woodstock, Conn.; chaplain, C. F. Smith, Morrisville, Vt.; treasurer, Mrs. E. S. McDowell, Wellesley, Mass.; secretary, C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.; gatekeeper, D. C. Mullen, Nampa, Ida.; Ceres, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Patterson, College Park, Md.; Pomona, Mrs. Grace E. Hull, Dimondale, Mich.; Flora, Mrs. Ida Judson, Balfour, Ia.; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Morrisville, Vt.; executive committeeman (to serve three years), S. H. Messick, Bridgeville, Del.

A Grange Platform.

First.—Equal protection for persons of all classes, labor of all kinds, capital of all amounts and products in all forms and volumes.

Second.—No protection for monopolies and those who sell in foreign markets for less than is demanded in our own for the same article.

Third.—Heaviest duties on imports most used by those best able to bear the burdens of taxation.

Fourth.—A differential rate which may be used to open the markets of the world to all our products on equal terms.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

COMING.

WHERE
Are the snows
Of yesteryear?
Don't worry,
They will soon
Be here.
Jack Frost
Is getting out
His tools,
And as the weather
Slowly cools
He'll shake down
With
A liberal hand
The beautiful
To beat the band.
They may not be,
It's safe
To bet,
The snows
Of yesteryear,
And yet
To guarantee
I do make bold
They will be
Just as white
And cold,
And they
Around your ears
Will play
In quite
The same
Distracting way.
Don't worry,
They will be along.
They know
The way
And can't go wrong.
Soon we will get
The frosty mitt
And in a way
To notice it,
The snows
Of yesteryear
Have fled,
But we will meet
Their twin instead.

Not Much Used.

Ex-Governor Folk opines that we have a large and growing variety of very fine laws that are not enforced for sour apples. What we need, in his opinion, is not more legal enactments, but a husky gent with a big stick to make the people who work ten hours a day breaking laws reverse the operation.

Too many men look a law over and pronounce it a very fine specimen, but in practice they want the obeying of it left to the other fellow.

The average party who points with pride to himself as a good citizen squeals like a porker under a gate when he is asked to cease his care free life and obey a few of the laws for a change.

He wants to run his automobile or his wheelbarrow through those laws that interfere with his plans, but the air thereabout is all the colors of the rainbow when one that would protect him is not enforced.

Sure Sign.

"How do you know John is in love?"

"You never saw a man that was anxious about his work and keeping his shoes blacked and hair tonic at the same time who wasn't."

Where Gossip Comes From.

"She has such a sympathetic and receptive mind."

"Yes."

"You don't seem very enthusiastic about her."

"Well, there is one thing about her that I don't like."

"What is it?"

"Her receptive mind is so apt to leak."

Power of Flattery.

"Let me sell you a gold brick."

"You are frank about it, anyway."

"It is the only way I could sell it to a man of your discernment."

"Oh, well, here is a quarter for it!"

Too Heavy.

"Sister is going to be married Tuesday, and you will have a new brother then, Mabel."

"Will the stork bring him?"

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

The fellow with an ax to grind isn't particular as to who grinds on the west end of the motor.

There is but one test for an excuse. It is good if it works.

An imitation that is an improvement on the original doesn't look like flattery to the inventor.

There are more ways than one of skinning a cat, but they all look alike to Mr. Feline.

A good chance seems to have poor judgment when it hangs around a fellow who couldn't see it with a microscope.

It is harder to be just than to be generous, but it is often cheaper.

Notwithstanding the rapacity of the trust a few high grade matches are still being made in heaven.

A seven day religion is the only kind worth having.

EASTERN SHORE LEADS IN GOOD ROADS MOVE

People Across Bay Take Advantage of Their Light and Sandy Soil to Construct Enduring Highways

Attention is directed almost daily to the strides the Eastern Shore of Maryland is making in road building. This section, more than any other in the State, has taken hold of the problem and difficulties that have surrounded improved highways in such a way that it is believed to be in a fair way of solving them. With the people of the nine Eastern Shore counties the efforts of the State are regarded as only supplementary to the efforts that can be made in the counties. They are not waiting for the State to take the initative. Self-reliance seems to be the secret of their success.

Only brief periods elapse when representative citizens of the counties (sometimes personally, sometimes officially) present themselves at the offices of the State Roads Commission with an offer of a deal. They are anxions to under take some improvement which is closely related to the one they have in mind. These deals are advantageous to the State in extending the lateral branches of the proposed system. Consequently, no deal is ever broached that does not meet with consideration from the State Roads Commission, and most of the deals are accepted, although occasionally it may be necessary to reject one.

Ten years ago the Eastern Shore of Marvland was poor. It has made great strides in the last decade. It has developed in great measure as the garden from which the people of Philadelphia and New York, as well as Baltimore, get their fruits and vegetables. Linked with its progress is an increase in the mileage of its up-to-date highways.

Only recently it was boastingly asked of Samuel K. Dennis, Senator Smith's private secretary, if he knew of a better road than Park Heights avenue, in the suburbs of Baltimore city.

"It is a fairly good road," replied Mr. Dennis, "but it is not as the roads leading out of Snow Hill and Berlin."

Snow Hill and Berlin are in Worcester. It is admitted that the claim made by Mr. Dennis was just one. Moreovers it can be asserted with equal truth of a number of towns on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Why the counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland should be so keen in the matter of road building requires no explanation from those who have studied the road-building problem. How it happens that they have taken an interest so far in advance of the counties in other sections of Maryland is not so easily explained. However, they are after good roads and they are getting them. Whatever fault may be found with road construction in other parts of Maryland they do not apply to the light sandy soil of the Eastern Shore. There the roads go down to stay, and they do stay. The people cannot get quite enough of them. Where the State does not build they are preparing to build under the State aid or Shoemaker law, in which the State pays half the cost and the county the remainder. All of the county's share, except 10 per cent., is collected from the owners of property along the route of the proposed modern road. Property owners are giving up the money

One of the pioneer advocates of good roads is State Senator E. E. Goslin of Caroline. He has been an advocate of other things—prompt payment of taxes, for instance. His ideas on this subject were so objectionable to his county friends that they put him out of public life some years ago because of them. Last fall they elected him becanse of the things he was previously rejected for, and also because of the improved roads he was instrumental in having built. His majority was a flattering one, too, for a county as politically close as Caroline. Federalsburg, near which Senator Goslin lives in Caroline, is in the very heart of the good roads system of Maryland. No little town in Maryland has better roads than the vicinity of Federalsburg nor more of them.

Indeed, Caroline is probably the banner county in road work in Maryland, although Wicomico is giving it a close race for tnis distinction. It has mile after mile of highways as fine as can be found anywhere, and it is disposed to continue the construction of these improvements, the claim being made that the roads pay for themselves many times over in the enhanced value of land adjacent to them. It was the first county on the Eastern Shore to employ a road engineer. This was Mr. Uhler, who is now connected with the State Road Commission. Under his administration county road building progressed in the most satisfactory manner.

Other Eastern Shore counties have followed the example of Caroline. Now the only county on the Shore that has no engineer of its own is Dorchester.

The people in that section are demanding that the County Commissioners act as contractors for the State in bidding for work under the State Roads Commission. The engineer is then a necessity. When the County Commissioners undertake road constraction it is necessary for the county to equip itself with rollers, carts, stone crushers and other road-building paraphernalia. This equipment is always serviceable. Moreover, the county officials learn how to build roads. Governor Crothers believes this, after all, is the chief good of the road-building project. When the $5,000,000 is spent the people will have learned their lesson. They will realize the value of good roads and know how to build them.

When the County Commissioners take a contract they do the road-building work under the supervision of the State Roads Commission and its engineering force. The local engineer may know local conditions better than the State engineer. He is helpful to him. Knowing the art of road building he knows what the State expects, and he can see that the work is done in the proper way, saving a great deal of friction that would otherwise result.

When the County Commissioners accept a contract whatever they save on the work is credited to the county, and the money can be used in continuing road construction. This is a factor in influencing the State Commission in desiring that the counties themselves should be the road builders. It is not the chief factor, however. The Commission believes when the work is done by the agents of the people, the people themselves will take a greater interest in it.

The Western Shore of Maryland is far behind the Eastern Shore in the progressive idea of road building. Allegany, Montgomery and Baltimore counties have road engineers. None of the others have. Montgomery has brought its County Commissioners into the field as road builders, and Allegany is got into the movement in the most vigorous way. Here the comparison ends as far as general interest, enterprise and the vim displayed in carrying on the work are concerned.

Chairman Tucker is disposed to blame the pikes in Western Maryland for the failure of the counties in this section to get into the field as the people of the Eastern Shore have gone into it. The piked road is a good one, but the tolls over it would pay for the State roads many times over. As the money goes out in small amounts, the people do not realize the cost. They are not pushing county officials to go after the State's money to the same extent as the officials on the Eastern Shore are being urged to become active.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

MONEY REWARDS OF AUTHORS

Fortunes Derived by Scott, Dumas, Dickens and Others From Books.

The profits of successful authorship has not been confined to the last ten or fifteen years. Scott received his £8000 for a single volume at a time when money went much further than at present. When disaster came from outside speculation literary labor saved him; he earned for his creditors nearly £40,000 between January, 1826, and January, 1828.

The elder Dumas, with s great name, the system with which he managed his small army of clever collaborators, his willingness to sign as many contracts for romances as contained clauses for advance payment, is said in his heyday to have pocketed and squandered annually 300,000 francs, yet he was often without twenty francs of ready money at his disposal.

Balzac made enormous sums from the novels of the "Comedie Humaine," yet to the end he was weighted with debts, due to his visionary financial schemes. In the '20s of the last century Eugene Sue received 100,000 francs from the serial rights of "The Wandering Jew."

Of the moderns, Alphonse Daudet passed the last of his life in comfort. Emile Zola put the story of his literary earnings into his residence at Medan, making an addition named for and paid for by each successful work. Flaubert fortunately inherited money, as he did not make much from his writing. Du Maupassant earned from 28,000 to 30,000 francs a year, not a great deal when one considers that he was counted a "big seller." This was at a rate of two or three cents a word for the serial rights.

Dickens at his death left an estate valued at £100,000, though he was a man of extravagant habits in money matters. It is reckoned that he earned three times that sum during the thirty-odd years of his successful literary work.

Although Thackeray never commanded anything like the money his contemporary did—having no more than sixteen years of decided success—he was able to live in luxury and left to his children an estate equivalent to that which he himself had inherited and squandered in his younger days. He received only 100 guineas apiece for the essays later collected as the "Roundabout Papers" and £1000 for "Henry Esmond."

When Conan Doyle, a practicing physician, wrote "A Study in Scarlet"—the first introduction of Sherlock Holmes, a story of 35,000 words—after peddling it about from publisher to publisher, he succeeded in selling it for £14, at the rate of $2 a thousand words. In his latest work he received as much a single word as was formerly paid him for the thousand, getting sixty cents a word for the American serial rights alone. Seventy thousand pounds probably represents the sum the Sherlock Holmes books, together with the play, have brought the author.

The greater part of the work of Rudyard Kipling was produced in the days of his obscurity, when some of his finest stories went begging for $50 apiece, and although he now commands the highest rates, of late years he has produced but little. For the serial rights of "Kim" in England and this county he received £5000. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune and that is all.

Thomas Hardy and George Meredith do not head the list of English fiction money makers. Mrs. Humphrey Ward's profits have been large and constant. "Robert Elsmere" was not a money winner, appearing before the days of international copyright, but probably not one of her last seven or eight novels have returned her less than $50,000.

Of Katherine Cecil Thurston's "The Masquerader" 200,000 copies were sold in this country alone, and issued under the title of "John Chilcote, M. P.," in England the book brought its author another comfortable fortune.

Beatrice Harraden made no money from her great success, "Ships That Pass in the Night," which went far into the hundred thousands, because in this country there was no copyright and the English rights had been sold outright by the author for £20.

William Dean Howells, holding first rank as he does, has never had a great sale for any of his books. Mark Twain, on the other hand, had a highly renumerative income until, as with Scott, financial disaster plunged him deep into debt. F. Marion Crawford and F. Hopkinson Smith both found their profession highly renumerative.

From "Richard Carvel" as a book and from the royalties from the play Winston Churchill received over $300,000, and "The Crisis," "Coniston" and "Mr. Crewe's Career" have not been far behind. One of the most astonishing examples of profit when reviewed as price per word is that of Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire," which, totaling only about 11,000 words, sold 100,000 copies in the original edition and 50,000 in a subsequent cheaper edition.

Richard Harding Davis is estimated to have made when he was an author solely $25,000 annually from royalties on his books. Robert W. Chambers, James Lane Allen, Thomas Dixon, Alice Hegan Rice and Kate Douglas Wiggin command a twenty per cent. royalty, or about thirty cents for each copy sold.

The sale of George Barr McCutcheon's novels in four years amounted in round numbers to 1,000,000 copies. His first book, "Graustark," reached a sale of 400,000; the copyright the author sold outright for $500. He made no more such mistakes. A million copies of Florence Morse Kingsley's "Titus" are said to have been sold, but she received only $1000 for the story, having written it for a prize contest, one of the conditions being that the winning author should relinquish all claims to royalty.

One comparative glance is of interest. Poe, who died in want, was glad to receive a $5 bill for one of the best of his tales. Ex-President Roosevelt received an offer from one publishing firm of $100,000 for a book about his visit to Europe and another firm bid $50,000 for a book on sports and hunting.

Concerning the writing of books as an income producing vocation it is interesting to learn from Clement Shorter the English conditions governing the publication of novels. George Gissing admits that he received only £20 for the serial and book rights of one of his finest novels. Since then things have greatly improved, but Mr. Shorter says that he has seen many agreements and that "publishers constantly refuse to pay anything at all until there is a sale of 500 copies of a book. Some of the most reputable publishers in England are in the habit of doing this. * * * One agreement that passed through my hands the other day gave the author nothing for his first novel up to 500 copies. After that ten per cent. was to be paid and the author tied up for three novels. One publisher frequently pays £50 for all rights in a novel. But even with these hard dealings the position is very much better than it was fifteen or twenty years ago, I insist," concludes Mr. Shorter, "that no work of fiction is worth producing when the author cannot get a publisher to undertake the cost of production. So keen is the competition for good work among an ever increasing number of publishers that there is not the slightest danger of a volume of prose fiction, a volume of essays or a memoir going begging for long if it has any merit whatever."
—New York Sun.

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00
The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
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Anything and everything in the way of high-grade commercial printing. Our assortment of job type is complete, our press facilities of the best, and our workmen true typographical artists. This tells all the story of our facilities for doing job printing of the right kind at the right prices.

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Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE JACOBS FIRE

Details of the Castastrophe As Told By Lonaconing Star.

A horrible holocaust occurred Saturday last just over the line in Garrett county, when the handsome residence of Hon. William H. Jacobs, near Lonaconing, was completely destroyed by fire, and a little grandson, aged 2 years and 10 months, was burned almost to ashes. No one else was in the house when the fire occurred, so far as can be learned, and definite particulars as to the origin and progress of the fire can not be obtained with accuracy, many theories having been advanced. It seems that Mr. Stanley Jacobs, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jacobs, has been making his home with his parents, living there with his five children, all sons, since the death of his wife several years ago. Saturday W. H. Jacobs came to town in the heavy wagon, and Mrs. Jacobs in the buggy, accompanied by the third of Stanley's sons. Stanley Jacobs, with the second oldest of his sons, was with the farm hands some three or four miles from the house at a sawmill, doing some work. This left the baby, nearly 3 years old, and the oldest son, 10 years of age, at home with a domestic, Miss Lottie Miller, of Detmold, Lonaconing, who had been living with the Jacobs'.

About 3:55 p. m. the fire broke out. At the time, the baby was asleep on a couch in the dining room, and the older boy was out playing. Just where Miss Miller was cannot be learned, as she has been unable to explain clearly where she was or what she was doing when the fire started in the kitchen. The flames made rapid headway and the building was soon doomed. The older boy, on discovering that the home was on fire, ran for help and found several neighbors digging the grave for the late Miss Ruby Weir, who had died, in Hansell's cemetery, not far away. They quickly ran to the scene of the fire but could do nothing to save either the house or its contents and devoted their time to tearing down fences and outbuildings to prevent the flames from spreading to the barn and other farm structures and milk houses.

No one had said anything about the sleeping baby, and although the domestic was on the scene, outside, when the fire fighters appeared, she was too excited to give any information. Mrs. Jacobs, finishing her shopping, proceeded homeward by the Weirj road, and was informed en route by Mr. Charles Green, one of the men in the cemetery who had gone to the rescue, of the fire. She hurried on, and it was upon her arrival that the baby was missed and after a search the charred remains were found directly where the couch was on which it lay peacefully asleep when the fire fiend swept through the house.

Mr. Jacobs had completed his business in town a little later, and proceeded home via the Moscow road, and Mr. Stanley Jacobs, walking home from the sawmill, did not know of the sad death of his little one or the destruction of the home until he arrived on the scene late in the evening.

News of the conflagration came to town promptly and the greatest sympathy was expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs at the loss of their comfortable home, and for Mr. Stanley Jacobs for the loss of his little son under so sad and unfortunate circumstances. Many Lonaconing friends at once tendered their assistance to the temporarily homeless family, and a number visited the scene of the conflagration Saturday evening and Sunday. The remains of the little one were interred Monday in Hansell's cemetery from the home of Mr. Charles Green, with services held at the grave. Revs. Hobbs, of Lonaconing, and Groves, of Barton, officiated, after which they proceeded to the Weir residence, to officiate at the late Miss Ruby Weir's funeral. Undertaker Eichhorn was in charge and a large number from Lonaconing attended the funeral. It was a very sad occasion.

Mr. Jacobs, who is one of the most prosperous and estimable farmers of this section, was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from Garrett county in 1898. His home, "Oak Springs," was a fine old residence beautifully furnished. The loss was complete. Mr. Jacobs, it is understood, estimates his loss at $15,000. This includes the loss of considerable money, gold, silver and bills, jewelry, checks, negotiable securities, a piano and all the household furniture and effects, which were of the best obtainable, the Jacobs residence at "Oak Springs" being one of the best furnished homes in Allegany and Garrett counties. The full amount of insurance carried is not known. The Jacobs family are among the most estimable people of Allegany and Garrett counties and have many warm and sincere friends in town and county.

General sympathy at their dual misfortune has been expressed on all sides. —Lonaconing Star.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Regular $5.00 Taffeta Silk Petticoats at $3.95.

Made of a fine quality Taffeta Silk, in black and two-tone effects, double flounce, with under dust ruffle. Exceptional value.

Regular $10.00 Taffeta Silk Petticoats at $5.95.

Navy Blue, Rose and Champagne colored, handsome Dresden printed warp silk. Beautiful flounce trimmed with tucks and gathers. Under dust ruffle.

The IMPERIAL
CUMBERLAND - - - MD.
64-66-68 BALTIMORE STREET.

R. & G. Corsets at $1.

We carry a complete stock of these corsets in batiste and coutil. The following numbers in all sizes always here: A-43, A-45, A-67.

Royal Worcester Corsets at $1.00.

We have the exclusive agency of these famous and popular corsets and our stock is always complete in all sizes in the following numbers: 460, 450, 413, 411, 416, 459 and 401.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.
Advance Mid-Summer Waists at 97c.
DECIDEDLY GOOD $1.50 to $1.75 VALUES.

The Most Interesting Waist Sale: because it is the only event of its kind in Cumberland.

A Sale That Brings fine mid-summer designs within reach of all—because of its popular price.

Each Waist is a New Mid-Summer Fashion, is made of fine material, is original in design and of high class workmanship—embodying all of the characteristics which "Imperial" styles possess.

Space Permits of Only a Few Illustrations—and but a few descriptions—there are many more styles, each with some dainty new suggestions of mid-summer fashion.

An Exceptional Display of these dainty wearables has been arranged in our large main window, and but one glimpse is necessary to interest the woman of refined taste.

Another Great Sale of Women's Trimmed Hats at $2.95, $3.95 and $5.00.

We have taken two hundred hats from our regular stock and arranged three large tables on which these beautiful hats are exhibited. We've never offered such splendid values at these prices. Many are hand made hats with flower trimmings. There are dozens of different effects in small, medium and large rolling brim, as well as turban styles.

Every desirable color is represented and the fact that there is but one of a kind lends that assured air of exclusiveness which is so greatly desired by most women. To give a truthful comparative value we can unhesitatingly say that these lots compare with values as follows:

Regular $5 and $6 hats in lot No. 1 at $2.95.
Regular $7 and $8 hats in lot No. 2 at $3.95.
Regular $10 and $12 hats in lot No. 3 at $5.00.

Sheer Lingerie Waists,
elaborately trimmed with panels of blind embroidery, German Val Lace insertion. Tucks and plaits. Collar and sleeves trimmed with Val lace.
Special at 97c.

Pretty Dimity Waists.
Strictly tailored styles, with stiff laundered collars and cuffs, front fashioned with deep plaits. Some have pockets.
Special at 97c.

Handsome Lingerie Waists
square or V Dutch necks. Open work embroidery, Val or imitation Irish crochet laces. Three-quarter sleeves trimmed to match. Fine sheer material.
Special at 97c.

Cob-Web Cloth Waists,
square Dutch neck. Body exquisitely trimmed with Venice Lace insertion, three-quarter length sleeves, with lace edge. Back plaited and tucked.
Special at 97c.

Dressy "Middy" Waists.
Plain blouse effects, with regulation middy shaped collar, made of fancy All-over embroidery, three-quarter sleeve with pocket and jabot similarly trimmed.
Special at 97c.

SENSATIONAL SALE PRICES OF THE NEWEST OF SUMMER ARRIVALS.

These embody not only the newest Summer Fashions, but the smartest representations of designing and tailoring; and more than that, the sale prices for these handsome suits and dressed are little short of sensational. This is your opportunity to buy a Summer outfit. You can either save substantially on what you intended to spend for your Summer suit, or dress, or you can secure much better and smarter garments for the same amount.

Pongee Suits at $18.50.
Are shown in these distinct modes for present and summer wear, in natural color, Helio, and navy blue. Some trimmed with black satin collars and button holes, with tunic or plaited skirts.

Stunning Linen Suits at $4.95.
New style touches not displayed before are evidenced in these new mannish walking suits, which come in a bewildering assortment of styles, including the two and three button effects. Other equally attractive assortments up to $15.00.

Beautiful Foulard Dresses at $14.95.
Several distinct models, handsomely trimmed and draped in a most chick effect. Cool colorings in keeping with the season and fashion's newest eccentricities. Other exquisite models up to $29.75.

Lingerie Dresses at $5.95.
A most enticing assortment of new effects, daintily trimmed. Simple ones, elaborate ones, exquisitely adorned with laces, tucks, plaits, motifs, etc. Many to choose from at $6.95, $7.50, $9.75 up to $35.00.

A Swell Assortment of Walking Skirts at $1.95.
Repp Linen and Union Cloth tailor-made walking skirts, in plaited, gored, tunic and hand embroidered effects, here in endless numbers. Complete assortment at the following prices: $2.95, $3.95, $5.75, $6.50 up to $11.95.

Last News of Tailor-Made Cloth Suits.
But few words can tell of the terrific price reductions which have been made to effect the final clearance of all cloth tailor-made suits, which are left from our enormous Spring stock. It is sufficient to say that we are selling all our tailor-made suits at corresponding reductions to the one given here. $17.00 CLOTH SUITS AT $7.50.

MURDERED AT MORGANTOWN

Robert Hesen, Brother of Miss Alice Hesen, Killed Instantly.

Robert Hesen, of Grafton, aged thirty-five years, a brother of Miss Alice Hesen and also of Mrs. Mollie Bell, of Oakland, was murdered at Morgantown, W. Va., Monday by a fellow workman named Stewart. The two men were engaged as workmen in a carriage factory, the former as a painter and the latter as an upholsterer. Stewart fired three shots into the body of the murdered man, one taking effect in his heart and the other two passing through his adomen.

The news of the tragedy was telephoned to Miss Hesen shortly after the occurrence and she in company with her sister left immediately for Grafton, to which point the remains of their brother were shipped Monday evening and the funeral occurred yesterday.

Mr. Hesen was unmarried and had been employed in Morgantown for three years. His marriage to a young lady at Morgantown was to have occurred within a month. The man who did the shooting was aged about sixty-five years. No cause for the murder has been assigned except that Stewart is believed to have been temporarily insane at the time.

Appointment Confirmed.

The appointment of Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, as Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, which was announced some time ago by President Taft, was confirmed by the Senate in executive session a few days ago and Dr. Ravenscroft has entered upon his third term as surveyor. His appointment to succeed himself in this very important office is gratifying to his many friends in Garrett county, who will wish him a successful administration of its affairs.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

We are informed by the preliminary program now being sent out by the thousands, that many of the Chautauqua favorites will be on this season's program, prominent among whom we note Rev. Jahu DeWitt Miller, Hon. John Temple Graves and Prof. P. M. Pearson. Among the new names we note Rev. Dr. Frank DeWitt Talmage and Hon. Gifford Pinchot. These gentlemen should have great audiences. The date of the Chautauqua is August 2-24.

"Flower Day" will be observed in the M. E. church Sunday, May 29th, the service being at 8.00 o'clock in the evening, when the pastor, Rev. P. Z. Musgrave will preach an appropriate sermon and special music will be rendered. All old soldiers, both those who wore the blue and the gray, are especially invited to be present, as also their wives, children and grand children, and they and all others are requested to wear a flower on that occasion.

Lieut. E. S. West, the hustling real estate agent of Oakland, has rented the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hinebaugh in the Association office building in the Park and will open a real estate office about June 1st. We can heartily recommend Lieut. West to all desiring an agent to handle their property.

Natural gas now seems assured for Mountain Lake Park. The all-year residents have signed contracts already and cottage owners living at a distance are sending in their contracts by every mail.

Mrs. Creed Collins and daughter are here.

Miss Della Callis, who has been here with friends for a week or ten days, left yesterday for her home at Hoyes, this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle opened their cottage here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Gough and children are still here with Mrs. Gough's mother, Mrs. Virginia Pierce.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Allen and son are in the Allen cottage on F street for the summer.

Mrs. Henry May, of Hagerstown, is spending a few days here among her host of friends.

Misses Blanche and Abbie Chance returned from their eastern pleasure trip Monday.

Miss Edna Chance, who has been with relatives in New Jersey since last fall, expects to return to her home here about the 1st of June.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

BITTINGER.

For several hours on Saturday, May 14th, snow fell in this section, but it melted as it fell and the untimely storm was followed by a stinging frost at night.

Thomas H. Brenneman has finished sawing lumber for his new barn, and on last Saturday the mill was taken up and removed to Grantsville.

While at work on his farm at this place a few days ago, Oliver Beachy severely injured his back and as a result he is confined to his bed at this writing.

Mrs. Fannie Weitzell and son George, of Avilton, spent last Sunday with relatives here.

Messrs. Noah and Leonard Stark, of Chaffee, W. Va., spent last Sunday and Monday with their parents at this place.

Henry Bittinger has rented the Melchor Hetrick dwelling house and it will be occupied by his family during the summer.

P. F. Mellinger, of Beckman, was in this village last Sunday.

Robert Reckner, of North Glade, spent last Sunday with friends in this neighborhood.

The members of the Lutheran congregation at this place treated their pastor, Rev. Alvin Yugel, and his good wife to a surprise party on Thursday evening of last week, and a pleasant social evening was spent at the parsonage.

Conference Notes.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church, who is attending the conference of that church at Fairmont this week, sends the following under date of the 17th:

"Yesterday at 8 p. m. Rev. E. G. Hay, of Clarksburg, W. Va., preached the opening sermon of conference, his topic being 'The Beauty of Zion.' A large audience was present and the choir rendered most excellent music. At 9:30 a. m. today Conference met and organized by electing Rev. A. F. Richardson, of Grafton, president; Rev. W. Edgar Pierce, of St. John's, Cumberland, secretary and treasurer, and Dr. L. K. Probst, of Fairmont, vice president. We had several good reports today on the Young Lutheran and several on the missions of our territory. Conference is meeting in the beautiful new Lutheran church which was dedicated last Sabbath. Dr. John Brubaker will preath this evening."

Held for Stealing Coat.

A strange negro, who gave his name as Taylor Morgan and Weaternport, Allegany county, as his last place of residence, was taken into custody last Saturday on the charge of stealing a coat from an outbuilding on the Nally property, and upon the evidence of a number of men working for Mr. Nally, the prisoner was held for the action of the grand jury and is now in jail.

Dora Holt, son of Dan Holt, was also taken into custody as being implicated in the theft, but was released as no evidence was produced tending to connect him with the crime.

Teachers' Examination.

The annual examination for teachers will begin Tuesday, June 7th, and continue during the Training School.

By order of the board.

2t ED. A. BROWNING; Secy.

Marriage Licensss Galore.

Monday of this week was the banner day for issuing marriage licenses at the office of Clerk Tower when six couples were granted the privilege of contracting marriage under the laws of the State of Maryland. Five couples were from West Virginia and one native Garrett countians.

FOR RENT—After May 1st, a 6-room cottage, with stable on lot. Kitchen and one bedroom furnished if desired; apply at this office.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., May 19, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, June 6, 1910,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 26 1910. NUMBER 13

BOTH ARMS SEVERED BY SAW ON MILL.

Horrible Accident to a Young Man Residing In Friendsville.

Last Friday one of the most distressing accidents that could befal one happened to Playford Bowling, aged seventeen years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel I. Bowling, of Friendsville, when the young man had both arms severed by the saw on a mill upon which he was employed as setter.

From what could be learned of the accident young Bowling was at work on the carriage of the mill when his cap blew off his head and attempting to recover it he threw out his right arm which was caught by the saw and severed between the elbow and shoulder. Intuitively he threw out his left arm and this also was caught by the saw and cut off just above the wrist. The severance of both members was done in a twinkling of an eye.

As soon as possible the injured boy was taken to Friendsville where Dr. Mason dressed his injuries and from last reports he is well on toward recovery.

MORE TONNAGE HAULED

B. & O. Shows Increase of 33 1-3 Per Cent. in Three Months.

For the three months ended March 31st, according to a report just issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, that company hauled 8,138,811 tons of coal and coke, as compared with 6,013,202 tons for the same period of 1909, and 6,314,450 tons for the same period in 1908. This is an increase of about 33 1-3 per cent.

Of the 8,138,811 tons shipped for the three months ended March 31st, 6,704,767 were bituminous coal, 258,493 were anthracite and 1,175,551 were coke.

The officials of the company are pleased with this excellent showing and anticipate a continuance of the same for the remainder of the year.

This increased tonnage is due in a great measure to the large number of cars which the company has been placing in service from time to time, which have been able to take care of all the business offered the road. Heretofore, the company has had to refuse a great deal of freight because it did not have adequate facilities. Hundreds of new cars have been sent to the West Virginia coal regions, where the tonnage is large, and delays in shipping which were met with in that locality have been eliminated.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. John Becker (2). Miss Carrie Johnson, Mr. David Mossey, Miss Maude Nester, Mr. Vincenzo Di Stefano.

WHITE SLAVE FOES ARRANGE PROGRAM

Dr. O. E. Janney and Miss Laura Garrett Will Be Principal Speakers.

The program for the special white slave conference, which will be held at Mountain Lake Park July 19, 20 and 21, under the auspices of the National Vigilance Committee for the United States and the American Purity Alliance, has just been completed. Miss Laura B. Garrett, field secretary of the Maryland Society of Social Hygiene, will be one of the principal speakers, as will also Dr. O. Edward Janney, chairman of the National Vigilance Committee for the Suppression and Prevention of the White Slave Traffic.

The conference will open Tuesday morning, July 19, at 10 o'clock, with an address by Dr. Janney on "The White Slave Traffic." At 11 o'clock Miss Garrett will speak on "Mother Love as Shown by Plants and Animals." At 8 p. m. of the same day Henry W. Wilbur, of the American Purity Alliance will deliver an address on "The Vice Problem of the City."

Wednesday morning, Dr. Janney will again address the conference, his subject being "The Sources of the White White Traffic," and Miss Garrett will follow with a talk on "Life's Relay Race." In the evening Clifford G. Roe of the Chicago Alliance, will speak on "Vice and the Police."

Thursday morning will also be devoted to Dr. Janney and Miss Garrett, the former speaking on "The Suppression and Prevention of Traffic in Women," and the latter on "Safeguards for the Young." At 8 p. m. Robert N. Wilson, author of "The American Boy and the Social Evil," will speak on "The Teaching of the Young." Each afternoon during the conference will be devoted to group meetings.

Reducing the Size of the Bank Note.

A committee of Treasury officials, appointed to investigate and recommend reforms, has agreed to favor a reduction in the size of bank bills, making them about three-fourths as large as they are now. The argument for for the smaller bill is that it is more convenient for handling and less expensive to make. The Government has had some experience in the matter, as the Philippine bill is considerably smaller than the American bill, and it has proved satisfactory.

There seems no good reason why the paper bill should be as large as is now the case. The proposed reduction would still leave it large enough to avoid danger of loss through carelessness, while it would make it more suitable for everyday use. However, there has been no serious fault found with the dollar bill. The only objection to it is that it doesn't go far enough. If the committee could add something to its purchasing power it would oblige a long-suffering public.

DIXON & KELSO

The WOOL SEASON
IS NOW ON.

We will be in a position to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE on the day of delivery. Prices have been so unsettled that it is not possible to name the price for a week in advance of date of delivery. Today we could pay 24c.

Rubber and Felt Roofing.

We recently purchased a car of the above goods and can name a very low price on your roofing supplies.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

DEMOCRATS ARE HIT HARD BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Opinion on the Primary Election Law Hurts.

Attorney General Isaac Lobe Straus Monday completed the draft of his opinion that a direct primary is mandatory under the Lee law enacted by the last General Assembly in the nomination of candidates for Congress. The opinion will be handed to Chairman Murray Vandiver, of the Democratic State Central Committee and will be read to the committee at its meeting today.

The opinion may or may not compel the Republican State Central Committee to reassemble and rearrange its primaries. The committee at its meeting in April proceeded on the theory that the law did not demand direct primaries in the nomination of congressional candidates. This interpretation was placed upon it by Senator Lee, its author.

It really makes but little difference whether the candidates for Congress are nominated by direct voting or by the aid of the delegate-convention plan, since the qualifications of membership of Congress are not determined by a state law, but by Congress itself, and that body would not pay much attention to the method of the nomination of the successful candidate. Thus last year the Republicans paid no attention to the state law relative to the selection of a candidate for the United States Senate. The Republicans knew that if they elected a majority of the General Assembly on joint ballot and a Republican was elected to the United States Senate that body would not turn him down because a state method of choosing a preliminary candidate had not been followed.

It is a question for future determination, therefore, whether the Republicans will reassemble their state committee. Mr. Thomas Parran, who was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District yesterday at Chesapeake Beach has not been voted for at direct primaries. The old delegate convention plan was followed.

There is a prospect, however, that the Democrats will be hit harder by the Attorney General's opinion than the Republicans, that is, if the Democratic State Central Committee decides to accept the Attorney General's opinion and it is by no means certain that it will. In fact developments point to a spirited fight in the committee against the adoption of Mr. Straus' opinion and if the fight does come, there will be a line up earlier than was expected between the Crothers-Straus combination and the Smith-Gorman-Vandiver forces.

At the outstart it would look as though Mr. Straus possessed a strategetic point. Opinions by the Attorney General are generally construed as having full force of law until reversed by the courts. It may be possible, therefore, that a decision of the courts will be sought before the primary is held in accordance with Mr. Straus' views.

The clause of the Primary Election Law submitting the referendum in the several counties is as follows:

"* * * at the first primary election held under the provisions of this act in each of the said named counties (Howard, Washington, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester), the official ballots of the respective political parties participating therein shall contain squares, properly designated, in which the voters of such parties may by such cross-mark in such squares indicate their preference for or against primaries in their respective parties by direct vote for candidates for county offices, for the State Senate and for Members of the House of Delegates; and provided further that if the majority of votes cast by either of such parties in any such county so excepted shall indicate a preference for direct primaries, then and in that event, each county in which by such direct vote a preference has been so expressed for direct primaries shall ever thereafter be removed from the class of excepted counties in this section specifically mentioned."

It is apparent that if the Straus opinion is sustained and if these counties show a preference at the next primary for the direct system of voting, that system will be employed next year in voting for all candidates for state offices.

In his opinion Attorney General Straus goes into detail to sustain his point of view that the congressional candidates must be named at direct primaries.

"The point in question" says Mr. Straus, "is by no means free from difficulty, because the act does not in express and literal terms mention congressional nominations. In spite of this circumstance, however, I conclude from its general language and expressions that nominations of candidates for Congress are included with in its purview. The title of the act is strongly indicative that it intends to relate to and cover the nomination of all candidates for public office within the state. The title declares that under the act new sections of Article 32 of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled 'Elections,' are to be enacted under the subtitle 'Primary Election,' regulating primary elections in the State of Maryland for all candidates for public offices of certain political parties in and for Baltimore and the several counties of the state."

Attorney General Straus then proceeded to quote several clauses of the new law which, he says, sustained his views that the law is effective this year.

"If the act does not affect and cover nominations of candidates for Congress," says the Attorney General in conclusion, "then there is no law whatever which does, and such nominations must be made in outlaw primaries without any legal sanction or any legal guide or restraint. There would be no public official to conduct them; there would be no penalties for maladministering them.

"The whole scheme and arrangement would be entirely unofficial and outside the law and committed to the arbitrary uncontrolled discretion of each party organization."

If congressional nominations are not excepted in the primary election law, it is claimed that judicial nominations are also not excepted

THE DEATH RECORD.

BABY BRANT.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Brant died at McHenry Tuesday and was buried at that place yesterday.

JOHN RILEY.

John Riley, aged about sixty years, a resident of District No. 2, died at his home last Saturday and was buried in Blooming Rose cemetery at Blooming Rose M. E. church, near Friendsville.

JESSE J. ASHBY.

Jesse J. Ashby, one of the oldest residents of this section of Garrett county, died at the home of his niece near Crellin yesterday after a short illness due to extreme age. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

BABY BOND.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. George Bond died at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. DeWitt in Oakland Monday morning after a protracted illness. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon with interment in the Oakland cemetery.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 26 1910. NUMBER 13

BOTH ARMS SEVERED BY SAW ON MILL.

Horrible Accident to a Young Man Residing In Friendsville.

Last Friday one of the most distressing accidents that could befal one happened to Playford Bowling, aged seventeen years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel I. Bowling, of Friendsville, when the young man had both arms severed by the saw on a mill upon which he was employed as setter.

From what could be learned of the accident young Bowling was at work on the carriage of the mill when his cap blew off his head and attempting to recover it he threw out his right arm which was caught by the saw and severed between the elbow and shoulder. Intuitively he threw out his left arm and this also was caught by the saw and cut off just above the wrist. The severance of both members was done in a twinkling of an eye.

As soon as possible the injured boy was taken to Friendsville where Dr. Mason dressed his injuries and from last reports he is well on toward recovery.

MORE TONNAGE HAULED

B. & O. Shows Increase of 33 1-3 Per Cent. in Three Months.

For the three months ended March 31st, according to a report just issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, that company hauled 8,138,811 tons of coal and coke, as compared with 6,013,202 tons for the same period of 1909, and 6,314,450 tons for the same period in 1908. This is an increase of about 33 1-3 per cent.

Of the 8,138,811 tons shipped for the three months ended March 31st, 6,704,767 were bituminous coal, 258,493 were anthracite and 1,175,551 were coke.

The officials of the company are pleased with this excellent showing and anticipate a continuance of the same for the remainder of the year.

This increased tonnage is due in a great measure to the large number of cars which the company has been placing in service from time to time, which have been able to take care of all the business offered the road. Heretofore, the company has had to refuse a great deal of freight because it did not have adequate facilities. Hundreds of new cars have been sent to the West Virginia coal regions, where the tonnage is large, and delays in shipping which were met with in that locality have been eliminated.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. John Becker (2). Miss Carrie Johnson, Mr. David Mossey, Miss Maude Nester, Mr. Vincenzo Di Stefano.

WHITE SLAVE FOES ARRANGE PROGRAM

Dr. O. E. Janney and Miss Laura Garrett Will Be Principal Speakers.

The program for the special white slave conference, which will be held at Mountain Lake Park July 19, 20 and 21, under the auspices of the National Vigilance Committee for the United States and the American Purity Alliance, has just been completed. Miss Laura B. Garrett, field secretary of the Maryland Society of Social Hygiene, will be one of the principal speakers, as will also Dr. O. Edward Janney, chairman of the National Vigilance Committee for the Suppression and Prevention of the White Slave Traffic.

The conference will open Tuesday morning, July 19, at 10 o'clock, with an address by Dr. Janney on "The White Slave Traffic." At 11 o'clock Miss Garrett will speak on "Mother Love as Shown by Plants and Animals." At 8 p. m. of the same day Henry W. Wilbur, of the American Purity Alliance will deliver an address on "The Vice Problem of the City."

Wednesday morning, Dr. Janney will again address the conference, his subject being "The Sources of the White White Traffic," and Miss Garrett will follow with a talk on "Life's Relay Race." In the evening Clifford G. Roe of the Chicago Alliance, will speak on "Vice and the Police."

Thursday morning will also be devoted to Dr. Janney and Miss Garrett, the former speaking on "The Suppression and Prevention of Traffic in Women," and the latter on "Safeguards for the Young." At 8 p. m. Robert N. Wilson, author of "The American Boy and the Social Evil," will speak on "The Teaching of the Young." Each afternoon during the conference will be devoted to group meetings.

Reducing the Size of the Bank Note.

A committee of Treasury officials, appointed to investigate and recommend reforms, has agreed to favor a reduction in the size of bank bills, making them about three-fourths as large as they are now. The argument for for the smaller bill is that it is more convenient for handling and less expensive to make. The Government has had some experience in the matter, as the Philippine bill is considerably smaller than the American bill, and it has proved satisfactory.

There seems no good reason why the paper bill should be as large as is now the case. The proposed reduction would still leave it large enough to avoid danger of loss through carelessness, while it would make it more suitable for everyday use. However, there has been no serious fault found with the dollar bill. The only objection to it is that it doesn't go far enough. If the committee could add something to its purchasing power it would oblige a long-suffering public.

DIXON & KELSO

The WOOL SEASON
IS NOW ON.

We will be in a position to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE on the day of delivery. Prices have been so unsettled that it is not possible to name the price for a week in advance of date of delivery. Today we could pay 24c.

Rubber and Felt Roofing.

We recently purchased a car of the above goods and can name a very low price on your roofing supplies.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

DEMOCRATS ARE HIT HARD BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Opinion on the Primary Election Law Hurts.

Attorney General Isaac Lobe Straus Monday completed the draft of his opinion that a direct primary is mandatory under the Lee law enacted by the last General Assembly in the nomination of candidates for Congress. The opinion will be handed to Chairman Murray Vandiver, of the Democratic State Central Committee and will be read to the committee at its meeting today.

The opinion may or may not compel the Republican State Central Committee to reassemble and rearrange its primaries. The committee at its meeting in April proceeded on the theory that the law did not demand direct primaries in the nomination of congressional candidates. This interpretation was placed upon it by Senator Lee, its author.

It really makes but little difference whether the candidates for Congress are nominated by direct voting or by the aid of the delegate-convention plan, since the qualifications of membership of Congress are not determined by a state law, but by Congress itself, and that body would not pay much attention to the method of the nomination of the successful candidate. Thus last year the Republicans paid no attention to the state law relative to the selection of a candidate for the United States Senate. The Republicans knew that if they elected a majority of the General Assembly on joint ballot and a Republican was elected to the United States Senate that body would not turn him down because a state method of choosing a preliminary candidate had not been followed.

It is a question for future determination, therefore, whether the Republicans will reassemble their state committee. Mr. Thomas Parran, who was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District yesterday at Chesapeake Beach has not been voted for at direct primaries. The old delegate convention plan was followed.

There is a prospect, however, that the Democrats will be hit harder by the Attorney General's opinion than the Republicans, that is, if the Democratic State Central Committee decides to accept the Attorney General's opinion and it is by no means certain that it will. In fact developments point to a spirited fight in the committee against the adoption of Mr. Straus' opinion and if the fight does come, there will be a line up earlier than was expected between the Crothers-Straus combination and the Smith-Gorman-Vandiver forces.

At the outstart it would look as though Mr. Straus possessed a stragetic point. Opinions by the Attorney General are generally construed as having full force of law until reversed by the courts. It may be possible, therefore, that a decision of the courts will be sought before the primary is held in accordance with Mr. Straus' views.

The clause of the Primary Election Law submitting the referendum in the several counties is as follows:

"* * * at the first primary election held under the provisions of this act in each of the said named counties (Howard, Washington, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester), the official ballots of the respective political parties participating therein shall contain squares, properly designated, in which the voters of such parties may by such cross-mark in such squares indicate their preference for or against primaries in their respective parties by direct vote for candidates for county offices, for the State Senate and for Members of the House of Delegates; and provided further that if the majority of votes cast by either of such parties in any such county so excepted shall indicate a preference for direct primaries, then and in that event, each county in which by such direct vote a preference has been so expressed for direct primaries shall ever thereafter be removed from the class of excepted counties in this section specifically mentioned."

It is apparent that if the Straus opinion is sustained and if these counties show a preference at the next primary for the direct system of voting, that system will be employed next year in voting for all candidates for state offices.

In his opinion Attorney General Straus goes into detail to sustain his point of view that the congressional candidates must be named at direct primaries.

"The point in question" says Mr. Straus, "is by no means free from difficulty, because the act does not in express and literal terms mention congressional nominations. In spite of this circumstance, however, I conclude from its general language and expressions that nominations of candidates for Congress are included with in its purview. The title of the act is strongly indicative that it intends to relate to and cover the nomination of all candidates for public office within the state. The title declares that under the act new sections of Article 32 of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled 'Elections,' are to be enacted under the subtitle 'Primary Election,' regulating primary elections in the State of Maryland for all candidates for public offices of certain political parties in and for Baltimore and the several counties of the state."

Attorney General Straus then proceeded to quote several clauses of the new law which, he says, sustained his views that the law is effective this year.

"If the act does not affect and cover nominations of candidates for Congress," says the Attorney General in conclusion, "then there is no law whatever which does, and such nominations must be made in outlaw primaries without any legal sanction or any legal guide or restraint. There would be no public official to conduct them; there would be no penalties for maladministering them.

"The whole scheme and arrangement would be entirely unofficial and outside the law and committed to the arbitrary uncontrolled discretion of each party organization."

If congressional nominations are not excepted in the primary election law, it is claimed that judicial nominations are also not excepted

THE DEATH RECORD.

BABY BRANT.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Brant died at McHenry Tuesday and was buried at that place yesterday.

JOHN RILEY.

John Riley, aged about sixty years, a resident of District No. 2, died at his home last Saturday and was buried in Blooming Rose cemetery at Blooming Rose M. E. church, near Friendsville.

JESSE J. ASHBY.

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THE BRIEF DEBUT OF TILDY.

How an Apology Ended a Restaurant Romance.

By O. HENRY.

[Copyright, 1906, by McClure, Phillips & Co.]

If you do not know Bogle's chophouse and family restaurant it is your loss, for if you are one of the fortunate ones who dine expensively you should be interested to know how the other half consumes provisions. And if you belong to the half to whom waiters' checks are things of moment you should know Bogle's, for there you get your money's worth—in quantity at least.

Bogle's is situated in that highway of bourgeoisie, that boulevard of Brown-Jones-and-Robinson, Eighth avenue. There are two rows of tables in the room, six in each row. On each table is a caster stand containing cruets of condiments and seasons. From the pepper cruet you may shake a cloud of something tasteless and melancholy, like volcanic dust. From the salt cruet you may expect nothing.

At the cashier's desk sits Bogle, cold, sordid, slow, smoldering, and takes your money. Behind a mountain of toothpicks he makes your change, files your check and ejects at you, like a toad, a word about the weather. Beyond a corroboration of his meteorological statement you would better

ASKED HER TO GO TO "PARSIFAL" WITH HIM.

not venture. You are not Bogle's friend; you are a fed transient customer, and you and he may not meet again until the blowing of Gabriel's dinner horn. So take your change and go—to the devil if you like. There you have Bogle's sentiments.

The needs of Bogle's customers were supplied by two waitresses and a voice. One of the waitresses was named Aileen. She was tall, beautiful, lively, gracious and learned in persiflage. Her other name? There was no more necessity for another name at Bogle's than there was for finger bowls.

The name of the other waitress was Tildy. Why do you suggest Matilda? Please listen this time—Tildy, Tildy! Tildy was dumpy, plain faced and too anxious to please to please. Repeat the last clause to yourself once or twice and make the acquaintance of the duplicate infinite.

The voice at Bogle's was invisible. It came from the kitchen and did not shine in the way of originality. It was a heathen voice and contented itself with vain repetitions of exclamations emitted by the waitress concerning food.

Will it tire you to be told again that Aileen was beautiful? Had she donned a few hundred dollars' worth of clothes and joined the Easter parade and had you seen her you would have hastened to say so yourself.

The customers at Bogle's were her slaves. Six tables full she could wait upon at once. They who were in a hurry restrained their impatience for the joy of merely gazing upon her swiftly moving, graceful figure. They who had finished eating ate more that they might continue in the light of her smiles. Every man there—and they were mostly men—tried to make his impression upon her.

Aileen could successfully exchange repartee against a dozen at once. And every smile that she sent forth lodged, like pellets from a scatter gun, in as many hearts, and all this while she would be performing astounding feats with orders of pork and beans, pot roasts, ham and sausage and the wheats and any quantity of things on the iron and in the pan and straight up and on the side. With all this feasting and flirting and merry exchange of wit Bogle's came mighty near being a salon, with Aileen for its Mme. Recamier.

If the transients were entranced by the fascinating Aileen the regulars were her adorers. There was much rivalry among many of the steady customers. Aileen could have had an engagement every evening. At least twice a week some one took her to a theater or to a dance. One stout gentleman whom she and Tildy had privately christened "the hog" presented her with a turquoise ring. Another one known as "freshy," who rode on the traction company's repair wagon, was going to give her a poodle as soon as his brother got the hauling contract in the Ninth. And the man who always ate spareribs and spinach and said he was a stockbroker asked her to go to "P'arsifal" with him.

"I don't know where this place is," said Aileen while talking it over with Tildy, "but the wedding ring's got to be on before I put a stitch into a traveling dress. Ain't that right? Well, I guess!"

But, Tildy!

In steaming, chattering, cabbage scented Bogle's there was almost a heart tragedy. Tildy, with the blunt nose, the hay colored hair, the freckled skin, the bag o' meal figure, had never had an admirer. Not a man followed her with his eyes when she went to and fro in the restaurant save now and then when men glared with the beast hunger for food. None of them bantered her gayly to coquettish interchanges of wit. None of them loudly jollied her of mornings as they did Aileen, accusing her, when the eggs were slow in coming, of late hours in the company of envied swains. No one had ever given her a turquoise ring or invited her upon a voyage to mysterious, distant "Parsifal."

Tildy was a good waitress, and the men tolerated her. They who sat at her tables spoke to her briefly with quotations from the bill of fare and then raised their voices in honeyed and otherwise flavored accents eloquently addressed to the fair Aileen. They writhed in their chairs to gaze around and over the impeding form of Tildy, that Aileen's pulchritude might season and make ambrosia of their bacon and eggs.

And Tildy was content to be the unwooed drudge if Aileen could receive the flattery and the homage. The blunt nose was loyal to the short Grecian. She was Aileen's friend, and she was glad to see her rule hearts and wean the attention of men from smoking potpie and lemon meringue. But deep below our freckles and hay colored hair the unhandsomest of us dream of a prince or a princess, not vicarious, but coming to us alone.

There was a morning when Aileen tripped in to work with a slightly bruised eye, and Tildy's solicitude was almost enough to heal any optic.

"Fresh guy," explained Aileen, "last night as I was going home at Twenty-third and Sixth, sashayed up, so he did, and made a break. I turned him down cold, and he made a sneak, but followed me down to Eighteenth and tried his hot air again. Gee, but I slapped him a good one side of the face! Then he give me that eye. Does it look real awful, Til? I should hate that Mr. Nicholson should see it when he comes in for his tea and toast at 10."

Tildy listened to the adventure with breathless admiration. No man had ever tried to follow her. She was safe abroad at any hour of the twenty-four. What bliss it must have been to have had a man follow one and black one's eye for love!

Among the customers at Bogle's was a young man named Seeders, who worked in a laundry office. Mr. Seeders was thin and had light hair and appeared to have been recently rough dried and starched. He was too diffident to aspire to Aileen's notice, so he usually sat at one of Tildy's tables, where he devoted himself to silence and boiled weakfish.

One day when Mr. Seeders came in to dinner he had been drinking beer. There were only two or three customers in the restaurant. When Mr. Seeders had finished his weakfish he got

KISSED HER LOUDLY AND IMPUDENTLY.

up, put his arm around Tildy's waist, kissed her loudly and impudently, walked out upon the street, snapped his fingers in the direction of the laundry and hied himself to play pennies in the slot machines at the amusement arcade.

For a few moments Tildy stood petrified. Then she was aware of Aileen shaking at her an arch forefinger and saying:

"Why, Til, you naughty girl! Ain't you getting to be awful, Miss Slyboots! First thing I know you'll be stealing some of my fellows. I must keep an eye on you, my lady."

Another thing dawned upon Tildy's recovering wits. In a moment she had advanced from a hopeless, lowly admirer to be an Eve sister of the potent Aileen. She herself was now a man charmer, a mark for Cupid, a Sabine who must be coy when the Romans were at their banquet boards. Man had found her waist achievable and her lips desirable. The sudden and amatory Seeders had, as it were, performed for her a miraculous piece of one day laundry work. He had taken the sackcloth of her uncomeliness, had washed, dried, starched and ironed it and returned it to her sheer embroidered lawn—the robe of Venus herself.

The freckles on Tildy's cheeks merged into a rosy flush. Now both Circe and Psyche peeped from her brightened eyes. Not even Aileen herself had been publicly embraced and kissed in the restaurant.

Tildy could not keep the delightful secret. When trade was slack she went and stood at Bogle's desk. Her eyes were shining. She tried not to let her words sound proud and boastful.

"A gentleman insulted me today," she said. "He hugged me around the waist and kissed me."

"That so?" said Bogle, cracking open his business armor. "After this week you get a dollar a week more."

At the next regular meal when Tildy set food before customers with whom

"DON'T YOU FRET, TIL," SAID AILEEN.

she had acquaintance she said to each of them modestly, as one whose merit needed no bolstering:

"A gentleman insulted me today in the restaurant. He put his arm around my waist and kissed me."

The diners accepted the revelation in various ways, some incredulously, some with congratulations. Others turned upon her the stream of badinage that had hitherto been directed at Aileen alone. And Tildy's heart swelled in her bosom, for she saw at last the towers of romance rise above the horizon of the gray plain in which she had for so long traveled.

For two days Mr. Seeders came not again. During that time Tildy established herself firmly as a woman to be wooed. She bought ribbons and arranged her hair like Aileen's and tightened her waist two inches. She had a thrilling but delightful fear that Mr. Seeders would rush in suddenly and shoot her with a pistol. He must have loved her desperately, and impulsive lovers are always blindly jealous.

Even Aileen had not been shot at with a pistol. And then Tildy rather hoped that he would not shoot at her, for she was always loyal to Aileen, and she did not want to overshadow her friend.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the third day Mr. Seeders came in. There were no customers at the tables. At the back end of the restaurant Tildy was refilling the mustard pots and Aileen was quartering pies. Mr. Seeders walked back to where they stood.

Tildy looked up and saw him, gasped and pressed the mustard spoon against her heart. A red hair bow was in her hair. She wore Venus' Eighth avenue badge, the blue bead necklace with the swinging silver symbolic heart.

Mr. Seeders was flushed and embarrassed. He plunged one hand into his hip pocket and the other into a fresh pumpkin pie.

"Miss Tildy," said he, "I want to apologize for what I done the other evenin'. Tell you the truth, I was pretty well tanked up or I wouldn't of done it. I wouldn't do no lady that a-way when I was sober. So I hope, Miss Tildy, you'll accept my 'pology and believe that I wouldn't of done it if I'd known what I was doin' and hadn't of been drunk."

With this handsome plea Mr. Seeders backed away and departed, feeling that reparation had been made.

But behind the convenient screen Tildy had thrown herself flat upon a table among the butter chips and the coffeecups and was sobbing her heart out—out and back again to the gray plain wherein travel they with blunt noses and hay colored hair. From her knot she had torn the red hair bow and cast it upon the floor. Seeders she despised utterly. She had but taken his kiss as that of a pioneer and prophetic prince who might have set the clocks going and the pages to running in fairyland. But the kiss had been maudlin and unmeant; the court had not stirred at the false alarm; she must forevermore remain the "sleeping beauty."

Yet not all was lost. Aileen's arm was around her, and Tildy's red hand groped among the butter chips till it found the warm clasp of her friend's.

"Don't you fret, Til," said Aileen, who did not understand entirely. "That turnip faced little clothespin of a Seeders ain't worth it. He ain't anything of a gentleman or he wouldn't ever of apologized."

...INTS FOR FARMERS

The Dairy Barn.

The floor of any cow barn should be of cement in order to be absolutely sanitary. Many authorities advocate covering the cement directly under the cow with wood so as to do away with the coldness of the cement, which is undoubtedly a liberal conductor of both heat and cold.

An excellent plan is to have a shed about thirty-seven feet wide, facing the cows outward. This width permits a five foot alleyway in front of each cow, with a cement manger or cement feeding floor two feet six inches and standing space of about four feet ten inches to five feet, with gutters fourteen to eighteen inches wide, the remaining space being left for a driveway or alley behind the cows. This gives plenty of room to drive a wagon through, if desired, or to run a litter carrier.

The width of your cow stall should be from three feet three inches to three feet nine inches, according to the size of your cows. One should bear in mind that in building a dairy barn the secret of sanitation is to eliminate everything possible in the barn which will take up dust, filth, odors and germs.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Quality In Cattle.

High class animals always have the most quality. It is shown in a fine, silky coat of hair, in a mellow, elastic skin and in fine bones and neat joints. There is lots of difference in the coat of hair. One cow may have hair that is fine and soft and thick. There is a very fine and close undercoat and then longer, coarser hair. Such hair is a great protection in winter. Other animals, and they are the most common, have coarse, long hair. Their bones are also likely to be big and coarse. When an animal has plenty of quality you can easily take the skin in the hand between thumb and fingers and pull it out from the side of the body. It will be mellow and roll up somewhat in the hand. If the cow lacks quality her skin will be thick, tight and not easily taken in the hand. Fine quality as seen in the hair, skin and bone means with the beef animal that when killed there will be much less waste of the carcass than if the conditions show lack of quality. So also the dairy cow with plenty of quality is a better producer of milk than if the quality is lacking.—C. S. Plumb, Ohio.

Feeding Dairy Cows.

Of the mistakes made in feeding dairy cattle perhaps the one of underfeeding is the more common. It is a very serious mistake to feed a cow only that required to keep her body and then not feed her enough in addition to produce what milk she can. If a cow declines in weight while giving milk it shows that she is not receiving sufficient food, as a cow if not fed enough will produce milk for a time at the expense of her body—that is, she will take the surplus flesh from her body and convert it into milk and thereby will lose in live weight. On the other hand, when a cow is being overfed it may be detected in a short time by the fact that she will put on flesh. This condition may be corrected by giving her only the amount she needs and will use for milk production. This means feeding enough to maintain practically a uniform weight. —C. H. Eckles, University of Missouri.

Feeding Horses In Winter.

To raise horses from suckling colts keep them going ahead. Never allow them to get a setback, as the first year's growth goes far in determining what the animal will be at maturity. After weaning the colt should be kept in a well bedded box stall, with plenty of light and ventilation. It should be allowed to take plenty of exercise in favorable weather. A good ration consisting of three quarts of oats and one of bran mixed with water and a little salt and molasses or oilmeal cake should be fed three times a day. Oats are exceedingly fine for making bone, and a healthy ration for laying on fat is an occasional feed of boiled barley. A little corn may be fed at noon at odd times also. A good fodder feed is six or seven pounds of clover and timothy hay mixed. This should be fed mornings and evenings and as much as the colt will consume.

Repairing Farm Machinery.

Repairs should be made systematically and, as far as possible, at times when work is not rushing. It is necessary to have some system in looking after the machines in order that when a machine is to be used it will be ready and in good repair. In putting a machine away after a season's work it is suggested that a note be made of the repairs needed. These notes may be written on tags and attached to the machine. During the winter the tool may be taken into the shop, with which every farm should be provided, and the machine put in first class shape, ready to be used upon short notice. It is often an advantage not only in the choice of time, but also in being able to give the implement agent plenty of time in which to obtain necessary parts.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Filling Washy Places In Fields.

If there is no other trash on the farm for filling washy places in the fields, straw manure from stables is excellent. The straw will fill the places and catch and hold all of the soil that washes into them. The manure in the straw will help to make the ground more productive when it is again cultivated. Never plow in a gully with fresh dirt without some thrashy or brushy filling to hold it and catch more.

VALUE OF DRAGGING ROADS.

How Farmers Can Make Boulevards Out of Neglected Rural Highways.

The Mount Joy Star and News of Pennsylvania tells in one of its issues of how a farmer in that locality has been making good roads by his own individual effort. The newspaper item reads as follows:

Frank L. Nissley, a progressive farmer residing at Bamford, believes in having good roads and is so emphatic on the subject that he keeps nearly half a mile of new dirt road adjoining his farm in repair at his own expense for his satisfaction and to prove to the taxpayers how well it can be done with little expense.

To carry out his plans he set to work and constructed a double or split drag of the King style. This drag he made himself of logs and other material lying around the farm, so that really about the only thing that it cost him was a few hours of labor.

Every farmer has the material lying around his farm to build such a drag, and every farmer has enough mechanical ability to build it, as it requires no special skill and matters not how rough its construction is. Then, too, all the farmers have some spare time to make the drag if they apply the time to it.

After every rain that the road gets a little uneven Mr. Nissley hitches a horse to the drag, runs it over the road as far as his lands adjoin the road, and the result is that the road along his farm is always nice and smooth when the road along his neighbors' farms is rough and full of ruts.

The Nissley plan of improving the roads will go far toward establishing a good road system. He makes no big fuss about what he is going to do or what he is doing, but goes about it in a quiet manner and does it, and the results show for themselves. The fact that the road is better along his farm than any other place in the neighborhood is evident to all those who use the road, and doubtless in the near future some of his neighbors will follow his example.

This, however, we do not think is the right way to keep public roads in repair, as they should be maintained at the expense of the public and not individually by each landowner. Doubtless Mr. Nissley's progressive movement will enthuse the supervisors of East Hempfield township to a full realization of their real duties, and doubtless in the near future the township will have a drag which will be run over all the roads of the township whenever they get rough, and then all the roads of the district will practically be smooth all the time.

One man and two horses can in two days go over all the roads in a township, and such work might be necessary about a dozen times a year. The entire cost of this will not amount to $100 a year, but will do more good than a thousand dollars a year spent on the roads with a gang of fifty or more men, with plows and scoops, going over the township once a year, as is now the plan used by most supervisors.

There are a great many different kinds of systems advanced for improving our country roads. One of the simplest and one which every individual farmer can employ today without any money and with much benefit to his road is the system of dragging the dirt road by his farm by the split log road drag. Farmers can make such a drag in a few hours by simply splitting a log in half eight feet long. If the farmer takes these split pieces, the split surface facing to the front, and fasten them with stout staves three feet apart, according to the directions given by Mr. King of Maitland, Mo., the inventor of the drag, the farmer will have a simple road implement that will make a fine, smooth country boulevard out of the worst neglected dirt road in the community. The secret of successful road-making with the road drag will depend upon dragging the road after every rain, filling in the ruts, smoothing out the uneven places and building a high crown in the middle of the road, so that the water will run into the side ditches instead of standing in the middle, and, most of all—doing it. Talking does not keep a dirt road repaired. Neither does excuse finding. One hour of drag work immediately after a rain does the trick, nothing else.

GOOD SAND FOR ROADS.

Value of Waste Product From California Oil Wells.

Two hundred tons of rich black oil sand from the Sunset wells at Visalia, Cal., will be used on some of the roads of Tulare county, in California, this summer. Superintendent Twaddle, chairman of the county governing board, has been experimenting and found it satisfactory. The sand comes from the wells mixed with the oil. When this flows into the sump hole the sand sinks to the bottom and separates itself, the oil running off. Gradually the sand piles up around the derricks and at the mouth of the pipe and fills a large part of the sump. There are piles forty feet deep on the Adeline, Maricopa road, Oil and Gate City properties, which have accumulated in the course of four or five years. The sand coming with this heavy oil is different from that found with the light oils, even that with the Kern river product.

Those who have tried it say it is superior for roads to any common sand that may be mixed with oil. It has a binding quality that is lacking in artificial products. Before its adoption in Tulare county it was used quite a little on highways in the immediate vicinity of the oil fields, it being given to whoever would load and haul it away. A wide use of this byproduct by roadmakers will be a boom to the heavy oil producers of Sunset by ridding them of a nuisance and transforming it into a source of revenue.

Value of Good Roads to Farms.

It has been said that "good roads lead from good farms to good towns," and it seems a direct way of stating the fact. Wherever there are good roads leading into a town that town is invariably an active and up to date business community. Whenever good roads run through a farming region the farms are found well kept, the houses bright and in good repair, and the outbuildings show an air of snug comfort and prosperity.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

NEVER AGAIN.

On Greenland's icy mountains
The people wait around
And at their luck throw snowballs
Because the pole is found.
No longer will explorers
With toys and good advice
Go northward to employ them
To gambol on the ice.

The yearly summer outing
They can, with hopeful eye,
Look forward to no longer
Excitement to supply.
For learned men of science
They may no longer hope.
With gifts of grub and bracelets
And canned sardines and soap.

They will not have the pleasure
Of going on a dash
And winning fame for some one,
Besides a bunch of cash.
They will not have to journey
To where it never thaws,
Where ice is free and plenty
To aid a worthy cause.

The pole has been discovered,
Or so the claim is made.
This stops the hardy native
From working at his trade.
And on the ship's provisions
He may no longer feed.
The pole has been discovered.
It's sad for him indeed.

Made to Order.

Bishop Fallows of Chicago says it is the supreme duty of every man to be happy. Here is a case where duty wouldn't have to rap a man over the head with a stuffed club to wake him up if he only knew the combination.

Man has not yet arrived at a state where he can touch a button and be happy. He is willing all right, but he goes about it as an amateur.

In the morning of life he pursues the bright lights only to have his wings singed when he catches up with them. Then he tries other ways that are just as foolish, with similar results.

It is easy enough to point out his duty to him, but with the landlord coming round regularly and with the grocer and the butcher following in his wake how is the wayfaring man to get away with the made to order results?

Generally.

"Is he a good doctor?"

"I have never seen him misbehave."

"Smarty! I mean can he cure you?"

"He never has."

"Imbecile! What I want to know is if he is a successful physician."

"He is worth half a million."

"Do his patients recover?"

"Always unless death intervenes."

"Are you always affected with idiocy?"

"Usually when I come in contact with it."

Its Finish.

The hookworm is no friend of man
And must be brought to book,
For science plainly has decreed
That it must get the hook.

No longer can the lazy man
Have this as an excuse.
They'll send him to the hospital
And jar his hookworms loose.

No longer can he sit at ease
And take a summer nap,
And mighty sorry he will be
When he has lost his snap.

True Index.

"Does your watch keep good time?"

"In good times it does."

"But how about in bad times?"

"Then I have it in soak."

Correct.

"What is the first thing a man does after he gets fired?"

"Smokes, of course."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

A professional burglar has to take his choice between being pinched by cold and hunger or pinched by the police.

A luxury that isn't expensive has a hard time passing a civil service examination as a luxury.

A well trained memory is not one trained to fit the story to suit the occasion.

When the black sheep comes home with lots of wool the neighbors hasten to whitewash him.

When the good fellow decides that he must practice economy he usually finds his family where he can practice on it first.

The man who can't support a ton of dignity stands a mighty poor chance of being able to put up a bluff of respectable dimensions.

A reputation for doing things is worth while, after all, for those people who know are then bound to treat you kindly, for they will be afraid to do otherwise.

STORY OF TWO AMERICAN WOMEN IN GAY PAREE

Some of the Latest Happenings From the Capital of France.

Once again "the feminine," always "eternal." Two American women who have had the center of the stage for some days still retain it, and, what is more, will probably continue to do so for some time. They are the talk of Paris, and to such an extent that, together with the husband of one of them, they and their experiences are being portrayed and caricatured on the vaudeville stage of the French capital.

The case is that of Mrs. Charles Hamilton Payne, of Boston, and the Comte (?) and Comtesse (?) d'Aulby de Gatigny, the "Comtesse" being also a Bostonian before she graduated into the ranks of the (near) aristocracy. Talk of a cause for gossip and scandal! The now celebrated "picture fraud" affair in which Mrs. Payne is the victim is the talk of Paris, and promises to be so for some time.

Mrs. Payne, who is very wealthy, continues to occupy the magnificent former residence of the Stanislas-Castellanes, in the Avenue de Bois, has brought suit for $200,000 against the so-called Comte and Comtesse d'Aulby de Gatigny (who lay claim to even more imposing and high-sounding titles) charging that a number of paintings sold to her as genuine old masters are really nothing but clever modern reproductions. There are those, however, who say that the painting incident itself is not the entire cause of this beautiful scandal and court proceedings against those who, until a very short time ago, were intimate friends of the plaintiff. There are hints that the pseudo count cherished a strong feeling of admiration for the widow of the late Boston copper king whose chief aim, when in the flesh, seemed to be to provide the necessary financial sinews of war to carry on the storming of the doors of the social castle occupied by the Paris "Four Hundred."

The pseudo countess, like her former friend, is also from Boston where, it is said, she belongs to a plain-minded and simple family, who never entirely approved of her marriage. The possessor of a remarkably fine contralto voice, Frances Lunt had visions, before meeting the count, of an operatic career, she at that time being a member of the choir of a fashionable Boston church.

After the marriage, and bent on social success, the "Comte" and "Comtesse" went to England, but after an unprogressive stay in London they journeyed to Tours, France, and endeavored to acquire the accent in the ancient French city which is said to be the purest in all France. From a modest boarding-house they made their debut by means of a "stony" front in the select circle of the most exclusive French society of old Touraine. This former dwelling section of the old kings of France remains conservative to a degree, but the city of Tours proper is rather more progressive. Many of its residents love a good dinner, with equally good wine. Hence with this fact in view and the prestige of alleged American wealth (through the wife) the couple made considerable headway. All was not smooth sailing, however, for many of the doors of the most desirable houses remained closed to the strangers, whom none knew and who, although bearing a French name, spoke French with a delightful Cockney accent.

Enter Mrs. Charles Hamilton Payne, of Boston, U. S. A., with millions in her bank account, magnificent furs, priceless gowns of lace and cloth of gold. The acquaintance, which began when the two ladies sailed as fellow passengers from Boston to Europe, soon grew into closest friendship. What more natural than that the "Comtesse" should show her new found friend her chateau and likewise her titled friends of Tours? At the former the "Comte" displayed his treasures of the so-called art, and showed a willingness to oblige the Boston widow with an evidence of his taste and superior knowledge of "how things are done over here."

Hence when the rented furnished house occupied by Mrs. Payne was given up, it was the "Comte" who found one more suitable and incidentally much more expensive, and who assisted in supplying what he declared to be most essential, in the form of a picture gallery. "I, as a friend, will loan you mine for a mere trifle annually," he offered. "I will even consent to sell you a few of the best works at a friend's price," he added. Who could resist such an offer, and who would question the motive?

The French courts are now establishing the fact, little by little, that it would have been advisable for Mrs. Payne to have investigated, with genuine Yankee caution, before accepting the offer of the "Comte," but as the law in France is very strict about most things, no doubt Mrs. Payne will receive proper satisfaction in a financial way.

The wound to her pride, however, in finding that the titles of nobility claimed by her two friends are of the same character as the paintings she bought at exorbitant prices—that the husband is not a prince, not even a count, but just plain "Mister" Daulbey, of London, England, where, it is said, his father is a tailor—can never be entirely healed.

Yet, there is said to be balm in Gilead for Mrs. Payne's woes, for she finds a ready listener and a deeply sympathetic friend in the person of a bonafide duke (no mistake this time, even though he be but of the old Empire) well primed with an old-world knowledge of art. It is said that it was he who first discovered the fraud in the paintings, and was bold enough to proclaim the fact to Mrs. Payne.

And a tiny bird chirps that the real duke believed, too, that there would be less danger in the field if the pseudo count were removed as a possible rival. So there you are, with the "eternal feminine."

Meanwhile, Paris, ever ready to seize on a situation and turn it to ridicule, has already incorporated the facts in a "tableau," which is being given in a number of music hall "revues." Pleasant for Mrs. Payne? Well, how about the "Comtess?"

Rich and poor, high and low, young and old—every Frenchwoman has a pocket in her petticoat, and not a bit of false modesty is there about her when she lifts her dress skirt whether in the street or in a public conveyance, and exposes to the public gaze a petticoat of silk, moreen or unpretentious colored cotton, as the case may be, while she dives into her "inside" pocket and grabs her purse. When she has taken from it whatever cash she needs, she tucks it safely away again, together with her handkerchief, in the aforementioned pocket. Needless to say, that when an American, not used to up-to-date Paris ways, first sees this performance, she is often struck dumb with astonishment. And no wonder. Were such a thing to happen in public in any large American city, a small sized riot, probably followed by an arrest, would quite likely take place. As may be seen, "they do things differently over there."

Oh, these women's hats! They continue to grow weird, indeed. And the reversed flower-pot effect, with flowers springing out at a most curious angle, are among the weirdest. Worn by a saucy, rosy-cheeked young girl, they may be rather attractive, but when seen on a lady no longer youthful, the sight is one which may well make angels weep.

One great milliner, with a world wide reputation, is showing her art in the manipulation of the plateau hat, shaping them to suit the requirement of each individual customer. A mass of flowers, upon which the disk is raised from the hair is one style, while another is the brim crumpled and bent, with here and there quantities of the most natural looking birds peeping out from underneath,

Most of the newest models of evening gowns are quite devoid of the embroidery and other elaborate trimming that has prevailed for so long. Lace is much to the fore again, as veiling for the slips of Liberty. A smart gown I saw recently was of coral Liberty satin, draped with fine black spotted net, with a wide flounce of Chantilly forming the trimming around the bottom of the skirt. Foulards, tussah and cotton crepe are all employed for morning wear, and are made up on very simple lines. The ever-useful black taffeta is very popular, This year's make is very soft and pliable, and is often combined with a light weight cloth for rather more dressy tailor-made gowns.

INVENTED THE RICKSHAW

American Probably Responsible For Japanese Go-Cart

Twenty years ago when railways in Japan were yet few and moter cars undreamed of the common method of travel for natives and foreigners alike was the rickshaw.

Horses were scarce and of indifferent quality, the bicycle had hardly made its appearance in the far East, so practically the only means of getting about the country away from the main line of the railroad between Tokio and Hiogo was in the modified perambulator which is known all over the world as the rickshaw.

There are a number of versions of its invention and to whom credit should be given for it. The Japanese themselves claim it for a paralytic old gentleman of Kyoto, who some time before 1868, finding his palanquin uncomfortable, took a little cart instead. The usual foreign account adopted by Mr. Black, the author of "Young Japan," is that an American named Goble, half cobbler and half missionary, was the person to suggest the idea of a glorified go-cart some where about 1867.

The first official application to be allowed to manufacture rickshaws was, however, made in 1870. They were soon being turned out in hunrdeds and thousands, for the middle class Japanese found it a cheap and comfortable way of traveling long or short distances and there was an inexhaustible supply of men eager to turn themselves into beasts of burden in order to earn the high wages which the employment brought them. Curiously enough, elsewhere the thing is called a rickshaw, in Japan it generally goes by the name of jinriki.

Both are abbreviations of the real word, which is jin-rik-sha, meaning literally "man-power vehicle", that is, a cart pulled by a man. Sometimes you hear kuruma used as an equivalent, and that is a Japanning of the Chinese syllable sha. Karnma-ya is a rickshaw puller and you would call it out in Japan when you wanted a rickshaw, just as we call "hansom,, in the days when the hansom had not been driven off the ranks by the taxicab.

Teachers' Examination.

The annual examination for teachers will begin Tuesday, June 7th, and continue during the Training School.

By order of the board.

2t ED. A. BROWNING, Secy.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,

14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

DETECTING BLOOD STAINS

Is Simple Matter With Modern Chemical Outfit.

People often wonder why it is that experts, when given evidence in court, can so confidently affirm that a certain substance removed from clothes, weapons, and so on consists of blood, although the suspected parties declare it to be rust or red paint. The determination of the truth is, however, a matter of simple preparation and microscopical observation which is absolutely infallible, for reasons which I will give.

The reader has probably learnt at school that all human blood consists of two kinds of densely-packed globules invisible to the naked eye, called corpuscles, white and red, floating or suspended in a liquid. I doubt whether one person in a million—aside from those who study such topics—has any real idea of the minuteness of these objects It is useless to say, for instance, that ten million of the red corpuscles will cover a square inch if laid out quite flat.

It is the function of the white corpuscles to consume the bacteria and bacilli that enter the blood, and they are actually alive. The red discs contain the iron of the blood. This much enables us to proceed with understanding.

I squeeze a mere drop from a needle prick in my finger on to a slide. At first all the globules and discs are fairly well defined, though it is usual to add a drop of water, or a chemical solution, to separate them and render them clearer. Slowly the drop stiffens, the firmness commencing at the edge, which is paler than elsewhere, and proceeding inwards. Within a short time it has wholly congealed. The edge is faintly frilled, while tuft-like darker lines, the fibrin, are observable near it. The lengths of the tufts increase toward the centre of the spot in the vicinity of which are comparatively large cracks dividing the film into plates like those on a tortoise's back. No beads are then present. This feature of itself affords a good clue to the cleverer analysis if the substance is not too old. I wait till the next day before making the tests.

The dried blood is eventually loosened with a thin, sharp knife blade, and comes away like a fleck of india rubber or leather, or similar resistant, yet pliable stuff. I detach all except the portion to be tested. Then I let fall a drop of glacial acetic acid onto the dried flake, and a tiny speck of common salt and gently warm the mixture. Upon replacing it beneath the microscope the liquid cools and evaporates, and there strangely springs into view a mass of red-brown crystals, or maybe scattered ones, having definite characteristic shapes. The chemical reactions have been of a very curious kind. Before the appearance of the crystals, bubbles of gas, etc., emerge from between the cracks separating the minute plates, and burst in due course. Then the edges of the plates become fainter and fainter until all red tint is absorbed, and the crystals commence to appear at various points.

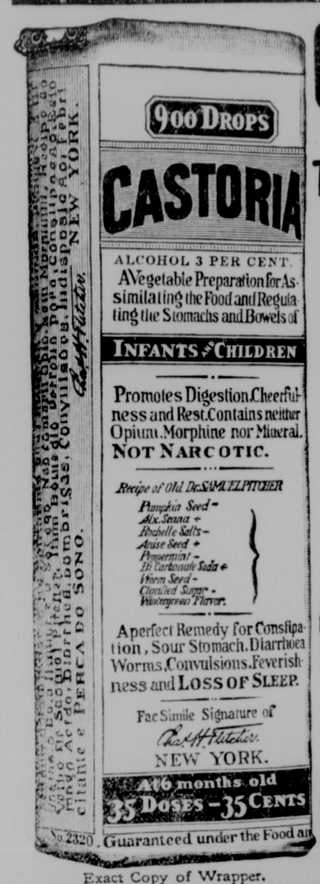
The substance forming these crystals, composed of chlorine from the salt and extractions from the blood combined, is known as haemin, or chloride of haematin. The crystals will undergo another change into brown irregular particles if another alkali, such as soda, is added.

It has not only to be determined whether a suspected substance is blood and not rust or paint, but it has to be learnt whether the blood is that of a human being or of a rabbit, fowl, or other creature. Fortunately, the shapes of the corpuscles differ, slightly or extremely.—Prof. Scott in Strand Magazine.

New Wall Paper Store.

Having purchased the wall paper stock of Messrs. Matthews & Helbig and added a large stock of new patterns, we are now open for business on the second floor of the Townshend building, Second street, and solicit the patronage of the public.

W. H. BARTLETT & Co.



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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department

Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
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J. O. Getty.

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Anything and everything in the way of high-grade commercial printing. Our assortment of job type is complete, our press facilities of the best, and our workmen true typographical artists. This tells all the story of our facilities for doing job printing of the right kind at the right prices.

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Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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One copy three months.....40

Advertising Rates made known upon Application.

Remittances may be made by Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft and addressed to

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1910.

KING EDWARD'S OBSEQUIES.

At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Friday the body of Edward VII, "of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the oversea Colonies, King, and Emperor of India," was laid at rest, under circumstances of such pomp and with such marks of respect from Emperors, Kings, Princes and Ambassadors of great republics as befitted the obsequies of the monarch of the greatest empire the world has ever seen. Gathered about the bier of the King and Emperor, the majesty of many states testified respect and affection for the personality of the dead, at the same time doing homage to the nation which he ruled.

The spectacle was impressive, evidencing as at did, the growing amity of peoples and royal houses and illustrating the increased sense of unity and sympathy pervading the world. Time was when war was the normal employment of kings and every country regarded every other country with suspicion, not to say animosity. War still preoccupies the minds of officials responsible for the public safety, but kings now cultivate rather the arts of peace, and the people begin to deprecate armed conflict as a belated barbarity. Peace is recognized as the greatest international interest. Edward VII was an exponent of peaceful methods of settling disputes and it is in his character of peacemaker that the world holds him in the greatest esteem. His life was lived in an exalted station, blest with every circumstance of wealth, grandeur and influence, but his death points the familiar moral, that we all—the rich and the poor alike—go the same journey, that one fate awaits us all, and that the only lasting title to the love and respect of those who survive us or come after us, is the good we have done during our little day.

The world has never seen an empire comparable in extent, population, intelligence, wealth, good administration, liberty and humanity with that which George V is called to rule. The Babylonian Empire was extensive, but it did not compare in extent with the 11,433,283 square miles of the British Empire or in population with the 400,000,000 people who look to George V as sovereign, and at best it was an expression of brute force merely. The Roman Empire compares best with the British, but it was of less area and population and in almost every other way inferior. China is equally populous, but greatly inferior in extent, in culture, in wealth, in power and other elements of greatness. Germany, more powerful from a military point of view, is inferior in extent, population, wealth and other factors. Even the United States, though of greater wealth, must take second place in population, area and other particulars. The British Empire, in fact, is the most remarkable state of which history gives us any account, being most remarkable, not for its size and numerical greatness, but rather for its love of liberty, its capacity for organization and administration, its genius for the development of political institutions and its generous founding of powerful self-governing colonies.

FOR A SANE FOURTH.

Several weeks ago we made a suggestion that the Town Council pass an ordinance prohibiting the firing of any explosive in the town on July 4th, and also prohibiting the sale of such articles in the town, with the provisions that a display of fireworks could be made under the supervision and by permission of the Mayor.

We want to again suggest that the Town Council pass this ordinance at the June meeting. Baltimore is making preparation for a big celebration on Independence Day, but is also providing that it shall be a safe and sane celebration, and prohibits the use of the deadly fire cracker, the toy pistol and the fire works. New York City is doing the same thing.

It is simply a question of time until all our people wake up to the fact that it is not necessary to kill and maim numbers of children each year in order to show a patriotic spirit, and there is no reason why Oakland should not be one of the first towns to adopt these sane measures.

Something new in Talcum Powder; Babcock's Corylopsis of Japan, the most popular Talcum on the market today. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

GENERAL ASSESSOR APPOINTED.

Mr. Daniel Yommer Given Place Made Vacant By Mr. Stanton's Resignation.

Governor Crothers on Tuesday announced the appointment of Mr. Daniel Yommer, of Grantsville dstrict, general assessor for Garrett county in place of Mr. Uriah M. Stanton, who was previously appointed by the Governor and who refused to qualify.

Mr. Yommer was a candidate on the Democratic ticket last fall for County Commissioner. He is a prominent farmer in his commuinty and his appointment is pleasing to the regulars of the Democratic party.

Anti-Saloon District Grows.

Montgomery county has been added to the Western district of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League. The Western district, which now comprises the counties of Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery, is under the superintendency of Rev. Cyrus P. Keen, of Hagerstown, who announced he will put in considerable work in Montgomery, which is wholly "dry." Frederick county, territorially, is more than half "dry;" Garrett, outside of Oakland, is "dry," while Washington county has only a few "dry" spots.

The Anti-Saloon forces are quiet in Washington county for the present. Activity will begin next September, when the campaign will open with a series of Field Day meetings.

SWANTON.

What a town of amazing diversities is Swanton! Mr. Editor, were you ever there? Monday evening was a specialty in the drama of Swanton's capabilities. As a public entertainment in honor of the present influx in her population, she had in the west a modest little comet, looking like the white of an egg distributed the distance of a few yards over the beginning of the pathway of a star, and in the east Luna in full glory concealing her blushes in a total eclipse. All this exhibited from a star lit stage in the same hour.

In conformity with much published notices, Rev. Cyrus P. Keen, of Hagerstown, advocating the Anti-Saloon League in Maryland, arrived in Swanton Tuesday evening, May 17th, for an address in the M. E. church. As temperance was the propelling force a dry evening may have been devoutly wished. Notwithstanding the moving clouds and fluctuating showers, the spacious floor of the brightly lighted edifice was closely covered by an orderly and excellent audience. Mr. Keen looks as one still upon the youthful side of life's meridian; erect in bearing and of a personality calculated to command respect. The Rev. Mr. Brumbaugh, catching the fever of the time, ran down from Deer Park on the evening train, introduced the speaker and closed the meeting with exhortation and benediction. As Mr. Keen proceeded in his conservative and clearly directed address the fact seemed to appear that the dominant object was not so much an immediate application of temperance as the adoption of a system of revenues requisite to support the League as a factor in state elections for the exercise of a salutory influence in future legislation at Annapolis. After a close review of the growth and accomplishment of his order in this State, he called upon the people to subscribe, as indicated by a printed form, to the support of that order and apparently, a very liberal response was had. In an argument of one and a half hours, nothing of the sensational was indulged in, nothing of the clap-trap type, but a cool, deliberate presentation of existing conditions for the grasp and digestion of thoughtful voters. While this was true, the little man posing at Annapolis in fancied importance, trying to ride a horse in opposite directions at the same time, was held up to withering ridicule. Under the searchlight of legislative history, he paced out a puny gang as fit specimens of the "Artful Dodger" from the pen of Dickens. As has been stated, from start to finish, the argument was a good one, free from abuse and less of a demonstration of temperance need just now than a trumpet call to fill up the ranks and buckle on the armor of this League for the decisive battle in Maryland.

RELLIM.

MEMORIAL DAY AT FRIENDSVILLE

Annual Decoration of Graves of the Honored Dead.

Sherman Post No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, desires that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children, Knights of Pythias and all other organized bodies of the town, and visitors from the surrounding country are also invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Monday, May 30. The Post will form in front of the Lutheran church at 9:30 o'clock a. m. and march thence to the Methodist church where addresses by able speakers will be made.

Donations of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at the M. E. church.

By order of the Post.

R. E. FRIEND,
Commander.

WM. H. H. FRIEND,
Adjutant.

MAY TEST NEW LAW

Disposition on the Part of Coal Operators To Ignore It.

An act which was passed at the recent session of the Maryland Legislature, making it compulsory for all corporations engaged in mining coal or other minerals in Garrett county to pay their laborers twice a month instead of monthly as formerly, may be tested by at least one corporation operating in this county, the coal company in question setting up the plea that the act is unconstitutional and will be so decided by the courts.

On the other hand, however, there is a disposition on the part of some operators to comply with the law without hesitancy or question.

HOYES.

The long looked for and wonderful Halley's comet has passed and is gradually disappearing and no one so far as we know was injured the least, unless some contracted colds by staying up until too late an hour of night.

The lecture on last Wednesday evening at the M. E. church by Rev. Cyrus Keene was well attended; also highly appreciated by all present, as he is a very interesting talker and we feel sure no one slept while he was speaking.

The total eclipse of the moon Monday evening was seen by a number of our citizens, who aroused from their sweet slumbers to gaze for a short time at this midnight curiosity.

Foster Glover spent Saturday evening and Sunday at his home at this place. He has been employed at Salisbury for several months past. He was accompanied by his mother, who was visiting her daughter at the above named place.

Miss Blanche Callis spent several days the past week in Oakland and Mt. Lake.

Misses Sadie and Sudie Friend were guests of Mrs. W. A. Smith last Sunday

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Brant of Deep Creek, was buried at the Catholic cemetery Tuesday.

Messrs. King Delawder and Horace DeWitt accompanied by their wives were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. DeWitt over Sunday.

Earl Fazenbaker, of Westernport, attended the Friend-Custer nuptials at this place last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Bud Friend and children and Miss Mollie Friend of Elder, were visiting D. O. DeWitt and family Sunday.

Rev. H. E. Friend left Hoyes last Thursday morning for his son Willie's, near Mt. Lake, where he assisted in raising a fine large barn.

Quite a number of young people from this place attended preaching services at Flatwoods Sunday night.

Now last but not least is the wedding at our little town. The contracting parties were Miss Hallie Friend and Arthur Custer. They were married at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening at the home of the bride, the ceremony was performed by Rev. H. E. Friend in the presence of a few immediate relatives, with Miss Bertha Custer and Mr. Earl Fazenbaker as attendents. The couple are well known and highly respected by all. After a most delicious supper was served quite a crowd of serenaders, both ladies and gentlemen, gathered and gave an old fashioned belling, after which cake, lemonade and other refreshments were served. All wish this couple a long and pleasant journey through life.

BITTINGER.

Many of those who have been gazing skyward in search of the long heralded Halley's comet, expressed themselves as being disappointed at the smallness and dimness of the comet whose coming once in three-quarters of a century is heralded by such a big blow in the newspapers.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Orendorf spent last Sunday and Monday visiting their daughter, Mrs. Lewis Maust, at Springs, Pa.

Lawrence Bittinger, of Grantsville, spent last Sunday with relatives in this village.

Amos H. Reckner, of North Glade, was a pleasant visitor in this section a day or two last week.

Sheriff Andrew Shartzer, of Oakland, came to this village last Saturday and disposed of the personal property on the J. T. Lohr farm, at public sale.

Peter Brininger, of Sunnyside, attended the sale of the Lohr property at this place on last Saturday and purchased a horse.

Rev. Alvin Yugel, who had been pastor of the Lutheran congregation at this place for the past two years, left here last Friday morning, to take up his duties as pastor of the Ellenville, N. Y., charge, to which place he had been recently called.

Mrs. K. A. Bittinger held a very successful festival and ice cream supper at her home in this village last Saturday evening.

Joel Orendorf visited Oakland one day last week, for the purpose of qualifying and receiving instructions as to his duties as assessor for this district.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.45 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 7:00 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Deep Creek—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Rev. W. H. Faust, of Georgia, will preach at these services.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Write E. S. West, Oakland, Md., the only licensed real estate dealer in Garrett county, for booklet describing all kinds of real estate for sale in this vicinity. Also valuable farms, coal and timber lands in other States, Mexico and Canada. 11-4t.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 2—Suitable for Commercial Hotel; 4 lots and house of 23 rooms; bath rooms; fairly furnished; large stable All for $5,200.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Near Bittinger, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by vitue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jefferson Turner Lohr and Daisy Lohr, his wife, to Jane Roberts, dated the tenth day of January, 1909, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 57, folio 259, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, the undersigned attorneys named in said mortgage hereby gives notice that they will on

SATURDAY,

the 28th Day of May, 1910,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in Garrett county and State of Maryland, near the town of Bittinger, and being a tract of land composed of four Military Lots, to-wit:

Military Lots Nos. 2413, 2414, 2415 and 2416, containing Fifty Acres each,

save and except the part of said land lying on the East side of the South Fork of Castleman River containing about 25 acres, and containing for the whole 175 acres more or less, and being a part of the same land which was conveyed to the said Jefferson Lohr and Peter Young Lohr, as tenants in common, by deed from Peter P. Lohr and wife dated the 11th day of January, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 52, folio 107, one of the Land Records of said Garrett County, and being the same land conveyed by Peter Young Lohr to the said Jefferson Turner Lohr by deed dated the 28th day of September, 1908, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 58, folio 179, etc., one the Land Record of said Garrett county, by which said last mentioned deed the said Peter Young Lohr conveys his undivided one-half interest in and to the said land.

Said land is in a high state of cultivation, and is improved by a dwelling house, practically a new large barn, and other necessary outbuildings, contains an orchard, excellent sugar trees and camp, and is one of the most desirable farms in Garrett county.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale or ratification thereof by the Court.

Conveyancing at the cost purchaser.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
J. C. RENNINGER,
Attorneys named in said Mortgage.

22222 The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County. 22222

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DU[illegible]A R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

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W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

School Board Meeting.

The Board of County School Commissioners will meet in their office in Oakland on

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1910,

for the purpose of considering new buildings and repairs and such other business as may come before them.

By order of the Board.

E. A. BROWNING, Sec.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Circuit Court will convene on June 6th.

Mr. Charles W. Wolte, of Kingwood, spent Saturday in Oakland.

FOR RENT—Furnished room; three minutes walk from station. Apply at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hilleary, of near Gorman, was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Stanhope Crane, of Kingwood, spent last Friday in Oakland with relatives and friends.

Mr. James Myers and little grandson, of near Sunnyside, paid this office a brief visit Tuesday.

Mr. John A. Wilt, of near Swantor, was in Oakland last Saturday when he made this office a call.

Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles, household necessities, at prices ranging from 75c. to $1.50, at Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mr. Leo Connell, of Cumberland, was here this week as the guest of his brother, Rev. J. E. Connell.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

Rev. G. R. Williamson, who attended the session of the World's Sunday School Convention in Washington, has returned to Oakland.

See the Gibson Family Reunion, which is to be presented in the opera house on June 9 for the benefit of St. Mark's Lutheran church.

Money to Loan—Secured by first mortgage on real estate. Terms easy. Renninger & Offutt. Attorneys Oakland, Md. 3t

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Offutt spent several days last and this week in Baltimore, going to and returning from that city to Cumberland in an automobile.

Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co. have been [illegible] contract for the plumbing, heating and electrical work at Mr. N. U. Bond's new residence in Oakland.

Mr. Nathan C. Browning, of Sang Run, spent a few days this week in Oakland where he visited his daughters who are students in the Oakland Normal School.

Mr. Daniel Houck, ex-sheriff of Allegany county, who is now in the real estate department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was in Oakland on business connected with the operations of his company Monday and Tuesday.

Members of the Oakland band have arranged to hold a fete at the Oakland Hotel grounds Monday afternoon and at night dancing will be the attraction. All are invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Harland L. Jones have returned from Terra Alta where they were for several days this week owing to the death and funeral of Mrs. Jones' mother, Mrs. John C. Mayer.

Mr. J. E. Francis, the road contractor, has received an additional road roller which will be placed in commission on Hooppole road as soon as it can be taken to the point of operations.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

Mr. G. A. Fraley was at Kingwood last Thursday on business connected with the settlement of the estate of his recently deceased father, Mr. B. F. Fraley, of Terra Alta, W. Va.

Try one of our Long Life Batterie onyour telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. Charles J. Newman, who has been rural carrier on Route No. 1 running from the Oakland postoffice, has tendered his resignation to the Postoffice Department and upon its acceptance he will enter the employ of the Garrett Journal as foreman, succeeding Mr. J. F. Schroeder, who resigned as such last week.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawtont & Sons.

Mr. Edmund Manges arrived home from Gettysburg College Saturday and on Sunday night preached to a large audience in St. Mark's church. Last night he left for Detroit, Michigan, where he will be engaged in missionary work this summer and expects to return to college late in the fall to complete the theological course of study.

Mr. Ralph T. Thayer, who is a student at the Morgantown University, was accorded a great honor a few days ago by being one of the fifteen elected to become members of the Sphinx Society. The selection of new members, under the rules of the society, is made without solicitation on the part of the newly-elected and is an honor accorded fifteen members of the Senior class yearly.

CAPITAL 50.0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

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GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

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Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

NO BIDS RECEIVED

The State Roads Commission Greatly Disappointed.

The State Road Commission received no bids Saturday for roads in Allegany and Garrett counties. The specifications will be readvertised this week. The commissioners were disappointed as they are anxions for work on the roads to begin immediately. If no bids are received after next advertisement it is believed the commission will adopt plans to work under their own supervision. The roads are as follows: Allegany, two miles on the old National pike between Cumberland and Frostburg; Garrett, 2¼ miles on National Road to Piney Grove.

Messrs. R. T. Browning and Charles A. Deffinbaugh, members of the Democratic State Committee from this county, went to Baltimore yesterday where they will attend a meeting of the committee to be held in that city today when dates will be set for Congressional conventions in the various districts of the State and plans mapped out for the fall campaign.

State Senator W. H. Berry and Rev. Dr. Collins, both of Indianola, Iowa, were guests Monday and Tuesday of Lieut. E. S. West and family near Oakland. Senator Berry is president of Simpson College at Indianola, where Lieut. West was stationed as Commandant previous to coming to Oakland. He and Dr. Collins were on their way home from a business trip to New York City.

Attend "At the Ferry," to be presented this evening by home talent for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's M. E. church. Fifty characters are to be in the play. The parts taken by the young people have been rehearsed every night for a week and they have been pronounced proficient by the trainer, Miss Bookwalter, of the Central Entertainment Bureau, who was sent here to stage the play.

Hon. S. A. Kendall arrived here from Crellin, Md., last Saturday morning, expecting to be joined here by Mrs. Kendall to remain over Sunday, but the latter sent word from Washington that their daughter, Miss Grace, was taken ill at Gettysburg, Pa., while returning from an automobile trip to Atlantic City, and returned to Washington by train. Mr. Kendall, accordingly, left for Washington Saturday afternoon to spend Sunday with his family.—Meyersdale Republican.

Let us fill your prescriptions. Lowest prices, quality considered. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

We take for granted that our fire company is perfectly familiar with the apparatus the town recently bought, and that the members can handle a fire like veterans when one occurs. We take this for granted because they have not had one practice since the company was organized, and if they were not perfectly familiar with the coupling of hose, getting out the reels, etc., in good time and working together as a unit, they would certainly have some practice together before a fire occurs.

Messrs. Hamill & Gonder, the new druggists, have installed in their store room on Second street, one of the handsomest soda water fountains it is possible to manufacture, the new addition to their equipment having arrived from the factory on Thursday and was erected Friday by a mechanic sent here for that purpose. The fountain is equipped with all the modern improvements, the carburator being automatic in action, which is both a labor and time saver. From a sanitary standpoint the entire equipment is as near perfect as it is possible to make it.

Dr. Henry W. McComas was called to Grantsville last Friday to attend Mr. Daniel Baker, who was seriously injured in a runaway accident a few days previous when he and his son were both thrown from the vehicle. Mr. Baker had several ribs broken and suffered internally while his son was even less fortunate, the latter's leg being so badly crushed that amputation of that member as a means of saving his life was at first thought necessary. He was taken to the University Hospital in Baltimore on Tuesday where he is being attended. The senior Mr. Baker is at the home of Mr. C. C. Miller, near the scene of the accident.

In order to boom a place it is not only necessary to write and talk about it, but endeavors must also be made to beautify it and make it attractive. This can be done to a certain extent by making street improvements. Every man is not expected to build a palatial mansion, nor individually start a factory, but you can speak kindly of your neighbors. Make strangers feel at home when they come to your town, and sustain public improvements, even if they do not benefit you at the present. Repair your sidewalks and your fences, trim your trees and paint your houses. The great thing is to employ some one to do something, if it only be to clean up around your dwelling, dig or plant gardens, plant trees; all these are attractive and enticing to the stranger. It is the duty of every citizen to assist in the building up of the town in which he lives. A steady and harmonious pull by all the citizens is what makes villages, towns and cites.

Subscribe for the Republican.

MINER SUFFERED INJURIES.

Adam Elliott Has Both Legs, One Arm and Two Ribs Broken.

Adam Elliott, aged about fifty years a miner living at Bloomington, this county, was caught by a fall of roof coal or rock in the mine in which he was employed last Friday and barely escaped instant death.

As it was Mr. Elliott was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured, but hopes for his recovery are entertained by his family and friends. He is now a patient in the Western Maryland Hospital at Cumberland where he is suffering from two broken legs, two fracture ribs and a broken arm, besides numerous cuts and bruises extending from his head to the soles of his feet.

MEMORIAL DAY IN OAKLAND.

Annual Decoration of the Graves of the Honored Dead.

Crook Post No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, desires that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children, Knights of Pythias and all other organized bodies of the town, and visitors from the surrounding country are also invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Monday, May 30th, in decorating the graves of the noble dead who have answered the last roll call and are now resting in our cemeteries.

Crook Post will assemble at Sturgiss' drug store at 10 o'clock a. m., and at 10.30 proceed to the cemetery where the beautiful ritual of the order will be carried out.

Donations of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at Sturgiss' drug store.

By order of the Post,
A. G. STURGISS,
Commander.

J. A. HAYDEN,
Adjutant.

Memorial Services.

Memorial services will be held in the M. E. church Sunday morning, May 29, at 10:45 o'clock, to which all old soldiers are cordially invited. An appropriate sermon will be preached by the pastor and special music will be rendered by the choir.

Mrs R. A. Ravenscroft Ill.

Mrs. Jennie Ravenscroft, wife of Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, of Baltimore, was taken violently ill last Monday at her home in Baltimore and upon the advice of her physicians she was at once removed to the Maryland University Hospital where she is being attended by several physicians. For some years the lady has been an invalid and the sudden turn in her condition has caused her family and friends grave concern.

Returned from Hospital.

Mr. Urshel Taylor, who was so badly injured a number of months ago when he with other trackmen were run down by passenger train No. 55 at a point two miles west of Oakland, returned here yesterday afternoon from Miners' Hospital at Fairmont, West Va., where he has been ever since the accident occurred. Mr. Taylor's injuries as a result of the accident consisted of both legs being broken and his shoulder dislocated. At present he can walk with the aid of crutches. His return to his home in Oakland was celebrated by the Mountain City Band, of Mr. Taylor is a member, last night, when that organization serenaded him at his home on Ponnington street.

Had Arm Badly Crushed.

A young man named Mellott, residing at Hutton, was seriously injured last Saturday at Sang Run when a stallion he was leading reared, threw Mellot off his feet and he fell directly beneath the horse which trampled his left arm so badly that serious results are feared.

Artery Severed.

Mr. Harrison, who has been employed for some months in Mr. L. J. Brown's shop as a blacksmith, met with a serious accident Monday when a piece of steel he was working broke and punctured his forearm, severing the large artery. Mr. Harrison's arm bled profusely and it required the skill of a surgeon to staunch the flow of blood and close the wound.

Painfully Injured.

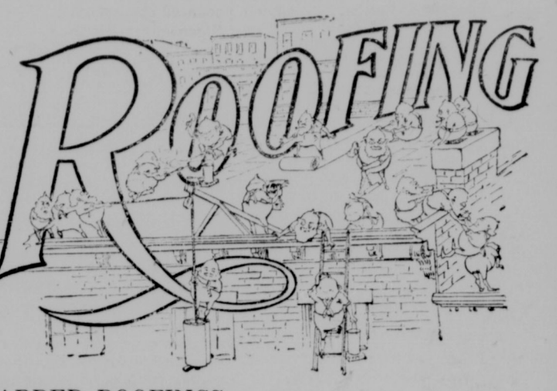
Joseph McKenzie, 21 years old, son of John McKenzie, of Garrett county, while cutting prop-timber in the woods above Midlothian Thursday had the tendons of one of his feet severely lacerated by a slip of the axe. He made a valiant effort to get to town for surgical aid, but fell by the wayside from weakness due to loss of blood. Dolph Dennison, a miner employed at Carlos, coming home in his buggy, found McKenzie in his weak and weakening condition, placed him in the buggy and took him home, where Dr. T. F. DeNaouley gave the needed surgical relief.—Frostburg Journal.

Property to Be Condemned.

A jury for the purpose of condemning a right of way through property owned by Messrs. Carney & Pendergast at Hutton which is wanted by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company for track purposes, is being summoned by Sheriff Shartzer to meet on the premses Tuesday of next week.

ESTABLISHED 1984.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.



TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

Summer Shopping

Remember how you loathed it when the thermometer was hovering around 90° last August—and don't forget that a hot summer is predicted for this year.

Use The Bell

If you haven't Bell Telephone service, subscribe at once.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

D. P. DAVIS, Agent,
Keyser, W. Va.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be make to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, beginning for the same at a point about forty rods west of the McDermott house on the upper farm and running thence through the lands of James McDermott, William Umbel, Joseph Thomas and M. M. Thomas, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, to intersect the county road at the Pennsylvania State line near the gatehouse.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
W. M. UMBEL,
M. M. THOMAS, and 35 others.
6-4t

NOTICE CONCERNING WATER AND SEWER TAPS.

All persons are hereby notified not to make any tap to the water or sewer lines of the town of Oakland without first obtaining permission from the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

The ordinances of the town prohibit such interference with water and sewer lines and all persons violating the same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Permission to tap both water and sewer pipes may be obtained from J. C. Dunham, clerk, upon application and payment of the proper charges.

By order,
6-3t The Mayor and Council of Oakland.

A COMPARISON.

"Some years ago I used

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

on my home; at the same time several other houses near me were painted with OTHER paints. There is a big contrast between the appearance of my house and the others in favor of Davis.

J. H. PRUITT,
Chincoteague, Va."

For sale by J. M. Davis & Sons,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

MARY V. SPIKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1910.

J. M. SPIKER,
Administrator,
Piedmont, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELLA DAVIS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before th 28th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of April, 1910.

ANNIE WARNICK,
Administratrix,
Chaffee W. Va.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new county road is to be located, said road commencing at or near the mouth of Crabtree Creek on Savage River by crossing said river from West to East side and passing through the lands of the Lonaconing Coal & Iron Company, Oss Brothers and others to intersect the County Road near Bloomington, a distance of about four and one-half miles, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of June, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

P. P. MCANDREWS
P. H. RODEHEAVER
GEO. W. BROADWATER
Examiners.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S DISCOURSE

The Overthrow of Satan's Empire

London, Eng., May 22.—Albert Memorial Hall was again crowded to hear Pastor Russell. The discourse, on "The Overthrow of Satan's Empire," was in the nature of a religious lecture. It was marked throughout by deepest reverence for the Bible, many of the passages of which shone out with a new meaning under the searchlight of his message. He asserted, and seemed to prove, the personality of Satan. But according to his showing it is a great mistake to suppose the Archenemy of mankind to be afar off stoking furnaces and torturing the dead. Instead, he is the cunning Deceiver who for centuries has been hoodwinking humanity, including the Church—putting darkness for light and light for darkness. God did not create him a devil. He became such by self-perversion through ambition. Originally his name was Lucifer—Morning Star. He beheld our first parents in Eden, noted their power to produce a race in their own likeness and coveted an empire with them as his subjects.

For six thousand years God has permitted Satan to exercise a measure of deceptive power over the race and to display to both angels and men the terrible results of sin, as exemplified in what the Apostle terms the "reign of sin and death," and the mental, moral and physical degradation resulting.

Satan has not been alone. Not only is he "the Prince of this world" or age, but additionally he is the "Prince of devils"—demons. The speaker showed from the Scriptures (Genesis vi; Jude 6) how these subordinate demons had once been holy angels, too—and when and where they sinned, and how.

"The Apostle Peter gives the key to the real solution of the matter when, in reciting the events connected with the flood, he tells us of the fall of the angels at that time, who 'in the days of Noah' 'kept not their first estate' (I Peter iii, 19, 20). Those angels who were permitted to have a measure of control of the fallen race, with a view to helping them as much as they might be able, and who, for the purpose of rendering such assistance to mankind, were permitted to appear in human form, became enamored of the human female, and preferred the human form to their own state as spirit beings. They thus left their original estate, as Jude also explains (Jude 6). These angels are the ones denominated 'the sons of God,' none of the human family being given that name after the fall. The angels who fell from their noble work and condition, and became groveling and sensual, manifested clearly in their own course the downward tendency of all transgressions of the divine law.

"The Apostles Peter and Jude clearly mark out the punishment visited upon those 'sons of God' who thus betrayed their trust and fell into sin, 'leaving their own habitation,' their own nature, and affiliating with the human nature. Their punishment has been their deprivation of all such liberties, and their separation from God and from the holy angels; and this restraint is called, by the Apostle, 'chains of darkness,' while the restrained ones themselves, instead of being recognized as 'sons of God,' or angels of light, were thenceforth known as 'angels of darkness,' 'demons,' 'wicked spirits.' Incidentally we remark that these are the 'spirits in prison' mentioned by Peter (I Peter iii, 19), and that although restricted as respects their powers of fellowship with the holy angels, and with mankind, being no longer privileged to appear as men, they still seek human fellowship, endeavoring to gain possession of human beings who yield up their wills, and who are then said to be possessed of devils or 'obsessed.' It is but a preliminary step toward thus getting possession of the individual that these wicked spirits appeal to humanity to become their mediums (spirit mediums), through whom they to some extent communicate. And they personate dead human beings, because they know well that humanity would shun them and fear them if their real identity were discovered.

"Satan and his subordinates have maintained a system of human deception," the speaker declared, and it must be confessed that he gave Biblical proofs for his every claim. He asserted that the communications believed by Spiritualists—Dr. Funk, Prof. Hyslop, Editor Stead and others—to be communications from the dead, are really deceptive communications from these fallen angels. So far from claiming that these professors and mediums practice deception, his claim is that they themselves are deceived and are unintentionally leading others onward into a terrible Spiritualistic maelstrom, which, he declares, we are nearing, according to the Bible. He warned against hypnotism, mind cures, etc., practiced by well-meaning but deceived physicians, ministers and others. He declared that all these tended to break down the human will, the God-given barrier and defense of mankind against the encroachments of these fallen angels, who seek continually to intrude themselves into the mind, thoughts and will of men. He warned all against occult influences of every kind, urging that the human will should be preserved and should be submitted only to the Almighty, and to him only—intelligently in accordance with his instructions in the Bible.

Overthrow of Satan's Empire.

"Satan, through false doctrines—'doctrines of devils,' has entrenched himself in the superstitions and prejudices, not only of the heathen, but also of the civilized. The creeds of the Dark Ages evidenced the fact that he had much to do with their formulation. His false doctrines, antagonistic to the Bible, have been palmed off upon us as veritable Bible truths—just as Satan endeavored to twist and misapply the Bible to Jesus in his wilderness temptation (Mark i, 13). Thus Satan has caused gross darkness to cover the heathen and considerable darkness to cover the civilized earth. But we are in the morning of the New Dispensation, which is to bring so much blessing to the world of mankind in the opening of the eyes of man's understanding, and in physical blessings and comforts. As a result we have the wonderful conveniences and appliances of steam and electricity, the printing press and the electric light, as instead of the tallow candle and quill pen of the past. 'Whatsoever doth make manifest is light;' and special light is due also at this time to God's consecrated people. The illumination now granted to the eyes of our understanding as Christians, through Bible study helps, is intended to be for the Christian what the arc-light is in nature.

"Man's subserviency to Satan is an unwilling captivity. Even those who realize their bondage do not generally recognize by whom they have been enslaved. But gradually the bonds are breaking as we near the time of Satan's overthrow. According to the Bible our Lord at his Second Advent will bind the Adversary for a thousand years that he may deceive mankind no more. Meantime all the blessed influences of light and Truth and grace will be let loose in the world and as a result, 'the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth.' Instead of the darkness of the night of sin and death there will be the 'morning of joy,' and gladness and restitution and blessing. 'The sun of righteousness will arise with healing in his beams.' Of that glorious day Saint Peter spoke, saying, 'Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord, and he shall send Jesus Christ, who before was preached unto you, whom the heavens must retain until the Times of Restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began' (Acts iii, 19-21). Satan's destruction, according to the Bible, will not be consummated until after the MILLENNIAL KINGDOM OF CHRIST shall have accomplished its glorious work of uplifting humanity out of sin and death conditions to full human perfection and the image of God. All the unwilling and disobedient will be counted as servants of Satan and will, with him, be destroyed in the Second Death—extinction—from which there will be no redemption or recovery.

Great Missionary Work.

"The missionary work of blessing and uplifting 'all the families of the earth' is appointed of God for the Millennial Kingdom—and, thank God, the evidences are that it is very near, yea, in a sense, already beginning. Its blessings are intimated by the wonderful progress of our day. Everything waits until the predetermined number of Missionaries shall have been called and schooled and tested and found worthy of the great and honorable work. The qualification is that each must be a 'copy of God's dear Son'—so far as heart intention is concerned. Then these Missionaries will be glorified like their Lord, on the spirit plane and with him they will constitute the 'Kingdom of God's dear Son,' which for a thousand years will bless the world and bring to pass all that the Lord our God has spoken, and more than we could have asked or thought.

"Christian people have no need to upbraid themselves on the score that the missionary efforts of eighteen centuries have accomplished comparatively little. They have no need to be discouraged with the fact that the census returns show that in the past century of the greatest missionary endeavor the proportionate numbers of the heathen have doubled (six hundred millions a century ago—twelve hundred millions today). This is all as God foreknew and intended. God did not purpose the conversion of the heathen during this age, but commissioned his people to preach his Gospel to every nation for a *witness*, that the Elect Missionaries for the future work might be gathered from every country, people and tongue. God's will has been done. The Adversary temporarily misled the Church into a misunderstanding of her mission. He sought to have us lower our standard of saintship, in order to increase the Church far and near. He sought to oppose the Divine will by lowering the standards of saintship so as to include the masses of mankind. He thus worked against Divine arrangements. But he has not succeeded. God has merely allowed him to prove, test, separate and manifest the saints—the 'very elect.'

A Great Time of Trouble.

"The coming of the light, the loosing of the fetters of ignorance and superstition from the minds that are not submitted to God, the Scriptures show us, will result in a great time of trouble, in which the passions of men but partially enlightened will do great violence to the entire social fabric. We see the preliminary steps already being taken, and, in the light of the Scriptures, we see the awful catastrophe which will result. The world is rapidly resolving itself into two mighty powers, selfishly and with semi-enlightenment, preparing for a headlong collision which will mean wreck and ruin, tribulation and anguish, to practically the whole world. The Bible, in calling attention to this great time of trouble, warns the people of God, so far as possible to avoid both sides of the controversy, saying, 'Seek meekness; seek righteousness, it may be that ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger' (Zephaniah ii, 3). With the wreck of present institutions comes the end of Satan's regime. So terrible will be the heat of passion and strife engendered at that time that the Scriptures declare that if it were not for the 'Elect' there would be no flesh saved (Mark xiii, 20). The interposition of the Elect as the Kingdom of God under Jesus, the great King and Head of the Elect, is the silver lining to that dark cloud. The moment of man's extremity will become the moment of God's opportunity.

"So terrible will be that time of trouble that the Scriptures symbolically represent it as a whirlwind; as a flood; and as a fire. Some have mis-interpreted these Scriptures and are expecting a literal burning of the earth, but the Lord denominates it the 'fire of his jealousy,' which will devour Society. And then he tells us that following the fire of trouble he 'will turn to the people a pure message that they may all call upon the name of the Lord to serve him with one consent' (Zephaniah iii, 9). Satan has had much to do with corrupting the message originally given to the Church by Jesus and the Apostles. The jarring creeds have made discordant sounds which have driven many noble and logical hearts away from the Bible. God's assurance is that the completion of the Church is near; that her change to the heavenly glory in 'the First Resurrection' will soon be accomplished and that then the reign of SIN and DEATH will end under the Kingdom of Jesus. Then the bondage of the world to ignorance, superstition, etc., will terminate; then 'all the blind eyes will be opened and all the deaf ears will be unstopped' and the Lord's pure message of Divine Justice, Divine Love, Divine Wisdom and Divine Power exerted on man's behalf shall be made known to every creature.

"Fellow-Christians, what an incentive to become more and more loyal and earnest as the servants of so great and gracious a Sovereignty—that of our Father and our Redeemer! And what an incentive we have to seek first, in preference to all earthly interests, a share with our Savior in his Millennial Kingdom and its gracious work of human uplift—from the depths of sin and degradation to the heights of earthly perfection and eternal life! Let us, as the Apostle exhorts, 'lay aside every weight, and the sin that does so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race set before us' (Hebrews xii, 1). This race is for the 'crown of glory,' as members of the Elect Missionary Church and for the glorious opportunities then to be afforded for the realization of the most glorious dreams of service for the King of kings and Lord of lords.

"We cannot suppose that Satan's Empire is entirely satisfactory to himself. Undoubtedly his original thought was the organization of a realm resembling that of the Almighty. But the course of sin is ever downward. To obtain control of our first parents they were misled into steps of disobedience—sin—and the Adversary himself, having started upon the wrong course, can maintain his own standing and kingdom only by determined opposition to Jehovah. This is the significance of the name given him in the Scriptures—'Adversary.'

"The Scriptures set forth that all humanity must, either now or some time, come to the point of decision between obedience to God and disobedience. The obedient will be guided back to ultimate harmony with the Creator and obtain the reward of life eternal. On the contrary, the disobedient, the wilfully rebellious against God and his righteous arrangement, taking the course of Satan, will ultimately share his fate—destruction.

"Responsibility and the decision as to life eternal and death eternal, come to each member of Adam's race as soon as he is brought into a clear knowledge of the Truth. This privilege of coming to a knowledge of the Truth, the opportunity of eternal salvation, is secured to all the families of the earth, to Adam and every member of his race, through the great Redeemer's sacrifice finished at Calvary. While thanking God for the length and breadth and height and depth of his glorious provision for the world in general, we who now hear this message and heed it have the special blessing and opportunity of joint-heirship with Jesus the Redeemer in his great work of the Millennial Age. Let us not only accept the Divine favor, but let us run with patience the race set before us, looking unto Jesus, the Author and the one who shall be the Finisher of our faith, seeking for needed aid to make our calling and election sure!"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IX.—Second Quarter, For May 29, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xiv, 13-21; xv, 29-39—Memory Verses, 19, 20. Golden Text, John vi, 35—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In this lesson we are asked to consider two great miracles, which our Lord speaks of as "the five loaves of the 5,000 and the seven loaves of the 4,000" (Matt. xvi, 9, 10) on one occasion when He rebuked the disciples for their lack of faith. The former is recorded by each of the four evangelists and is the only miracle recorded by the four, while the latter is recorded only by Matthew and Mark. In each case Jesus had compassion upon the multitudes because of their hunger, and He abundantly supplied their need by miraculously increasing a very small quantity of food. When we consider who it was who did this and how He had fed millions for many years with bread from heaven and had brought water from a rock for them, how He had cared for Elijah by the ravens and multiplied the widow's meal and oil and made twenty loaves suffice for 100 men, there is nothing remarkable in His doing this great thing, for His very name is "Wonderful." If we consider the first miracle, the 5,000 fed, we shall, I think, cover the other also. The apostles had gathered to Jesus and had told Him all that they had done and taught, and He had taken them aside to rest awhile, for there were so many coming and going that they had no leisure even to eat. (I am considering the lesson with a harmony of the gospels before me. The student of the lesson should do the same.)

It is said by John that the multitudes followed Him because they saw His miracles which He did on them that were diseased. Whatever their motive was, He took advantage of their gathering to speak to them of the kingdom of God and to heal them that had need of healing (John vi, 2; Luke, ix, 11).

He was ever speaking of the kingdom and setting forth by word and deed the nature of it. If we were more like Him in this respect it would be better. When the day was far spent His disciples urged Him to send the multitudes away that they might go into the villages roundabout and buy themselves bread, but He said what must have sounded very strange, "They need not depart; give ye them to eat." I believe that is still His message to all who have the bread of life. There is in church work today an Andrew and Philip brotherhood, and if they are doing as Andrew and Philip did in John i, bringing men to Jesus, it is well, but in John vi, in connection with our lesson, we need to take warning and not example from Philip and Andrew, for the first figured as to how he thought the thousands might be fed, and Andrew seems almost to ask pardon for mentioning such a trifle as the presence of a lad with five loaves and two small fishes. They both seemed utterly to forget who Jesus was. They remind us of the mountain, or the day of small things, of Zach. iv, 7, 10, forgetting verse 6 and its teaching, that in the work of the Lord all must be accomplished not by might nor power of man, but by the Spirit of the Lord.

When Jesus heard of the lad's loaves and fishes He said, "Bring them hither to Me." Now, that is the one only thing to do always—put ourselves and just what we are or have wholly and unreservedly into His hands, remembering that He always knows what He will do, and when His time comes to act we may hear Him say, "Now shalt thou see what I will do" (John vi, 6; Ex. vi, 1). It is never a question of who we are or what we have or can do, but only who is He, and what can He do. To say or think "Can God do this?" is to speak against Him.

Jesus took the loaves and fishes and gave thanks, looking up to heaven, and, having blessed the food, He brake it and gave it to the disciples, and by them to the multitude, and all did eat as much as they would and were filled, and there remained over and above all that was needed twelve baskets full of the fragments, one for each of the twelve apostles, and the 5,000 men, besides women and children, had been filled, a multitude satisfied and the laborers twelve baskets richer than when they started. Which was better—to send them away or give them to eat? The disciples had nothing to start with, but see the abundance they had at the close. Some one has said that this particular miracle was the result of one little boy's giving all he had to Jesus. What a story that lad would have to tell his mother when he returned home of the wonders wrought by Jesus with her loaves and fishes, and how strangely joyful he must have felt to see such a multitude so fed and filled with what he had given up! Surely he must have become a devoted follower of Jesus. How we would like to know the rest of his story! I believe I am greatly indebted to him for the way the Lord has graciously used me in Bible class and missions for over twenty years. Although I had then and have now a very small church, with a comparatively small salary, when you study this lesson I shall have received and passed on to missions in twenty-one years over half a million of dollars without personal solicitation from any one. It is the Lord's doing.

PUBLIC WILL BEAR BURDEN

Experts Figure On What People Will Lose.

Some of the experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission tried recently to figure out how much the railroads are going to "soak" the public by the increased rates on passengers and freight of which notice has been given and which the roads declare to be necessary because of the "increased wages they are paying their men and the higher cost of materials."

Beyond reaching the general conclusion that the roads will fully reimburse themselves with a wide margin of increased profit, making the public bear the burden, the experts were unable to reach a definite decision.

The complexity of the question is so great, with the multitudinous rates involved by the uncertainty as to the amount of traffic that may be expected to proceed at any one figure, it is impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate. It has been calculated by the railroads themselves that their payrolls will be increased by advances already promised by $50,000,000 a year. Other contemplated increases, it is said, will bring the total up to about $90,000,000.

The increased freight rates announced range from 30 to 8 per cent., the larger advances being made upon the higher classes of goods and luxuries.

The gross earnings for the year ended June 30, 1907, of the three great routes of railroads operating in the territory east of the Indiana and Illinois state lines and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, amounted to $1,107,437,168.

On this basis if the increases in rates only amount to 10 per cent. on the average, the roads, after paying out $90,000,000 in increased wages, would still have a margin of $17,000,000 to meet other increased expenses and the cost of living.

FOR RENT—After May 1st, a 6-room cottage, with stable on lot. Kitchen and one bedroom furnished if desired; apply at this office.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

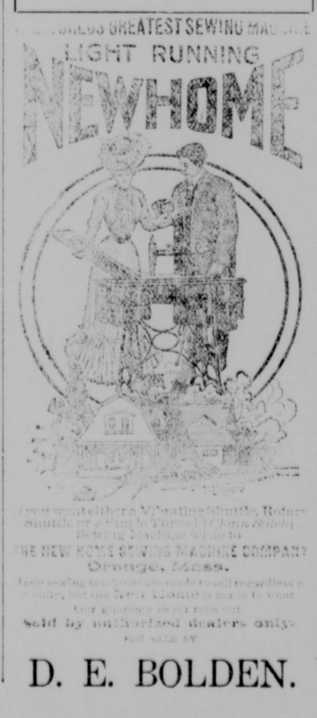
Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.



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Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1910 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1880, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county taxes are paid when same is made.

R. L. FRIES, Treasurer.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
16 Signifies Success
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,

Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

Creutzsburg's

MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

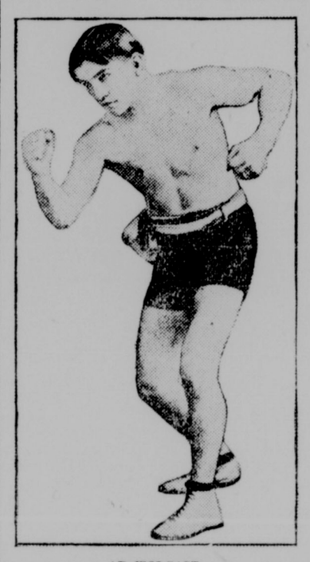
Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

THE SPORTING WORLD

Wolgast a Hard Nut.

When Bat Nelson tackles Ad Wolgast in Los Angeles Feb. 22 he will have the hardest battle on his hands he has had since he fought Joe Gans. In fact, in many quarters Wolgast is picked to put the finishing touches on the Dane. "The Milwaukee Whirlwind" is a walloper from Wallopville and is clever to a certain extent. His



AD WOLGAST.

recent easy victory over Lew Powell, the Pacific coast champion, gained him a number of new admirers. Wolgast is at the beginning of his career, while Nelson undoubtedly is losing much of his power. He cannot go on forever, and it is natural that the turning point will come soon. In a young opponent of the strength and skill of Wolgast the Dane may meet his master.

Jockey Taral Gives Promise.

"A chip of the old block"—that in every way describes Johnny Taral, one of the newest crop of jockeys now riding at the Moncrief park track at Jacksonville, Fla. When the boy's name is posted on the jockey board old timers must recall the days when his father, Fred Taral, was winning stake after stake and running into the reputation of being one of the best riders this country ever produced.

When Fred retired after more than a score of years in the saddle it was thought that the name of Taral would be lost to the turf for all time. There was but one who could bid to uphold the name, and that was Johnny. True, the boy had already done some riding, but his father desired to have him quit it.

He tried to set the boy studying law, and Johnny was an obedient lad for awhile. He got along fairly well for a time, but when the truth of that old saying "What's bred in the bone will come out in the flesh" asserted itself back to the ponies went Master Johnny. He hit the trail for Jacksonville, and there he is now trying to start a record that will compare favorably with that of his daddy.

Safeguard Hammer Throw.

Officers of the Amateur Athletic union have announced the adoption of a new rule in relation to the official hammer throwing events. The rule is designed to make the event less dangerous and is as follows: The head shall be a metal sphere, and the handle shall be made of wire. Such wire must be of best grade spring steel wire not less than one-eighth of an inch in diameter. If a loose grip is used it must be of rigid construction. The length of the complete implement shall not be more than four feet and its weight not less than sixteen pounds.

Lunghi Wants to Break Records.

That Emilio Lunghi, the great Italian middle distance runner, is a man of contradictions is evident from the fact that Lunghi has written an Italian friend in New York that he has no intention of joining the Italian army, but will continue "his studies" in Genoa. Lunghi has an idea that he can smash the existing world's record for 400 meters and will train from now until next March in preparation for the attempt. After that Lunghi will run handicaps to keep himself in trim until the international games to be held in Turin, Italy, early in 1911.

Football Pays Wolverenes.

According to the financial report made at the meeting of the Michigan Athletic association, football during the last season netted a profit of approximately $22,000, being the only major sport which paid for itself.

Baseball lost nearly $1,000, while the track showed a deficit of more than double that amount. Owing to the financially successful football season the athletic association treasury now contains a balance of $21,541.11.

English Polo Players Coming.

Hugh Drury of the New Haven (Conn.) Polo club is securing ponies to be used by the English polo players who are coming to this country to play at Lakewood, N. Y., early in March. These contests will be preliminary to the international championship games to be played in this country next summer. The American team will be chosen from many well known players to meet the Englishmen at Lakewood.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Worcestershire Sauce.

Measure a quart of the best white wine vinegar, add six ounces sugar and stand over the fire, stirring occasionally until dissolved. Take from the fire and add four tablespoonfuls each Indian soy and walnut catchup, two teaspoonfuls cayenne pepper, one tablespoonful salt, two nutmegs broken into bits, two dozen cloves, a teaspoonful ground ginger, the peel of a lemon and six cloves of garlic. Pour in a wide mouthed bottle and let stand a month, shaking it well every morning. At the end of the month pour off the sauce and gently strain it through a piece of cheesecloth. Pour into small bottles and seal.

Cucumber Catchup.

Peel and chop fine three dozen cucumbers and four large onions. Add three-fourths of a cup of salt and after mixing turn into a cloth spread over a colander and let stand overnight to drain. In the morning add to the vegetables a half cupful of black mustard seed and two tablespoonfuls of black peppercorns. Mix thoroughly and pack into jars, filling half full. Turn over the pickle enough vinegar that has been boiled and cooled to fill the jars, stirring so that the vinegar penetrates to every portion. Cover tightly and keep in a cool, dark place.

Lemon Ginger Punch.

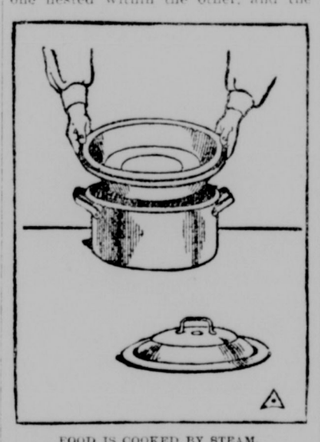
Plain lemonade may be metamorphosed into lemon ginger punch by adding to each quart of lemonade an equal amount of ginger ale. Have ready also a number of sprays of fresh mint and bruise the lower leaves and stems between the fingers so as to bring out the mint flavor. Put these into the punch a half hour before serving. This is particularly popular at afternoon teas, piazza or roof parties or any social function where men are represented.

Macaroni and Oysters.

Boil the macaroni in salted water till very tender; arrange in a shallow dish one layer an inch thick; season with salt and pepper; add half a pint of small drained oysters; make a cup of thick white sauce, using the oyster liquor for part, and pour over half of this; put on a second thin layer of macaroni and seasoning and spread the white sauce over the top; sprinkle with sifted breadcrumbs and dot with butter and bake brown.

Improved Steam Cooker.

By a very simple improvement in the familiar cooker it is claimed that the preparation of food is greatly facilitated. The cooker consists of two pans, one nested within the other, and the



FOOD IS COOKED BY STEAM.

improvement referred to lies simply in the making of a number of perforations along the edge of the inner receptacle, which is the one designed to contain the food to be treated. The lid fits over both pans in such a way that the steam from the water in the lower receptacle passes up to the interior of the chamber containing the food. Because of the additional heat the cooking is accomplished in less time, and the moisture supplied by the steam prevents the food from becoming too dry.

Baked Bread and Cheese.

Butter well a pudding dish, put in small, rather thin slices of bread to cover the bottom and add very thin slices to cover this of soft American cheese; sprinkle with a good deal of salt, a pinch of cayenne and a pinch of baking soda and repeat till the dish is full; pour on milk to barely cover and set in a hot oven for about half an hour, when it will be puffy and brown. Serve at once.

To Scent Bed Linen.

Dried lavender placed in the pillowcases gives a pleasing scent to the linen. Lavender leaves may be used for many months, because the fragrance is lasting, and if one prefers a faint odor the leaves may be placed on the shelves or in the drawers of the linen press. Broken orris root is more satisfactory than the powdered when the contents of trunks or drawers are to be scented.

Waterproof Cloth.

Take half a pound of sugar of lead (poison) and half a pound of alum. Stir at intervals till it is clear. Pour off in another pail and put in garment and let it stay for twenty-four hours. Take out garment and hang on line without wringing.

To Bleach Ivory.

Wash ivory in soap and water, pour cold water over the pieces and place them in the hot sunshine, as it tends to bleach it.

CARE OF SHOWCASES.

How to Prevent Breakage and Clean the Plate Glass.

The position of a showcase has sometimes a great deal to do with breakage, and cases must always be set level or there is an uneven strain on some part of the case, which is liable to cause a break at any time, and when the case is not setting on a level foundation the doors will not close properly and tightly.

Particularly is this the case with the all glass showcase now so deservedly popular, although there is one style now made that is fastened together with patent corner clamps without holes in the glass that is practically unbreakable through this cause, as the corners permit of a certain amount of movement when the case is not level, but it is a general rule that all cases must set perfectly level.

Again, beware of the all glass case that is fastened together by metal bolts through holes in the glass, as if it is placed near a radiator or register it is almost sure to break through any sudden heat or cold owing to the unequal expansion of the glass, which brings the bolt in contact with it and precipitates a crack. Here again the corner clamp is better, as it allows a certain amount of movement, as stated before.

If a crack does happen in plate glass from whatever cause it is possible to prevent its spreading in some cases by cutting a small, short scratch with a glazier's diamond directly at right angles to the crack.

Glass should always be handled with care, and when shelves of plate glass are taken from a showcase to clean they should always be carried on edge and rested against a wall in the same manner.

To clean plate glass use the old familiar mixture of liquid ammonia, one ounce; alcohol, one ounce; whiting, one ounce, and water to make one pint. Rub on glass with a sponge, and when dry rub off and polish with a soft cloth or chamois.

STOPPING A MOTORCAR.

How to Do It Safely and Without Straining the Machine.

"Never do anything suddenly with an automobile," writes an experienced driver. "Only so can wear and tear on the car be minimized, not to mention accidents. Suppose you are confronted with the necessity for a sudden stop. Your amateur impulse will be to jam down the clutch pedal, grip the emergency brake lever and clamp the wheels into cessation of their revolution.

"The motor, thus relieved of its load, will begin to race, the fly wheel will spin around with increasing velocity, and you are lucky if, especially on wet asphalt, your car does not skid around like a top, hit the curb and turn turtle with you underneath. The wear of this sort of stop on the tires should be a sufficient consideration for you to refrain from cultivating it.

"If, on the other hand, you first close the throttle, then throw out the clutch and apply the brake just hard enough to allow the wheels barely to revolve, your car will come to a safer, speedier stop without strain. The motions to accomplish this must of course be practically simultaneous, but they are no more difficult than those required for the wrong sort of stop. Once at rest, you open the throttle instantly and advance the spark if necessary to start the engine. The clutch can then be thrown in gradually when you wish to advance."—Outing Magazine.

How to Take Care of a Piano.

Temperature is one of the most important points to be considered in keeping a piano in good condition. Extreme heat or cold or drafts are as fatal to the health of the piano as to that of a human being, therefore it should never be placed too near a fire or a window. The best place to choose is a part of the room which is out of a draft and where a fairly even temperature is maintained. The piano should always be kept closed, to prevent dust from entering, and even then it ought to be covered up while the room is being swept. To clean the case never use furniture polish. A wash leather wrung out in warm water is the best thing. The keys should never be washed, as that discolors the ivory. If they are stained rub the stains out with a little lemon juice and salt. It spoils the keys to lift them up when dusting.

How to Protect Hardwood Floors.

When the sewing machine casters are of metal they will make a mark on matting and sometimes on hardwood floors, but this may easily be obviated by making small bags of canton flannel—a dark color is less noticeable—which can be sewed over the casters, leaving room enough for them to roll easily and still protect the matting from the usual unsightly marks. The bags should be neatly made and caught firmly to the legs of the machine.

How to Make an Excellent Liniment.

A liniment that is excellent to keep on hand for sprains, bruises and colds can be easily made at home. Mix two ounces each of chloroform, ammonia, spirits of camphor and sweet oil. Shake it well and bottle, corking tightly. After rubbing the liniment well into the skin wrap the affected parts with flannel.

How to Save Scorched Food.

When food has been scorched remove the pan from the fire and set into a pan of cold water. Lay a dish towel over the pan. The towel will absorb all the scorch taste sent up by the steam, and the family need never know it was burned.

A STRANGE CONTEST.

How a Mother Prevented Her Son From Being Killed In a Duel.

By LEONARD MULLOY.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

In Louisiana about the middle of the last century there lived on a plantation left her by her husband a Mrs. Stewart with one son. She had been married at sixteen, and at thirty-six, when this boy, Fitz Hugh Stewart, was nineteen years old, she was a very young looking and still handsome woman. Indeed, the boy appeared more like her younger brother than her son. The two were devoted to each other.

One day there appeared in the parish where the Stewarts lived Pinkton Forshay, a man about forty years old, who gave out that he was intending to settle there for the purpose of practicing law. Forshay was a typical southerner of antebellum days—long hair, sombrero, tight trousers and a flowing skirt to his coat. He purported to have sprung from one of the oldest and best families of South Carolina and was quite free in small expenditures, such as wines, liquors, cigars, etc. Nevertheless he had little or no means, and it was his object to acquire a foothold in the community by making a profitable marriage.

Forshay and Fitz Hugh Stewart met at the house of a planter, and Fitz Hugh invited him to visit at the Stewart home. Forshay called and at once determined to make every effort to marry the widow. Expecting that the son would oppose his mother marrying a second time, he was very adroit about his courtship, concealing his intention from Fitz Hugh.

FORSHAY RECOGNIZED HER.

He proposed to Mrs. Stewart and was rejected. He proposed again and again received a refusal. Determined to force his way into the Stewart family and an interest in their possessions, he persisted in his proposals till he was at last treated by the widow with the severity he merited.

Mrs. Stewart, fearing to make trouble between her son and her suitor, kept the matter of his proposals to herself. Young Stewart noticed that Forshay came no more to the house, but thought little of his remaining away. Mrs. Stewart seldom joined in the social affairs in vogue among her neighbors, but her son did and was constantly meeting Forshay. But Fitz Hugh noticed that Forshay's manner toward him had changed. What had been an effusive friendliness had become a marked antagonism.

One evening at a social gathering of men Stewart made a remark which brought a sneer from Forshay. This was followed up by other overt acts plain to every one present. Stewart, fancying that his mother might have something to do with this treatment and dreading to have her name discussed, bore all patiently till Forshay made a remark to him that was positively insulting, when he replied in kind. Forshay slapped his face. The boy did not proceed further with the matter at the time, but when he went home apprised his mother of what had occurred.

This was at a time when the code duello was in vogue in Louisiana. Mrs. Stewart saw that a great misfortune had befallen herself and her son. If Fitz Hugh did not challenge Forshay he would be cut by all his acquaintances. If he did challenge him Forshay would doubtless kill him. In fact, the widow saw in this treatment of her son a spirit of revenge that was directed toward herself. She lay awake all night thinking over the matter and in the morning told Fitz Hugh that he must challenge Forshay.

A friend of the Stewart family, Walter Langstaff, was called in and requested to act as Fitz Hugh's second. He gave the information that Forshay had fought several duels and was a dead shot. Mrs. Stewart did not wince at this, maintaining her position that her son must send the challenge. Before Langstaff went with it to Forshay the mother instructed him as to the terms he should insist upon. The meeting must take place in some secluded spot, only a second for each principal and a surgeon should be present and Fitz Hugh Stewart should be permitted to fight masked.

If Langstaff were to be required to give a reason for this singular provision he should say that Stewart was heir to property which he would forfeit if it could be proved that he had fought a duel. And the reason for this singular bequest was that the testator, Fitz Hugh's aunt, had lost her husband on the field of honor. Whether this were a trumped up reason or not never came out.

Langstaff bore the challenge and, returning, reported that Forshay only objected to his antagonist fighting masked. Langstaff had told him that if he did not consent to this he would call the affair off and make public the reason. Upon this Forshay gave way, and, having the right as the challenged party to choose the weapons, he chose pistols. Langstaff was sent back to say that the distance must be five paces. Forshay, thinking this was a bluff, consented. He doubtless expected after this to receive an apology. If this were so he was to be disappointed.

Fitz Hugh was not a party to these details, they having been attended to by Langstaff under instructions from Mrs. Stewart. The youngster had got an inkling as to the real cause underlying the affair, and his southern blood was hot for the meeting. His mother remained tranquil, neither attempting to encourage nor quiet him.

The night before the duel was to come off Mrs. Forshay after her son was in bed went into his room to bid him goodby.

"Why, mother," he said, "won't you be up when I leave in the morning?"

"Yes, dear boy; I'll be up before you, but I prefer to say goodby to you in case we are separated by this villain now. But first I wish you to take something to give you a good night's sleep. All depends on a steady nerve, and since you were a little boy loss of sleep has made you nervous the following day."

After much persuasion Fitz Hugh took the dose she offered him. She held him a long while in her arms, then, giving him the farewell kiss, left him.

At 3 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Stewart arose, went into her son's room and put on the clothes he had laid out to wear in the duel—all black. Then she kissed him—she did not fear to awaken him, for she had given him an opiate—and went to the door to meet Langstaff, who was riding up to the house. Entering the carriage, she was driven to the field where Forshay and his second, with a surgeon, stood waiting.

Instead of a mask Mrs. Stewart wore a blue veil, covering her face to the chin and tied behind, so as to conceal her long hair. Langstaff, who was desirous to save one whom he supposed to be his young friend, Fitz Hugh, approached Forshay's second with a proposition for settlement that would clear all parties from any stigma. Forshay declined to accept it.

"Very well," said Langstaff; "if you are determined to kill this boy I promise you that you will have to go back to the state you came from, for you will not be welcome here."

When Forshay was convinced that the five paces which were to separate the combatants was not a bluff he made a protest through his second, insisting that fighting at such a distance was murder or suicide. Langstaff reported the matter to his principal, who said firmly that they would fight at five paces or not at all. Forshay reluctantly consented—indeed, he must either consent or be branded as a coward. This close range was intended by Mrs. Stewart to prevent the meeting if that were possible, but if Forshay was not thus to be driven off the field she had no idea of the contest being given up and had another motive in being close to her antagonist.

The two seconds stood together on one side and equidistant from the principals, Langstaff holding a handkerchief. He raised it and held it suspended for a few seconds prior to giving the signal by dropping it. During this brief interval Mrs. Stewart raised her left hand and lifted her veil, exposing her face on that side which was farthest from the seconds. Forshay recognized her and changed color. Before he could determine what action if any to take the handkerchief floated down from Langstaff's hand. Forshay sprang up on his toes and fell dead with a bullet in his heart.

Mrs. Stewart walked with a firm step to her carriage and was driven toward her home, Walter Langstaff beside her. For a few minutes she lay back in the corner of the carriage, then, turning her face toward Langstaff, raised her veil.

"Great heavens!"

There was silence between the two for a time; then Langstaff asked:

"Why did you do this?"

"It was the only way to save my boy."

"But was it necessary to kill your enemy?"

"Yes; after my expedient of insisting on close range failed I must kill him."

"Why?"

"If I had not the affair would have gone on till one of the two had killed the other, and my son would have been the one to die. As it is he will consider himself demeaned that his mother should have done the work which should have fallen to him."

Langstaff was silent for a moment, then said sadly:

"If I had known that you were to fight this battle I should have insisted on taking it upon myself."

When Fitz Hugh Stewart awoke the sun stood high. His mother approached his bed. He started up.

"Lie down, my boy; it's all over."

And she told him what she had done.

To this day no one in that section knows that it was a woman instead of a boy that gave Forshay his death wound. I got the story from that boy when he was a man of sixty.

PRESERVING THE HAIR.

How to Treat a Scalp When the Weather Is Cold.

If women would remember that cold weather dries the hair and makes it unmanageable they might be able to treat the scalp so the tresses would be healthy and could be coiled into pretty coiffures. Water sometimes does more harm than good by increasing the stiffness of the hair as the liquid dries out. As a matter of fact, when each hair seems possessed to stand on end only brushing and the application of some mixture that contains oil is effective.

Oils, besides neutralizing the condition of dryness and making the hair easier to handle, have the added virtue of tonic properties and if massaged into the scalp the benefit after some weeks is pronounced.

A tonic of this kind that has been used for several generations by one family is made from sixteen ounces of pure cologne and two ounces of castor oil. Far from being greasy or unpleasant, this mixture is easily put on and has an agreeable odor. Containing less oil, but stronger in tonic properties, is a combination of four ounces of cologne, half an ounce of tincture of cantharides, a quarter of a dram each of oils of lavender and rosemary. The best way of applying either of these is to make many parts close together on the scalp and rub the liquid into each, using either the finger tips or a small brush.

If the hair is extremely dry the application may be used every day, but in many cases every other day is sufficient. Too much of the tonic will make the hair heavy with grease and altogether unmanageable.

When the hair is falling and is dry and hard in texture a stimulating mixture to use may be made from one and one-half ounces of cocoanut oil, two and a quarter drams of tincture of nux vomica, one ounce of bay rum and twenty drops of oil of bergamot. This tonic should be thoroughly rubbed with the finger tips into divisions made along the scalp. To apply it every other night is sufficient, and on alternate nights there may be used another formula composed of one dram of alcoholic tincture of cantharides, half a dram of tincture of capsicum, two drams of tincture of nux vomica, three-quarters of an ounce of cocoa oil and two and one-half ounces of cologne.

Nothing will so quickly cause the hair to turn gray as an absence of nourishing oils, and it is for this reason that tonics containing such ingredients are invaluable. When there is a decided tendency to whiteness a formula that has been found useful, if massaged nightly into the head, is one dram each of terebene, borax and sulphur and six ounces of lavender water.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MY work is like play because I refresh myself with Jersey-Creme It's sure all to the Jersey

WHAT?

JERSEY-CREME

PERFECT

is the purest summer beverage known. You can never miss-take any other for JERSEY-CREME—the perfect drink—once you have tried it.

By the bottle or case —Ask your dealer or phone us.

OAKLAND BOTTLING WORKS

The IMPERIAL

CUMBERLAND - - - MD.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Despite the fact that we are conducting special sales in our women's ready-to-wear department, **OUR FREE VALET SERVICE** is extended to all the patrons of **The Imperial.** Your suit, skirt or coat pressed **FREE OF CHARGE** for a period of one year.

EXTRA SPECIAL!

Most Extraordinary Reduction Sale Women's High-Class Suits Ever Held

$15

NO MAIL or Telephone Orders will be filled. No Suits will be sent C. O. D. Alterations will be made, if necessary, and the Suits delivered in time to be worn on Decoration Day.

135 Tailored Suits Formerly Priced As High As $35.00

There are dozens of plain tailored suits that reveal every detail of high class designing and execution in smart tailoring.

There are scores of suits so variedly and prettily trimmed that you will marvel at the ingenuity and fine taste displayed.

There are exact copies of imported suits—some of the most swagger models of the year. Every suit is perfect and carries with it the usual IMPERIAL guarantee—the coats all come beautifully lined with Peau-de-Soie Taffeta or some other soft lovely silk. The colors include black, navy blue, rose, reseda, champagne and endless shades of grey. The materials are mostly worsteds—some checks—some stripes—pepper and salt mixtures and solid color serges.

This is unquestionably the most radical reduction sale which we have ever offered and women knowing what a fine class of tailor made suits we carry, will be more than eager to share in this wonderful sale. There never was such a sale before, in any store, anywhere, at such a decided bona-fide reduction sale price.

You Simply Can Not Afford to Miss It.

Remember there will be none held in reserve. Every suit up to $35.00 will be sold during this sale at $15.00

TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Regular $5.00 Taffeta Silk Petticoats at $3.95.

Made of a fine quality Taffeta Silk, in black and two-tone effects, double flounce, with under dust ruffle. Exceptional value.

Regular $10.00 Taffeta Silk Petticoats at $5.95.

Navy Blue, Rose and Champagne colored, handsome Dresden printed warp silk. Beautiful flounce trimmed with tucks and gathers. Under dust ruffle.

CORSET TALK FROM CUMBERLAND'S LEADING CORSET DEPARTMENT.

R. & G. Corsets at $1.00.

We carry a complete stock of these corsets in batiste and coutil. The following numbers in all sizes always here: A-43, A-45, A-67.

Royal Worcester Corsets at $1.00.

We have the exclusive agency of these famous and popular corsets and our stock is always complete in all sizes in the following numbers: 460, 450, 415, 411, 416, 459 and 401.

Attention June Brides, Confirmants and Graduates.

Particular attention has been directed in the purchasing of dainty creations suitable and adaptable for the June bride, the confirmant and the graduate. Exquisite white lingerie dresses, beautifully trimmed with fine imported laces, motifs and ornaments, in such dainty conceits that it is almost impossible for us to even vaguely picture them to you with mere descriptions. However, we can safely say to you that our variety of these dainty white frocks is surely the greatest ever shown in Cumberland, and the assortment at prices which will appeal to all is so wide and varied that none should experience difficulty in making a happy selection. You can choose dresses for these important occasions from

$4.95 to $50.00.

HOW TO GET RID OF HOUSE FLIES

Valuable Suggestions for the Housewife to Observe During Hot Weather.

Screen your windows and doors. Do it early before fly time.

Place either of these poisons in shallow dishes throughout the house.

(a) Two teaspoonfuls of formaledhyde to a pint of water, or

(b) One dram of bichromate of potash dissolved in two ounces of water, sweetened with plenty of sugar.

To quickly clear a room of flies, burn prethrum powder or blow powdered black flag into the air of the room with a powder blower. This causes flies to fall to the floor in a stunned condition. They must be gathered up and destroyed.

Screen all food, especially milk. Do not eat food that has come in contact with flies. Do not buy food stuffs where flies are tolerated.

Screen the baby's bed and keep flies away from the baby's bottle, the baby's food and the baby's "comforter."

Keep flies away from the sick, especially those ill with typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Screen the patient's bed. Kill every fly that enters the sick room. Immediately disinfect and dispose of all discharges. Eliminate the breeding places of flies.

Sprinkle chloride of lime or kerosene over contents of privy vaults and garbage boxes. Keep garbage receptacles tightly covered, clean the cans every day, the boxes every week.

Keep the ground garbage boxes clean.

Sprinkle chloride of lime over manure piles, old paper, old straw and other refuse of like nature. Keep manure in screened pit or vault if possible. Manure should be removed at least every week.

Pour kerosene into drains. Keep sewerage system in good order, epair all leaks immediatelv. Clean cuspidors every day. Keep 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in these all the time.

STOYER.

Everything is booming since the mines opened. Mr. Thos. Melvin is superintendent and mine boss.

Mr. Edward Alderton is manager of the Branard store and postmaster.

The vacant houses are filling fast with people.

Mr. Brady of Fairmont, W. Va., has been here several days on business.

Mr. William Bucy, of near Morgantown, W. Va., has been visiting friends here the last few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shockey and family were visiting friends and relatives here last week.

Mr. Chas. Kidd was visiting his sisters at Mt. Lake and Deer Park the first of the week.

Mrs. Thos. Wilson and Mrs. William Shrout were calling in town the first of the week.

Mr. Albert Steyer was a business caller in town Saturday.

Miss Margarette Campbell, of Midland is visiting T. E. Melvin.

Mr. and Mrs. John McIntyre of Merrill, were calling on friends here last week.

Mrs. Norman Shillingburg spent Monday at Gorman.

Mrs. Geo. Farris has been ill for the last few days. Dr. W. G. Drinkwater is attending her.

Beckman Bros. are still shipping lumber from this place.

Lutheran Reunion July 21.

The twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Lutheran churches of Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia will be held at Pen Mar, Thursday, July 21. The general reunion committee, of which Dr. A. R. Steck, of York, Pa., is chairman, held a meeting at the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, several days ago and made arrangements for the gathering. The music will be of special character and the railroads will provide specialities for handling the large number of persons expected to attend.

Pony for Sale.

Shetland pony, harness and top buggy. Pony chestnut sorrell, 12 years old, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle; guaranteed safe and gentle. Price for outfit, $115. DR. G. C. KELLER,
13-2t Grantsville, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

FOR RENT—After May 1st, a 6-room cottage, with stable on lot. Kitchen and one bedroom furnished if desired; apply at this office.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., May 19, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, June 6, 1910,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 2 1910. NUMBER 14

LITTLE GIRL KILLED BY FAST FREIGHT TRAIN

At Corinth Late Sunday Afternoon. Her Body Being Hurled Fifty Feet.

Pearl, aged nearly ten years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Frankhouser, residing about a mile and a half from Corinth, six miles west of Oakland, was instantly killed Sunday afternoon between five and six o'clock at Corinth, by being struck by a fast freight train known as No. 97, and hurled a distance of more than fifty feet. Her death was instantaneous.

The saddest feature of the death of the little girl was that she met her horrible fate with he mother as an eyewitness. The mother and daughter had gone to Corinth from their home to spend the day and were returning. After having crossed the railroad track at that town the little girl remembered something that she had left at the house they had visited and turned back. An eastbound freight obstructed her vision of the opposite track and she was unaware of the approach of a train bound west. With the passage of the eastward train she stepped upon the other track and immediately in front of the westbound train which struck and killed her as above stated.

The funeral of the deceased occurred Monday, the services being conducted by Rev. E. Manges, of the Oakland Lutheran church in the presence of a large and sympathetic concourse of friends and relatives.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

The weather is still very cool and there has been much damage done by the frost.

Geo. Beckman lost a valuable mare and colt a few days ago.

Miss Hazel Friend, who has been sick with typhoid, is much better at this writing I am glad to say.

Miss Georgia Davis left Monday evening for West Virginia, where she will visit relatives and friends.

W. S. Friend, the hustling farmer, is building a new barn and will soon have it completed. Robert Gauer is boss carpenter.

W. H. Smouse and son Ralph were visiting relatives at Fairmont Saturday and Sunday last.

Preaching at Wesley Chapel Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. Quarterly meeting Saturday and Sunday; communion services 11 a. m. Sunday. All are cordially invited.

Something new in Talcum Powder; Babcock's Corylopsis of Japan, the most popular Talcum on the market today. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

WEATHER FOR JUNE

Peter R. Smith's Forecast for the Month of Roses.

The outlook for rain in northern central and the eastern States and also in some portions of the west and south is very flattering There are a number of causes which come to the front in June exciting the meteoriology, keeping it spasmodical much of the month in the change of direction of air currents and in cloud building. In some portions of the country wind in its normal and cyclonic forms will pay its usual June visits which will be mostly in the west and south. Hard storms will show up in a number of places. Much display of lightning will also prevail. On or touching the 30th of May the temperature will advance to much warmer, attended with threatening rain clouds, which will be in transit on the 1st of the month to the 3rd, with rain, wind and thunder. A change to cooler will follow the wave. On the 6th, 7th and 8th conditions denote rain, wind and much thunder, also hail at many places. The wave will be followed by cooler temperature. A high temperature will prevail in all sections of the country about the 10th. Conditions donate storms of wind, attended with much intensity, and will be developed in the south and southwest at this period which centers about the 13th, and also much electric display will show up in all sections. After the passage of these storms a cool wave will follow. On the 17th, 18th and 19th daily rains will be on passage. From the 22nd to the 26th denotes a period of violent storms, excessive rains, hail and phenomenal electric displays. The large central rivers will be at flood tide from the long and continued rains over much territory. On the 28th and 29th a renewal of storms will be in transit, which will visit many sections of the country. After these rains the temperature will be much cooler.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Greenway Albert (2), Mr. Walter Briscoe, Skyles Calhoun, Cook Bros. Lumber Co., Miss Elma Dewitt (2), Mr. Normal Gaiter, Mr. Benjamin Jackson, Mr. Harry Shahan, C. H. Snyder, Mr. F. L. Stun, Mr. William Wilson, Mr. E. F. Williams, Miss Addie Wolfe.

Appointed Teacher in Normal.

Miss Louella Roberts, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. L. W. Roberts, of the First ward, has received the appointment of teacher in the primary training department of the Fairmont State Normal School, of which she was a graduate in 1909. Miss Roberts was one of the very efficient teachers of the First ward school during the past scholastic year, and her selection is quite a compliment to her ability as a teacher.—Grafton Leader.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

DIXON & KELSO

The WOOL SEASON
IS NOW ON.

We will be in a position to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE on the day of delivery. Prices have been so unsettled that it is not possible to name the price for a week in advance of date of delivery. Today we could pay 24c.

Rubber and Felt Roofing.

We recently purchased a car of the above goods and can name a very low price on your roofing supplies.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

ACTION WAS RESCINDED BY REPUBLICANS TUESDAY

State Committee Conforms to Opinion Handed Down by Attorney General.

Members of the Republican State Central Committee gathered at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, at noon Tuesday and rescinded their action of last month when dates were set for congressional primaries and conventions. The action of the committee was made necessary by the opinion of Attorney General Straus that the Lee Primary Law, passed at the last session of the legislature, is applicable to congressional nominations. His decision will not, however, affect Mr. Thomas Parran, who has been named by the Republicans of the Fifth district as their candidate.

Mr. Hanna opened the meeting and explained his purpose.

A ripple of excitement was caused when T. K. C. Young, of Frederick county, arose and declared the meeting out of order. He said that the law provides that the call shall be ten days before the meeting, and that it shall be advertised five days previous. Mr. Hanna took exception, however, contending that when the meeting adjourned on April 27 last, it was subject to the call of the chairman. He asked the members to sustain him, and they did.

Mr. Henry M. McCullough offered a resolution which brought about the purpose for which the committee met. It was that the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth districts be instructed to revoke their action of April 27, and the chairman, Mr. Hanna, "is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to agree with the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for holding congressional primaries earlier than September 5."

That was the action which the committee met to take and the resolution was passed without a dissenting vote. The first four districts immediately revoked the former action, but the members of the committee from the Sixth district, in which there is a fight, held a conference before deciding upon what action they would take. Gist Blair arose and stated that there were only two counties opposed to a change in the present plans. An effort was later made to hold a conference of the Sixth district counties, but the members from Frederick and Washington counties refused to join a conference.

Three counties were represented at the Sixth district conference. They were Allegany, Garrett and Montgomery. Thomas C. Noyes made a motion that the former action of the district be reported and that Chairman Hanna be given authority to arrange for a date. As a majority of the district members were represented, the action stands.

It is likely that the date for the joint primaries will be on the first Monday in September, as the law provides in the event of the chairmen of the two committees failing to agree. Mr. Hanna stated before the meeting that the first Monday in September suits the Republicans as well as any other date, and unless there is some real reason to hold them earlier, he did not think it would be done.

B & O TRAINS SPRING SCHEDULE

Many Important Improvements In Service.

With the spring schedule which went into effect Sunday, May 29, the B & O. railroad has systematically placed in service the new equipment of engines, baggage cars and coaches it has been receiving for the past several months.

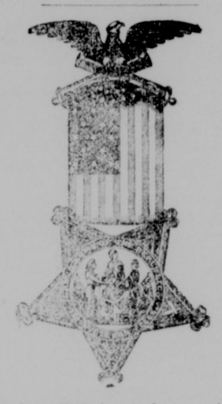
Trains 1 and 2, Cincinnati-St. Louis Limited, have been transformed into two beautiful electric-lighted trains with entirely new equipment from end to end, of baggage cars, coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and dining cars. The coaches are of new design, with steel frame and trucks, cement floors, and are finished in polished mahogany, combining attractiveness with perfect sanitation, comfort and safety. The lavatories and toilets are separated on opposite sides of the aisle, the women's compartments being at one end, the men's at the other. The Pullman sleeping cars are provided with both upper and lower berth lights, and are equipped with electric fans.

Train No. 8, the Chicago-New York Special, leaving Chicago at 10 a. m., will arrive in Washington at 10:45 the next morning, two hours earlier than formerly, with a correspondidg reduction of the time of arrival in New York.

Subscribe for The Republican.

VETERANS MARCHED WITH BANNERS FLYING MONDAY

Living Honored the Dead When Graves Were Strewn With Sweet Garlands.



Monday a little band of men—nineteen in number, all that is left in this community of a mighty host that marched nearly half a century ago under the flag of the Union—gathered in front of G. A. R. headquarters in Oakland and under the same banner marched again. This time not as warriors but as peaceful citizens on a mission of love and in memory of that grand army of men who have passed away and lie buried in almost every hamlet, city and town of the country, commemorating the saddest and yet the most beautiful of all national holidays—Memorial Day.

These nineteen battle scarred veterans, some of whom were barely able to wend their way to the cemetery, were escorted by hundreds of children, the Knights of Pythias and the Mountain City Band leading the procession, where the graves of their deceased comrades were visited and strewn with flowers. The Post was under the command of Capt. J. M. Jarboe, the illness of Col. Sturgiss preventing him from assuming command.

While the weather bureau sent out a warning Sunday afternoon that Monday would be stormy, the day dawned beautifully and not until after the services were concluded at the cemetery and the hundreds of visitors to that point had returned to their homes did the predictions of the weather man come true, when rain descended and the afternoon was disagreeable to the utmost degree.

At the cemetery the usual ceremonies of the G. A. R. were carried out. That portion of the service wherein a mound representing the unknown dead was decorated and about which the crowds gathered, being the most impressive. Here the public exercises under the G. A. R. regulations were held, after which Rev. G. R. Williamson, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, addressed the assemblage.

Mr. Williamson's address was delivered extemporaneously and along original lines and was listened to attentively by all present. He dwelt with Memorial Day from the modern standpoint of a united country. He said the first Memorial Day occurred forty-two years ago, under an order issued by Gen. John A. Logan, then Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army. Then the marching columns going out to decorate the graves of their deceased comrades were composed of young men, or at the most men in the prime of life. Then the swing of the veterans was rhythmatic, the heart strong, the face serene; now the lines waver, the wrinkles in the faces of the surviving comrades show the ravages of time and thousands of those who were privileged to march in the first Memorial Day parade have bivouaced in Eternity, there to answer the last roll call.

The old guard is dying off at the rate of one every twelve minutes; five an hour, or more one hundred each day, and there are less than 575,000 of them left. Dying at the rate of 100 each day in less than fifteen years the Grand Army will be a thing of the past with a few comrades here and there to tell the story of their wonderful warfare. Continuing Mr. Williamson broached the feasibility of starting a movement looking to the erection of a monument on the court house square as a memorial to the soldiers of Garrett connty. His suggestion found hearty accord among hearers and within a short time a meeting will be held for the purpose of forming an association to carry out the plan.

The cemeteries in Oaklend never looked prettier than they did on Monday. Nearly every lot owner visited the plots wherein their loved ones are interred and had them put in excellent order. With this spirit kept alive the Oakland cemeteries will soon be what they should be—lovely resting places for our honored and revered dead.

In the afternoon the business men of Oakland closed their stores and offices the people generally visited the band lawn fete in the Oakland Hotel grounds, which was liberally patronized.

AT DEER PARK.

Every latch string in Deer Park was easily reached from the outside of every dwelling on Decoration Day, and everybody was bent on a perfect enjoyment of the day.

Mr. Thos. J. Peddicord, of the Oakland bar, made a beautiful address at the cemetery, and he was heartily applauded.

The resumption of exercises on the village green under the management of Dr. J. W. Laughlin and William Miller, was marked by two spirited addresses by Rev. C. W. Hudson, of the Baptist church, and Rev. J. A. Brumbaugh, pastor of the Methodist church. Both speakers advocated the inculcation in the home circle of love of country, fidelity and patriotism.

The Deer Park Cornet Band mustered a full complement of members, and under the baton of Leader Redeheaver, won new laurels. They played well. The rendition of "Dixie" and "Maryland, My Maryland" after the speeches of Messrs. Hudson and Brumbaugh, both southerners, was appropriate.

A tournament was held after the luncheon hour, and a game of ball before the day closed.

Union veterans of the Civil War, in the persons of Messrs. W. L. Shaffer, of the 15th W. Va, Volunteers; George Marley, 99th New York Volunteers; M. V. Flanagan, 12th W. Va. Volunteers; Jos. F. Frantz, 2nd Maryland Volunteers; J. W. Laughlin, 8th Penn. Volunteers, and Geo. W. Haulenbeek, 13th New Jersey, were assigned to seats on the platform.

THE NATION'S DEBT OF GRATITUDE

(The following is an extract from an oration delivered by J. Griffin Hall, of Baltimore, Md., at the Decoration Day exercises, held at the National Cemetery, Antietam Battlefield, May 30, 1903.)

"While the battle which was fought here, although considered to be the bloodiest one-day fight of the Civil War, will never rank in historical importance with the battle of Gettysburg, yet in view of the results accomplished here and the incidents connected therewith, this battlefield will ever be an object of true patriotic pride. While it is also true that nearly all the battles fought during the war were replete with important incidents and results, yet to my mind the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam will ever stand forth in the history of the great rebellion as two of the most important events in the final settlement of the great conflict. It was here at Antietam on the 17th day of September, 1862, that Lee's army was successfully stopped in its advance into the North, and it was at Gettysburg in July, 1863, that he was again defeated and compelled to recross the Potomac. Had the results of these two battles been different who can tell what the final outcome might have been? It was also at Gettysburg that our first martyred President—Lincoln—gave utterance to those immortal, prophetic words, 'The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.' It was here on this historical ground that the last of our martyred Chief Magistrates, William McKinley, received his first promotion for bravery. Gettysburg and Antietam! Lincoln and McKinley! What emotions of patriotism are awakened by mention of the places and these patriots?

"Oh! how we regret the untimely departure of these noble men at the hands of cowardly assassins, but thank God, in the words of the lamented Garfield, who by a strange coincidence, also met death in the same manner, 'God reigns and the Government still lives.' Still lives! Yes, but what a debt of gratitude we owe to the old veteran, both living and dead, for it was he who fought and died that we as a Nation might live.

"With grateful hearts today with the poet we can truthfully exclaim:

" 'Twas not in vain, O noble band,
Your blood imbued Columbia's sod,
United now her children stand—
One Flag, one Country and one God."

"Junior" Brown to Be Nominee.

Knowing persons in the politics of the Second West Virginia district say that the Democratic nominee for Congress will be William G. Brown, of Kingwood, known as a successful banker, business man and farmer. Mr. Brown was his party's nominee for the same office in 1896. He is known as a most congenial man, being a good "mixer." Ex-State Senator John J. Cornwell, it is stated, will not accept the nomination under any circumstances.

MARYLAND IN BOUNDARY DISPUTE LOST POINT

Supreme Court Decided Tuesday That Low Water Mark Is Maryland's Limit.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, to which body was referred several weeks ago by the attorneys representing Maryland and West Virginia in the boundary line dispute between the two states, the question whether or not the high or low water mark on the south bank of the Potomac river marked the limitations of the State of Maryland, was decided Tuesday adversely to this State, when the court held that the boundary between the Commonwealths was low water mark on the southern bank of the river.

The contention of Maryland was that the boundary should be fixed at high water mark, while West Virginia took the contrary position and held that low water mark was the true boundary.

The Court also held that the cost of making and marking the boundary line should be borne jointly by both states in equal proportions.

The opinion of the court was read by Mr. Justice Day, who pointed out that inasmuch as the "low-water mark" is already the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, the present ruling of the court "gives to Maryland a uniform southern boundary along both Virginia and West Virginia at low water mark on the south bank of the Potomac river to the intersection of the North and South line between Maryland and West Virginia established by the decree in the case. This conclusion," he adds, "is also consistent with the previous exercise of political jurisdiction by the two states."

The boundary dispute between the two states was practically decided by the Supreme Court on February 21, when the court instructed Attorney General Straus, of Maryland, and Attorney General Conley, of West Virginia, to draw up a decree in accordance with which commisioners were to run a line.

Messrs. Straus and Conley differed essentially on two points. Mr. Straus held that the "high water mark" should serve as the boundary and that the costs of the survey should be paid equally by both states. Mr. Conley stood for "low water mark" and that each state pay her own expenses and costs. The court held with Mr. Conley on the boundary line and with Mr Straus on the costs.

Both attorneys general agreed on the personnel of the commission which is to make the survey, which will be practically the old Deakin line.

The decree issued by the court declares "that the true boundary line between the States of Maryland and West Virginia is ascertained and established as follows: Beginning at the common corner of the States of Maryland and Virginia on the southern bank of the Potomac river at low water mark at or near the mouth of the Shenandoah river near Harpers Ferry, and running thence with the southern bank of the North Branch of the Potomac river at low-water mark to the point where the north and south line from the Fairfax Stone crosses the said North Branch of the Potomac, and thence running northerly, as near as maybe, with the said Deakin's or old state line to the line of the State of Pennsylvania.

Julius K. Monroe, William McCullough Brown and Samuel S. Gannett are appointed commissioners to locate and permanently mark with monuments the line.

The commissioners are directed to make their first report before January 1, 1911, but it is believed they will be ready to report next October. When actually engaged on the survey they will receive $15 a day for their services. Up to the present time Maryland has appropriated $28,500 and West Virginia only $8,835.13 for the work.

I. O. O. F. Memorial Service.

Oak Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Loch Lynn Heights, will hold a memorial service in the Baptist church at Loch Lynn Heights at three o'clock Sunday, June 12th, when speakers of prominence will address the assemblage. All members and visiting brothers are cordially invited to be present.

Valuable Farm Sold.

Last Saturday Messrs. J. C. Renninger and W. R. Offutt, attorneys named in the mortgage, sold at public auction in front of the court house in Oakland, the J. Turner Lohr farm, located near Bittinger, to Mr. Frank Watts, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Frostburg, for $2610.

FOR RENT—Furnished room; three minutes walk from station. Apply at this office.

KISSING THE BLARNEY STONE.

A Love Affair That Began on the Famous Irish Castle.

By HARRIET BISHOP WATERS.

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It was on the top of Blarney castle, 150 feet from the ground, that the affair began. They say there are a thousand shades of green in Ireland, and Gertrude, reaching back to the iron bars of the blarney stone, grasping them in a vise of fear, thought when she looked down that all the shades were mingled in one mazy mass. She bent her head down, pursed her red lips and pressed them to the cold undersurface of the stone. Heavens! What a depth down! Her head swam, her heart beat madly, her hands began to cramp. She was loosing her grasp, she was falling. "Help!" Her stiffened

"I SHALL CERTAINLY SEE YOU SAFELY THROUGH THIS GAP."

lips managed to frame the appeal, and almost instantly she was lifted by strong arms and set squarely on her feet.

Once erect, Gertrude was brave enough and ashamed that she had lost her courage at a critical moment. She looked curiously at her preserver. He was a fine muscular fellow. He must have been, of course, or he could not have lifted her 140 pounds of avoirdupois so easily.

Nevertheless she raged inwardly that she should have needed his help.

The idea of this cool, collected, rather supercilious Englishman laughing at her!

With an effort she collected herself and looked her preserver in the eyes.

"It is a foolish thing to do," the young man said as he touched his hat. "You know, or perhaps you do not know, that several persons have fallen from the top of Blarney castle while endeavoring to kiss the blarney stone. Of course you are an American. Only Americans kiss the blarney stone." And, with a smile of amusement, he again touched his hat and turned away.

Gertrude was furious. What right had he to be so impertinent even if he had saved her life? He was an odious Englishman, of course. She turned her back to his retreating form, but her sense of gratitude would not allow her to dismiss the subject in that way, and she called to him:

"Am I not to know to whom I am indebted for the saving of my life?"

"You put it altogether too strong," he replied, coming back at once. "I am not so sure that you would have fallen." And he handed her a bit of pasteboard on which was engraved, "Edward Harcourt, Hyde park, London."

"Just as I thought, a conceited Englishman; thinks no one but himself knows anything." Gertrude did not speak her thought; but, smiling her sweetest, she said:

"I am Gertrude Clinton, Mr. Harcourt, of New York. I certainly owe you my life. I was foolish; but, as you say, Americans do like to kiss the blarney stone. I am very grateful to you for your service."

"Pray do not mention it, Miss Clinton," responded Harcourt rather stiffly. "I feel sure you would not have fallen. It was only a temporary dizziness, which you would have overcome. However, I am glad you are safe." And, lifting his hat, he was gone.

"He is odious," muttered Gertrude, "perfectly odious." But she wished he had remained to go down the long flights of steep stone stairs with her. It was growing dark. The stairs were interminable, and there were many dark nooks and crannies. She thought of the tortured prisoners once contined in the dungeons and of all the dark tales told of the castle, and before she had reached the ground she had firmly made up her mind that it was not so pleasant, after all, to travel alone. Her adventure on the top of the castle was certainly not a pleasant thing to look back upon. She might have been lying a bruised, inert mass at the foot of the castle if it had not been for the young fellow who even as he rescued her had looked at her so supercilliously.

"I hate him," she thought, and she stamped her little foot viciously. "I hope I will never lay eyes on him again." But when she entered the steam tram for Cork she found the only other occupant of the tram was the Englishman. He looked at her with a smile as she entered, but she studiously avoided his glance, and after that he paid no attention to her. He was a handsome fellow, with broad shoulders and a strong, earnest face. Gertrude could not help but look at him, and before they reached Cork she had wished more than once that he would talk to her. Apparently, however, nothing was further from his intentions, and when they reached Cork he alighted without ever looking at her.

A few days after Gertrude started out to make a tour of the Killarney lakes. When at Ross castle she was assisted into a boat for a fifteen mile tour of the lakes. To her astonishment and disgust she found that her vis-a-vis was Harcourt. He acknowledged her presence with a nod and then, apparently forgetting she was there, applied himself with diligence to looking at the wild and mountainous scenery along the shores of the celebrated lakes. Very soon the treacherous Irish skies began to weep, and it was a bedraggled lot of passengers that disembarked preparatory to the horseback trip through the Gap o' Dunloe. Gertrude's mount was a great rawboned animal, and she looked at it with dismay. How on earth would she ever scale its slippery sides to the saddle. Harcourt, watching her out of the tail of his eye, stepped forward to assist her, but she turned her back on him, led her horse over to a fence and from that position of vantage mounted. After that she lost sight of the Englishman. In fact, it would have been difficult for her to keep anything in sight, for she had all she could do to remain on her horse. The beast stumbled and floundered in the mud of the gap, and finally when the shrill notes of a bugle split the air the horse ignominiously slipped and fell, throwing Gertrude prone into the mud. But that was not the worst of it, for the horse in struggling to regain its feet threatened to strike the frightened girl with its hoofs. Once again she felt herself set fairly on her feet, and once again she saw her preserver was the Englishman.

This time he laughed. "I see we are fated to meet, Miss Clinton," he said, his eyes twinkling with merriment, but Gertrude did not see the funny side, and when her horse was righted again she mounted it in silence and disgust.

"I am going to lead this horse of yours, Miss Clinton," said Harcourt. "I have noticed all the way that it is not at all safe." And, suiting the action to the word, he took the bridle with that of his own animal and stalked on toward Kate Kearney's cottage.

Humiliated and ashamed, the girl watched him, admiring the set of his broad shoulders and the poise of his well shaped head, but she could not and would not accept his services.

"I cannot allow you to walk in this mud," she said. "Please give me the bridle. I really must insist that you ride."

"My dear Miss Clinton," was the reply, given somewhat with an air of amusement which grated on Gertrude sorely, "I shall certainly see you safely through this gap. I am sorry if my company disturbs you. I will not talk to you, but I will lead your horse." And lead it he did until Kate Kearney's cottage was reached.

But during the coach ride back to Killarney village Gertrude was ashamed of her sulkiness. She and Harcourt sat side by side and became very chummy before the ride was over. Harcourt was cheerful and chatty, and Gertrude made up her mind that he was not so odious as she had first thought him. He was communicative, and she discovered that he was a man of leisure, traveling about for pleasure. He, in his turn, found that Gertrude was making her first trip abroad and was a teacher in a New York city school. He had never cared much for self supporting women. They had, in fact, not been common in his experience. He had always felt that they must be strong minded and obnoxious. But how pretty this girl was! What lovely brown eyes and hair and what a graceful figure! Harcourt, who thought himself a connoisseur in women, acknowledged that he was pleased with Gertrude.

They saw each other often in the next few weeks, for both were making the same tour of Ireland, and both were to go through the lake country of Scotland. They were soon numbered with a good sized touring party and were surrounded by a gay coterie of friends, who admired the stalwart young fellow and the lovely girl who was so often by his side. Their relations from being friendly grew to a warmth which ought to have opened their eyes wide to the direction in which they were traveling, but both were blissfully unconscious, taking the good the gods provided without questioning.

Gertrude, however, was destined to a rude awakening. One day when they were making a tour of Melrose abbey Harcourt was enthusiastically greeted by a party of friends, one of whom was a tall black eyed girl, who threw her arms about his neck, kissed him and called him "Edward."

With a sinking at her heart Gertrude watched the young Englishman.

She noted how oblivious he was to her presence, and, with the impetuosity which was so apt to characterize her actions, she left the abbey. Going rapidly back to her hotel and finding that she could leave Melrose at once, she packed her few belongings, made her way to the station, and when Harcourt returned and called for her she was gone. He was mystified enough. What had happened? He could not imagine. He had not knowingly hurt her in any way. How lonely it was without her! How he missed her bright, cheery ways, the sparkle of her brown eyes, her girlish laughter! "Can it be," thought the young fellow, "that I am in love?"

Before the next day he felt there could not be much doubt about it, for he had never spent a more miserable twenty-four hours. Then it was that he determined to follow her and tell her he loved her with all the ardor of a nature that had never frittered itself away in the love of many women. He traveled day after day, getting now and then a clew of the girl, but he never found her, and when he finally reached London he was almost discouraged. He could not remember the steamer she was to take back to America nor the port from which she was to sail, but he scanned passenger lists and haunted steamboat offices with a pertinacity that laid him open to criticism by his friends, who one and all declared the truth—that he was in love.

Gertrude, for her part, was miserable indeed. The thought of the black eyed beauty who had kissed the Englishman and called him Edward was torture, but the thought she had so tamely surrendered herself to a love which had been unasked and evidently undesired was far greater torture. By the time she had reached London she was a very weary girl indeed, and she waited impatiently for the time when she was to return to America. In a sort of aimless way she did Westminster abbey and the galleries, and during those days of waiting she took a fancy to the omnibuses, which are so great a feature of London life. Day after day she rode on the tops of the buses, looking at the sights of London, listening to the sounds, but for the most part thinking of the young fellow who had become so much to her. She was impatient with herself, but she felt a little sorry for herself also, and when one begins to pity oneself one is in bad condition.

One evening she felt so thoroughly blue and discouraged that she did that which she had never attempted before in the evening—took a bus ride. She was just homesick enough and out of sorts enough to want to lose herself for a time in London traffic. She went out to Trafalgar square, signaled a bus, mounted to its top and gave herself up to the contemplation of London streets in the evening from the top of a motor bus. She rode an hour or so until, finally arousing herself with a start, she saw that she was approaching her starting point. She started down the steep flight of little stairs to the ground. Just before she reached the bottom step the bus gave a lurch, and Gertrude was precipitated to the ground. It seemed as if thousands of vehicles were ready and waiting to pass over her body. There was shouting and oaths and shrill screams from women, but in the midst of it all she felt herself lifted by two strong arms, set on her feet and hurried to a place of safety. Trembling and shaken, she looked up to her preserver. Of course it could be none other than the Englishman. There was only one pair of strong arms like that in the world.

"Three times and out, my darling," said Harcourt. "You are not to be trusted alone ever any more. You are

SHE FELT HERSELF LIFTED BY TWO STRONG ARMS.

my little love, my wife that is to be. Never again will I trust you out of my sight."

"But the black eyed girl who called you Edward and kissed you!" sobbed the thoroughly unnerved girl.

"Was that the reason?" almost shouted Harcourt. "You little goose, you blessed little goose, it just happened to be my sister; that is all. I will introduce you to her tomorrow."

Blissfully happy, yet with a little common sense mingled with her happiness, Gertrude persuaded her lover to curb his impatience for a hasty marriage, but it was only a few short weeks when over in America another alliance was made between England and America which made two hearts beat as one.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

PROBLEM OF TAXES.

An Important Report Made to the National Grange.

It Outlines the Position Which the Grange Takes on the Question of Taxation—The Committee's Conclusions Summarized In Eleven Articles.

The report of the committee on taxation of the national grange was prepared and presented by T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, chairman of the committee, and was an important document. We give the committee's conclusions, the report being adopted:

Since taxation is necessary for the enforcement of laws, for the protection of property, individual or corporate, therefore no property, either real or personal, which is protected by law should be exempt by the state constitution.

In order to secure equality in the distribution of the burdens of government, if personal property is to be exempt from taxation on account of the indebtedness of the owner thereof, then real estate should be entitled to the same exemption.

In the case of mortgages "by far the wisest system is to tax the mortgages on the amount of the mortgage and the mortgagor on the value of the property minus the mortgage," the mortgage to be considered as real estate and not as personal property and taxed in the locality where the mortgaged property lies.

There should be no exemption of any species of property, either real or personal, from taxation for local purposes except such as is exempt by the constitution.

It state and local revenues are to be raised from separate resources, the state revenues should be raised from corporation, charter fees, licenses on liquor, beer, tobacco, coal, oil, gas, telegraph, telephone, express, Pullman and other car companies, banks, trust companies, druggists, billiards, theaters, shows, plays, certain professions and pursuits, hotels, restaurants, fire and life insurance companies, bankers and pawnbrokers, bank deposits, collateral inheritance, sale of books, state seal, etc.

All corporation real estate and personal property to be taxed for local purposes, same as the same kind of property is taxed when owned by individuals.

The local tax of transportation property to be levied on a valuation equal to the market value of the capital stock plus the market value of the bonded debt, each taxation unit to receive such part of the tax as the mileage of the corporation in said unit is to the total mileage.

Every possible precaution should be taken to secure equality of assessment between individuals and between assessment districts.

We favor the denial of the right of action to the holders of notes, bonds, etc., which have not been listed for taxation and all such notes, bonds, etc., so listed shall be assessed at the same rate below face value as other personal property in the same locality is assessed below its actual cash value.

No city shall be permitted to make a separate assessment, and all property everywhere shall be uniformly assessed at its fair cash value or at a uniform per cent below cash value—say, 20 to 50 per cent below.

We favor the enactment of a law that will secure a fair and equitable taxation of all bank property, whether personal or real, upon the basis that other property is taxed, and we believe the market value of the capital stock plus the real estate would be the fairest and most easily ascertained method of valuation.

OHIO GRANGE AFFAIRS.

State Grange Has $23,000 In Treasury and 4,500 New Members.

State Master T. C. Laylin of Ohio reports that several new halls have been erected and dedicated to the use of the Order, indicating to some degree the permanency of the organization. Forty new subordinate granges have been organized since the last annual meeting and eleven reorganized. Two Pomona and two juvenile granges have also been organized. Four thousand five hundred new members have been added since one year ago. The proverbial rainy day is well provided against by a comfortable balance of $28,000 in the treasury. During a portion of the year two organizers have been kept in the field, the expense being shared equally by the state and national granges. This experiment has proved very satisfactory. The field meetings were largely attended and afforded an excellent means for getting a hearing upon the principles and work of the Order before the people of the state. These meetings have become so numerous that it has been found necessary to organize a speakers' bureau composed of the officers of the Ohio state grange, the secretary of the national grange and a half dozen other prominent Patrons of the state.

National Co-operation.

For the purpose of presenting to the next national grange meeting a plan for national co-operation such as would be fair and equitable to both producer and consumer it was voted to appoint a committee to consider the matter. This committee consists of Messrs. Raine of Missouri, Black of Kansas, Creasy of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Illinois, Jones of Indiana, Pettit of California and Stetson of Maine.

Dimitted Members.

Sometimes the question arises whether a dimitted member from another grange should be received in a new grange as a charter member. The only way in which it can be done is to have the demitted member pay the full charter membership fees. He may visit any grange so long as he holds his dimit card, but is not entitled to receive the new annual word.

The editor of this department was pleased to learn at the national grange meeting that extracts from this column were read at almost every meeting of one of the granges in Kansas.

CARPET AND RUG TREATMENT.

How They Can Be Cleaned and Made to Last Longer.

To spoil a carpet sweep it with a stiff, half worn broom, but to save a carpet dip your broom in clean, hot suds once a week, then shake it out and hang it up to dry.

Rugs should be beaten on the wrong side, then swept on the right side. Spots may be removed by the use of ox gall or ammonia and water, using a sponge or flannel. Slightly moistened bran is equally as good as salt in brightening rugs and carpets.

Vinegar will remove lime spots. Soot from an open chimney or the careless handling of stovepipes can be removed by covering thickly with salt, and this afterward can be brushed up quickly without injury to the carpets. Spirits of ammonia diluted with water, if applied with sponge or flannel to discolored spots, will often restore the color.

Remove ink stains with milk, and after soaking up all that seems possible either sprinkle thickly with salt or wash with a pure white soap, a clean brush and warm water.

For grease spots use powdered magnesia, fuller's earth or buckwheat flour. Sprinkle on spots and let it lie until grease is absorbed. Renew the flour or other absorbent material as often as necessary.

When carpet moths are discovered, after removing all artificial lights in the room saturate the cracks in the floor with benzine. Wash upper edge of the carpet with a solution containing sixty parts of poison to one part of alcohol. Be extremely careful about using this if there are children about.

For ingrain or three ply carpets wring a cloth out of hot water and lay it over the edges or binding and iron with an iron as hot as can be without scorching. This destroys the moth as well as the eggs. Wilton and the heavier carpets must be steamed on the underside.

A good solution to use in wiping up the floor before putting down the rugs or carpets is as follows: A quarter of a pound of red pepper steeped in a gallon of water, to which are added two drams of strychnia powder.

TREATING RHEUMATISM.

How to Secure Relief From a Very Painful Ailment.

To cure rheumatism it is necessary to rid the system of the excess of uric acid, and to do this a proper diet is even more important than the use of drugs, though in very severe cases the latter are not to be despised in conjunction with the dieting that is absolutely essential.

The Massachusetts General hospital of Boston allows the following diet for its rheumatic patients: Graham or brown bread, white bread (limited to one-half slice daily), corn, graham, rice, milk, eggs, flour, puddings, crackers, beans, peas, all kinds of vegetables except potatoes, tomatoes and asparagus, rhubarb, fresh fish, butter, cheese, buttermilk, cream, alkaline waters and toast. Avoid red meats, starch or potatoes, white bread and sugars.

The sensible use of water, both internally and externally, plays a large part in the prevention or cure of rheumatism. One or two glasses, either hot or cold, taken before breakfast every morning is excellent to start the organs of digestion for the day, and at least one glass should be taken between meals. Often the plain water will be enough to move a slightly constipated person, but if not a mild medicated water may be taken instead. It is very essential to keep the bowels open in cases of rheumatism.

Uric acid in the system is a poison, and it must not be forgotten that poisonous waste matter is also eliminated through the skin. The pores of the skin must be kept freely open and not allowed to become clogged if we hope to obtain the best results with rheumatic cases. A hot bath at bedtime is often very helpful.—Delineator.

How to Sew Lace to a Centerpiece.

A new way to put lace on a round centerpiece is to turn the material up on the right side. Just the tiniest edge is turned, and it may be necessary to slit it occasionally to make it lie flat. The thread of the lace is drawn for a gathering and the lace put around the centerpiece on top of the turned back edge. It must be held just full enough to lie flat, but not to ruffle. After the lace is basted on it may either be sewed firmly by machine or hand. Then outline the inner edge with a heavy cable stitch, using a twisted long thread cotton. This makes a smart finish and is much quicker than the usual buttonholed edge with lace sewed underneath.

How to Mend China.

The most successful way to mend broken china is the following formula: Powder a small quantity of lime and take the white of one egg and mix together to a paste. Apply this quickly to the china to be mended, place the broken pieces together firmly, and they will become set and strong. It is unusual when china breaks in the same place again after being mended with this paste.

How to Make a Turkey Feather Fan.

Get pasteboard fans, such as are used for advertising. Paint handles with black varnish paint. Cover the pasteboard with a layer of glue, on which arrange the down feathers so each row of feathers covers the stems of the last, as one circle after another narrows toward the center.

How to Cure Croup.

One teaspoonful of vaseline given internally about twice a day will give relief and effect a cure.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

MAYBE those who tell a lie when the truth would do as well feel that they have to keep in practice.

If the world owes a man a living the man also owes the world a run for his money.

When a man loses his temper he finds it again, but slightly damaged.

Love makes the world go round, but it sometimes appears flat to the onlooker.

Plenty of people have ambition enough, but their spark plug won't work.

More people would help themselves if the police did not so perniciously try to earn their pay.

Why should some men so persistently go about making enemies when enemies have no market value?

The Sum Total.

Work and worry—
That is life.
If you doubt it
Ask your wife.
Get a hustle,
Or you may
See your finish
Any day.

Up and at it;
Never stop,
Or you will not
Reach the top.
Keep a-bobbing
Here and there
In the mixup
For your share.

In the winning
Of success,
Coaxing it to
Your address,
You must double
Effort make,
Throw the throttle,
Lift the brake.

In a foot race
Or a fight,
On the job from
Morn till night;
Then it's but an
Even break,
And you may not
Win the cake.

Exciting Pastime.

"The annual game will soon be with us."

"Football?"

"No."

"Coasting?"

"Not that."

"What, then?"

"Finding the cost mark on the Christmas present."

Not Proud of It.

"If those boys don't quit their racket I will kill a few of them."

"Have you forgotten that you were a boy once?"

"Suppose I was. Is that any reason you should throw it up to me? Haven't I been trying all of these years to live it down?"

And Can't Get Over It.

"Why don't these spirit rappers tell us something good?"

"They are rappers, you know."

"Sure; that's what I said."

"Well, probably they were knockers when they were on this side."

Sheer Necessity.

"Can you spare me about twenty?"

"I might, but"—

"Never mind the but."

"Do you really need it?"

"Need it! Man, I haven't had a joy ride for a month."

Not Taking Chances.

"He promised his wife he would never marry again."

"Doesn't she believe him?"

"Oh, yes, but she always hikes off to the doctor as soon as she gets the least bit sick."

Full Size.

The presidential chair, I trow,
Is something of a fit.
The man who occupies it now
Can't rattle round in it.
In fact, it would be no surprise
To hear two chairs were just his size.

Touchy Spot.

"I hear he met with an accident."

"Yes; he was injured in the rotunda."

"Too bad. I wonder if his old vests will fit him."

He Had To.

"Whenever I have anything to say to a man I say it to his teeth."

"You do, do you?"

"Well, I am a dentist."

Felt a Call.

"Miss Jenks knows a good thing when she sees it."

"That is the reason I am dodging."

Useless Attainment.

"He is older than he looks."

"Then he is wasting his time in not being a girl."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF THINGS IN AMERICA

Many Comparisons to the Detriment of Methods in This Country.

The fact that "Uncle" Joe Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives of the United State, chews tobacco while that honorable body is in session, the jury system in America and numerous other Yankee methods of living and doing business are severely criticised by an Englishman who has spent considerable time in the states, in an article which he writes for a London daily, in which he tells of some things he thinks are done better in his native land than in America.

The article follows:

It irritates the average American to be told that his country does not "lick creation" in every respect. After five years residence in the states, I take this opportunity of submitting a number of "Things we do better at home."

In the first place, there is a lack of dignity in the conduct of public affairs that tends to bring their tribunals into contempt. Take, for instance, the meetings of Congress at Washington. The other day I saw "Uncle Joe," the speaker, open the proceedings. He entered the House smoking a cigar "a la Captain Kettle," after which he took a wad of tobacco from his vest pocket, placed it in his mouth and expectorated several times. I might add that each member of that august assembly is supplied with a desk, stationery and a spitton.

There is no denying the fact that the public have more confidence in the management of our financial institutions than the American people have in theirs. The expression, "safe as a bank," is meaningless in a country where they are always smashing. It is not unusual to find banks doing business out west on a capital of £500. They are trying to introduce our system of postal savings banks, by which, if successful, it is estimated that six hundred thousand dollars will be immediately forthcoming from the stockings of those who distrust the banks.

To watch the swearing in of a jury on an important case in America offers food for reflection, and one wonders how an intelligent community can put up with such a system. Over here a man is supposed to render his verdict after the important essential of listening to the evidence. Across the Atlantic, if a citizen wishes to escape serving on a jury, he comes into court and asserts that he has already made up his mind or is afflicted with a prejudice which would render it impossible for him to give a just vereict, no matter what evidence he might hear. The lawyers spend hours arguing as to his mental capabilities, with the result that it often takes a week to swear in a jury of twelve.

Vacations among business men are rarely taken advantage of. The proudest boast of an American merchant is that he has never missed a day at his desk for ten years. If you remonstrate with him he will tell you that he is out for the dollar and that is all there is in it, whatever that may signify.

On public holidays, such as the 4th of July, fire crackers and toy cannon exterminate small boys and their equally silly fathers by the thousand. In the seven bloodiest battles of the war against Great Britain 1,119 American soldiers were killed and wounded. During the last seven years the total of slain and maimed on the 4th of July reached 34,603. There is some talk of establishing a "saner Fourth" in the future. The worst that usually happens to an Englishman on the first Monday in August is a night in the lockup.

Police protection in America is a byword. If you want adequate guardianship of your goods you either employ one of Pinkerton's or form your own police force. While the members of the regular force may possess motor-cars and valuable house property, they do not catch criminals.

Ten thousand persons are murdered each year—shot, strangled, poisoned, stabbed, or beaten with a club. Only two out of every hundred murderers are punished. Chicago, with a population one-third that of London, had 118 murders in one year, as against 20 in three years in our capital. Seventy-five per cent. of the criminals who are arrested in New York for petty larceny and thieving are freed through the intervention of ward politicians.

We have been likened to a nation of shopkeepers—America is the happy hunting ground of the canvassers, and a considerable portion of your time is occupied in turning them down.

There is scarcely an article manufactured for common consumption for the sale of which the makers do not adopt special methods of exploitation. You are induced to buy more soap than you could possibly use in a lifetime by reason of the prospect that perchance "the Sungleam Girl" will call at your residence. This young lady is a species of good fairy with gold galore to distribute to sundry purchasers of "Sungleam Soap." Should she visit your domicile, and you are unable to produce the necessary number of soap wrappers, you go without the five-dollar gold piece.

At your office there enters a plausible gentleman who would fain persuade you to join a "suit club"—you pay so much a week with fifty equally gullible, and if the enterprise is in existence long enough you receive a suit of clothes. Possibly you evade this attack only to fall victim to the man who will politely infer that you are losing thousands of dollars by neglecting to take "Modern Methods." You might as well seek to suspend a cyclone as to stop the tide of his eloquence. The firm he represents has supplied him with a typewritten oration which he has to get out of his system.

On your return home you will be lucky if you find that the hired girl has not been bribed into permitting a sewing machine, mangle, go-cart and piano to be installed on trial during your absence. Our method of sell commodities may lack push, but it is more pleasing to the purchaser.

The tram-cars are only capable of seating half as many people as as ours by reason of having no outside accommodation. After six o'clock they are jammed with a seething mass of humanity, the majority of whom stands in the aisles and preserve their balance by hanging on to straps.

A football encounter between two arrival universities is an amusing contest to watch. Each side employs a brass band, and the cheering is indulged in volleys under the direction of a choirmaster. Every decision of the umpire is hotly disputed, and doctors with medical appliances are invariably in attendance.

A striking piece of play is punctuated by an appropriate selection on the brass band belonging to the side which secured it. The girl graduates wear the colors of the side which they favor, and fairly shriek themselves hoarse.

All said and done, we lead saner lives at home.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

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KANSAS' UNIQUE SCHEME

Children Ride to School in Closed and Heated Wagons.

One of the principal things that attracts the settler to a town is the school and then a means of getting there.

In many sections of Kansas the small boys and girls living on the farms have had to tramp from one to three miles through the mud and snow to school. Now the plan of combining small country districts about one graded school and providing comfortable transportation for the children is spreading rapidly.

The consolidated school is the dissolution of two or more districts and the formation of a large one with a graded school in the center. This makes the transportation problem an important one, and in all consolidated school districts the tax levy is made large enough to pay for hauling the children to school and back home. A wagon is often purchased by the district and a contract given to some farmer to do the hauling.

Sometimes the farmer takes a long time contract and buys his own wagon. It a farmer desires to haul his own children to school the district pays him a certain amount for doing it, or neighbors may club together and turn over this money to one boy, who drives the team each day and takes care of it and sees that the children get to school all right and safely home. But the most common plan is the use of a big covered and glass inclosed wagon with an oil heater inside.

Figures compiled by the state superintendent of instruction show that the children do better work and in less time than under the old methods. The statistics on file in the office also show that even with this great hauling expense the actual cost to the taxpayers is less in consolidated than in separate districts. Better teachers are employed and higher salaries paid, but there is a larger reduction in fuel, repairs and maintenance of the larger building than in several smaller structures.

CARS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED

Baltimore and Ohio Keeping Pace with the Times.

In line with the improvement in passenger service on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the New York and Chicago Limited, Nos. 5 and 6, also the Pullman equipment in the St. Louis Limited, Nos. 1 and 2, are now electrically lighted, beginning with the new schedule which went into effect May 29th.

About three years ago the Royal Limited trains between New York and Washington were electrically lighted throughout, while the dining and official cars have been so lighted for many years. There are many advantages possessed by this method of lighting over any other, rendering it especially adapted for lighting railway equipment of all classes. Until recently, however, the art of electrically lighting passenger equipment in general was not sufficiently advanced and well established to warrant its general adoption except on the better classes of limited trains operated as a unit between terminals.

In the elecrically lighted service the Baltimore and Ohio has inaugurated a distinctive feature is the placing of berth lights in the upper as well as the lower berths of the Pulman cars. This feature will add much to the comfort of those desiring to read after retiring. The system of electric lighting used on the New York and Chicago Limited trains is known as the head-end system; electric generator being placed in the forward part of the baggage car and propelled by steam supplied from the engine.

Each car in the train is equipped with storage batteries, current for the lights and charging the storage batteries being supplied from the generator in the forward end of the baggage car. A distinctive feature of this system as applied to the New York and Chicago Limited trains is that each car in the train is equipped with a device there by fluctuations in the intensity of light so common in electrically lighted railway cars is entirely eliminated and the light furnished will therefore be as steady and as pleasing as that furnished from a fixed central station plant.

BREAD ON THE WATERS

Recompense, Just Like in the Stories and Plays.

A Cleveland paper tells of a tramp who came to the back door of a residence and begged for shoes. The mistress of the house gave him a good pair and said to him: "There, put these on, and if you want to show your graditude, just happen around here some morning after a snowstorm and clean off our sidewalk."

Some time after the lady was awakened early one morning by some one scraping the sidewalk in front of the house. Looking out, she found that there had been quite a heavy fall of snow, and there she beheld the tramp to whom she had given the shoes, clearing away the snow from the sidewalk with an old broken shovel. When he caught sight of his benefactress at the window he raised his tattered hat to her, and his self-imposed task finished, went away without saying a word or even asking for anything to eat. Three times the same thing happened during the winter, but the man never asked for compensation or food.

A New York woman once invited a ragged, dirty beggar into her house, and after he had had a comfortable meal and some clean clothing she sent him away with words of encouragement, telling him that he was made for something better than tramping; that it was a shame for a man of his apparent intelligence and good health to be getting a living in such a disgraceful way.

This lady became embarrassed financial and was in sore need of money. She asked a friend where she could borrow $500, but he could not accommodate her, nor did he know of any one who could. Next day, to her great astonishment, a man, total stranger, as she thought, called at her house and told her that he had heard she was pressed for money, and that he had come to lend her the amount she needed. With growing surprise she asked how it was that a complete stranger, whom she had never seen, was willing to trust her. The man then explained that he was the tramp whom, a year before, she had taken to her home and treated like a brother; that her kindness on that occasion had been the turning point in his career, had made a man of him again; that he had prospered beyond his deserts, and that ever since he had gotten on his feet he had been wishing for an opportunity to show his appreciation of what she had done for him.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1910.

PATRIOTS AND THE PAST.

Decoration Day came with its recurrent interest of campfire memories and the recollection of campaigns fought by men who on this or the other side of the great divide have made records imperishable as the highest hopes of humanity. The patriotism of those whose memories were honored at the cemeteries of the land is the patriotism of the past. It is fragrant with the days when men whose high purpose it was to maintain the Union undivided and to advance the cause of human freedom went forth to engage in the inevitable conflict. Those days are happily over; the Union is without sections or sectionalism. The greatest nation of freemen the world has ever known is marching upon its course of destiny to the great things yet to be. It is well to take up the lesson of patriotic fervor and con the chapters of lofty history. It is well to refresh the mind with the things that thrill the heart. As long as there remain those who beneath the silent stars slept unmindful of the sure carnage of the dawning day, as long as they abide who when the shot was hottest and the conflict most desperate stood firm fronting the foe, there will remain living examples of heroism for the inspiration of the youth.

The patriotism of the past has been projected and widened in the passage of the years. It is now the patriotism of a united people. The nation feels the impulse of a common purpose, and it moves with the majesty of the mighty impact of a great people with the problems of a noble career. No one has ever undertaken to fully decipher the hand of God in the movements that are recalled in the sweet service of placing flowers upon the graves of the departed heroes. No one has undertaken to set forth the prophetic purpose of the conflict that brought to the fore the latent nationality of a loosely related people. No one has given adequate attention to the vast moral inheritance that came as a fruitage of that conflict.

Who can estimate the moral power of the United States among the nations of the earth without estimating at the same time the value placed by the world upon the remarkable instance of devotion to human liberty that led thousands to march out upon the green fields and mountain sides and bedew them with the blood of patriotism? The United States is great because it has risen above the level of national selfishness and rapacity. It is great because it has manifested signal power to use the free purpose of a republic of sovereigns to magnify and dignify the stature of manhood. The mere fact of the liberation of a multitude of human beings sinks into insignificance in comparison with the liberation of the vaster multitudes of men already free from the moral odium of perpetuating an institution that has never thriven except at the loss and destruction of the country where found. Here is the real genius of that crucial conflict. Here is the inherent nobility of the men who wore the colors of the nation—that they should have perceived that they were bent not only upon preventing a division of the nation, but in arresting the moral decay that was fast setting in. Happily, the entire land and nation rejoices with one breath in the established fact of the freedom of the United States from alliance with any form of social usage or institution that tends to degrade the manhood of the people.

A nation lives in its ideals. It progresses in the orbit of its destiny. No one can confine its ideals or define them. They are the intangible essence of a people's life. They are its inspiration. They constitute its manna in the wilderness in times of adversity. They frame the policies of government. They hold the fortunes of the land in the scales of their weighing. As long as a nation has ideals it grows, it lives, it survives. When these become degraded it dies. It would be impossible to estimate the service to America and the world of the men who made concrete the noblest ideals of a great nation. They found the framework of these ideals in the law of Almighty God, apart from which there are no ideals of the race worthy of cherishing. They made the Bible the law of American right. They gave to goodness a new dignity in the estimation of the American people. They wove into the fabric of the growing nation the sanctities of a divine purpose. Religion is potential and life is fair and fruitful because men dared and died for the cause of American liberty and the promotion of American ideals. The sacrifice in the spirit of brothers cemented the land.

There is much food for thought, much material for reflection in the sacred service of love for the memory of the dead soldiers of the republic. A nation honors itself when it reverences those who have served it well. The American people honor themselves and honor their God when they place their floral offerings upon the graves of the men who had their eyes turned toward the glowing dawn that shall be ushered in when the last roll call sounds. A noble class of noble men, born of a noble race, they are the sure pledges of the future as long as the ideals that flamed in their breasts remain.

THE UNMENDED FENCES.

This is the time the Congressman devotes to "mending his fences," to sowing the spring speeches in order to raise the fall crop of votes. He generally gets busy about the first of May, shaking hands with the voters, going to church, attending missionary societies, exhibiting himself in hotel lobbies, and "mixing around" generally. Though it is not so spectacular a stage of the campaign as the stump-speaking, babykissing period, the veteran statesman knows that it is no less important. None knows better than he that a hand shake and a little talk with the Bill Joneses and the Hank Smiths count in the ballot box. Wherefore, about the middle of April the Congressman who is held in Washington begins to get nervous. He hears about the activity of his opponents at home, he knows the folks are wondering if he has "got so high and mighty" in Washington that he is too good for them; he finds his enemies are sowing tares while he is away.

If Congress doesn't adjourn by the first of May he begins to perspire at the thought of the job he will have in explaining things to the home folks. But when the House and Senate go on and on, with interminable debates, with long investigations, with tangles that tie up the bills that must go through—when he learns that it may be the middle of July before he can get away and get to work in the home field, he is on the verge of despair. All he can do is to make speeches in the House and fire them by the ton at his constituents as public documents. The delay in adjournment is loading up the Congressional Record with yards of campaign speeches made, not for the benefit of fellow-members or the country, but for the voters in Mr. Anxious J. Congressman's district.

Howbeit, the cold pamphlet is a poor substitute for the warm grasp of the hand and the "Hello Bill!" of the campaigner. It is like love-making by correspondence or kissing by telephone.

Congress will probably not adjourn until after the middle of July. Meanwhile the fences must go unmended, the constituents ungreeted, the hands unshaken. The Congressman sits in his seat and hums that sad old tune, "Do They Miss Me At Home, Do They Miss Me?" And the clouds of gloom settle down over the House thick as the shades of defeat.

THE DEATH RECORD.

HENRY LEWIS.

Henry Lewis, aged more than eighty-two years, died at his home in Garrett county last Thursday of senile debility. The deceased served during the Civil War as a soldier in Company D, 3rd Md., P. H. B., and was a comrade of a number of Garrett county residents who served in the same command. His funeral took place on Saturday.

MRS. DAISY F. NINER.

Mrs. Daisy F. Niner, wife of Anthony Niner, died at her home in Wharton township, Fayette county, Pa., on Sunday, May 22, 1910, aged twenty-one years, three months and six days. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Fike, of Garrett county. The remains were interred in the Fike cemetery in District No. 2 on Tuesday following her death after impressive services conducted by Rev. George Van-Sickle in the Asher Glade church.

JOSHUA B. LIPSCOMB.

Joshua B. Lipscomb, one of the most highly respected residents of Garrett county, died at his home in Election District No. 10, near the Bethlehem U. B. church, on Tuesday evening at six o'clock, after an illness of four weeks of a complication of diseases. Mr. Lipscomb was aged 73 years; had been a member almost his entire life of the U. B. church, loved by his neighbors and revered by numerous friends. He leaves surviving him his wife, one son, P. T. Lipscomb, of Loch Lynn Heights, and the following daughters, Hulda, wife of William Schooley, of Ohio; Hettie, wife of Josiah T. Beckman; Almeda, wife of William Rodeheaver; Misses Dora E. and Minnie, at home. Another daughter preceded Mr. Lipscomb to the grave a number of years ago. The funeral of the deceased will occur this afternoon at two o'clock. The services will be held at the residence.

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DEMOCRATS ARE PILING UP COSTS ON THE PEOPLE

Party in Power Making Elections Far Too Expensive.

One important effect of the ruling of Attorney General Straus that direct primary elections are required for the nomination of all candidates, congressional, judicial and others, is the addition of great costs to elections. These costs fall not only upon the taxpayers directly but also upon the candidates, and instead of paving the way for poor men to enter politics and to seek public office the direct primaries, involving double campaigns, are really impossible barriers to the ambitious man not abundantly supplied with capital.

For these additional costs incidental to elections and participation in politics, as well as for other expenses which have crept into local and state governments, the Democrats are primarily responsible. An opportunity awaits the real, genuine, sincere reformer, who will lead a crusade for abolition of useless offices and in the reduction of the number of members of topheavy boards and commissions. Under the Democratic regime there has been a steady increase in the offices. At the last session of the General Assembly the sum of over $85,000 annually was added to the appropriation list for the support of the public service commissioners, automobile commissioner and assistants, banking commissioner and assistant.

Goveruor Crothers brought before his cabinet the other dav the suggestion that it might be advisable to consider whether one police commissioner could discharge the duties now falling to the three commissioners. He mentioned the Police Board only to illustrate his point. He might have gone further and mentioned the Police Examiners, Road Commission, the Geological Survey, the Shellfish Commission, and later, perhaps, the Public Service Commission. He has already taken steps, by the creation of a central purchasing committee, to make possible in the future a reduction in the membership of the boards of directors of the several state-supported institutions, including the hospitals for the insane and the penal institutions.

The expense of the new primary election law as interpreted by the Attorney General and accepted unwillingly by the Democratic State Central Committee because it had no other course open to it imposes hardships on candidates, who are required to pay assessments before they can have their names printed on the ballots.

Here is the provision of the law imposing this assessment:

Each candidate for nomination for public office at a primary election shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25) for each county or legislative district of Baltimore city in which his name appears upon the ballot; provided, that in any county where the salary of the office for which nomination is sought is three hundred dollars ($300) or less, such payment shall be ten dollars ($10); and if a candidate for Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, or Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the state, then he shall pay the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each county or legislative district of Baltimore city, upon filing his respective certificates with the Board of Supervisors of Elections; and the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Baltimore City shall pay over the amount so received to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the Board of Supervisors of Elections for each county shall pay over the amount so received to the County Commissioners of each county, respectively; and all of the expenses of each of said primary elections in Baltimore city shall be paid by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

It is only with candidates for Congress with whom the law deals this year, though there is no specific mention of congressional or judicial candidates in the law. Thus, in Southern Maryland each candidate will be required to deposit with the election supervisors $25 in each of the six counties of the district. It will be a difficult, if not impossible task to determine the assessment upon each candidate in the three wards and in the five precincts of the Eighteenth ward of Baltimore, which are attached to the district. In Baltimore there will be a hard knot to disentangle in determining the assessments upon candidates in the Third and Fourth districts. The law makes provision for assessments according to legislative districts and wards, but not according to congressional districts. Thus, the Third district is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-second wards, and four precincts of the Eighteenth ward. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards compose the First legislative district. The Seventh and Eighth wards are in the Second legislative district. The Twenty-second ward and the Eighteenth ward precincts are in the Fourth district.

How are candidates' assessments for their segregative sections of the district to be determined?

The same difficulty will be encountered in the Fourth congressional district, in which lie all of the wards of the Third legislative district and a part of the Fourth legislative district.

In the Second congressional district are two city wards, and an intricate arithmetical problem will arise in figuring out the amount of the assessments for these two wards.

These and other missing, inconsistent and intricate features of the law furnish conclusive and incontestable proof that the act was hastily drawn, and is one of the many inconsistent and costly results of hasty legislation.

Legislation which is deferred, as was the case of the Primary Election Law, until the closing hours of the session of the legislature, instead of being founded upon careful consideration and deliberate discussion.

A GREAT NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Rehabilitation and Extension of National Road Projected.

A project is outlined by a writer in the Washington Post, which he says is neither chimerical nor Utopian but practical and probable and it is of especial interest to our section of the country. It is that a great national highway, 100 feet wide, be constructed from New York to San Francisco. It is suggested that some great American multimillionaire, like Mr. Rockefeller, construct it as a memorial with the proviso that it be kept up by the states through which it passes, but in the event that no man of wealth responds to the call, then the $75,000,000 necessary to construct the great thoroughfare shall be furnished by the national and state governments.

The project is of especial interest to us because, beginning at New York it runs to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cumberland and then follows the old pike, or Cumberland road, to St. Louis. Thence the proposed highway would be built on through Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California to San Francisco. The only national highway ever constructrd in the United States was the Cumberland road. It was not such a highway as is being proposed, being only about one-third as wide, but it was a stimulus to trade and a great flood of traffic passed over it from the time of its completion to Wheeling in 1818 until it was abandoned. Few railroads do as much business as the old pike did in its palmy days. And if traffic was so great with the old time methods of transportation, what wonderful business, prosperity and pleasure the proposed new highway from coast to coast would bring! The Cumberland road cost from $9,745 to $13,000 per mile.

The article referred to contains some fine pictures of the old Cumberland road and in closing the author quotes Archer Butler Hurlbut in his work on American roads, "Historic Highways of America:

Mr. Hubert is an enthusiast upon the subject of the old days of "the road," and not only longs for, but really believes there will eventually be a revival of the glories that have departed. Here is what he says at the end of his volume dealing with the history of the Cumberland road:

"What of the future? The dawning of the era of country living is in sight. It is being hastened by the revolution in methods of locomotion. The bicycle and automobile presage an era of good roads, and of an unparalleled countryward movement of society. With this era is coming the revival of inn and tavern life, the rejuvenation of a thousand ancient highways and all the happy life that was ever known along their dusty stretches.

"By its position with reference to the National capital, and the military and commercial key of the central west, Pittsburg and the great cities of Ohio, the Cumberland road will become, perhaps, the foremost of the great roadways of America. The bed is capable of being made substantial at a comparatively small cost, as the grading is quite perfect. Its course measures the shortest possible route practicable for a roadway from tidewater to the Mississippi river. As a trunk line its location cannot be surpassed. Its historic associations will render the route of increasing interest to the thousands who, in other days, will travel, in the genuine sense of the word, over those portions of its length which long ago became hallowed ground.

"The 'Shades of Death' will again be filled with the echoing of the horn which heralded the arrival of the old-time coaches, and Winding Ridge again be crowded with the traffic of a nation. A hundred Cumberland road taverns will be opened, and bustling landlords welcome, as of yore, the travel-stained visitor. Merry parties will again fill those tavern halls, now long silent, with their laughter

"And all this will but mark a new and better era than its predecessor, an era of outdoor living, which must come, and come quickly, if as a nation we are to retain our present hold on the world's great affairs."

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By order,
6-3t The Mayor and Council of Oakland.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County. 22222

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

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J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

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J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH.
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

School Board Meeting.

The Board of County School Commissioners will meet in their office in Oakland on

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1910,

for the purpose of considering new buildings and repairs and such other business as may come before them.

By order of the Board,
E. A. BROWNING, Sec.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1910.

PATRIOTS AND THE PAST.

Decoration Day came with its recurrent interest of campfire memories and the recollection of campaigns fought by men who on this or the other side of the great divide have made records imperishable as the highest hopes of humanity. The patriotism of those whose memories were honored at the cemeteries of the land is the patriotism of the past. It is fragrant with the days when men whose high purpose it was to maintain the Union undivided and to advance the cause of human freedom went forth to engage in the inevitable conflict. Those days are happily over; the Union is without sections or sectionalism. The greatest nation of freemen the world has ever known is marching upon its course or destiny to the great things yet to be. It is well to take up the lesson of patriotic fervor and con the chapters of lofty history. It is well to refresh the mind with the things that thrill the heart. As long as there remain those who beneath the silent stars slept unmindful of the sure carnage of the dawning day, as long as they abide who when the shot was hottest and the conflict most desperate stood firm fronting the foe, there will remain living examples of heroism for the inspiration of the youth.

The patriotism of the past has been projected and widened in the passage of the years. It is now the patriotism of a united people. The nation feels the impulse of a common purpose, and it moves with the majesty of the mighty impact of a great people with the problems of a noble career. No one has ever undertaken to fully decipher the hand of God in the movements that are recalled in the sweet service of placing flowers upon the graves of the departed heroes. No one has undertaken to set forth the prophetic purpose of the conflict that brought to the fore the latent nationality of a loosely related people. No one has given adequate attention to the vast moral inheritance that came as a fruitage of that conflict.

Who can estimate the moral power of the United States among the nations of the earth without estimating at the same time the value placed by the world upon the remarkable instance of devotion to human liberty that led thousands to march out upon the green fields and mountain sides and bedew them with the blood of patriotism? The United States is great because it has risen above the level of national selfishness and rapacity. It is great because it has manifested signal power to use the free purpose of a republic of sovereigns to magnify and dignify the stature of manhood. The mere fact of the liberation of a multitude of human beings sinks into insignificance in comparison with the liberation of the vaster multitudes of men already free from the moral odium of perpetuating an institution that has never thriven except at the loss and destruction of the country where found. Here is the real genius of that crucial conflict. Here is the inherent nobility of the men who wore the colors of the nation—that they should have perceived that they were bent not only upon preventing a division of the nation, but in arresting the moral decay that was fast setting in. Happily, the entire land and nation rejoices with one breath in the established fact of the freedom of the United States from alliance with any form of social usage or institution that tends to degrade the manhood of the people.

A nation lives in its ideals. It progresses in the orbit of its destiny. No one can confine its ideals or define them. They are the intangible essence of a people's life. They are its inspiration. They constitute its manna in the wilderness in times of adversity. They frame the policies of government. They hold the fortunes of the land in the scales of their weighing. As long as a nation has ideals it grows, it lives, it survives. When these become degraded it dies. It would be impossible to estimate the service to America and the world of the men who made concrete the noblest ideals of a great nation. They found the framework of these ideals in the law of Almighty God, apart from which there are no ideals of the race worthy of cherishing. They made the Bible the law of American right. They gave to goodness a new dignity in the estimation of the American people. They wove into the fabric of the growing nation the sanctities of a divine purpose. Religion is potential and life is fair and fruitful because men dared and died for the cause of American liberty and the promotion of American ideals. The sacrifice in the spirit of brothers cemented the land.

There is much food for thought, much material for reflection in the sacred service of love for the memory of the dead soldiers of the republic. A nation honors itself when it reverences those who have served it well. The American people honor themselves and honor their God when they place their floral offerings upon the graves of the men who had their eyes turned toward the glowing dawn that shall be ushered in when the last roll call sounds. A noble class of noble men, born of a noble race, they are the sure pledges of the future as long as the ideals that flamed in their breasts remain.

THE UNMENDED FENCES.

This is the time the Congressman devotes to "mending his fences," to sowing the spring speeches in order to raise the fall crop of votes. He generally gets busy about the first of May, shaking hands with the voters, going to church, attending missionary societies, exhibiting himself in hotel lobbies, and "mixing around" generally. Though it is not so spectacular a stage of the campaign as the stump-speaking, baby-kissing period, the veteran statesman knows that it is no less important. None knows better than he that a hand shake and a little talk with the Bill Joneses and the Hank Smiths count in the ballot box. Wherefore, about the middle of April the Congressman who is held in Washington begins to get nervous. He hears about the activity of his opponents at home, he knows the folks are wondering if he has "got so high and mighty" in Washington that he is too good for them; he finds his enemies are sowing tares while he is away.

If Congress doesn't adjourn by the first of May he begins to perspire at the thought of the job he will have in explaining things to the home folks. But when the House and Senate go on and on, with interminable debates, with long investigations, with tangles that tie up the bills that must go through—when he learns that it may be the middle of July before he can get away and get to work in the home field, he is on the verge of despair. All he can do is to make speeches in the House and fire them by the ton at his constituents as public documents. The delay in adjournment is loading up the Congressional Record with yards of campaign speeches made, not for the benefit of fellow-members or the country, but for the voters in Mr. Anxious J. Congressman's district.

Howbeit, the cold pamphlet is a poor substitute for the warm grasp of the hand and the "Hello Bill!" of the campaigner. It is like love-making by correspondence or kissing by telephone.

Congress will probably not adjourn until after the middle of July. Meanwhile the fences must go unmended, the constituents ungreeted, the hands unshaken. The Congressman sits in his seat and hums that sad old tune, "Do They Miss Me At Home, Do They Miss Me?" And the clouds of gloom settle down over the House thick as the shades of defeat.

THE DEATH RECORD.

HENRY LEWIS.

Henry Lewis, aged more than eighty-two years, died at his home in Garrett county last Thursday of senile debility. The deceased served during the Civil War as a soldier in Company D, 3rd Md., P. H. B., and was a comrade of a number of Garrett county residents who served in the same command. His funeral took place on Saturday.

MRS. DAISY F. NINER.

Mrs. Daisy F. Niner, wife of Anthony Niner, died at her home in Wharton township, Fayette county, Pa., on Sunday, May 22, 1910, aged twenty-one years, three months and six days. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Fike, of Garrett county. The remains were interred in the Fike cemetery in District No. 2 on Tuesday following her death after impressive services conducted by Rev. George VanSickle in the Asher Glade church.

JOSHUA B. LIPSCOMB.

Joshua B. Lipscomb, one of the most highly respected residents of Garrett county, died at his home in Election District No. 10, near the Bethlehem U. B. church, on Tuesday evening at six o'clock, after an illness of four weeks of a complication of diseases. Mr. Lipscomb was aged 73 years; had been a member almost his entire life of the U. B. church, loved by his neighbors and revered by numerous friends. He leaves surviving him his wife, one son, P. T. Lipscomb, of Loch Lynn Heights, and the following daughters, Hulda, wife of William Schooley, of Ohio; Hettie, wife of Josiah T. Beckman; Almeda, wife of William Rodeheaver; Misses Dora E. and Minnie, at home. Another daughter preceded Mr. Lipscomb to the grave a number of years ago. The funeral of the deceased will occur this afternoon at two o'clock. The services will be held at the residence.

Let us fill your prescriptions. Lowest prices, quality considered. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

DEMOCRATS ARE PILING UP COSTS ON THE PEOPLE

Party in Power Making Elections Far Too Expensive.

One important effect of the ruling of Attorney General Straus that direct primary elections are required for the nomination of all candidates, congressional, judicial and others, is the addition of great costs to elections. These costs fall not only upon the taxpayers directly but also upon the candidates, and instead of paving the way for poor men to enter politics and to seek public office the direct primaries, involving double campaigns, are really impossible barriers to the ambitious man not abundantly supplied with capital.

For these additional costs incidental to elections and participation in politics, as well as for other expenses which have crept into local and state governments, the Democrats are primarily responsible. An opportunity awaits the real, genuine, sincere reformer, who will lead a crusade for abolition of useless offices and in the reduction of the number of members of topheavy boards and commissions. Under the Democratic regime there has been a steady increase in the offices. At the last session of the General Assembly the sum of over $85,000 annually was added to the appropriation list for the support of the public service commissioners, automobile commissioner and assistants, banking commissioner and assistant.

Goveruor Crothers brought before his cabinet the other dav the suggestion that it might be advisable to consider whether one police commissioner could discharge the duties now falling to the three commissioners. He mentioned the Police Board only to illustrate his point. He might have gone further and mentioned the Police Examiners, Road Commission, the Geological Survey, the Shellfish Commission, and later, perhaps, the Public Service Commission. He has already taken steps, by the creation of a central purchasing committee, to make possible in the future a reduction in the membership of the boards of directors of the several state-supported institutions, including the hospitals for the insane and the penal institutions.

The expense of the new primary election law as interpreted by the Attorney General and accepted unwillingly by the Democratic State Central Committee because it had no other course open to it imposes hardships on candidates, who are required to pay assessments before they can have their names printed on the ballots.

Here is the provision of the law imposing this assessment:

Each candidate for nomination for public office at a primary election shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25) for each county or legislative district of Baltimore city in which his name appears upon the ballot; provided, that in any county where the salary of the office for which nomination is sought is three hundred dollars ($300) or less, such payment shall be ten dollars ($10); and if a candidate for Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, or Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the state, then he shall pay the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each county or legislative district of Baltimore city, upon filing his respective certificates with the Board of Supervisors of Elections; and the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Baltimore City shall pay over the amount so received to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the Board of Supervisors of Elections for each county shall pay over the amount so received to the County Commissioners of each county, respectively; and all of the expenses of each of said primary elections in Baltimore city shall be paid by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

It is only with candidates for Congress with whom the law deals this year, though there is no specific mention of congressional or judicial candidates in the law. Thus, in Southern Maryland each candidate will be required to deposit with the election supervisors $25 in each of the six counties of the district. It will be a difficult, if not impossible task to determine the assessment upon each candidate in the three wards and in the five precincts of the Eighteenth ward of Baltimore, which are attached to the district. In Baltimore there will be a hard knot to disentangle in determining the assessments upon candidates in the Third and Fourth districts. The law makes provision for assessments according to legislative districts and wards, but not according to congressional districts. Thus, the Third district is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-second wards, and four precincts of the Eighteenth ward. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards compose the First legislative district. The Seventh and Eighth wards are in the Second legislative district. The Twenty-second ward and the Eighteenth ward precincts are in the Fourth district.

How are candidates' assessments for their segregative sections of the district to be determined?

The same difficulty will be encountered in the Fourth congressional district, in which lie all of the wards of the Third legislative district and a part of the Fourth legislative district.

In the Second congressional district are two city wards, and an intricate arithmetical problem will arise in figuring out the amount of the assessments for these two wards.

These and other missing, inconsistent and intricate features of the law furnish conclusive and incontestable proof that the act was hastily drawn, and is one of the many inconsistent and costly results of hasty legislation.

Legislation which is deferred, as was the case of the Primary Election Law, until the closing hours of the session of the legislature, instead of being founded upon careful consideration and deliberate discussion.

A GREAT NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Rehabilitation and Extension of National Road Projected.

A project is outlined by a writer in the Washington Post, which he says is neither chimerical nor Utopian but practical and probable and it is of especial interest to our section of the country. It is that a great national highway, 100 feet wide, be constructed from New York to San Francisco. It is suggested that some great American multimillionaire, like Mr. Rockefeller, construct it as a memorial with the proviso that it be kept up by the states through which it passes, but in the event that no man of wealth responds to the call, then the $75,000,000 necessary to construct the great thoroughfare shall be furnished by the national and state governments.

The project is of especial interest to us because, beginning at New York it runs to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cumberland and then follows the old pike, or Cumberland road, to St. Louis. Thence the proposed highway would be built on through Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California to San Francisco. The only national highway ever constructrd in the United States was the Cumberland road. It was not such a highway as is being proposed, being only about one-third as wide, but it was a stimulus to trade and a great flood of traffic passed over it from the time of its completion to Wheeling in 1818 until it was abandoned. Few railroads do as much business as the old pike did in its palmy days. And if traffic was so great with the old time methods of transportation, what wonderful business, prosperity and pleasure the proposed new highway from coast to coast would bring! The Cumberland road cost from $9,745 to $13,000 per mile.

The article referred to contains some fine pictures of the old Cumberland road and in closing the author quotes Archer Butler Hurlbut in his work on American roads, "Historic Highways of America:

Mr. Hubert is an enthusiast upon the subject of the old days of "the road," and not only longs for, but really believes there will eventually be a revival of the glories that have departed Here is what he says at the end of his volume dealing with the history of the Cumberland road:

"What of the future? The dawning of the era of country living is in sight. It is being hastened by the revolution in methods of locomotion. The bicycle and automobile presage an era of good roads, and of an unparalleled country-ward movement of society. With this era is coming the revival of inn and tavern life, the rejuvenation of a thousand ancient highways and all the happy life that was ever known along their dusty stretches.

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By order of the Board.
E. A. BROWNING, Sec.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Miss Marguerite Davis is in Grafton on a visit to Miss Ethel Loar.

Mrs. Julius Scherr is in Washington visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Harland L. Jones spent Sunday with Terra Alta relatives.

Mr. William A. Smith, of Hoyes, was in Oakland last Friday for an hour or two on business.

Mrs. S. C. Hartley, of Meyersdale, is in Oakland visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles F. Hammond.

Miss Eleanor Johnson and Mrs. Creed Wilson are guests of Mrs. Fundenberg at Oakland.—Cumberland Times.

WANTED—A good reliable woman for general housework. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland.

Miss Grace Teats left Oakland this morning for Columbus, O., to visit relatives and friends for a short time.

Miss Grace Loar went to Grafton, W. Va., Saturday to visit her brothers, Messrs. George and Lawson Loar.

Miss Ann Shaffer, of Carmel, West Va., was in Oakland Monday as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Louis Bush.

Mrs. Anna Jones and Mrs. Hal Jackson and little son were guests on Monday of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones.

Mrs. John F. White returned to Oakland Monday from a week's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Nell Browning, in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. S. A. Nally left Oakland Tuesday night for a visit to friends in Trenton, New Jersey, expecting to be absent several days.

Try one of our Long Life Batteries on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Steiner, of Baltimore, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland as the guests of Mrs. Steiner's father, Mr. E. D. Kepner.

Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of Mountain Lake Park, and Mrs. Davis were in the city last night on their return home from Pittsburg.—Cumberland News.

Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles, household necessities, at prices ranging from 75c. to $1.50, at Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mr. R. H. West has disposed of his interest in the City Roller Mills property to his partner, Mr. Andrew W. Helbig, who will assume personal charge at once.

Mr. Stuart F. Hamill left Oakland Tuesday night for a ten days' trip to New York and Boston. He will also visit Atlantic City and Philadelphia before returning to Oakland.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best. Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

Miss Teckla Johnson, of Cameron, W. Va., who with Dr. Ward's family is spending some time at Lake Terra Alta, was in Oakland Sunday and Monday as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cheuvront.

Miss Sarah Porter, a teacher in the Perkasee (Pa.) public schools, arrived in Oakland Sunday night to spend the summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Porter, at their home on Alder street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stull arrived in Oakland last Friday morning from Philadelphia, being preceded here by Mrs. Stull's sister, Miss Law, who arrived the day previous. Mrs. Stull has been and is still quite ill.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Mr. Lakin Roberts, of Grafton, son of Rev. and Mrs. L. W. Roberts, was in Oakland last Thursday, going from here to Crellin on Friday where he attended the funeral of his grandfather, the late Jesse J. Ashby.

Messrs. S. C. Hartley, of Meyersdale, Pa., J. Ray Smoot, of Newburg, W. Va., J. N. Berthy, of Cowen, W. Va., and C. H. Smoot, of Alingdale, W. Va., spent Tuesday with Mr. C. F. Hammond in Oakland on business.

Mr. B. W. Harvey, of near Deer Park, was in Oakland Tuesday on business connected with the opening of a new county road in District No. 10 which will add very materially to the convenience of almost every resident of that district.

All members of Oakland Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, are expected to be present at the session of the lodge to be held tomorrow night when the third degree will be exemplified. At the adjournment of the lodge refreshments will be served.

Money to Loan—Secured by first mortgage on real estate. Terms easy. Renninger & Offutt, Attorneys Oakland, Md. 3t

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

JURY AWARDED OWNERS $800

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Will Pay for Land Condemned.

The condemnation proceedings instituted some days ago by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the purpose of obtaining possession of half an acre of land at Hutton belonging to Messrs. Carney & Pendergast, merchants at that point, were determined Tuesday when a jury summoned by Sheriff Shartzer for the purpose of hearing testimony and placing a value upon the land, awarded the owners the sum of $800.

The jury, officers, attorneys and others interested in the case went to Hutton in a special car and after viewing the land adjourned to the court house in Oakland where the testimony of a number of witnesses was heard, the greater part of the afternoon being consumed in taking the testimony and hearing the arguments of counsel.

Ex-Sheriff Edward J. Frantz was foreman of the jury. Various estimates concerning the value of the property were fixed by witnesses, running all the way from $700 to $2200. The land is improved by a small dwelling house which brings a small revenue to the owners. Evidence was introduced showing the cost of the property when purchased nineteen years ago by Messrs. Carney & Pendergast, the cost of repairs, etc., since that time and other vital points.

The railroad representatives had offered the owners $500 for the property, which was refused, hence the proceedings as above stated.

Messrs. Thayer and Sincell appeared for the owners of the property and Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill appeared for the railroad company.

Dr. J. E. Legge leaves tonight for St. Louis, Mo., where he will attend the meetings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Physicians and Surgeons, and also the meetings of the American Medical Association. From St. Louis he expects to go to Chicago where he will spend a few days, returning home in about ten days.

Since May 18th forty-six marriage licenses have been issued at the office of Clerk E. Z. Tower, the greatest number for one day being eight. These were issued on Monday of this week, marking the largest number issued in twenty-four hours since in August, 1904, when licenses to the number of ten were granted.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Cross, of near Sines, left Oakland Monday at midnight for Nez Perce, Idaho, where they expect to make their future home. Mr. Cross has already made one or two trips across the continent, but becoming dissatisfied with conditions he always returned to Garrett county. He will engage in farming in Idaho and we trust that he will be successful in his new home.

Write E. S. West, Oakland, Md., the only licensed real estate dealer in Garrett county, for booklet describing all kinds of real estate for sale in this vicinity. Also valuable farms, coal and timber lands in other States, Mexico and Canada. 1-4t.

A new traction engine consigned to Messrs. Price & Hoblitzell, road contractors, came very near being wrecked in the local freight yards Monday when the car upon which it was loaded became derailed and in an endeavor to place it upon the track the lower wheels sunk so deep into the earth that the machine almost toppled over. The steam rigger from Piedmont was called into requisition and in half an hour the car was placed upon the rails and later in the day the engine was unloaded and will be taken down on Hoopole in a day or two.

Mr. Edward E. Sollars, of near Oakland, left here Saturday afternoon for Baltimore where on Monday evening he attended the graduating exercises of the class of 1910 of the Maryland Medical College, of which his son, Edward E., was a member, leading his class of more than forty by a high mark in all branches of study. The graduate, Dr. Sollars, has the best wishes of a host of friends for a successful professional life and is to be congratulated for the eminent position he maintained while a student. THE REPUBLICAN acknowledges an invitation to be present at the commencement and we express our regret at not being able to attend.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

Miss Anna Manges arrived in Oakland Tuesday evening from the East and is engaged in preparations for the presentation at the Opera House on the night of the 9th inst. of the "Gibson Family Reunion." Miss Manges as a trainer has made an enviable reputation and has been engaged for several months past in the work of training local people in various towns and cities of the eastern states for the presentation of this and other plays of like nature. Rehearsals for the play will begin as soon as the cast is made up, which will probably be this evening. The play will be given for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Lutheran church, the engagement having been booked more than two months ago.

Preparations and Work for "Family Reunion" Well Started.

The ladies of St. Mark's church are the busiest people in town at present. This "Family Reunion" must be made the biggest amateur play from every standpoint ever given in Oakland and it takes some real hustle to get characters invited and all the preliminary work done to even get a start on such a production. The ladies on the committee have been very successful in securing the very best talent of the city for most of the principal parts. The principal musical and dramatic roles are usually quite difficult to fill but the committee has had the readiest responses from all those who have the reputation of having real talent for stage work.

Rehearsals began yesterday when Miss Manges, the instructor, arrived for the drilling of the various parts. As has been stated previously through these columns this play has been prepared and arranged by Annie Sara Bock, a talented elocutionist and authoress from West Virginia. Miss Bock employs a company of thirty young women who are drilled and trained in this special play to produce it. The director who is sent to our town by Miss Bock is one of the ablest in the company. Over 75 persons have been invited to take part in the play and they surely make a big success of it.

"At the Ferry," which was presented by local talent in the Oakland Opera House last Thursday evening, met with such success that the performance was repeated on Friday evening to a smaller but nonetheless appreciative audience. The characters in the play numbered fifty of Oakland's young people and they carried out their parts perfectly. Miss Bookwalter, who came here to drill those taking part in the entertainment, left on Monday for Hagerstown, where she will have charge of a like entertainment to be presented in that city for the benefit of one of the Lutheran churches there. The entertainment in Oakland netted the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's M. E. church, under whose auspices it was given, a neat sum.

Mr. J. Griffin Hall, of Baltimore city, an extract from the oration "The Nation's Debt of Gratitude" delivered at the National Cemetery, Antietam Battlefield, we publish in this issue, is quite popular in the Monemental City and elsewhere, as a public speaker and entertainer. It will be remembered that during the last political campaign Mr. Hall spent three weeks campaigning in this county in the interest of the Republican ticket, and delivered addresses at nearly all the principal points in the county, with Congressman Pearre. Mr. Hall also delivered an address before the Teachers' Institute held at Friendsville. Being of a very genial and social disposition he made many friends during his visit and canvass of the county.

State Senator Harvey J. Speicher and Mr. N. U. Bond left Oakland Monday night for Baltimore where they went to attend a meeting of the State Central Committee called to assemble at noon Tuesday for the purpose of revoking the call recently promulgated for the Congressional primaries in the various counties of the District. The reassembling of the State Committee was made compulsory owing to the recent decision of Attorney General Straus who held that the Congressional primaries must be held under the Lee law and that candidates must be voted for direct instead of electing delegates to a convention who in turn nominate the Congressional candidate. At the meeting Tuesday dates were set for the primaries and these will be held under the direction of the Board of Supervisors of the various counties composing the district.

DR. L. M. DeMORIAN.

An Osteopath, Is In the City.

Dr. L. M. DeMorian, an Osteopath of high standing, has located in Oakland with offices in the opera house block, second floor. He came here from Salisbury, Md., for the purpose of practicing his profession and is now ready to treat all kinds of diseases where medicine or other methods have failed.

The doctor does not use any medicine whatever, nor does he resort to the knife—only scientific manipulation of the human system. Thus he gets wonderful results.

The following are some of the diseases treated by his method:

Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stages, Brights Disease, Diabetes, Constipation, Indigestion, or any other disorder of the alimentary canal; Catarrh of the stomach, Bowels or Intestines; Kidney, Liver or Bladder trouble; Fevers, Disability, Vertigo, Curvature of the Spine, Headaches, Weakness of the Back, Dizziness, all kinds of Rheumatism, Appendicitis. For nervous and female trouble it has no equal in the world.

The doctor does not take any case that he thinks that he cannot cure or benefit. Call and consult him. Consultation free. Ladies and children treated at their homes. Offices in the opera house block, Oakland. 14-tf

New Wall Paper Store.

Having purchased the wall paper stock of Messrs. Matthews & Helbig and added a large stock of new patterns, we are now open for business on the second floor of the Townshend building, Second street, and solicit the patronage of the public.

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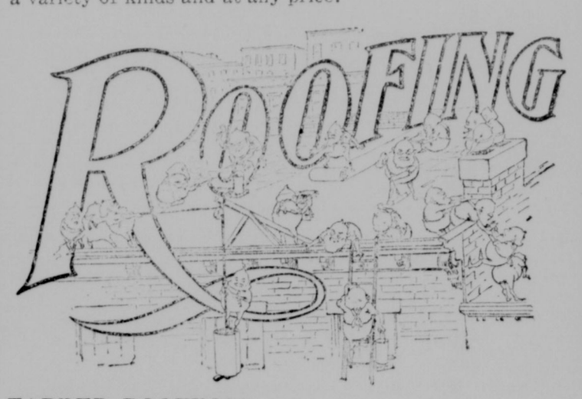

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FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.

Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Dr. and Mrs. Campbell arrived here Thursday morning of last week from Oklahoma, where they had spent the winter with relatives.

Our streets were lighted last night by electricity, the light plant having been started up for the season.

Miss Sarah C. Harris came to the Park last week from her winter home in Virginia and will soon have her house ready for summer guests.

Mr. H. E. Felty, who has been in Baltimore for several weeks, is again with us.

Delegations were sent from our Sunday school Sunday afternoon to decorate the graves of members of our church who had died within the past year. Messrs. J. A. Enlow and H. V. Leighton went to the Oakland cemetery placed flowers on the grave of Erastus Rathbun, and Messrs. H. N. Cuppett and Adam Long performed a like service at the Deer Park cemetery on the grave of Mrs. Adam Long.

Miss Nellie Lee is visiting Miss Virginia Sperry in Baltimore.

Miss Louise and Messrs. Paul and Willard Sperry were with their parents Sunday and Monday, returning to Baltimore Tuesday morning.

Mr. Willard Sperry has resigned the position he held in Fairmont and goes back to the B. & O. central office in Baltimore.

Miss Rose Wilson recently returned from a visit with her brother Charles and family in Washington, D. C.

The Epworth League monthly business meeting and social was held at the parsonage Tuesday evening. After the transaction of business and a pleasant social hour, light refreshments were served by Mrs. Musgrave.

Mr. George Dawson has the contract for the painting of the parsonage.

Mr. Lee N. Hayden will paint Wesley chapel.

Mrs. S. L. Allen arrived here yesterday and will be a guest at Haydenhurst for some time.

Our people generally observed Memorial Day, some going to Oakland and others to Deer Park, while many took in both places.

Preaching Sunday evening, 8 o'clock.

Preaching and communion Sunday, June 12th, at 11.00 a. m.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

MARY V. SPIKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of October, 1910 they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1910.

J. M. SPIKER,
Administrator,
Piedmont W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELLA DAVIS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of April, 1910.

ANNIE WARNICK,
Administratrix,
Chaffee W. Va.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new county road is to be located, said road commencing at or near the mouth of Crabtree Creek on Savage River by crossing said river from West to East side and passing through the lands of the Lonaconing Coal & Iron Company, Oss Brothers and others to intersect the County Road near Bloomington, a distance of about four and one-half miles, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of June, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

P. P. McANDREWS,
P. H. ROBERTSON,
GEO. W. BROADWATER,
Examiners.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 10 beginning for the same at a point on the German Road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at the lane between the farms of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of said W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis, and to intersect the Deer Park and Schell Road near the bridge over Laurel Run, a distance of about one mile.

B. W. HARVEY,
C. E. MARTIN,
J. O. HARVEY and others,
Petitioners.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

PASTOR RUSSELL HOMEWARD BOUND

"As the Waters Cover the Great Deep" (Isaiah xi, 9).

Pastor Russell is returning to America in good condition after having addressed the public of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Warsaw, Russia; Rome and Jerusalem—in all forty times. His largest audiences were at London, about 7,000, with Glasgow a good second.

Mid-Ocean, May 29.—As I look abroad and see water, water everywhere, without a speck of land in sight, and as I reflect that we are passing over varying depths, some of which are as great as five miles, I am reminded of the promise in the Lord's Word that ultimately the whole earth, the world of mankind, shall have such an abundant knowledge of the Creator and the Redeemer, as to be fitly illustrated by the depths of the sea. I have therefore chosen as my text the words, "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea." I remember also the very similar promise by the Lord through the Prophet (Habakkuk ii. 14), "For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." I am reminded also of the Prophet's declaration that the time will come when "Every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall confess" (Isaiah xlv, 23). And again "That at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; And that every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father." And I am also reminded that in that day, "They shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord, for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord" (Jeremiah xxxi, 34). The question properly arises, To what extent shall we consider these statements literally true? What kind of fulfillment should we expect them to have?

If we look out upon the heathen world, however sympathetic we may be in respect to foreign missionary work, doing all in our power to make known to the heathen the grace of God, and the great Redeemer, we are nevertheless compelled to admit that there is absolutely no hope of our ever causing every knee to bow, and every tongue to confess Christ in heathen lands, even as we have long ago given up hope of accomplishing such work in civilized lands. The work is too great for us, and the errors of heathendom are too deeply seated to be quickly eradicated. Government statistics show us that there are twice as many heathen today as there were a century ago. If, therefore, any of us had been flattering ourselves respecting our ability to accomplish the conversion of the world, it is time for us to acknowledge our error and to look to the Lord, realizing that in him alone is the world's hope. Doubtless this is just the lesson that the Lord wishes us to learn. He does not wish us to give up our efforts to "Do good unto all men as we have opportunity, especially the household of faith," for our own blessing is associated with such activity on behalf of others. But God does wish us to realize that of ourselves we are unable to cope with the situation. He wishes us to realize that only through the establishment of the Kingdom of God's dear Son can the glorious blessings of the Millennium ever be hoped for. Alas! We must admit, and should feel deeply humble by the admission, that even in civilized lands, the number of footstep followers of the Lamb of God is very few. The number who are "walking, not after the flesh, but after the Spirit" in civilized lands is very few, in comparison with the population as a whole. We are not in this setting ourselves as judges of the hearts of our fellow-creatures—remarkably few make any pretention to walking in the "narrow way," which alone now leads to life everlasting (Matthew vii. 14).

The Necessity For Knowledge.

Many dear Christian people, desirous of thinking well of the heavenly Father, are so befogged with the teachings of the past, that they try to imagine that the way to eternal life is not so narrow as the Master said; they try to imagine that somehow the heathen will be saved in their ignorance, notwithstanding the Apostle says, "How shall they believe on him of whom they have not heard" (Romans x, 14). And again, his assurance that "there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved" (Acts iv, 12).

The error from the past which led to this inconsistency is the teaching that all of the heathen are going to eternal torture, and that they never will have an opportunity of accepting Christ in the future. They rebel against the thought which has come down from the dark ages that God foreknew the ignorance of the heathen and predestinated their eternal torture; that they should not hear of the only name under heaven or given among men whereby they might be saved and fixed their environments so that they never heard. The whole difficulty, we see, lies in the fact that God's people in the past have not studied his Word as they should have done. Some of us subscribed to one creed, and some to another, saying to ourselves, Our creed is not satisfactory, but it is probably as free from error as other creeds. We consoled ourselves with the thought that all Christendom was considerably befogged, and we no more than others. Some of us probably tried to satisfy our minds by saying that those features of our creeds which dishonored God, and implied his lack of wisdom, or worse, his willingness but lack of justice, or lack of power—that these things were mysteries which must be believed, although they could not be reconciled with human reason and common sense. Some of us even tried to persuade ourselves that we were exercising extraordinary faith in these matters, but in reality we were merely ignorant of God's Word, and credulous of the wisdom of our creed-makers of the past.

True Light Now Shining.

But now, thank God, "The night is far spent, and the day is at hand" (Romans xiii, 12). "Now is our salvation nearer than when we believed" (Romans xiii, 11). The evidence that we are in the morning of the new dispensation multiplies on every hand! We are evidently in the period which the Bible declares as "The day of God's preparation." God is preparing to usher in the long-promised period of blessing and refreshment, which he has foretold through all the holy prophets. The wonderful inventions of our day along the lines of chemistry, steam and electricity are fulfillments of the wonderful "Day of Christ," which is nearing. God's people have failed of great blessings in not sooner noticing this fact. We stood, as it were, with our backs toward the East, looking for the sun to rise in the West; we were looking to our own efforts to convert the world, rather than looking to the Lord from whom alone must come the help. Hence the glow in the East had assumed considerable proportions before we noticed it—and many of our brethren are still looking to the West, and angrily refuse to turn and follow the dawn of the New Dispensation, which now may be so clearly seen by the eye of faith.

Let us note well the Apostle Peter's words, assuring us that the vision he had on the Mount of Transfiguration made a deep impression upon him. He tells us, nevertheless, that "We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts"—the "*parousia*" (presence) of Christ, the "Morning Star."

Knowledge a Necessity.

But admitting the promise of the Scriptures that the knowledge of the Lord shall be worldwide and ocean deep—that every creature shall be brought to an accurate knowledge of the truth, in due time (I Timothy ii. 4-6), wherefor is the necessity for this? Is knowledge really indispensable to salvation? Is it not written in the Scriptures of the Apostles Peter and John, that "The people perceived that they were ignorant and unlearned men?" If their ignorance and lack of learning did not hinder them from having God's favor, and obtaining salvation through Christ, and even obtaining Apostleship, why should so much stress be laid upon knowledge? Does God really care for knowledge? Has he predetermined that all who would be in his favor must be educated, and that he cares naught for the ignorant? Do we not read to the contrary that, "Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise" (I Corinthians i, 26, 27). "Hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith?" (James ii, 5.)

Very true, we answer. With God the wisdom of this world is foolishness, and with this world, the wisdom of God is foolishness. Knowledge may therefore be viewed from two standpoints. So far as worldly knowledge commending any man or woman to God, or making any man or woman more fit for divine favor, we believe the contrary to be true. Unwillingly we are forced to the conclusion that the great colleges of the world are the most destructive agencies in the earth, as respects the Divine revelation, the Bible, and the true knowledge of God, which is essential to salvation and eternal life. We therefore sharply discriminate between earthly knowledge and heavenly knowledge, and between the wisdom of men and the wisdom of God.

Our Lord Jesus gave us the key to this question of the importance of knowledge in relationship to our attainment of eternal life. He said, in praying to the Father, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent" (John xvii, 3). Only such as attain to this knowledge may have eternal life. Consequently we see at a glance that remarkably few of our race have thus far attained to the degree of knowledge which God would be pleased to recognize. At first this might seem peculiar to us; we might say to ourselves or to others, Why does not God give it out freely to all? The reply of the Scriptures is that God is giving his knowledge freely now to a certain class, and that by and by he will give it to all the families of the earth. This essential knowledge is promised to the faithful in the world, He that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. "The secret of the Lord is with them that reverence him, and he will show them his Covenant." "Blessed are your eyes, for they see, and your ears, for they hear." Such as thus abide in covenant relationship with the Lord Jesus are indeed taught of God in the School of Christ, and may truly grow in grace and knowledge.

A distinction should be observed in knowing about God, and knowing God himself. It is not sufficient that we should recognize God as the Almighty Creator, for devils also believe that. On the other hand, to be intimately acquainted with God means that we must come into intimate fellowship with him, and this means that we must come unto the Father through the Son, by faith. By thus coming to our heavenly Father by an acquaintance with his Word, and through an appreciation of his glorious work, past, present, and future, we get a view of the lengths, and breadths, and heights and depths of "love divine, all love excelling." In proportion as we behold the outline of the Divine character, we perceive our own deficiencies and try the more to rid ourselves of them, and at least manifest to the Lord that our hearts are in harmony with the principles of righteousness.

The Sun of Righteousness.

Very appropriately the Scriptures speak of the present as a night-time. They tell us that now "Darkness covers the (civilized) earth, and gross darkness the people (Heathendom)." They assure us that now God's people need the lamp of Divine revelation to guide their footsteps until the day dawns. They assure us, however, that the morning will be ushered in by the great Sun of Righteousness—the Christ, the Messiah, Prophet, Mediator, King of Glory.

Now is the Church excluded from this work of shining upon and enlightening the world and scattering its darkness. The Master gave us to understand that the Church with himself will constitute the Sun of Righteousness, which will then arise with healing in its beams. Thus in the parable of the Wheat and Tares, he pictures the entire work of this Gospel Age and its consummation, which he styles "The harvest—the end of the age." His word respecting the separation of the wheat from the tares is that the wheat shall be gathered into his barn—changed from the earthly to the heavenly nature, and he adds, "Then shall the righteous shine as the sun in the Kingdom of their Father." "He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear."

The figure of the rising sun scattering the darkness, ignorance and superstition of the world harmonizes with the other picture, which represents the Kingdom of God superseding the kingdom of Satan, and those deluded by Satan, styled in the Scriptures, the kingdoms of this world.

Be Glad and Rejoice.

We may well sympathize with our forefathers, to whom it was not granted to see as clearly as we may now see the glorious fullness of the Divine purpose to eventually enlighten the whole earth, by causing the knowledge of the glory of God to fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep. To us, therefore, is especially applicable the prophetic words, "Be ye glad and rejoice for ever in that which I create. For behold, I create new heavens and a new earth, and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind" (Isaiah lxv, 18, 17). Thus does the Lord picture the new dispensation in graphic language. The new heavens symbolically represent the Church in its new and glorified condition, exercising superior control over the affairs of mankind. Likewise, the new earth symbolically represents the new state or condition of society—the new social order of things which will be introduced as a part of the New Dispensation. Imperfection is now written upon everything with which men are associated, partly because of our fallen condition through heredity, and partly, as the Scriptures declare, through Satan, the god of this world or age, who now works in the hearts of the children of disobedience—prompting to sin and selfishness, pride and ambition, and in every sense of the word tending to alienate the hearts of men from the ways of righteousness. Moreover, the Adversary is largely responsible for the gross errors of misconception of the Divine character, which during the centuries past have been creeping into the minds of those who were feeling after God, if haply they might find him. All who are of the right spirit, truth seekers, and truth lovers, will be glad to abandon the errors on this subject, which so long have hindered a proper appreciation of the glorious character of our heavenly Father. By teaching us through false doctrines to dread the heavenly Father, the Adversary has implanted in our minds a fear which constitutes a barrier. The Lord speaks of this saying, "Their fear of me is taught by the precepts of men" (Isaiah xxix, 13). Let us then use more diligently than ever before the wonderful Bible which Divine Providence has placed within the reach of all of God's people, that we may know him, whom to know aright will mean to us life eternal.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson X.—Second Quarter, For June 5, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xiv, 22-36. Memory Verses, 26, 27—Golden Text, Matt. xiv, 33—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

It was a time of expectation, on the part of some, of the coming of Elijah or the prophet like unto Moses (Deut. xviii) or the Messiah; hence the different thoughts and sayings of people concerning John and Jesus. Some who had seen this latest miracle said, "This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world" (John vi, 14). When Jesus, therefore, perceived that they would come and take Him by force to make Him a king He constrained His disciples to get into a ship and go before Him across the sea, while He sent the multitudes away, and He went alone into a mountain to commune with His Father, no doubt about many things. He felt free to talk with His Father at any time, in any place and about everything. Heaven and the Father were more real to Him than all the places and people on earth. He could say as none other ever could, "I came down from heaven;" "I go to prepare a place for you." Even while He was on earth He spoke of Himself as "the Son of Man which is in heaven" (John iii, 13). If we are taught in the last lesson the one great business of the believers who are on the earth to give the bread of life to the perishing we have in this at least a suggestion of the present work of Christ, in heaven with the Father, on our behalf.

As we see the disciples in the boat, toiling in rowing, tossed with the waves, for the wind was contrary unto them, and Jesus alone on the land we can hardly fail to recognize a picture of this present age with Jesus on high, while the company of believers on earth toil on, contending with many contrary things and seemingly making little progress. I am glad that it is written "He saw them toiling" (Mark vi, 48). I recall that is written concerning Israel in Egypt, "I have surely seen the affliction of my people * * * and have heard their cry, * * * for I know their sorrows, and I am come down to deliver them" (Ex. iii, 7, 8). We are sure that God knows and loves and cares and will in due time deliver His church from this evil age and will deliver you, suffering one, from your trials in the very best time and way (II Cor. i, 10; II Tim. iv, 18). In the fourth watch of the night Jesus went unto them, walking on the sea. In the morning, that may now be very near, He will come for His church, and just as the disciples were immediately at the land as soon as they received Him into the boat so the church will be at her destination as soon as she welcomes Him on His return for her. Oh, that she might say with one accord, "Come, Lord Jesus!" The morning deliverances of Scripture are a most profitable study—for example, the overthrow of the host of Pharaoh, the deliverance of Daniel from the lions' den, the future deliverance of Israel in the time of their great tribulation according to Ps. xlvi, 5, margin. It will be a beautiful morning for Israel, according to II Sam. xxiii, 4, but there will be no morning for unbelievers, and so the morning cometh and also the night (Isa. viii, 20, R. V.; xxi, 12). At first the disciples cried out for fear when they saw the Lord walking on the sea, and there are many believers who would be greatly startled if Jesus should come. Just recently I have heard several confess that when they first heard of Jesus' coming again, literally coming for His church, and that it might be at any time it gave them cold chills. Some added that the chill soon gave place to a thrill of joy, and it has been a joyful expectation ever since. How blessed His "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid." Compare Matt. ix, 2, 22; John xvi, 33; Acts xxiii, 11. May we have grace to recognize Him and His love in every event.

Peter as literally walked on the water as Jesus did, but not far, for he took his eyes off Jesus, and the wind and the waves were more real to him than the Lord, and he began to sink. His prayer was very brief and to the point, "Lord, save me." Immediately that kind hand held him, and he was safe, and soon they were in the boat, and the wind ceased. Peter's trouble was "little faith and real doubt." Do we not see ourselves? We must have faith and doubt not (Jas. i, 6). In a letter from a physician, an earnest Christian, received this week he says: "In instances where I have absolutely trusted Him, where all else had failed and the darkness was so black, He never failed me. Oh, if I could always absolutely trust Him without wavering!" The faith of the disciples was evidently strengthened, for they said, "Of a truth Thou art the Son of God."

When He had landed and the people knew it they soon brought to Him from all the country round about all who were diseased, asking the privilege of just touching the hem of His garment, and as many as touched were made perfectly whole. They must have touched as did the woman of chapter ix. But some must have spread the knowledge of Him or the others would not have known. What are we doing to tell the glad tidings of such a Saviour? Are we zealous in this matter? How do we show our love and gratitude to Him and our love to others?

AID FOR ROCK ROADS

Native Limestones to Be Tested at Kansas University.

BY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Counties and Towns May Have the Benefit For the Asking—Materials and Methods Found That Will Make Macadam Last Indefinitely.

The engineering department of the University of Kansas has decided to join the good roads movement. From now on it will be equipped to give the benefit of its testing laboratories to the counties and cities in the state of Kansas on road materials and methods. A bulletin will be published soon by the department giving the standard tests on more than 200 samples of limestone from the eastern half of the state. The regents established a testing station at Lawrence about a year ago, but up to this time there have been no funds to publish the results of the tests that have been made. The tests in the first bulletin are of stones available for macadamizing, of which there is practically an unlimited amount.

In 1905 Professor W. C. Hoad, who has charge of the work, had two senior students begin an investigation of the value of Kansas limestones for road-making, and they tested nearly a hundred samples. In the following year two more students, Edward N. Noyes and D. C. McConaughy, carried on the tests. Last year more tests were made from time to time until the department has a good idea of what limestones will make macadam roads. There is a wonderful difference in them, some being practically worthless, while others—and they are in the majority—are first class material.

Two tests are applied, one to determine the toughness and wearing qualities of the stones and the other to determine the cementing properties of the powder that is made by the road roller and the wear of traffic. It sometimes happens that a stone that is good in one respect is worthless on account of the lack of the other quality. Wearing qualities are determined by the standard "rattler" test, which was originated in France thirty years ago. The samples of some are broken into uniform pieces, so that fifty will weigh approximately eleven pounds. They are put into a "rattler," which consists of an iron cylinder, set at an angle of thirty degrees with the axis of rotation. In the test, lasting five hours, the cylinder is rotated 100,000 times, and the amount ground off the samples in that time by weight determines the measure of wearing quality of the stones. In making the cement test the powder is taken from the "rattler" and mixed with water. It is allowed to harden in cylindrical briquettes and is tested for its resistance under the trip hammer.

"We expect to be able to make tests from now on for any town or county that has a macadamizing project under way," said Professor Hoad, "and I believe the work will be a great thing for the good roads movement in the state. There are any amount of limestones which, if properly selected and put on the roads, will make roads that last indefinitely."

There are only six other testing stations in the United States that are equipped for the tests now being made at the university. The only other one west of Ohio is at the Iowa Agricultural college.—Kansas City Star.

ROAD DRAG PARADE.

Novel Movement at Sturgeon, Mo., For Good Highways.

A road drag parade half a mile in length attracted a crowd of people to Sturgeon, Mo., the other day and undoubtedly converted many who will take up the work in the future.

The parade was headed by the Sturgeon band. In carriages were the officers of the Brotherhood of Road Draggers, and then followed the drags, which were furnished by the farmers living near town. At the end of the procession an automobile owned by G. A. Pollard carried a drag, and this feature was liberally applauded along the line of march.

Sturgeon is trying to sustain her reputation of having the best dirt roads of any city in the state, and the road drag is doing the work.

Good Roads Prescription.

At a recent meeting of the highway commission and road supervisors of Baltimore county, Md., Dr. Charles L. Mattfeldt, one of the highway commissioners, wrote the following prescription for good roads:

Good stone
On good grades,
Over good base,
Dry and well packed,
Rolled and rolled,
Oiled or tarred
And properly drained,
Dustless and waterproof—
Success will follow.

It will be noticed that the letters forming the beginning of each line spell "good roads."

New Road Preserver That Works.

The Essex county (N. J.) park commission believes that it has found the most serviceable and at the same time the simplest road preserver and dust eliminator in a cheap preparation which is made from wood pulp and, mixed with water, is spread on the roads by means of an ordinary sprinkler. The material has been tried on the roads of Orange park with great success. The mixture, while holding the surface together, hardens it and resists the wear of automobiles.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
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Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

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Special attention given to bridge and crown work

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *9.38 p. m., *10.29 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., §4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.38 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.38 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1910 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 506, Acts of 1888, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county taxes are paid when same is made.

R. L. FRIES, Treasurer.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

Thirty Reasons For Using Electric Light

1 Safe
2 Clean
3 Bright
4 Odorless
5 Dirtless
6 Greaseless
7 Sootless
8 Fumeless
9 Flameless
10 Matchless
11 Healthful
12 Convenient
13 Explosionless
14 Draws Trade
15 Helps Advertise
17 White Light
18 Steady Light
19 Always Ready
20 Makes Home Attractive
21 Welcomes Friends
22 Frightens Thieves
23 Brightens Everything
24 Can Be Used Anywhere
25 Saves Labor
26 Permits Better Work
27 Consumes No Oxygen
28 Is a Cheap Luxury
29 Is Better Than Ever
30 Is Cheaper Than Ever

The Oakland Electric Company

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,

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Creutzsburg's

MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

[This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.]

A CABBAGE SNAKE QUERY.

A lady reader of these notes living near Massillon, O., writes making inquiry if there is any ground for the impression existing in some localities that the cabbage snake or worm is poisonous, or, rather, if cabbages inhabited by them are such, she having found one twelve inches long coiled up in a bunch about as large as a hickorynut. There was quite a stir over this matter three or four years ago, and enough was published in the papers so that the cabbage growers of the country lost many thousands of dollars. With a view to getting at the truth about the matter the agricultural department at Washington made a thorough investigation at the time and reported that there was no connection and could be no connection whatever between the presence of these long white worms in cabbages and the illness or death of persons eating them. The probabilities are that if deaths ever did occur from eating cabbage they were due rather to the fact that the cabbages had been sprinkled with paris green after they had begun to head or were stale when eaten, ptomaine poisoning resulting from the process of decay which had already set in. It is true that the mere idea of one of these snakes being in a cabbage and being boiled up with it is calculated to upset one's stomach, but that it produces a poison is entirely beyond the range of possibility. If our inquirer is of an investigating turn of mind she may demonstrate the truth of the above claims by boiling the snake up in some milk and feeding it to a kitten. Should there be any truth whatever in the poison theory the kitten will show the effects of it. If the kitten is not affected it is safe to conclude that a child or grown person would not be.

A SEVERE CRITICISM.

There has been much criticism recently of the method which is followed by the government in the disposal of public lands, which requires the would be homesteader to travel hundreds or thousands of miles to register for a drawing when hardly one person in 300 can possibly be successful. One of the severest critics of this system in vogue is President Hill of the Great Northern road, which has been benefited to the extent of millions of dollars in car fare through the transportation of folks to these land drawings. In speaking of the Flathead Indian reservation drawing in western Montana, Mr. Hill says that less than 2 per cent of the people who registered had a chance to draw any land at all, while a good share of the claims which were thrown open to entry were well nigh worthless. He concludes: "I have met lots of people who gave up good positions in the east and went out there, only to be bitterly disappointed. The thing is entirely impracticable and on the order of a swindle to take the people's money away and give it to the railroads." In view of such a condemnation as this, coming as it does from a beneficiary of the system at present in vogue, it would seem that Uncle Sam might well see his way clear to devise a more just and less expensive method of disposing of his public domain.

A CLAM HATCHERY.

The pearl button manufacturers of the country feel much pleased over the prospect of the clam hatchery which is to be erected at Fairport, a little town near Muscatine, Ia. The work is to be in charge of officials of the bureau of fisheries and will cost about $60,000. The plant will consist of buildings, pumping station and laboratories, and sixty acres of land, the greater portion of which is sloping and will be cut up into a series of some fifty terraced ponds, the water being pumped into those on the higher level and gradually seeping through to those below. So closely have the American streams in which clams abound been dredged in the past few years that the supply bids fair to become exhausted unless precautions are taken to protect and propagate them artificially.

GOOD LIME FOR LAND.

Replying to a query relative to the application of the limestone byproduct of beet sugar factories to sour or acid soils, the Illinois experiment station states that such product will be as valuable for this purpose as finely ground limestone, provided the burnt lime used does not contain too much magnesium, which element should not exceed 5 or 6 per cent. Where it does not contain magnesium in excess it has some advantages over natural ground limestone in that it contains much of the phosphorus of the sugar beet, together with considerable quantities of organic nitrogen from the protein and albumenoid compounds of the beets.

The very poor are thrice handicapped in that scarcity of food is usually accompanied by shortage of fuel and thinness of clothing.

A hot soapstone wrapped in a flannel cloth and put in the foot of the bed in a cold room is worth at least 25 cents per application and is about the only thing that makes life endurable in a below zero country.

The discovery a few years ago of large deposits of lignite or semi-formed soft coal in the Dakotas and the more recent manufacture of it into bricks or briquets give much promise to the Missouri valley country as a future manufacturing and industrial center.

The frost of winter cracks the water pipes, nips the vegetables stored in bin and cellar and kills tender fruits not well protected, but the service it performs in disintegrating and loosening the soil of the field and making it easy for the plowman to handle is beyond calculating, more than offsetting the harm it works.

While a majority of folks hanker for a larger measure of leisure than is theirs, the truth is that more people die from too little exercise than overwork after they reach the age of forty-five. Every person who can stand on two feet and move his hands is better off if he has some regular work and exercise, if it isn't more than walking.

A Wolf river apple weighing twenty-five ounces and measuring sixteen and five-eighths inches in circumference took first prize for size at the Spokane national apple show. A Spokane Beauty weighing forty-one ounces and measuring seventeen and one-eighth inches in circumference was exhibited, but it was disqualified because of bruises received in harvesting or packing.

Added to the fact that most corncribs are built too wide and without chance for proper ventilation is another cause which is responsible for the spoiling of much corn in the cribs during seasons like the past, when the ear does not dry out properly before husking, and that is a slipshod job of husking which leaves much silk and husks on the corn as it is cribbed, serving to still further prevent proper circulation of the air.

Hood river apple growers received the highest prices for their 1909 crop than for any yet recorded. They were bought by Steinhardt & Kelley of New York city, and were handled through the local apple growers' union. Best Spitzenburgs brought $3.25 per bushel box, fancy Newtowns $2.25 to $2.40, fancy Jonathans $2, fancy Baldwins $1.90 and fancy Ortleys $2.25. The choice fruit was sold to Portland dealers at from $1.75 per box and less.

The grand champion fat steer of the 1909 International was King Ellsworth, a two-year-old pure bred Angus shown by the Kansas Agricultural college and weighing 1,750. The same animal was exhibited last year, when he weighed 1,400 pounds. His ration the past year has been corn, bran and oilmeal, with alfalfa hay. In the car lot exhibits the Shorthorns had the best of it, not only winning the championships in the fat and feeding classes, but the grand championship carload, the first time in the history of the big show, the prize bunch being a carload of yearlings.

It is probably safe to assume that if the true status of all dairy herds in the country could be known tuberculosis would be found one of the greatest sources of no profit cows. The dairyman who applies the tuberculin test to his herd and eliminates affected animals not only does the public a service by disposing of hotbeds of disease, but in the long run puts dollars in his own pocket. Should he add to the tuberculin the Babcock test, to tell him what his cows are doing along the line of butter fat production, he will be able to spot every undesirable individual in the herd.

Experiments which have been recently conducted by the aricultural department show that fruit like oranges, grapes and apples may have their life considerably extended by cooling to a temperature of 40 degrees before shipment. Normally fruit is picked and packed under warm conditions and, while it cools during shipment, does not cool rapidly enough to prevent the rapid ripening of some fruit and the decay of other fruit. It seems clear that this precooling will not only extend the area over which such fruit may be shipped, but it will improve its quality and reduce the amount of ice required in refrigeration.

Farmers' bulletin No. 380, published by the bureau of plant industry, treats of loco weed poisoning and has been issued largely in response to demands of ranchmen of the western plain and Rocky mountain states where the loco weed is found. While investigations into the matter have not been completed, some of the findings are of definite and practical value. The bulletin states that of the two varieties of loco weed, purple and white, the former, although the more poisonous, affects horses almost exclusively, as cattle and sheep rarely eat it. The white is eaten by all three animals and produces disease in all of them. The worst effects of the disease are noticed in animals which acquire a taste for the weed and eat it when other herbage is abundant. Locoed animals may recover under careful feeding and by being kept on a range from which the weed has been eradicated. The cure is hastened by the use of Fowler's solution for horses and strychnine for cattle. Loco weeds may be eradicated from fenced pastures by cutting the plant below the crown buds.

The great agricultural labor of the coming years will not be devoted to developing virgin lands so much as conserving and restoring the fertility of soils already under cultivation.

The danger of vegetables in the cellar freezing on the severest nights may be reduced by having a tub or two or three pailfuls of water there. Water is more susceptible to the action of frost than vegetables and will therefore freeze first.

Owing to the fact that very many of the Danish cows are tethered while at pasture, their owners drive the water to them instead of driving the cows to water, as is customary in America and some other countries where larger pastures are the rule.

There is probably no factor in the winter feeding of the flock of poultry that has more to do in getting results in eggs than in making the hens scratch for what they get to eat. A loafing hen stuffed chiefly with corn never has laid to speak of in the winter or any other time and never will.

The fact that a fellow names his farm is no proof that he is boastful or stuck on himself, but simply that he considers what he is doing sufficiently worth while so that he is not ashamed to have the public know to whom the place belongs. If a fellow doesn't believe in naming his farm, there is doubtless a practical reason for it that is not far to seek.

The 1909 corn crop is far and away the most valuable ever raised, its worth being placed at $1,720,000,000. While in quantity it is less than the crop of 1906, there was still a total of 2,707,000,000 bushels, which is 3.5 per cent greater than the average for the past five years. The value of the 1909 crop exceeds by 36 per cent the value of the crops for the past five years.

Careful investigations which have been carried on in California in connection with the pear thrips show that from 70 to 73 per cent of the thrips may be destroyed by means of deep plowing in the fall and from 90 to 97 per cent of the remainder by proper spraying under high pressure in a downward direction with a combination spray of dilute tobacco extract and distillate oil emulsion.

The grower of spring or hard wheat on land worth $50 an acre, with a yield that the past year averaged but fifteen bushels per acre in the spring wheat belt, is up against a practical proposition—namely, his returns at prevailing prices after expenses are paid don't leave him a fair return on his investment. He must either raise a variety of wheat that will yield more bushels to the acre or quit raising wheat altogether except in a three or four year rotation.

Every housewife should be in possession of "Care of Food In the Home," a very practical bulletin (farmers' No. 375) by Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel and prepared under the supervision of the office of experiment stations of the department of agriculture at Washington. The publication contains a world of information about a great variety of subjects, while the subject matter is tersely put, and to the point. It may be had free by applying to one's senator or representative at Washington.

One of the chief drawbacks to sod in the orchard or a mulching system which involves a lot of dry litter about the trees is the danger from fire, especially in the spring, when things have dried out by warm winds and before the green herbage starts. Where it is deemed best for any good reason to keep an orchard in sod this fire danger should be guarded against by having a strip plowed around the orchard, which will stop a fire originating outside, while occasional furrows in the orchard will prevent the spread of a fire from one part of the orchard to another.

It is strange that the stock judges at the big shows don't insist that animals outside of the fat steer class ripe for slaughter should come before them for honors in normal breeding trim instead of the overstuffed, fat and logy condition which characterizes so many animals in the show ring. Especially is this true of the heavier breeds of cattle, which have to be stuffed and polished for weeks and put into an unnatural condition in order to fit them for exhibition. The harm in the system lies in the fact that it gives a wrong impression and leads many a breeder to believe that unless an animal has mountains of fat on it it is not well bred, which is as far as can be from the truth.

John Sundberg of Iowa, whose record of producing 155 bushels of corn per acre the past season was mentioned in these notes, will have to take a back seat for Mr. Batts of Wake county, N. C., who the past year raised 226 2-3 bushels on an acre of ground, as certified to by the state commissioner of agriculture and the chairman of the Raleigh board of trade. This corn would not rank high as viewed by corn show standards, but it delivered the goods—the shelled corn. The variety was Cocke's Prolific, which on the acre in question averaged four ears to the stalk, some stalks carrying as many as eight ears. The blue ribbon for the highest yield in 1908 was carried off by a grower in the same county, with 183 bushels.

F. E. Trigg

HER CHAUFFEUR.

How a Girl Worried Her Family by Loving an Auto Driver.

By F. A. MITCHEL.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

"Cab!" called a young girl standing on a curb on F street, Washington.

A chauffeur sitting in an auto on the other side of the street caught her eye. She was very stylishly dressed, very pretty, and, although attractive, the chauffeur looked at her for a moment without replying to her summons, then, as if obeying an impulse, drove his auto to the curb on which the young lady was standing.

"Are you engaged?" she asked.

"No'm."

"I thought you were from your not answering my call at once." She stepped into the auto. "Take me to —— Massachusetts avenue."

"Yes'm."

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"Say you would like to speak to Drake."

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"That'll do very well, if you're satisfied. Perhaps you'd better come tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to take me for a ride."

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"Cross it. I'll take the risk."

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When they reached the city the chauffeur was about to tell them where to take him when he was forestalled by Miss Denton, who insisted that, the accident having been her own fault, he should go to her own home. He demurred at this, saying they would go there first; then he wished to be left at his room. When they reached —— Massachusetts avenue the lady's father, seeing from a window that something was wrong, went out and when informed of the facts directed that the chauffeur come inside, at any rate temporarily. So the man walked in, refusing support, and was placed in an easy chair and given a stimulant. He declined to have a physician called.

A week later Mr. Denton said to his daughter: "Pussy, I think it's time that your chauffeur go back to his garage. He's all right and by hanging around here is losing money every day. I had his auto seat for, and it has been put in order. The bill will come to me."

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But the girl was languid and listless. In vain her mother told her of the great people she would meet—young men some of whom were already political leaders, the generals, the admirals and the junior officers near her own age. Flora made no objection to going among all these people, but there was none of that enthusiasm to be expected in a young girl on whom fortune had bestowed such advantages. Finally the mother, losing patience, exploded:

"I do believe you're gone on that cab driver!"

This was the feather that broke the camel's back. Flora burst into tears and, going to her room, locked herself in.

However, when the time came to dress for the president's reception she permitted her maid, her mother supervising, to arrange her costume, and it must be confessed that she looked ravishing. Even the tinge of melancholy in her eyes was becoming.

A throng of people in evening dress were at the White House waiting the entrance of the president. There were members of the cabinet, senators, generals and admirals—indeed, the governmental magnates of the nation. Their wives and daughters, dressed in silks and satins, in laces and feathers, stood with them, forming lines on either side of a passageway along which the president was to proceed to the position in which he would receive his guests. Congressman Denton, his wife and daughter stood among the rest. Presently there was a flourish of musical instruments, and two young army officers marching abreast led the procession escorting the chief magistrate.

"Pussy," said Mr. Denton, "that officer on the right looks for all the world like your chauffeur."

Feeling his daughter's hand clutching his arm, he turned and saw her in a fever of excitement. When she could catch her breath and articulate she whispered:

"Oh, papa, he is my chauffeur!"

"He isn't," protested Mrs. Denton, who had noticed the young man and overheard what her husband and daughter had said.

But when the young man passed within a few feet of them and gave them a smile in which was expressed his satisfaction at having duped them there was no further doubt as to his identity. When a few minutes later he joined them and Flora asked reproachfully, "Why did you do it?" he replied, "I didn't; you took me for a cabman, and I didn't tell you I wasn't one."

Mrs. Lieutenant Drake of the artillery is now stationed at one of the southern forts.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,

Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

Creutzsburg's

MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

[This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.]

A CABBAGE SNAKE QUERY.

A lady reader of these notes living near Massillon, O., writes making inquiry if there is any ground for the impression existing in some localities that the cabbage snake or worm is poisonous, or, rather, if cabbages inhabited by them are such, she having found one twelve inches long coiled up in a bunch about as large as a hickorynut. There was quite a stir over this matter three or four years ago, and enough was published in the papers so that the cabbage growers of the country lost many thousands of dollars. With a view to getting at the truth about the matter the agricultural department at Washington made a thorough investigation at the time and reported that there was no connection and could be no connection whatever between the presence of these long white worms in cabbages and the illness or death of persons eating them. The probabilities are that if deaths ever did occur from eating cabbage they were due rather to the fact that the cabbages had been sprinkled with paris green after they had begun to head or were stale when eaten, ptomaine poisoning resulting from the process of decay which had already set in. It is true that the mere idea of one of these snakes being in a cabbage and being boiled up with it is calculated to upset one's stomach, but that it produces a poison is entirely beyond the range of possibility. If our inquirer is of an investigating turn of mind she may demonstrate the truth of the above claims by boiling the snake up in some milk and feeding it to a kitten. Should there be any truth whatever in the poison theory the kitten will show the effects of it. If the kitten is not affected it is safe to conclude that a child or grown person would not be.

A SEVERE CRITICISM.

There has been much criticism recently of the method which is followed by the government in the disposal of public lands, which requires the would be homesteader to travel hundreds or thousands of miles to register for a drawing when hardly one person in 300 can possibly be successful. One of the severest critics of this system in vogue is President Hill of the Great Northern road, which has been benefited to the extent of millions of dollars in car fare through the transportation of folks to these land drawings. In speaking of the Flathead Indian reservation drawing in western Montana, Mr. Hill says that less than 2 per cent of the people who registered had a chance to draw any land at all, while a good share of the claims which were thrown open to entry were well nigh worthless. He concludes: "I have met lots of people who gave up good positions in the east and went out there, only to be bitterly disappointed. The thing is entirely impracticable and on the order of a swindle to take the people's money away and give it to the railroads." In view of such a condemnation as this, coming as it does from a beneficiary of the system at present in vogue, it would seem that Uncle Sam might well see his way clear to devise a more just and less expensive method of disposing of his public domain.

A CLAM HATCHERY.

The pearl button manufacturers of the country feel much pleased over the prospect of the clam hatchery which is to be erected at Fairport, a little town near Muscatine, Ia. The work is to be in charge of officials of the bureau of fisheries and will cost about $60,000. The plant will consist of buildings, pumping station and laboratories, and sixty acres of land, the greater portion of which is sloping and will be cut up into a series of some fifty terraced ponds, the water being pumped into those on the higher level and gradually seeping through to those below. So closely have the American streams in which clams abound been dredged in the past few years that the supply bids fair to become exhausted unless precautions are taken to protect and propagate them artificially.

GOOD LIME FOR LAND.

Replying to a query relative to the application of the limestone byproduct of beet sugar factories to sour or acid soils, the Illinois experiment station states that such product will be as valuable for this purpose as finely ground limestone, provided the burnt lime used does not contain too much magnesium, which element should not exceed 5 or 6 per cent. Where it does not contain magnesium in excess it has some advantages over natural ground limestone in that it contains much of the phosphorus of the sugar beet, together with considerable quantities of organic nitrogen from the protein and albumenoid compounds of the beets.

The very poor are thrice handicapped in that scarcity of food is usually accompanied by shortage of fuel and thinness of clothing.

A hot soapstone wrapped in a flannel cloth and put in the foot of the bed in a cold room is worth at least 25 cents per application and is about the only thing that makes life endurable in a below zero country.

The discovery a few years ago of large deposits of lignite or semi-formed soft coal in the Dakotas and the more recent manufacture of it into bricks or briquets give much promise to the Missouri valley country as a future manufacturing and industrial center.

The frost of winter cracks the water pipes, nips the vegetables stored in bin and cellar and kills tender fruits not well protected, but the service it performs in disintegrating and loosening the soil of the field and making it easy for the plowman to handle is beyond calculating, more than offsetting the harm it works.

While a majority of folks hanker for a larger measure of leisure than is theirs, the truth is that more people die from too little exercise than overwork after they reach the age of forty-five. Every person who can stand on two feet and move his hands is better off if he has some regular work and exercise, if it isn't more than walking.

A Wolf river apple weighing twenty-five ounces and measuring sixteen and five-eighths inches in circumference took first prize for size at the Spokane national apple show. A Spokane Beauty weighing forty-one ounces and measuring seventeen and one-eighth inches in circumference was exhibited, but it was disqualified because of bruises received in harvesting or packing.

Added to the fact that most corncribs are built too wide and without chance for proper ventilation is another cause which is responsible for the spoiling of much corn in the cribs during seasons like the past, when the ear does not dry out properly before husking, and that is a slipshod job of husking which leaves much silk and husks on the corn as it is cribbed, serving to still further prevent proper circulation of the air.

Hood river apple growers received the highest prices for their 1909 crop than for any yet recorded. They were bought by Steinhardt & Kelley of New York city and were handled through the local apple growers' union. Best Spitzenburgs brought $3.25 per bushel box, fancy Newtowns $2.25 to $2.40, fancy Jonathans $2, fancy Baldwins $1.90 and fancy Ortleys $2.25. The choice fruit was sold to Portland dealers at from $1.75 per box and less.

The grand champion fat steer of the 1909 International was King Ellsworth, a two-year-old pure bred Angus shown by the Kansas Agricultural college and weighing 1,750. The same animal was exhibited last year, when he weighed 1,400 pounds. His ration the past year has been corn, bran and oilmeal, with alfalfa hay. In the car lot exhibits the Shorthorns had the best of it, not only winning the championships in the fat and feeding classes, but the grand championship carload, the first time in the history of the big show, the prize bunch being a carload of yearlings.

It is probably safe to assume that if the true status of all dairy herds in the country could be known tuberculosis would be found one of the greatest sources of no profit cows. The dairyman who applies the tuberculin test to his herd and eliminates affected animals not only does the public a service by disposing of hotbeds of disease, but in the long run puts dollars in his own pocket. Should he add to the tuberculin the Babcock test, to tell him what his cows are doing along the line of butter fat production, he will be able to spot every undesirable individual in the herd.

Experiments which have been recently conducted by the aricultural department show that fruit like oranges, grapes and apples may have their life considerably extended by cooling to a temperature of 40 degrees before shipment. Normally fruit is picked and packed under warm conditions and, while it cools during shipment, does not cool rapidly enough to prevent the rapid ripening of some fruit and the decay of other fruit. It seems clear that this precooling will not only extend the area over which such fruit may be shipped, but it will improve its quality and reduce the amount of ice required in refrigeration.

Farmers' bulletin No. 380, published by the bureau of plant industry, treats of loco weed poisoning and has been issued largely in response to demands of ranchmen of the western plain and Rocky mountain states where the loco weed is found. While investigations into the matter have not been completed, some of the findings are of definite and practical value. The bulletin states that of the two varieties of loco weed, purple and white, the former, although the more poisonous, affects horses almost exclusively, as cattle and sheep rarely eat it. The white is eaten by all three animals and produces disease in all of them. The worst effects of the disease are noticed in animals which acquire a taste for the weed and eat it when other herbage is abundant. Locoed animals may recover under careful feeding and by being kept on a range from which the weed has been eradicated. The cure is hastened by the use of Fowler's solution for horses and strychnine for cattle. Loco weeds may be eradicated from fenced pastures by cutting the plant below the crown buds.

The great agricultural labor of the coming years will not be devoted to developing virgin lands so much as conserving and restoring the fertility of soils already under cultivation.

The danger of vegetables in the cellar freezing on the severest nights may be reduced by having a tub or two or three pailfuls of water there. Water is more susceptible to the action of frost than vegetables and will therefore freeze first.

Owing to the fact that very many of the Danish cows are tethered while at pasture, their owners drive the water to them instead of driving the cows to water, as is customary in America and some other countries where larger pastures are the rule.

There is probably no factor in the winter feeding of the flock of poultry that has more to do in getting results in eggs than in making the hens scratch for what they get to eat. A loafing hen stuffed chiefly with corn never has laid to speak of in the winter or any other time and never will.

The fact that a fellow names his farm is no proof that he is boastful or stuck on himself, but simply that he considers what he is doing sufficiently worth while so that he is not ashamed to have the public know to whom the place belongs. If a fellow doesn't believe in naming his farm, there is doubtless a practical reason for it that is not far to seek.

The 1909 corn crop is far and away the most valuable ever raised, its worth being placed at $1,720,000,000. While in quantity it is less than the crop of 1906, there was still a total of 2,767,000,000 bushels, which is 3.5 per cent greater than the average for the past five years. The value of the 1909 crop exceeds by 36 per cent the value of the crops for the past five years.

Careful investigations which have been carried on in California in connection with the pear thrips show that from 70 to 73 per cent of the thrips may be destroyed by means of deep plowing in the fall and from 90 to 97 per cent of the remainder by proper spraying under high pressure in a downward direction with a combination spray of dilute tobacco extract and distillate oil emulsion.

The grower of spring or hard wheat on land worth $50 an acre, with a yield that the past year averaged but fifteen bushels per acre in the spring wheat belt, is up against a practical proposition—namely, his returns at prevailing prices after expenses are paid don't leave him a fair return on his investment. He must either raise a variety of wheat that will yield more bushels to the acre or quit raising wheat altogether except in a three or four year rotation.

Every housewife should be in possession of "Care of Food In the Home," a very practical bulletin (farmers' No. 375) by Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel and prepared under the supervision of the office of experiment stations of the department of agriculture at Washington. The publication contains a world of information about a great variety of subjects, while the subject matter is tersely put, and to the point. It may be had free by applying to one's senator or representative at Washington.

One of the chief drawbacks to sod in the orchard or a mulching system which involves a lot of dry litter about the trees is the danger from fire, especially in the spring, when things have dried out by warm winds and before the green herbage starts. Where it is deemed best for any good reason to keep an orchard in sod this fire danger should be guarded against by having a strip plowed around the orchard, which will stop a fire originating outside, while occasional furrows in the orchard will prevent the spread of a fire from one part of the orchard to another.

It is strange that the stock judges at the big shows don't insist that animals outside of the fat steer class ripe for slaughter should come before them for honors in normal breeding trim instead of the overstuffed, fat and logy condition which characterizes so many animals in the show ring. Especially is this true of the heavier breeds of cattle, which have to be stuffed and polished for weeks and put into an unnatural condition in order to fit them for exhibition. The harm in the system lies in the fact that it gives a wrong impression and leads many a breeder to believe that unless an animal has mountains of fat on it it is not well bred, which is as far as can be from the truth.

John Sundberg of Iowa, whose record of producing 155 bushels of corn per acre the past season was mentioned in these notes, will have to take a back seat for Mr. Batts of Wake county, N. C., who the past year raised 226 2-3 bushels on an acre of ground, as certified to by the state commissioner of agriculture and the chairman of the Raleigh board of trade. This corn would not rank high as viewed by corn show standards, but it delivered the goods—the shelled corn. The variety was Cocke's Prolific, which on the acre in question averaged four ears to the stalk, some stalks carrying as many as eight ears. The blue ribbon for the highest yield in 1908 was carried off by a grower in the same county, with 183 bushels.

J. E. Trigg

HER CHAUFFEUR.

How a Girl Worried Her Family by Loving an Auto Driver.

By F. A. MITCHEL.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

"Cab!" called a young girl standing on a curb on F street, Washington.

A chauffeur sitting in an auto on the other side of the street caught her eye. She was very stylishly dressed, very pretty, and, although attractive, the chauffeur looked at her for a moment without replying to her summons, then, as if obeying an impulse, drove his auto to the curb on which the young lady was standing.

"Are you engaged?" she asked.

"No'm."

"I thought you were from your not answering my call at once." She stepped into the auto. "Take me to —— Massachusetts avenue."

"Yes'm."

Formerly all the unfortunate love affairs and misalliances with manservants occurred between the pretty daughter of the house and the family coachman. In these days of motors the coachman has given place to the chauffeur. From the moment Miss Flo-

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ra Denton, the daughter of a rich congressman who had recently been elected from the middle west, set eyes on the chauffeur there was trouble in store for her.

"I presume you know all about Washington," she said, leaning forward on her seat. "I don't know my way anywhere. We came only yesterday."

"I'm pretty familiar with the streets. I have to be to drive an auto."

"What a rich, deep voice!" said Miss Denton to herself, then aloud: "I want some one I can trust to take me about. If you will tell me where I can call on you I'll have you regularly."

The chauffeur did not reply at once. When he did he said:

"Call up telephone No. 6842."

Miss Denton took a pocketbook from a little bag hanging to her wrist, from which she drew a card and on the card wrote the telephone number.

"Who shall I ask for?" she said. "I suppose there are other autos there."

"Say you would like to speak to Drake."

"Very well; here we are—the dark stone house over there. What's the fare?" she added as she alighted.

"If I'm to drive you regularly you might pay at the end of the month," replied the obliging chauffeur.

"That'll do very well, if you're satisfied. Perhaps you'd better come tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to take me for a ride."

"All right, ma'am."

When 3 o'clock the next afternoon came Miss Denton was at a front window in auto costume, drawing on her gloves while waiting for the chauffeur. He drove up punctually and, not knowing that the lady was looking at him, stepped out of his machine and, walking up to the door, rang.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Miss Denton. "He walks like a ramrod. I believe he was a soldier before he became a cab driver. Just look at those shoulders! It's a wonder they don' pull him over backward."

She met him at the door with a smile, but suddenly repressed it, remembering his station. She asked him to take her across the Potomac. He did so, and once away from the city they spun along merrily. Reaching an old bridge over a shallow creek, he said:

"If I could trust that bridge I would take you back by way of Arlington."

"Cross it. I'll take the risk."

"I doubt if it will hold under the weight of this machine. It's off the main road and not intended for general use."

"Try it."

"I think I'd better not."

Miss Denton sniffed the air. "I had an idea that you were a soldier before you became a chauffeur. I'm surprised at your timidity."

He made a dash at the bridge, hoping for safety in speed. They had got nearly over when it broke under them and down they went.

Fortunately the distance to fall was not great, and the machine remained right side up. But a falling beam struck the chauffeur on the head, and when Miss Denton, who had scrambled out on to dry land, turned to look at him he was sitting in his seat unconscious, with blood streaming down over his face.

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When they reached the city the chauffeur was about to tell them where to take him when he was forestalled by Miss Denton, who insisted that, the accident having been her own fault, he should go to her own home. He demurred at this, saying they would go there first; then he wished to be left at his room. When they reached —— Massachusetts avenue the lady's father, seeing from a window that something was wrong, went out and when informed of the facts directed that the chauffeur come inside, at any rate temporarily. So the man walked in, refusing support, and was placed in an easy chair and given a stimulant. He declined to have a physician called.

A week later Mr. Denton said to his daughter: "Pussy, I think it's time that your chauffeur go back to his garage. He's all right and by hanging around here is losing money every day. I had his auto sent for, and it has been put in order. The bill will come to me."

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But the girl was languid and listless. In vain her mother told her of the great people she would meet—young men some of whom were already political leaders, the generals, the admirals and the junior officers near her own age. Flora made no objection to going among all these people, but there was none of that enthusiasm to be expected in a young girl on whom fortune had bestowed such advantages. Finally the mother, losing patience, exploded:

"I do believe you're gone on that cab driver!"

This was the feather that broke the camel's back. Flora burst into tears and, going to her room, locked herself in.

However, when the time came to dress for the president's reception she permitted her maid, her mother supervising, to arrange her costume, and it must be confessed that she looked ravishing. Even the tinge of melancholy in her eyes was becoming.

A throng of people in evening dress were at the White House waiting the entrance of the president. There were members of the cabinet, senators, generals and admirals—indeed, the governmental magnates of the nation. Their wives and daughters, dressed in silks and satins, in laces and feathers, stood with them, forming lines on either side of a passageway along which the president was to proceed to the position in which he would receive his guests. Congressman Denton, his wife and daughter stood among the rest. Presently there was a flourish of musical instruments, and two young army officers marching abreast led the procession escorting the chief magistrate.

"Pussy," said Mr. Denton, "that officer on the right looks for all the world like your chauffeur."

Feeling his daughter's hand clutching his arm, he turned and saw her in a fever of excitement. When she could catch her breath and articulate she whispered:

"Oh, papa, he is my chauffeur!"

"He isn't," protested Mrs. Denton, who had noticed the young man and overheard what her husband and daughter had said.

But when the young man passed within a few feet of them and gave them a smile in which was expressed his satisfaction at having duped them there was no further doubt as to his identity. When a few minutes later he joined them and Flora asked reproachfully, "Why did you do it?" he replied, "I didn't; you took me for a cabman, and I didn't tell you I wasn't one."

Mrs. Lieutenant Drake of the artillery is now stationed at one of the southern forts.

KODAK ●● SAFETY ● FILM

LEE ATTACKS SURVEY

Says Members Are Better Politicians Than Road Builders.

State Senator Blair Lee, of Montgomery, pays his respects to the State Roads Commission in the following communication:

"One of the most interesting questions developed by the road situation in Maryland is, who are the most accomplished politicians in the State? It is to be hoped that none of the local Democratic or Republican organization people in Baltimore city will be offended yet recent developments show such wonderful skill and nerve on the part of the Geological Survey road building group in the face of adverse facts, calculated to knock an ordinary politician down and out, that the gameness and keenness of the survey gentlemen call for some public recognition and discriminating appreciation. Their skill recalls the general, who, in a somewhat distant province (like the Legislature at Annapolis), was subjected to a crushing defeat which his opponents could not immediately follow up, leaving the enterprising gentleman to send messengers to his government describing a glorious victory and calling for reinforcements to overwhelm a retreating foe.

"The State Roads law passed in 1908 practically required by its terms, and as the Governor seemed to construe it, that the State road building should be largely directed by the Geological Survey group who had built the Shoemaker roads prior thereto. Consequently two members of the survey and Mr. Shoemaker, in absolute sympathy with them, were appointed on the State commission and the engineer of the survey was made the chief engineer of the State Roads Commission.

"Throughout the State, however, there was even then marked reaction in public sentiment, based on experience, against the Shoemaker roads, both as to their cost and their durability, and an engineering attitude which threatened many miles of solid old pikes with practical demolition when the local public thought them worthy of respectful improvement.

"The Governor was advised of how the Shoemaker roads were being built and how they were breaking through, especially in Montgomery county, but he preferred to leave the changes he saw were necessary to be made after consideration by the General Assembly. In his message he recommended that the Geological Survey, as a road building agency, be abolished and its work turned over to the State Roads Commission. A bill was introduced in the Legislature by me to carry out that recommendation of the Governor and also one giving him power to appoint an additional commissioner on the State Roads Commission, with the express purpose of putting an end to the control by the survey group of the policy of the State Roads Commission.

"It might not be apparent to the public how three members of the commission—or half—could practically control it, but by reference to the act of 1908 it will be seen that the law calls expressly for action 'with the consent of a majority of the commission'—and that at critical places in the law the action of the commission must be based upon the recommendation in writing of the chief engineer, Mr. Crosby.

"All the legislation to correct this condition which was supported by the Governor and his friends was actively resisted by Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Crosby and disapproved of by Dr. Remsen and Dr. Clark, geological members of the State Roads Commission. There was a hearing before the Finance Committee of the Senate and a full discussion in the Legislature itself, and both bills were passed and approved by the Governor.

"In addition to changes for the Geological Survey's road construction there was also provision in these bills for economically providing the stone and other materials to make roads, the intention of the Legislature being to use local stone and other local road-building material as far as possible and also to accumulate such material at available points for distributing it by water to counties where such material could not be found, the main object of providing a system for furnishing material being to cheapen the cost and to cut down the freight rates, which had amounted to about one-fifth of all the money expended by the Geological Survey in certain counties.

"As an illustration, in Montgomery county where I am familiar with the figures, over $40,000 was spent in freight to build Shoemaker roads out of a total expenditure of about $214,000.

"After this legislative and Executive disapproval of their conduct, in the face of all the facts and recent history, these adroit survey politicians, pending the arrival of June 1st, when the survey's work must be turned over and before the executive acts can be taken which may be necessary to carry out the will of the Legislature, are demonstrating to the public their great skill as politicians, contrasted with their lack of it as road builders.

"In fact, the old road-building group have have simply made another double and are trying to throw the public off their trail by running around and getting under the Governor's chair, where they cry out, 'We've always been right here and you can't hit us without hitting him.'

"The members of the legislative branch of our State government, advised of the Governor's disapproval of survey methods and the facts and experience upon which it is based, should properly wait, with the general public, for the Governor to carry into execution the powers which, at his request, was placed in his hands."

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Luther Sherman West and Sula E. Clark, both of Moorsville, W. Va.

Lee Myers and Sadie A. Yommer, both of Jennings.

Solomon Wesley Childs and Lulu Grace Bucklew, both of near Kingwood, W. Va.

Roy Harrison Bucklew and Laura Pearl Feather, both of near Kingwood, W. Va.

Elmer Cline Shaffer and Cora Blanche Dodge, both of Garrett county.

John Russell Shaffer, of Terra Alta, W. Va., and Jessie Lee Brown, of Grafton, W. Va.

John Ellis Hoffman, of Holt, W. Va., and Myrtle Jane West, of Morgantown, W. Va.

Ernest F. Badon and Elsie Lutes, both of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Okey Albert Reed and Daisy Pearl Matheny, both of Conings, W. Va.

Russell Laurence Loudermilk and Edna Gertrude Friend, both of Garrett county.

Thomas Bittinger and Della Wilt, both of Garrett county.

Wilford Oakey Richmond, of Calis, W. Va., and Hazel Mazie Howard, of Elm Grove, W. Va.

Hugh Guy Butcher and Edna Marguerite Taylor, both of Weston, W. Va.

Isaac Newton Davis, Cornwallis W. Va., and Ida Radcliff, of Harrisville, W. Va.

Clyde D. Satterfield, of Worthington, W. Va., and Ruby Leonard, of Monongah, W. Va.

Harry R. Hopkins and Annabelle Allman, both of Parkersburg, W. Va.

John Mench and Catharine Collins, both of Fayette county, Pa.

William David Stewart and Della Maude Everly, both of Corinth, W. Va.

James Lindsey Gladden and Cassie Lytton, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Aaron Lambert Gregg, of Blue, W. Va., and Jessie Fay Anderson, of Friendly, W. Va.

Charles Winters and Gertrude Brandon, both of Wheeling, W. Va.

John Cale, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and Lelia Paugh, of Breedlove, W. Va.

William Merch Radcliff and Bessie Collin, both of Linn, W. Va.

William Blaire Bland and Laura Belle Weekley, both of Mt. Clare, W. Va.

Benj. Wilson Brown and Helen Grace Nelson, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Clyde Talbert Bell and Golda Cordelia Knotts, both of Preston county, W. Va.

Ira Lee Jenkins, of Masontown, W. Va., and Opha Gladys Wamsley, of Sturgisson, W. Va.

Clarence Wayne Pratt and Nitia Opal Taylor, both of Masontown, W. Va.

Arvey William Wagner and Ada Leola McFarling, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Brice Edward Bissett and E. I. Kessner, both of Keyser, W. Va.

George Elliott Mason and Lovenia Miller, both of Garrett county.

Peter Kusmer and Artie Gordon, both of Hiorra, W. Va.

Ernest Lewis Dugen and Lillian Martin, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Guy Russell and Linvirnia Dotson, both of Mt. Clare, W. Va.

Otho Vangilder and Marcella Freeland, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Henry George Howell, of Uffington, W. Va., and Oshie Goldie Everly, of Masontown, W. Va.

Charles Castelo Shaw, of Terra Alta, W. Va., and Clara Jane Goss, of Oakland.

Samuel Kaiser and Anna Frothman, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Frank Alfred Hallett and Wilma Amelia Schnelle, both of Wheeling, W. Va.

Silas Bofyard, of Austin, W. Va. and Rebecca Arnold, of Oakland.

Isaac Clayton Sumners and Hallie Dee Frum, both of Little Falls, W. Va.

Five with request not to publish.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.45 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 7:00 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3:30 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

STOYER.

We are having fine weather at the present time.

The freeze did much damage to the apple crop in this section.

Misses Susan and Ivy Harvey, of near Wilson, W. Va., were visiting friends and relatives at this place last Sunday.

Mr. McHenry was a business caller in town one day last week.

Mr. Arthur White, of near Oakland, was calling at J. T. Steyer's the first of the week.

Mr. J. P. Harvey was in town one day last week.

Messrs. Irvin and Paul Neville were in town last Sunday.

Miss Grace Riley attended the funeral of Harry Shillingburg at Gormania last Sunday.

The Glade Valley Telephone line will be extended to Stoyer within a short time.

Mr. W. P. Lee, of Wildell, W. Va., was calling on friends at this place this week.

Messrs. Charles Kidd and W. W. Steyer left here last Sunday for Gettysburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wolfe were visiting friends in Blaine last Saturday and Sunday.

BITTINGER.

Did you tackle the trouble that came your way,
With a resolute heart and cheerful;
Or hide your face from the light of day,
With a craven heart and fearful.

Oh, a trouble is a ton; Oh, a trouble is an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it;
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only how did you take it.

Mahlon Brenneman, of McHenry, spent last Sunday and part of Monday with relatives here.

C. E. Ellithorp attended the sale of the J. T. Lohr farm at Oakland last Saturday.

Jacob Brenneman had a force of men at work on the public roads in this neighborhood this week.

Jesse Warnick, of the Backwoods settlement, passed through this village last Monday afternoon.

Columbus Brenneman, an estimable young man of this community, was taken to the hospital at Baltimore last Monday by Dr. Bowen, of Grantsville, and it is hoped that the young man will speedily recover from the sickness from which he is suffering.

Thomas H. Brenneman is busily engaged in erecting the foundation for his new barn which he hopes to have completed in time to receive this season's harvest.

Oliver Beachy, who has been confined to his home for some time, is able to be about his work again, we are glad to report.

In the absence of a Memorial Day celebration here, some of the neighbors spent the day cleaning up and beautifying the village cemetery.

The Best Is Always Cheapest

especially if it's paint. Can you make better paint than PURE PAINT? Hardly. Therefore, what you want is

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

Ask for Analysis and Testimonials.

For sale by J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawtont & Sons.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., May 19, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, June 6, 1910,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE STUDY OF LIZA ANN

A Character That Was Not Read Aright by the Author.

By AGNES G. BROGAN.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

Lawrence Stanton had gained his reputation as a great author through a faithful portrayal of types. He determined now to combine business with pleasure and take a trip to some unfrequented mountainous country where he might come in contact with the people and make a study of them in order to weave a story about them. He especially desired to find one character, an ignorant and attractive young girl; but, though many could easily answer the first requirement, the latter was always missing until he met—her.

This was the day that he had followed the lonely trail up and up, through sunshine and shadow, until he came upon her suddenly where she was sitting upon a fallen log. She arose, startled at Stanton's appearance.

"Don't go," he said quickly. "I am only resting for a few moments."

She hesitated, pulling at her bonnet strings undecidedly as he lit his pipe. Then curiosity overcame prudence.

"Whar you from?" she asked.

He waved a hand indefinitely toward the east. "My home is over there," he said. "And yours?" The girl flashed a smile at him and imitated the vague movement of his arm.

"Up thar," she answered.

Stanton laughed. "Got a mother and father?" he asked. She nodded vigorously.

"And what is your name, O maid of the mountains?"

She resumed her seat upon the fallen log. "Liza Ann," she answered, and then, "What you here for?"

"I am here," said Stanton gravely, "to obtain information which may be valuable to me in the production of a book."

Liza Ann looked puzzled.

"Did you ever read a book, my child?"

She shook her head.

"Have you ever been away from home, Liza Ann, farther away than the village?"

"Never been nowhar," said the girl contentedly. Then she looked up at

"YOU WILL MARRY THE BEAUTIFUL LADY."

him. "Tell me about that place whar you come from."

And Stanton told her.

Slowly the sun sank down behind the tall trees. Liza Ann slipped to the ground. "I'm goin'," she said.

"You will come here tomorrow afternoon, will you not?" Stanton begged. He intended to have his notebook with him then. "I will bring a book to show you, with pictures of the places we have been talking about."

Liza Ann smiled delightedly. "Yaas, I'll come," she drawled, and Stanton wondered how she could run so lightly and gracefully up the mountain path in the heavy shoes that were so many sizes too large.

He had just settled himself comfortably at the same picturesque spot upon the following day when Liza Ann appeared. Her shyness seemed to have vanished, for she responded merrily to his sallies, then silently turned the pages of the book which he had brought, while Stanton wrote rapidly, pausing to look up at her from time to time.

She came again and again at the man's bidding to sit beside him as he worked. Stanton studied her moods and emotions as a naturalist might analyze some wonderful butterfly, while the book progressed rapidly. He brought his camera, too, and took many successful pictures of the obedient little subject. The one which pleased him most was that of Liza Ann just as he had first seen her, the sunshine sifting down through the leafy trees to rest upon her upturned face. This, he decided, would make a charming frontispiece for the new book. She was very proud of the copy of the photograph which he gave her.

So the golden days passed, and later, when the early moon came peeping over the mountain peak, they would walk together up and up the fragrant pathway. On one of these evenings he told her such parts of the story as he thought she might understand—of the winsome girl who lived in a log cabin home and dressed in calico.

"That's me!" cried Liza Ann and clapped her hands gleefully.

Then he told her of the beautiful lady who wore satins and jewels. She looked up at him with startled, widening eyes.

"Who's that?" she demanded.

"That, my child," Stanton answered, with an odd smile, "is only a woman of the world."

"I don't like her," the girl burst out passionately; "I don't like her." And in a moment she had left him.

The man laughed amusedly. He knew that she would come back to him again, and she did. He found her waiting at the old trysting place on the night that he was going away. Her face was very pale in the moonlight.

"What a doleful Liza Ann!" he teased. She looked at him dumbly.

"I will come back, little one," the man comforted. "You must not forget me, and one day you shall lead me up the lonely trail again, while I tell you how much I have missed you since we said goodby."

The girl raised her dark and solemn eyes to his. "You will never come back," she said quietly.

Stanton laughed. "Well," he answered evasively, "there will be the book to finish first, and then"—

"Then," said Liza Ann in that same dull monotone, "you will marry the beautiful lady."

Stanton did not reply to this. "Good-by, my little mountain maid," he said. "I will send the book to you, and remember that the man who wrote it will be thinking of you always."

"I don't want your book!" she burst out fiercely.

He tried to put his arm about her, but she darted from him and went running fleetly up the narrow path. Far above a mossy bank lay bathed in moonlight. Stanton, watching, saw the girl pause a moment here and then throw herself face downward upon the ground. The man lit a cigar leisurely, then picked up his valise. Still the little figure lay quite motionless. "Strange creatures these," he said musingly and continued his journey downward.

Much work had accumulated during Stanton's absence, and he was very busy for some time after reaching home. Then he returned to the book once more, walking to and fro as was his custom while thinking out the details of a story. Often he would pause before the picture of Liza Ann which had been placed upon the mantelshelf. He seemed to gain inspiration from the witchery of her laughing face. Another picture stood near in a golden frame—that of a woman serene and beautiful who was wearing a wonderful gown. The author ended his walk abruptly this evening and seated himself to read the paper; then, with a sharp exclamation, he looked more closely at the printed page. The picture from the mantelshelf in some unaccountable way had been transferred to the paper before him. Liza Ann, seated upon a fallen log, the old sunbonnet framing her tangled curls, smiled happily out upon the world with childish wonder in her eyes. Beneath the picture Stanton read, "Miss Judith Jerrold, who is appearing at the Star theater this week in 'The Transformation of Liza Ann.'"

Feverishly the man turned to the theatrical notes: "Miss Judith Jerrold comes to the Star theater this week in a new play which has been written expressly for her by Henry Clayton. Miss Jerrold has been spending the summer months in a remote part of the mountains, resting after an exhausting winter season and studying the speech and mannerisms of the simple folk who will live upon the stage in Mr. Clayton's production of 'The Transformation of Liza Ann.' There are many emotional actresses. There is but one Judith Jerrold, and she will move us to laughter and tears with the mishaps of Liza Ann."

Stanton jumped to his feet. It was late, but he must see her tonight, must know for a very certainty the truth. Half bewildered, he entered the theater and sat through the performance as one in a dream. The great actress was holding an impromptu reception upon the stage after the play, so he pressed forward through the crowd which surrounded her. She advanced to meet him and graciously extended her hand, but a mocking light shone in her dark eyes.

"So," she said laughingly, "I am discovered. My only apology is that, having been in seclusion so long, the desire to act a part became irresistible. I had read many of your delightful character studies and longed to see if I could impersonate the unsophisticated mountain girl so truly as to deceive even you, a student of types. The result has been satisfactory to myself, but disappointing, I fear, to the author, as you will find that many of the original and ingenuous sayings which so amused you at the time were merely quoted from the play which you have seen tonight."

Stanton's face grew very stern. "A greater part of the book will have to be rewritten," he said. "The incident has been an unfortunate one for me."

The actress was wearing the trailing lace robe in which she appears, you will remember, during the last act when the half wild little creature is transformed suddenly into a great heiress, but she looked up at the man now with the soft, wide eyed reproach of the innocent mountain girl. Again he seemed to see her lying prone in the moonlight.

"Yes," she said slowly, "it may have been unfortunate for your book, Mr. Stanton, that this ignorant, lovable child never existed, but it was rather fortunate, don't you think, for poor little Liza Ann?"

With a bright nod she dismissed him and turned to greet a new admirer. Stanton turned to follow her, hesitated a moment, then silently made his way out into the night.

My work is like play because I refresh myself with Jersey-Creme It's sure all to the Jersey

WHAT?

JERSEY-CREME THE PERFECT

is the purest summer beverage known. You can never miss-take any other for JERSEY-CREME—the perfect drink—once you have tried it.

By the bottle or case —Ask your dealer or phone us.

OAKLAND BOTTLING WORKS

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 10 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 2—Suitable for Commercial Hotel; 4 lots and house of 23 rooms; bath rooms; fairly furnished; large stable All for $5,200.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Jane Roberts vs. J. Turner Lohr and wife, No. 1081 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 28th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by William R. Offutt and J. C. Renninger, attorneys named in the Mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of June, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 24th day of June, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2610.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

FOR RENT—After May 1st, a 6-room cottage, with stable on lot. Kitchen and one bedroom furnished if desired; apply at this office.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 9 1910. NUMBER 15

HAGNER ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR CONGRESS

He Will Go Into the Primaries as Provided by the Lee Law.

Hagerstown, Md., June 3, 1910.

To the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland:

Everyone, I am sure, recognizes that under our Republican form of government a citizen has a right to aspire to political office. That he must be qualified to fill the position he seeks goes without saying, and he must be honest and faithful to the trust reposed in him or he is unworthy to represent any constituency.

Early in the spring of this year I announced myself as a Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Maryland District, believing myself qualified to represent the people of a District of great intelligence, wealth and progressiveness and had hoped that the convention called by the Republican State Central Committee to meet at Frederick, June 9th, might honor me with that nomination, but as the Attorney General of Maryland has decided that the nomination for Congress this year must be made under the provisions of the Blair Lee Primary Election Law, passed by the Legislature of 1910, and that all candidates must be voted for directly by the people, which ruling is law until the Courts decree otherwise, I, of course, bow in deference to his opinion, but am in the fight to the finish intending to stand before the people of my district, whose will is supreme, as firm for that nomination now as I did when I first announced myself as a candidate.

Whilst any great and sudden change from a well beaten path of selecting candidates for office which has been accepted for generations and which the people have so long been accustomed to follow, might well cause surprise and consternation at first, yet no man should fail to concede that the matter of choosing candidates to represent a people's government can at all times be safely trusted in their hands. Every man desirous of representing a constituency should be willing to submit his hopes and aspirations to those whose suffrage he seeks and all who believe in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, should not complain of a change in a system of choosing candidates for office which places the responsibility directly where it belongs. True American manhood will ever acquiesce in such principles. The love of country demands a complete recognition of the supreme will of the people and I, for one, concede that principle to its fullest extent.

I was a candidate for Congress from this district in 1896 and came within one vote of the nomination for many ballots but failed in the end, Captain John McDonald, of Montgomery county, receiving the nomination. I now, after 14 years have elapsed, fighting faithfully during those years for others, ask the Republicans of Allegany, Garrett, Frederick, Montgomery and Washington counties to give me their support at this time on Primary Election Day, to be selected later, when my name will appear on the ticket in every election district in every county in the Sixth Congressional District, and I promise that I shall make an active and aggressive campaign, with no illfeeling towards anyone, but with a determination to acquire that for which I have so long aspired. And if nominated and elected to the Congress of the United States, I will faithfully and honestly do my duty and the people shall at all times be received at the National Capital by me as their servant.

Respectfully,

ALEX. R. HAGNER.

MR. DICK WANTS A JOINT DEBATE

Issues a Lengthy Challenge to Col. George A. Pearre.

Hon. David. E. Dick has issued a challenge to Hon Geo. A. Pearre to a joint debate, the challenges covering five page of closely typewritten legal cap. The challenge starts off as follows:

"While in Cumberland recently I learned that you had determined to again be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, and that you were not only ready, but eager, to go before the people of the district and vigorous defend your entire official record as a member of Congress for the last twelve years.

"Now that the Attorney General of the State has declared that the nomination for Congress must be secured under the new State Primary Law (our State Central Committee concuring) and you, in a recent interview expressed intense gratification at the result, in that you say 'the people and not the bosses (much to your pretended pleasure) will select their own candidates' I take this method of challenging you to joint] debate open air meetings in Oakland, Cumberlend, Rockville, Hagerstown and Frederick City, the county seats of the respective counties in your Congressional district at any time you may choose between now and the day of the primaries."

The challenge then cites the issues to be discussed. The first is that Col. Pearre from the standpoint of usefulness to his constituency of the Sixth Congressional district has been a "distinct disappointment, an abject failure." The second that Colonel Pearre's activity in defense of Collector of Customs W. F. Stone as to the charges preferred against the latter was prompted by a desire to court the favor of the "party boss," and the third because of the reasons outlined in the challenge that Col. Pearre cannot be re-elected if nominated.

GRAND JURY WAS IN SESSION TEN HOURS

Petit Jury Was Discharged at Noon Monday—Court Still in Session.

The June Term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county convened Monday morning with Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd and Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson on the bench.

Mr. Scott T. Jones, of Oakland, was appointed foreman of the grand jury, and the following were drawn as his associates:

Scott T. Jones, foreman; Stephen G. Ashby, Daniel A. Eager, Charles I. Liller, John A. Wolf, Joseph E. Bowser, Robert E. Paugh, Christian C. Durst, Patrick Laffey, John D. Miller, Richard W. Beckman, Edward A. Beachy, Gregory E. Beavans, A. M. T. Warnick, Simon Brenneman, Henry E. Friend, Joel L. Kinsinger, Urban O. Blocher, Charles Q. Hook, Amos C. Fike, Henry A. Kaese, Patrick J. Garrett, Marshal H. Frankhouser.

Judge Boyd charged the grand jury and congratulated the people of Garrett county upon the fact that no crimes of a very serious nature had been committed within the bounds of the county, but urged that thorough investigations be made of all matters laid before the jurors. The Court directed the attention of the jury to certain laws and urged the body to expedite matters as rapidly as possible.

Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock the grand jury was discharged, after being in session a total of a little more than ten hours, which is the shortest session of a grand jury in the history of the county and probably of the entire State at a regular term of court.

The report of the jury follows:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court for Garrett County:

The Grand Jury for the June Term, 1910, of the Circuit Court for Garrett county beg leave to report that we have concluded our labors and have to the best of our ability performed the duties devolving upon us as members of this body. We now desire to report our proceedings and receive our discharge.

We have had before us and have examined fifty-three witnesses and found six presentments and six bills of indictments.

We have found presentments in all cases in which we believe the evidence justified and have ignored trivial cases and those cases in which the evidence did not appear to warrant presentments.

We have examined the several county buildings and have to report that we have found them in good condition except in a few minor details, such as the Treasurer's office is lacking in safeguards and facilities and would respectfully suggest that a suitable counter or desk protected by an iron railing be placed in said Treasurer's office, also proper shelving in the vault for the accommodation of books and records of said office.

We find that the jail is not in as sanitary condition as would naturally be expected in such an imposing and modern building and would suggest the thorough cleansing and disinfecting of the urns and the destruction of the present bedding which is apparently impossible to properly clean, and the providing of suitable and necessary bedding for the comfort and convenience of those so unfortunate as to be confined therein.

We would further suggest the repairing of the locking apparatus to the individual cells, which is at the present time impossible to work as intended by the constructors and expected by the county.

We desire to acknowledge our appreciation of the faithful and efficient assistance we have received from the State's Attorney, who has been untiring in his endeavors to give us all the aid we have needed.

We would acknowledge the courtesy extended by the Court and the several officers of the county, and we commend the several officers having the records of the county in charge for the excellent and neat manner in which we have found them.

We now beg to be discharged.

S. T. JONES, Foreman,

S. G. ASHBY,

U. O. BLOCHER, Clerks.

The petit jury was discharged Monday at noon an agreement having been entered into between the attorneys at the bar to submit all cases to the court.

The appeal docket was taken up first under the rule of Court and cases disposed of as follows:

No 1. Baker Johnson vs. Gilead Broadwater; continued. Thayer—Sincell.

2. C. C. Frederick vs. Dragon Automobile Co.; appeal dismissed by order of appellant. Peddicord—Hamill.

3. Felty & West Lumber Co. vs. T. W. Casteel; settled by parties on terms filed. Peddicord—Hamill.

4. C. G. Hammond vs. G. S. Hamill, tried before the court; judgment affirmed. Peddicord—Semmes.

5. E. S. Gilpin vs. James D. Heath; the plaintiff below did not appear and case non prossed

6. Elijah Livengood vs. James Horchler; no attorneys; continued.

7. Urias D. Yoder vs. International Harvester Co.; tried before the court; held sub curia. Peddicord—Renninger & Offutt.

8. H. B. Lewis vs. C. W. Hopkins; settled. Hamill—Thayer.

9. A. J. Bevans vs. Charles H. Younkin; dismissed. Matthews & Hamill—Hamill.

10. Mrs. C. I. Stewart vs. S. Davis & Sons; continued. Thayer—Peddicord.

11 W. G. Riley vs. J. W. Solomon; tried before the court; sub curia. Hamill—Renninger & Offutt.

12. Elias R. Shrout vs. N. A. Ream; non pros. Renninger & Offutt.

13. Thomas Stanton vs. Joseph Deem; tried before the court; sub curia. Hamill—Renninger & Offutt.

14. Robert J. White vs. Buick Wilson Co.; continued. Legge—Thayer.

15. George Smith et al vs. Dixon & Kelso; continued. Semmes—Hamill.

16. Fresh & Kahl vs. Martin Rush; settled. Peddicord.

One of the most important cases docketed and set for trial was that of the Garrett Telephone Company vs. James Beeghly, late secretary of the company. The suit was for an accounting and settlement. By the terms of the agreement the defendant, Beeghly, agrees to pay the telephone company the sum of $500 and all costs of the suit, with interest at six per cent. from date, and also to dismiss the actions brought against the several directors for damages, etc.

ALLEGANY COUNTY HAS HAD HER SHARE OF HONOR

Was Given Ten Members of the House In 120 Years.

The next Congressional election is not far off and the time for the nomination of candidates for the two great political parties are still nearer. A few facts or suggestions of a historical character on on the subject might be in order, and of interest to your readers. They will be entirely non'partisan in their form, and meaningless. It is advisable and desirable that voters at both the primary, and general elections should have and know the general facts before them.

Allegany county in its life of 120 years has had 10 different congressmen, beginning with Michael Sprigg in 1824 and 1826. Thomas Piney, elected in 1845; Henry W. Hoffman, in 1855; Francis Thomas in 1861-63-65; Patrick Hamill, 1868; Lloyd Lowndes, 1872; William Walsh, 1874-76; W. M. McKaig, 1892-94; Geo. L. Wellington, 1896; Geo. A. Pearre elected in 1897, and five times thereafter, with an unexpired term,

Allegany county has had seven Congressmen since the beginning of the great war, covering a period of 34 years, a pretty liberal share of the 49 years since the war commenced. During the last mentioned term of years, Washington county had one member, L. E. McCombs, four times; Frederick county, two members, M. G. Urner, one term, and John Ritchie, one term; and Montgomery county, one member, John McDonald, for two years.

Besides this long list Allegany county has had a U. S. Senator for six years in the person of Geo. L. Wellington, and Lloyd Lowndes, governor from 1896 to 1900. It is, however, true that for the first thirty-five years of Allegany's existence she had no officer of the National government whatever, nothing but local one.

Possibly some of the sister counties of the Congressional district might think Allegany has had more than a fair share of Congressional honors. But it can be truly said they were not wrongfully sought or obtained unfairly.

The record, so far as known is clean and unstained.

Garrett county is now 38 years old and has not yet had a Congressman or even a candidate, but it is understood it now has a worthy aspirant.

Governor Frank Thomas represented this congressional district from Frederick county in the 1830 for 8 years. Then moved to Allegany county, from where he served about the same length of time. His whole service from the two counties would be about 16 years. So he was the senior congressman of all the members from the upper district, as it was called in ancient days.

The object of this communication is not to aid or harm any Congressional aspirant, but solely to cast some light on the subject that may be useful to voters.

It might be stated suitably in conclusion, as an interesting fact for readers, that when Allegany county got her first Congressman in 1826, the State had 9 members with a population of about 400,000 inhabitants; about 45,000 then formed a basis for a member. Now we have a population of about 1,200,000 with only six Congressmen, upon a basis of about 200,000 persons for a member. A wide difference, truly. Then our union consisted of 24 states, which stood at that number from 1820 to 1838. Now we have 46 states with more wanting to come in. Give them room.

J. B.

June 2, 1910.

REVENUE OF STATE FROM CORPORATIONS

Derives About 32 Per Cent—the Gross Tax Receipts.

Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith has submitted to the President a report on the taxation of manufacturing, mercantile, transportation and transmission corporations in the State of Maryland.

The report is a digest of the corporate tax laws, with administrative methods and financial results. It shows that Maryland derives 32 per cent. of its total revenue from corporations. In other States whose Constitutions do not prohibit double taxation greater State tax revenues are received from corporations.

The proportionate amount derived by the State of Maryland, the report states, from special taxation of corporations is small, about 32 per cent. of the total State tax receipts. This, however, does not include a large sum received from corporations under the general property tax, an amount which cannot be segregated.

There is a so-called capital stock tax in Maryland which, however, is in essence a general property tax applied to corporations. It is collected through the corporations, based on their assets, and may be charged by the corporations to the stockholders, which in some cases is done.

Railroads are exempt from this tax. Most of the proceeds of the tax goes to the public schools, so that both in principle and application it is hardly a State corporation tax.

Railroads, transmission and other public service corporations are taxed on their gross receipts in Maryland. Shares of stock in corporations taxed either by the capital stock or the gross receips tax are exempt in the hands of the stockholders.

By far the most important single tax for State purposes levied in Maryland is the gross receipt tax, which in the year ended September, 1909, produced about $642,000. The capital stock tax produced about $107,000. The only other large item is the tax on insurance companies and savings bank deposits of about $307,000.

Queen Victoria's Crown.

The lightest of European crowns is the state crown of Great Britain, which was made for Queen Victoria sixty-six years ago. Although it weighs only two pounds, seven ounces, its value is $1,600,000. One enormous sapphire came from the signet of Edward the Confessor. One of the rubies has a sad tragic history. It was at one time in the possession of one of the great Kings of Granada, whom Pedro the Cruel invited to his palace and basely murdered through greed of this gem.

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Benefit Ladies' Aid Society of Saint Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Oakland, Md.

General Admission, 25 Cents; Reserved Seats, 50 Cents.

TICKETS ON SALE AT OAKLAND PHARMACY

HE WON TWO BETS.

A Story of Baseball Rivalry Between Two Teams.

By CLARA B. TUCKER.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

Beatrice Barr was born a tomboy. At ten wrestling with her brother, two years her senior, she downed him. From fourteen to sixteen it was all horseback with her—no saddle preferred. At seventeen she quieted down a bit.

About this time Tom Barr, her brother, was chosen captain of the Arlington baseball club. Beatrice at the meets of her brother's club with other clubs never failed to occupy a front seat on the grand stand with a card and a pencil in her hand, and those about her always depended on her for the score. She was very keen to see the correct side of all disputed points, and often an umpire would take her opinion in preference to his own.

Now, the great rivals of the Arlingtons, captained by Tom Barr, were

"AND I'LL MAKE YOU ANOTHER BET."

the Crescents, led by Dick Thruston. The Arlingtons had kept the lead of the Crescents till Thruston took command of the latter. After that there came a series of defeats for the Arlingtons that made Captain Barr furious. Thruston was a splendid specimen of male youth. With a superb figure, great muscular strength and a quick, springy step he was to be admired from an artistic point of view. And, a born commander, he was just the man to organize and captain a baseball team. What assured his success was that he was a first class pitcher.

At the end of the season Thruston had placed his team so far ahead of Barr's that the latter made up his mind to reorganize for the next season with a view to regaining the position he had lost. He was busy all winter examining and testing the skill of applicants and by spring had got together as likely a lot of boys as ever composed a baseball club. But in spite of all he could do he could not find a pitcher to match Dick Thruston.

Rumors of Barr's efforts reached the ear of the rival captain, and he, too, bestirred himself. The team he selected was as much better than the team he had led the season before as Tom's was superior to the one which had been defeated. And so it was that when the series of games was entered upon the Arlingtons and the Crescents were evenly matched except that the latter could outpitch the former.

Nevertheless Tom Barr entered upon the season's games with considerable confidence. He bantered Thruston as to what he would do with him, and Thruston, who was as much of a thoroughbred as a baseball player, only smiled and said: "I'd like to see you do it, Tom. There's no fun with the luck all on one side."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said Tom. "I'll bet you a hat we beat you on the games during the season."

"All right," replied Thruston. "I'll take that."

"And I'll make you another bet. I'll bet you a box of cigars against a dozen pairs of gloves that we'll beat you at least one game with a man short on our team."

"I don't quite understand that," said Thruston.

"Do you take the bet?"

"Anything you like."

"Done." And Tom repeated the terms of the two bets.

"Another thing," Tom continued. "There's only one person I can get to match you in pitching—a negro. Do you object to playing against one of the colored race?"

"Not if my team don't. I'll speak to them about the matter."

Thruston soon after sent Captain Barr permission to introduce a negro into the game if required.

The agreement between the two clubs was that they were to play seven games, four to win, the games to be played on alternate Saturday afternoons, beginning with the second Saturday in April. There was great interest manifested on the part of the friends of the two teams, and when the first game was played the grand stand was packed and much of the standing room was taken up. A fine lot of boys on each side were arrayed, and the play from the first was the finest that had ever been played between the Arlingtons and the Crescents. The regular pitcher was in place for the former, Barr not having availed himself of the permission he had received to use the negro. After a hard fought game the Arlingtons won by a few runs.

When the game was finished some said that it had been won by Beatrice Barr's presence and encouragement. At any rate, she was adored by the members of her brother's team, and there was not one of them who would not give his head to serve her. A few, while attributing the Arlingtons' success to her, referred that success to a far different cause. They said that if Captain Thruston had kept his eyes off Beatrice Barr and fixed his attention on the game the score would have been very different.

The second game was played under very much the same conditions, and again the Arlingtons won. By this time a number of the Crescents had noticed that their captain was not doing his best, and one of them went to him and expostulated. Thruston knew very well what was the matter with him, though he did not reveal the secret. He promised that the next game should show up very differently.

And it did. Barr fixed his attention on the game and won it by half a dozen runs—not only that, but he beat the next, the fourth game. During both the third and fourth games Beatrice Barr was not present. It was given out that she was ill. Some malicious spectaters declared that she had been bribed by the Crescents with ten pounds of candy to keep away. This only excited merriment. All knew that she was wrapped up in the success of her brother's team. But when the fifth game came round and she was again absent, the Crescents winning, many who had noticed Thruston's bad play while she was present looked knowing and whispered to one another that they believed there might be something in the bribery story after all. Beatrice was not in her seat at the sixth game; but, despite her absence, the Arlingtons won.

Each team had now won three games, and the seventh was to decide the championship. Beatrice Barr told some of her most intimate girl friends that she would love to see the game, but she had understood that unpleasant remarks had been made about the effect of her presence on the result and she had decided to remain away from the grand stand. She was not in her seat when the deciding game was played, but it was said that she watched it from behind the blinds of a house overlooking the oval.

When the teams went out on to the field a negro was noticed among the Arlingtons. Captain Thruston was about to protest when he remembered that he had agreed that Barr should use a negro pitcher if he chose. Some surprise was indicated that a boy of his size was expected to do extra fine pitching. He was but average height, and his muscles did not show under his loose suit. But when he began to pitch the secret came out. He could do things with a baseball that a champion billiardist can work with the ivories. Few could hit his balls, and those who did usually sent them straight up in the air, to be caught by the outs.

During the changes from the bat various persons, mostly from among the Crescents' side, attempted to get near the colored pitcher to have a look at him or question him, but he managed to keep pretty well away from them and would only answer "Yes" or "No." Finally, seeing that he was not to be interviewed, they let him alone. The Crescents held the last inning, the negro pitching. The Arlingtons led in the score by two runs. Thruston was at the bat, and it was expected that he would make a hit to enable the men on the bases to get in, three men hoping to complete their runs and win the game. But the negro served the balls with such curves that Thruston either sent them straight up in the air or they struck the ground near his feet. Finally, one of his skyrockets being caught, the game was lost to the Crescents. Dick Thruston dropped his bat and with a chivalry for which he was noted strode forward with outstretched hand to congratulate the pitcher for having won the game for his team. But the negro, instead of waiting for him, ran away at the top of his speed and disappeared from the oval.

Tom Barr ran up to Thruston and said:

"I've won two bets from you, Dick."

"What two bets?"

"Bets we made at the beginning of the season—one that we'd beat you on the score of games, the other that we'd beat you a game one man short on our team."

"You've won the first, but I don't see how you've won the second."

"Come round to the house this evening and I'll explain."

That evening Thruston, having doffed his baseball clothes, in immaculate attire called at the Barrs'. He found Tom with Beatrice, who was dressed in her most becoming costume. She hung her head before the gaze of her admirer.

"You told me today," Tom said to Dick, "that you didn't understand how I had won our second bet. The last game was played with eight men and a girl. There is the girl, who has been two hours washing on the bottle cork."

Dick stood looking at Beatrice in astonishment; then he repeated the words at the close of the match. She extended her hand and gazed fondly at him in token of congratulations and confidence.

The most important feature connected with the struggle between the Arlington and Crescent teams was the announcement in the autumn of the engagement of Dick Thruston and Beatrice Barr.

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All controlling valves are at the front of the Range, and are easy of access.

Ranges furnished with six burners on top; also with Oven placed on the left. Made with 18X21 inch or 20X21 inch Ovens.

Just the Gas Range You have been looking for

Made to hang on right hand end of any Majestic Coal Range, and with very little trouble can also be attached to any Range that has a similar top to the Majestic. Note the nice size of Oven and Broiler; can be furnished with three burners on top.

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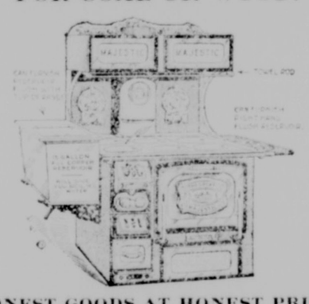

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We are local agents for the CELEBRATED MAJESTIC RANGES—the Ranges with a national reputation. Nothing better is made in the stove line. Goods which are cheap, but not good, are dear at any price.

Why you should have a Great and Grand Majestic Range in your Kitchen.

It cuts the fuel bill in half because it is riveted air-tight, HOLDS the heat where it belongs, and has the proper arrangement of flues.
It is used by your neighbor, who would have no other.
It browns bread all over just alike without turning.
Has large warming closets with the right kind of doors. The only warming closet you can clean.
It is made in any style and size desired.
It is made of better and heavier material than any other.
It is the only range in the world made of Malleable and Charcoal Iron.
It costs a little more, but lasts much longer.
It is the only range made that has a ventilated ash pit to prevent burning the floor.

IT HAS A REPUTATION—
It is made of NON-BREAKABLE Malleable Iron.
It is made of NON-RUSTING CHARCOAL IRON.
It is riveted together like an engine boiler (not bolted).
It costs less than nothing for repairs as compared to other ranges.
It lasts three times as long as a cheap range, but don't cost three times as much.
You don't have to shovel the ashes out of pit, the open end ash pan does that for you. With the new ash pan carrier you can carry out ashes with one hand.
It saves TIME, WORRY, TROUBLE, LABOR, FUEL AND MONEY.
All the nickeled parts are smooth and easy to keep clean.
Has an all-copper movable reservoir that heats the water while breakfast is cooking. It boils the water. It stops boiling when reservoir is moved from fire by turning crank.
It has an ash cut under pan which catches ashes that otherwise fall on floor.
It is lined with pure asbestos board—not paper.
COME IN AND LET US SHOW YOU.

COOK WITH GAS.

Every woman is undoubtedly interested in anything that will aid her in doing her work in the easiest possible manner. If you have never used Gas you do not know what it will do for you in your home. Let us point out a few facts that we believe will interest you.

What is Gas?

Gas is simply the best of Coal with all the dirt, ashes, and smoke taken away; also the drudgery and a big part of the price. Gas is the spirit of the Coal—all that counts in it and none of the useless, wornsome part—placed in the kitchen at a trifling cost and without a particle of work, dirt or waste.

If you once use Gas you wouldn't think of going back to the old-time plan or method of coal and wood cooking. Gas eliminates the building of fires, preparing the kindling, getting in the fuel, starting the fire, watching it, and the worry and muss of taking care of it after it is started.

If you used Gas you would have more time all through the day; you could sleep longer in the morning and have more time for rest and enjoyment. And that's not all: Gas transforms the kitchen into a clean, inviting place, free from all the things that makes dust and dirt.

Gas is certainly a clean, economical, wonderful fuel.

Think of boiling, frying, stewing, all on the one range top at the same time, with the right amount of fire under each article to do it in the right way.

When the gas is lighted that instant you are ready to begin work, and gas costs less than any other kind of fuel.

Remember, also, that Gas economy depends largely upon the gas range you buy. To secure the greatest economy a gas range must be scientifically constructed with properly designed burners, valves which are adjustable to any gas pressure, and oven linings which circulate the heat, and confine in to the range. Detroit JEWEL GAS RANGES embody all these features.

Any woman who has used a DETROIT JEWEL GAS RANGE in her kitchen will gladly testify to the ease with which it can be kept clean. The burners can quickly be lifted from place to allow cleaning and when cleaned can be just as easily replaced.

The oven is the crowning feature of a DETROIT JEWEL GAS RANGE. It is made large and square on the "direct flue" plan, which saves gas, insures perfect circulation of the heat currents and overcomes excessive bottom heat so characteristic of other makes. There is no "dead corners" as the heat is caused to circulate around the sides and into the oven until it reaches the top, where it is detained by return flue plates between the crown-sheet and top plates.

This plan of construction provides the most perfect baking oven ever installed in a gas range—one that bakes perfectly in the quickest time and with the least gas consumption.

The burner of a gas range is one of the most important features of its make up and DETROIT JEWEL gas burners are easily the best ever devised.

Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges burn one-eighth gas and seventh-eighths air, the burners are cast in one piece with drilled openings, and, unlike two-piece burners cannot warp out of shape and allow unburned gas to escape. On the standard type range, five top burners are provided—a giant burner, three single burners, and a simmering burner.

On account of their scientific construction DETROIT JEWEL GAS RANGES are the greatest gas savers of any gas range made.

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Six Wonderful Bible Keys, by Pastor Russell of Brooklyn.

By now our readers doubtless feel well acquainted with Pastor Russell through his sermons, which we publish weekly in common with more than three hundred of the leading American and Canadian journals.

We are advised that many of our readers already have the Pastor's celebrated books in their homes and are using them effectively, to their delight and intellectual and spiritual profit. It must be so, since there are in circulation about three millions of copies of the first volume, "The Divine Plan." The Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., publishes the volumes at cost price so as to secure for them a wide circulation. This brings them within the reach of all.

Set I., three vols. handsomely bound, over 1,100 pages, are supplied post or express charges prepaid, for $1.

Set II., three vols. to match, nearly 1,900 pages, go for $1.20.

Such works, at such abnormally low rates, naturally attract some money-lovers who seek to sell for $10 (the two sets) what costs them but $2.20. The Bible and Tract Society desires to warn all that it is unnecessary to pay such a price;—that if Pastor Russell's "Studies in the Scriptures" can not be obtained otherwise more conveniently they will be pleased to supply all orders direct from Brooklyn Tabernacle at the prices given above.

Some Still Remember "Bill Arp."

Such will be interested in the "Southern Philosopher's" review of the first volume of Series I. He wrote some time before he died:—

"It is impossible to read this book without loving the writer and pondering his wonderful solution of the great mysteries that have troubled us all our lives. There is hardly a family to be found that has not lost some loved one who died outside the church—outside the plan of salvation, and, if Calvinism be true, outside of all hope and inside of eternal torment and despair. We smother our feelings and turn away from the horrible picture. We dare not deny the faith of our fathers, and yet can it be possible that the good mother and the wandering child are forever separated?—forever and forever?

"I believe it is the rigidity of these teachings that makes atheists and infidels and skeptics—makes Christians unhappy and brings their gray hairs down in sorrow to the grave—a lost child, a lost soul! * * *

"This wonderful book makes no assertions that are not well sustained by the Scriptures. It is built up stone by stone, and upon every stone is the text, and it becomes a pyramid of God's love, and mercy, and wisdom.

"There is nothing in the Bible that the author denies or doubts, but there are many texts that he throws a flood of light upon that seem to remove from them the dark and gloomy meaning. I see that editors of leading journals and many orthodox ministers of different denominations have endorsed it and have confessed to this new and comforting light that has dawned upon the interpretation of God's book. Then let every man read and ponder and take comfort, for we are all prisoners of hope. This is an age of advanced thought, and more thinking is done than ever before—men dare to think now. Light—more light—is the watchword."

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EDWARD H. SINCELL,
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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-09-1y.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1910 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 66, Acts of 1900, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county taxes are paid when same is made.

R. L. FRIES, Treasurer.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

New Wall Paper Store.

Having purchased the wall paper stock of Messrs. Matthews & Helbig and added a large stock of new patterns, we are now open for business on the second floor of the Townshend building, Second street, and solicit the patronage of the public.

W. H. BARTLETT & Co.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,

Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

The man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,

Dixon Building,

Oakland, Maryland.

One of World's Most Famous Memorial Day Addresses, Delivered By Master Orator

Great orations on Decoration Day are not so frequent as in years nearer the close of the Civil war, and some of them will bear repetition on Grand Army Sunday. The following oration by Colonel Ingersoll, who was matchless upon patriotic occasions, was delivered in New York a few years after the close of the struggle which is recalled by Decoration Day:

This day is sacred to our heroes dead. Upon their tombs we have lovingly laid the wealth of spring. This is a day for memory and tears. A mighty nation bends above its honored graves and pays to noble dust the tribute of its love. Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the heart. Today we tell the history of our country's life, recount the deads of vanished years—the toil and suffering, the defeats and victories of heroic men—of men who made our nation great and free.

We see the first ships, whose prows were guided by the western sun. We feel the thrill of discovery when the New World was found. We see the oppressed, the serf, the peasant and the slave—men whose flesh had known the chill of chains—the adventurous, the proud, the brave, sailing an unknown sea, seeking homes in unknown lands. We see the settlements, the little clearing, the blockhouse, and the rude and lonely huts; brave men, true women, builders of homes, fellers of forests, founders of states. Separated from the Old World—away from the heartless distinctions of caste—away from sceptres and titles and crowns, they governed themselves.

They defended their homes; they earned their bread. Each citizen had a voice, and the little villages became almost republics. Slowly the savage was driven, foot by foot, back into the dim forest. The days and nights were filled with fear, and the slow years with massacre and war, and the cabins' earthen floors were wet with the blood of mothers and their babes. But the savages of the new world were kinder than the kings and nobles of the old; and so the human tide kept coming, and the places of the dead were filled.

Amid common dangers and common hopes, the prejudices and feuds of Europe faded slowly from their hearts. From every land, of every speech, driven by want, and lured by hope, exiles and emigrants sought the mysterious continent of the west. Year after year the colonists fought and toiled and suffered and increased. They began to talk about liberty—to reason of the rights of man. They asked no help from distant kings, and they began to doubt the use of paying tribute to the useless. They lost respect for dukes and lords, and held in high esteem all honest men. There was the dawn of a new day. They found that they could make and execute the laws. They had tried the experiment of self-government. They had succeeded. The Old World wished to dominate the New. In the care and keeping of the colonists was the destiny of this continent—of half the world.

On this day the story of the great struggle between colonists and kings should be told. We should tell our children of the contest—first for justice, then for freedom. We should tell them the history of the Declaration of Independence—the chart and compass of all human rights—"all men are equal and have the right to life, to liberty and joy." This declaration uncrowned kings, and wrested from the hands of titled tyranny the sceptre of usurped and arbitrary power. It superseded royal grants and repealed the cruel statutes of a thousand years. It gave the peasant a career, it knighted all the sons of toil, it opened all the paths to fame and put the star of hope above the cradle of the poor man's babe. England was then the mightiest of nations—mistress of every sea—and yet our fathers, poor and few, defied her power. Today we remember the defeats, the victories, the disasters, the weary marches, the poverty, the hunger, the sufferings, the agonies, and above all, the glories of the Revolution. We remember all, from Lexington to Valley Forge, and from that midnight of despair to Yorktown's cloudless day. We remember the soldiers and thinkers—the heroes of the sword and pen. They had the brain and the heart, the wisdom and courage, to utter and defend these words: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

In defense of this sublime and self-evident truth the war was waged and won. Today we remember all the heroes, all the generous and chivalric men who came from other lands to make ours free. Of the many thousands who shared the gloom and glory of the seven sacred years, not one remains. The last has mingled with the earth, and nearly all are sleeping now in unmarked graves and some beneath the crumbling, leaning stones from which their names have been effaced by time's irreverent and relentless hand. But the nation they founded remains. The United States are still free and independent. The "government derives its just powers from the governed," and fifty millions of free people remember with gratitude the heroes of the Revolution.

Let us be truthful; let us be kind. When peace came, when the independence of a new nation was acknowledged, the great truth for which our fathers fought was half denied, and the constitution was inconsistent with the declaration. The war was waged for liberty, and yet the victors forged new fetters for their fellow men. The chains our fathers broke were put by them upon the limbs of others. Freedom for all was the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, through seven years of want and war. In peace the cloud was forgotten, and the pillar blazed unseen. Let us be truthful; all of our fathers were not true to themselves. In war they had been generous, noble and self-sacrificing; with peace came selfishness and greed.

They were not great enough to appreciate the grandeur of the principles for which the contest of Erie and Champlain stood, and the wonderous achievements upon the sea—achievements that covered our navy with a glory that neither the victories nor defeats of the future can dim. We remember the heroic service and suffering of those who fought the merciless savage of the frontier. We see the midnight massacre, and hear the war cry of the allies of England. We see the flames climb round the happy homes, and in the charred and blackened ruins we see the mutilated bodies of wives and children. Peace came at last, crowned with the victory of New Orleans—a victory that "did redeem all sorrows" and all defeats.

The Revolutiion gave our fathers a free land—the war of 1812 a free sea. Today we remember the gallant men who fought. They ceased to regard the great truths as having universal application. "Liberty for all" included only themselves. They qualified the declaration. They interpolated the word "white;" they obliterated the word "all." Let us be kind. We will remember the age in which they lived. We will compare them with the citizens of other nations. They made merchandise of men. They legalized crime. They sowed the seeds of war. But they founded this nation. Let us gratefully remember. Let us gratefully forget. Today we remember the heroes of the second war with England—in which our fathers fought for the freedom of the seas, for the rights of the American sailor.

We remember with pride the splendid victory which bore our flag in triumph from the Rio Grande to the heights of Chapultepec. Leaving out of question the justice of our cause—the necessity for war—we are yet compelled to applaud the marvelous courage of our troops. A handful of men—brave, impetuous, determined, irresistible—conquered a nation. Our history has no record of more daring deeds. Again peace came, and the nation hoped and thought that strife was at an end. We had grown too powerful to be attacked. Our resources were boundless, and the future seemed secure.

The hardy pioneers moved to the great west. Beneath their ringing strokes the forests disappeared, and on the prairies waved the billowed seas of wheat and corn The great plains were crossed, the mountains were conquered and the foot of the victorious adventurer pressed the shore of the Pacific. In the great north all the streams went singing to the sea, turning wheels and spindles and casting shuttles back and forth. Inventions were springing like magic from a thousand brains. From labor's holy altar rose and leaped the smoke and flame, and from the countless forges rang the chant of rhymthic stroke.

But in the south the negro toiled unpaid, and the mothers wept while babes were sold, and at the auction block husbands and wives speechlessly looked the last goodbye. Fugitives, lighted by the northern star, sought liberty on English soil, and were by nothern men thrust back to whip and chain. The great statesmen, the successful politicians, announced that law had compromised with crime, that justice had been bribed and that time had barred appeal. A race was left without a right, without a hope. The future had no dawn, no star—nothing but ignorance and fear, nothing but work and want.

This was the conclusion of the statesmen, the philosophy of the politicians, of constitutional expounders. This was decided by courts and ratified by the nation. We had been successful in three wars. We had wrenched thirteen colonies from Great Britain. We had conquered our place upon the high seas. We had added more than two millions of square miles to the national domain. We had increased in population from three to thirty-one millions. We were in the midst of plenty. We were rich and free. Ours appeared to the most prosperous of nations.

But it was the only appearance. The statesmen and the politicians were deceived. Real victories can be won only for the right. The triumph of justice is the only peace. Such is the nature of things. He who enslaves another cannot be free. He who attacks the right assaults himself. The mistake of our fathers made had not been corrected. The foundations of the republic were insecure. The great dome of the temple was clad in the light of prosperity, but the cornerstones were crumbling. Four millions of human beings were enslaved. Party cries had been mistaken for principles, partisanship for patriotism, success for justice. But pity pointed to the scared and bleeding backs of slaves; mercy heard the sobs of mother 'reft of babes, and justice held aloft the scales in which one drop of blood shed by a master's lash outweigned a nation's gold.

There were a few men, a few women, who had the courage to attack this monstrous crime. The found it entrenched in constitutions, statues and decision, barricaded and bastioned by every department and by every party. Politicians were its servants, statesmen its attornevs, judges its menials, presidents its puppets, and upon its cruel altar had been sacrificed our country's honor. It was the crime of the nation—the whole nation—north and south responsible alike. Today we reverently thank the abolitionists. Earth has produced no grander men, no nobler woman. They were the real philanthropists, the true patriots.

When the will defies fear, when the heart applauds the brain, when duty throws the gauntlet down to fate, when honor scorns to compromise with death—this is heroism. The abolitionists were heroes. He loves his country best, who strives to make it best. The bravest men are those who have the greatest fear of doing wrong.

Mere politicians wish the country to do something for them; true patriots desire to do something for their country. Courage without conscience, is a wild beast; patriotism without principle, is the prejudice of birth, the animal attachment to place. These men, these women, had courage and conscience, patriotism and principle, heart and brain. The south relied upon the bond, upon a barbarous clause that stained, disfigured and defiled the federal pact; and made the monstrous claim that slavery was the nation's ward.

The spot of shame grew red in northern checks, and northern men declared that slavery had poisoned, cursed and blighted soul and soil enough, and that the territories must be free. The radicals of the south cried: "The Union without slavery!" The radicals of the north replied: "No Union without liberty!" The northern radicals were right. Upon the great issue of free homes for free men a president was elected by the free states. The south appealed to the sword and raised the standard of revolt. For the first time in history the oppressors rebelled. But let us today be great enough to forget individuals—great enough to know that slavery was rebellion, that slavery fired upon our flag and sought to wreck and strand the mighty ship that bears the hope and fortune of this world.

The first shot liberated the north. Constitutions, statutes and decisions—compromises, platforms and resolutions made, passed and ratified in the interest of slavery became mere legal lies, mean and meaningless, base and baseless. Parchment and paper could no longer stop or stay the onward march of man. The north was free! Millions instantly resolved that the nation should not die, that Freedom should not perish and that slavery should not live. Millions of our brothers, our sons, our fathers, our husbands answered to the nation's call. The greatest armies have desolated the earth; the greatest soldiers have been ambitious dupes. They waged war for the sake of peace and pillage, pomp and power, for the ignorant applause of vulgar millions, for the flattery of parasites, and the adulation of sycophants and slaves.

Let us proudly remember that, in our time, the greatest, and grandest, the noblest army of the world fought, not to enslave but to free, not to destroy but to save, not simply for themselves but for others, not for conquest but for conscience, not only for us, but for every land and race. With courage, with enthusiasm, with devotion never excelled, with an exaltation and purity of purpose never equalled, this Grand Army fought the battles of the republic. For the preservation of this nation, for the destruction of slavery, these soldiers, these sailors on land and sea, disheartened by no defeat, discouraged by no obstacle, appalled by no danger, neither paused nor swerved, until a stainless flag without a rival floated over all our wide domain, until every human being beneath its folds was absolutely free.

The great victory for human rights—the greatest of all the years—had been won; won by the Union men of the north, by the Union men of the south, and by those who had been slaves. Liberty was national; slavery was dead. The flag for which the heroes fought, for which they died, is the symbol of all we are, of all we hope to be. It is the emblem of equal rights.

It means free hands, free lips, self-government and the sovereignty of the individual. It means that the continent has been dedicated to freedom. It means universal education—light for every mind, knowledge for every child. It means that the school house is the fortress of liberty. It means that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;" that each man is accountable to and for the government; that the responsibility goes hand-in-hand with liberty. It means that it is the duty of every citizen to bear his share of the public burden, to take part in the affairs of his town, his county, his state and his country. It means that the ballot box is the ark of the covenant, that the source of authority must not be poisoned. It means the perpetual right of peaceful revolution. It means that every citizen of the republic, native or naturalized, must be protected at home, in every state, abroad in every land, on every sea. It means that all distinctions based on birth or blood have perished from our laws—that our government shall stand between labor and capital, between the weak and the strong, between the individual and the corporation, between want and wealth and give and guarantee simple justice to each and all. It means that there shall be a legal remedy for every wrong. It means national hospitality—that we must welcome to our shores the exiles of the world, and that we may not drive them back.

Some may be deformed by labor, dwarfed by hunger, broken in spirit, victims of tyranny and caste—in those sad faces may be read the touching record of a weary life, and yet their children, born of liberty and love, will be symmetrical and fair, intelligent and free. That flag in the emblem of supreme will; of a nation's power. Beneath its folds the weakest must be protected and the strongest must obey. It shields and canopies alike the loftiest mansion and the rudest hut. The flag was given to the air in the Revolution's darkest days. It represents the sufferings of the past, the glories yet to be; and like the brow of heaven, it is the child of storm and sun.

This day is sacred to the great heroic host who keep this flag above our heads, sacred to the living and the dead, sacred to the scarred and maimed, sacred to the wives who gave their husbands, to the mothers who gave their sons. Here in this peaceful land of ours, here where the sun shines, where the flowers grow, where the children play, millions of armed men battled for the rights, and breasted on a thousand field the iron storms of war. These brave, these incomparable men founded the first republic. They fulfilled the prophecies; they brought to pass the dreams, they realized the hopes that all the great and good and wise and just have made and had since man was man.

But what of those who fell? There is no language to express the debt we owe, the love we bear, to all the dead who died for us. Words are but barren sounds. We can but stand beside their graves, and in the hush and silence feel what speech has never told. They fought, they died; and for the first time since man has kept a record of events, the heavens bent above and domed a land without a serf, a servant, or a slave

I. O. O. F. Memorial Service

Oak Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Loch Lynn Heights, will hold a memorial service in the Baptist church at Loch Lynn Heights at three o'clock Sunday, June 12th, when speakers of prominence will address the assemblage. All members and visiting brothers are cordially invited to be present.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1910.

WEST VIRGINIA WON.

All danger of war between Maryland and West Virginia is averted; the long-standing boundary line dispute has been settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered through Justice Day. West Virginia wins, and Maryland extends congratulations. There are no hard feelings on this side of the Potomac, and West Virginia, having secured the low-tide slice for which she was contending is, of course, willing to hold out the glad hand and swear eternal friendship. The survey, in accord with the court finding, is yet to be made, but that is a mere matter of detail. West Virginia may take possession of the disputed territory at once and fence it in if she so desires.

The matter of political boundary lines has not operated in the past to prevent an extensive pooling of interests between the two states. They are literally bound together by bonds of steel. Baltimore takes pride and satisfaction in the reflection that, commercially speaking, this city is just as much the metropolis of West Virginia as of Maryland. Baltimore capital has been going into the Mountain State for, lo! these many years, and Maryland during the past half century has sent thousands of her young men and young women across that disputed boundary line.

West Virginia is not merely regarded as being within Baltimore's "sphere of influence"—she is one of the most cherished and highly prized areas within the sphere. She is Baltimore's Golconda, whence have come black diamonds in quantities sufficient to string a mile-wide necklace around the world. She is our land of promise, overflowing with milk and honey. We have lost the low-tide strip, and, having lost it, we are mighty glad that West Virginia has got it.—Baltimore News.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILROADS

From Washington comes the important announcement that the President and representatives of the Western trunk line committee of railroads have agreed upon a modus vivendi. The railroad companies agree to withdraw the increased rates which had been made effective June 1 and to abide by the terms of the new railroad law which is about to pass in Congress. In consideration of this new attitude the President agrees to withdraw the suit for an injunction as soon as the new law becomes effective.

This seems to be a wise compromise. It will leave the question of the propriety or admissibility of higher freight rates to be settled under the new law. Just what the exact terms of the new law will be cannot yet be told. It has not been determined whether the House will accept the Senate amendments or whether the bill go to conference.

But, in any event, the bill will shortly become a law, and the present contention about the advance in freight rates may serve to test its efficiency. More than likely, it will be left to the Inter-State Commerce Commission to determine the matter in controversy. It that case, it will be determined in an orderly manner after a full and fair hearing. The agreement will almost certainly avert anything like a panicky condition, and the railroad companies will doubtless have the good sense to drop all talk of reprisals, such as countermanding orders for equipment and the abandonment of construction.

ROOSEVELT'S RETURN.

Theodore Roosevelt will return from a trip extending over a year in foreign lands on June 18, when he will be accorded a wonderful popular reception in New York. When he laid down the reins of government, March 4, 1909, and started on his hunting trip to Africa he was by common consent the most popular man in public life in America and his fame had extended all over the civilized world. So great was the public interest in him that a corps of newspaper men have constantly followed him on his long journey and have sent home daily interesting accounts of his movements. His hunting trip in Africa over he visited Italy, Egypt, Austria, Germany, France, Holland, Norway and England, everywhere being received with honors bestowed only upon the great rulers of nations. The popular interest in him has extended to all classes, crowds greeting him all along the route of his journey and kings, statesmen, soldiers, scientists, educators and men of eminence in every department of human activity have vied with each other in doing him honor. Gen. Grant on his trip abroad was received with marked honor as a distinguished soldier, but Roosevelt's fame rests on his personality as he impressed it upon the world during his term as President. His splendid courage, his remarkable ability, his fighting qualities in the cause of civic righteousness, his wise efforts for the world's peace, his hatred of rottenness in public life, his frankness of speech and his defense of the common people against the encroachment of the arrogant rich and influential endeared him to the American people and attracted the attention of the people of other lands. All Americans feel the utmost pride in him and find great satisfaction in the attentions showered upon him by the people of other lands. When he returns to New York this month there will be such a demonstration of cordial admiration and welcome as this country has not seen.

Mayor of Terra Alta Resigned.

Terra Alta, W. Va., is in the market for government by commission or any other form of municipal administration with peace-on-earth-good-will-towards-men as a basis. The chief executive, Dr. S. M. Scott, Sr., threw up the sponge on Thursday and very emphatically remarked that any man who could preside as mayor and indulge in intimate association with the members of the city council of Terra Alta without losing his temper and better judgment would develop wings and be ready for immediate translation. The Doctor, being human and occasionally under stress inclined to iracibility, stood for the situation some three months, and on Thursday night tendered his resignation in rather high dudgeon.

The grievances of the warring factions singularly enough center in the town cemetery, or rather in the management of the "silent city of whited sepulchres." The mayor is said to have been in favor of keeping the cemetery gates locked and even went so far as to fine one gentleman for trespassing. The sexton of the cemetery is also a bone of contention, this being an office so desirable as to arouse competition for the privilege of filling the place.

Councilman John Lamb, assisted by Councilmen D. L. Wotring, Frank Zeller and C. H. Freeland, paved the way for the mayor's resignation, his honor having Councilmen Irving Price and E. F. Hardesty as a minority representation. There were two meetings last week and the exchange of compliments is reported to have been such as to make the angels weep. Meanwhile Terra Alta is without a mayor, and it is not now a compulsory qualification to be dead in order to gain admittance to the cemetery.

Maryland Coal & Iron Co.

Authentic information has been given out regarding the organization of the Maryland Coal & Iron Co. of Frostburg, Md., with a capital stock of $50,000. The company succeeds Avery & Morgan, miners and shippers of George's Creek coal, and proposes to install new mining equipment and increase the capacity of its mines to 1000 tons of coal per day. It will install 150-horse-power boiler, 100-kilowatt generator, mine hauling motor of 42-inch guage, mining machines, rock drills, etc., and desires to communicate with manufacturers or dealers handling this equipment. Officers of the company are H. B. Avery, of Troy, Pa., president; George Stern, vice-president; W. H. Morgan, secretary, and Louis Stanton, treasurer, all of Frostburg. The officers, with Hugh A. McMullen, of Cumberland, comprise the board of directors.

The Comet and Weather.

It is often asked if the stranger in the skies has anything to do with this strange weather. It is not at all improbable. Weather is a very delicate matter, and it is likely to get out of proper adjustment from the slightest interference from the outside, and this delicate adjustment involves every orb that flies through the skies. Victor Hugo says substantially, somewhere: "The anthill moves the constellation," meaning that there is a relation between these objects that gives to each a certain dependence upon the other.

It is very natural to conclude that the comet, occupying millions of miles of coma and tail, bristling everywhere with electrical emanations, flowing out into the ether, would so far affect the earth as to change a south wind into a flash of lightning or hang a veil of clouds over a lustrous dawn. We often ascribe to the comet a malevolent influence, but that is because it is a mystery and its appearance is threatening. But it is the very opposite. It is a blessing or it wouldn't have come. Just as likely its mission was to avert a danger or to improve a condition, and if it hadn't come we should have had an epidemic or a smashup. Certainly it obeys a Law, and who dares challenge the wisdom of that Law?

Let us fill your prescriptions. Lowest prices, quality considered. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

OLD MILL CHANGES HANDS.

W. E. Stanton Succeeds Eli Stanton & Son in Milling and Mercantile Business.

An important change has taken place in the ownership of the historic Stanton's mill, at Little Crossing, at the foot of the ridge on which the town of Grantsville, Md., is situated. By a deal consummated last week, the old mill passes to the sole ownership of William E. Stanton from Eli Stanton & Son, under whose joint ownership it has been operated for some years. The senior member of the firm, who owned and conducted the mill for the greater part of his lifetime, practically retired several years ago, leaving the active management to his son, W. E., who now becomes proprietor as well as manager, while his father, who has reached his three score years and ten, will no longer have his name associated with the property.

The new owner is of the third generation of Stantons who have owned and operated the mill at Little Crossing. Eli Stanton acquired it from his father, the late William Stanton, who was the chief miller in this loyality half a century ago. The present mill was erected in 1856 on the foundation of a primitive mill built on the old Braddock road in the early part of the nineteenth century. The original mill at Little Crossing was erected before the National Pike was built, and for 100 years, at least, the water power of the Casselman river has been utilized at this point to drive the whirring millstones.

Many historic associations cling around this old mill. It is one of the best and most pictureque mill sites in this entire section of country. The beautiful stone arch which spans the Casselman at this point is one of the most enduring landmarks on the old National Pike. The Little Crossing bridge is now nearly 100 years old, and but for the fact that its side walls have been toppled over into the river by vandals and mischievous boys, it is as solid and enduring as the day it was built. Stanton's Mill and the Little Crossing bridge are two landmarks that will always be associated in the minds of former residents of Grantsville and vicinity.—Meyersdale Republican.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Floyd Earl Edwards, of Hiram, W. Va., and Ola Ocie Stephens, of Grafton, W. Va.

Dixon Blake, of Weston, W. Va., and Rezilda Christie Blake, of Orlando, W. Va.

Hoy Edward Myers and Jessie May Campbell, both of Johnstown, Pa.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PLEASANT VALLEY.

We are having plenty of rain and the farmers are plowing for buckwheat.

Herbert Stahl, who has been working at Etam, W. Va., was calling on his sister, Mrs. Ben DeWitt, last Sunday.

Carl Smouse, of Fairmont, W. Va., is spending a few days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bernard.

Frank Moomaw is hauling lumber from Wilson to Loch Lynn for the Rathbun cottage.

Rev. Henry Friend, of Hoyes, spent Saturday and Sunday with his sons, W. S. and G. B. M. Friend, at this place.

W. H. Smouse is buying wool and is prepared to handle a large quantity.

Rev. Frank, of Rowlesburg, preached interesting sermons Saturday evening and Sunday morning in the M.E. church.

Mr. Wolf, of Bayard, W. Va., bought a cow from D. H. Riley last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Cuppett and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Leighton, of Loch Lynn, attended quarterly meeting at this place last Sunday.

We are glad to hear that Miss Hazel Friend, who was quite ill, is out again.

Sunday school next Sunday at the regular time and preaching at 8 p. m. by Rev. Stoneking. All are invited to attend.

Another Friend of Davis.

"My painter said he never used a paint that would cover densely as much surface as

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

JAMES L. McCRAY,
Blanche, N. C."

The Best Paint is undoubtedly the paint that will cover the most surface—densely—and that paint is

DAVIS.

For sale by J. M. Davis & Sons,
Oakland, Md.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The communion service announced at the M. E. church for next Sunday has been postponed until the last Sunday in this month.

So many families are coming into the Park this week that it is hardly possible to give all the names.

Many of our people have already contracted for natural gas piping and fixtures and as fast as the work can be done gas will be introduced into nearly every building in Mountain Lake Park.

Mr. John D. Hayden now has charge of our electric light plant.

The partnership heretofore existing between Newman Wilson and Thomas Bernard under the firm name of Wilson & Bernard has been dissolved by mutual consent, and Messrs. T. R. Miller and Newman Wilson will hereafter conduct the business under the firm name of Miller & Wilson.

Mrs. A. R. Sperry now has charge of the Virginia Homes and already has a number of boarders and many booked for the summer.

Mr. H. E. Felty will improve his cottage on E street.

Many cottages have been opened up this week. Among the number we note: The Rund and Miller cottages on G street, the Allegany House, the Crane cottage and the Baumgardner cottage (Rest Haven). The Queenwood is also ready for boarders.

Dr. J. A. Meehan, a homeopathist, is located with his family in Mrs. Garthright's cottage, where he has opened an office for the practice of his profession.

The drug store is now open, with a full stock of everything usually kept in a first class store.

Dr. W. W. Davis, Rev P. Z. Musgrave and Messrs. T. H. and H. N. Cuppett went to Newburg, W. Va., to attend the sessions of the Oakland District Conference.

A car load of fertilizers was unloaded at this station last week by Mr. A. W. Miller.

A car load of natural gas pipe arrived here Tuesday.

Our streets and walks are being put in excellent condition by Mr. J. L. Echard.

Mrs. M. M. Schrock is still seriously ill as is also the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Yutzy.

We had another light frost in this this section Wednesday morning.

The Maxwell cottage is being painted.

Mrs. Daisy Brown, of Cincinnati, is occupying the Binkley cottage.

Mrs. Ferris, child and nurse are at Miss Emma Hamill's.

Prof. R. G. Richardson and family, of Piedmont, W. Va., are in their large cottage.

The Blake cottage is occupied for the season.

BITTINGER.

Dennis Detriech is much occupied between blowing stumps out of his new ground and coddling the brand new baby boy which the proverbial stork brought to his home on Monday of this week.

C. J. Brenneman was taken suddenly ill at his home near this village on Friday morning of last week, and at present is under the care of Dr. Robison, of Grantsville.

Dr. R. C. Bowen, of Grantsville, made a professional visit to this neighborhood on last Monday.

Merchant C. E. Ellithorp, made a business trip to Frostburg and Lonaconing last week.

The ladies of the Lutheran church are arranging to hold a lawn fete and ice cream supper at this place on next Saturday evening.

Deputy Sheriff Shartzer, of Oakland, was in this neighborhood last week summoning witnesses to attend court.

May closed its record of uncomfortable and unseasonable weather on the 31st., with a snow storm which throughout most of the day.

The harder you fall, the higher you bounce—
Be proud of your blackened eye;
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts—
But how did you fight, and why.

Postmaster's Salary Increased.

Another evidence that Oakland is a growing town became apparent Monday when the Postoffice Department, in a bulletin issued that day, giving the new adjustment of salaries of postmasters in different parts of the State, raised the salary of the local postmaster from $1800 to $1900. But one postmaster in the State will receive a decrease in salary, he being located in an Eastern Shore town.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County.
Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper Your Secrets Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

B. & O. OFFICIALS TO MEET

Nearly Four Hundred Staff Officers Will Gather at Deer Park.

Col. W. E. Burwell, manager of the Deer Park Hotel, is making extensive preparations at that well known summer resort to properly entertain the heads of departments, staff officers and others in authority in the management of the Baltimore and Ohio interests, who will gather at Deer Park on next Tuesday for a convention of three or four days when plans for the betterment of the service, equipment and internal improvements will be discussed.

President Willard of the B. & O., with preside at the meeting.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL.	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Nimrod Glotfelty, of near Bittinger, is in Oakland today on business.

See the Family Reunion at the opera house tonight; also tomorrow night.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger visited relatives and friends at Lonaconing a day or two this week.

Rev. Henry E. Friend, of McHenry, who was in Oakland as a juror, returned to his home yesterday.

Gibson Family Reunion tonight and tomorrow night at the opera house. Prices 25 cents and 50 cents.

Mr. W. H. Pool, of Kitzmiller, was in Oakland last Saturday on business, when he made THE REPUBLICAN office a brief social visit.

FOR RENT—Furnished room; three minutes walk from station. Apply at this office.

Mrs. Creede Wilson and Miss Eleanor Johnson have returned from Oakland, where they were the guests of Mrs. Fundenburg.—Cumberland News.

Gibson Family Reunion will be repeated tomorrow night at the Oakland Opera House. Prices will remain the same and the full program will be carried out.

Try one of our Long Life Batterie onvour telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft, of Denver, Col., who has been on a visit for several days to Dr. and Mrs. Ravenscraft, will leave this afternoon for her home.

Messrs. Stanley Mitchell and Fred. Townshend arrived home from school Saturday night and will spend the vacation weeks with their parents in Oakland.

Miss Catherine Manges is expected to arrive home from York, Pa., this evening and will spend the summer here with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges.

Money to Loan—Secured by first mortgage on real estate. Terms easy. Renninger & Offutt. Attorneys Oakland, Md. 3t

There will be preaching in the Presbyterian church Sunday, June 12th, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the Rev. James M. Fisher, of Westminister, Md. All are cordially invited.

Mr. J. Madison Durst, of near New Germany, visited Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business and also to see his son, Mr. Ross Durst, who is a student at the training school.

Mr. Roy Hammond, who has been a student at the University of Virginia, returned home Saturday night to spend the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hammond.

WANTED—A good reliable woman for general housework. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland.

Constable Silas Teats, of Accident, who was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business before the grand jury, made his accustomed semi-annual visit to the printer's shop Monday afternoon.

Miss Teleeta Poberts, of Litchfield, Ill., Miss Cecile Stewart, of Paducah, Ky., and Miss Eleanor McCall, of Christiana, Pa., spent Sunday in Oakland as the guests of the Misses Manges.

Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles, household necessities, at prices ranging from 75c. to $1.50, at Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Fraley and daughter, Beatrice, arrived in the city last night from their home at Newell and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Abbott, on West Main street.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mrs. William A. Sturgiss, who spent several weeks in Cumberland and Meyersdale on a visit to relatives and friends, returned to Oakland last Saturday evening, accompanied by her brother, Master George Hocking, Meyersdale.

The Gibson Family Reunion Tonight Tomorrow Night.

Christ J. Lichty, a veteran of the Civil war, who lives in Grantsville, spent part of Memorial Day with his army comrades in Meyersdale, and part of the day in Salisbury, where he visited his invalid brother, "Soldier Billy."—Meyersdale Republican.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

Mr. E. Ray Jones, of Deer Park, will be one of a class of one hundred and forty graduates who will receive diplomas from Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, next Wednesday. He completes the classical course and will receive the degree of B. A.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

ROBBED WHILE SLEEPING

Bold Act of Two Negroes Who Are Now in Jail.

One of the boldest robberies on record on the third division of the B. & O. occurred at No. 40 water station on the Seventeen Mile grade while the engine was taking water Saturday. George O. Stine, a stockman of Hagerstown, Md., had in transit four fine horses from Mannington, W. Va., in a car in which he was riding in fast freight train No. 94 eastbound. The car doors were open and he was dozing while the train took water, just a few minutes. He awoke with a start at some noise to find his suit case, which was by his side, gone. The trainmen had seen two negroes hurrying away. A chase ensued and one of the negroes was caught. In the short time the thieves had torn in pieces some valuable papers, including several notes. The trainmen took the man to Keyser where he was jailed. He gave his name as James Jackson, of Richmond, Va. He said that he and his companion had been working with a railroad construction gang and he had on his person a work ticket bearing "McG. & L. Co. No. 177." Conductor B. L. Hardesty, of Mt. Lake, had charge of the train and figured in the arrest.

The second party to the robbery was arrested Tuesday by B. & O. detectives after a long chase and was brought here with the one previously arrested, about fifteen minutes after the grand jury adjourned. They will have to remain in jail now until the next grand jury convenes in December.

Mr. J. W. Whorton and force of men are engaged in building a cement walk leading from the pavement to the entrance of St. Mark's church on Second street. Mr. Whorton has made many excellent walks in and about town and the one he is engaged upon now will be equal to the best.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

A large number of Friendsville's best citizens were in Oakland Monday, Tuesday and yesterday as witnesses or principals in court cases, many of whom returned home yesterday. Among those here were Justice Leon Hardie, W. H. H. Friend, sr., W. H. H. Friend, jr., Clarence V. Guard, D. S. Custer, Fred. G. Fox and James W. Friend.

Something new in Talcum Powder; Babcock's Corylopsis of Japan, the most popular Talcum on the market today. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mr. James W. Leathers returned to Oakland last night from a three days' visit to his old home in the Valley of Virginia. The Evening Star, published at Winchester, says of Mr. Leathers: Mr. J. W. Leathers, of Oakland, Garrett county, Md. spent yesterday with his brother, Mr. B. H. Leathers, on South Market street, and attended the Confederate Memorial services in Stonewall cemetery. It was the first time he had attended a Confederate memorial service in forty years. Mr. Leathers served under Col. William Harness during the civil war, and he met many of his old comrades while in town.

Write E. S. West, Oakland, Md., the only licensed real estate dealer in Garrett county, for booklet describing all kinds of real estate for sale in this vicinity. Also valuable farms, coal and timber lands in other States, Mexico and Canada. '11-4t.

Mr. Stanhope Crane, of Kingwood, W. Va., who was in Oakland for a few days on a visit to the editor and family, returned to his home yesterday. Mr. Crane is a musician of note, being a graduate of the music department of the West Virginia University at Morgantown. His forte is the pipe organ which he played in the Methodist church here Sunday morning and evening, very much to the delight of large audiences. Monday night Mr. Crane gave a piano recital at the residence of Mr. H. C. Sincell at which about thirty ladies and gentlemen were present. The out of town guests included Chief Justice A. Hunter Boyd and Associate Justice Robert R. Henderson and Mr. J. T. Silvius, of Pennsylvania.

THE DEATH RECORD.

R. E. GARLITZ.

Mr. R. E. Garlitz, of Avilton, died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, on Saturday, of cancer of the stomach. The deceased is survived by a family of grown children. The funeral took place Tuesday morning from St. Ann's Catholic church, near Avilton.

Married in New Mexico.

Miss Inez Shillingburg, of Gormania, W. Va., formerly a student at the Fairmont Normal School, and Mr. John Kirk, of Piedmont, W. Va., were united in marriage on Sunday, May 2, in Gallup, New Mexico, where Miss Shillingburg has been for several months. They will reside in that town, where Mr. Kirk holds a position in a bank.

Call for Your Letters.

Barbory Broneman, Miss Teaea Collins, Sovillia Miller, Propr. of The Oakland Hotel, Mr. J. Horace Pollitt, Mr. P. F. Reagan, Mr. J. E. Turner, Steve Wilson, Mrs. Crecia Wolfe.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION WILL BE NEWLY EQUIPPED

New One Hundred and Twenty-Five Horse Power Gas Engine Purchased.

Since the contract between the corporation of Oakland and Mr. D. E. Offutt, owner of the Oakland Electric Light Company, was renewed Monday evening, Mr. Offutt has placed an order with the Bessemer Engine Company for a new 125 horse power gas engine which will be installed in the electric station here to furnish power to drive the dynamos. One of the steam engines now in use will be eliminated and the other kept for cases of emergency.

The contract between the City Council and Mr. Offutt was made for a term of five years and at a saving of about three hundred dollars a year to the town, the rates for light having been materially lowered and the town will be at no expense hereafter for renewal of globes, etc.

THE GIBSON REUNION TO-NIGHT

Will Be Repeated Tomorrow Night at the Opera House.

The following distinguished members of the Gibson family will attend the Gibson reunion to be held at the Oakland opera house tonight and tomorrow night:

Mrs. Gibson.....Mrs. J. G. Robinson
Mr. Gibson.....Wellington Crane
Phyllis Gibson.....Miss Orpha Ashby
Caroline Gibson...Miss Corinne Manges
Ted Loraine.....James Varina
Mollie Kelly.....Miss Anna Manges
Billy O'Lee.....Mark White
Hans.....Wm. Scherr
Miss Reynolds.....Miss Alma Scherr
The Duke.....Leslie King
Country Cousin..Miss Bertie Cleveland

Besides those whose names are given above there will be innumerable other Gibsons, friends and kinfolks, to make the occasion all it should be.

During the Gibson reunion the Gibsons will hold high carnival each night. They will entertain their friends with fine, large choruses, with songs and dances. They will also entertain themselves with greetings and conversations with each other before the curious provincialisms brought in by those from the more obscure parts of the continent.

All the people of Oakland are invited. This is a very select and exclusive party. None are admitted from Boston and San Francisco. To emphasize the exclusive nature of it, admission will be only by ticket, which may be procured at Oakland Pharmacy.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.45 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 7:00 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Odd Fellows Memorial Service at 3 p. m.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. SHEARER.

Get Well and Stay Well.

You have been taking all kinds of medicines, consulted all kinds of doctors, and it seems that nothing does your diseases good. Naturally, you are miserable, unhappy, like all sick people are, but do not despair. Where there is life there is hope. You don't know; you may have a chance yet to get well and be happy, no matter what failures you have had with your health. Come and consult Dr. Demarian, second floor, opera house building. He will give you free and honest advice, and if in his opinion he cannot do your case any good he will honestly tell you so, as he never takes a case which he thinks he cannot benefit or cure. Many cannot be cured or even benefitted, but if he sees any chance for you then he will take your case and you will see results. As to his honesty and integrity, if any wish to know, ask him and he will give you addresses of the best class of people on the Eastern Shore of Marvland and you can then write yourself and inquire about him.

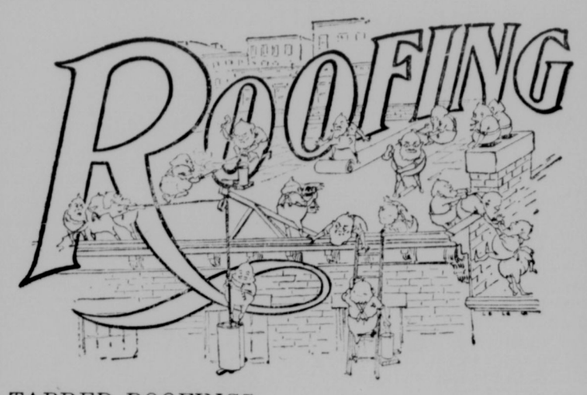
It is to your interest to come at your earliest opportunity to see the Doctor. He is not here for money making, simply for the purpose of improving his health and to earn sufficient to make expenses, therefore he will take few cases. After taking these he will not undertake others.

Consultation free. Ladies treated at their homes only.

Office, Second floor, Opera House block, Oakland, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.



TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.
RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.
AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.
CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

GO TO CREUTZBURG'S FOR

Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.

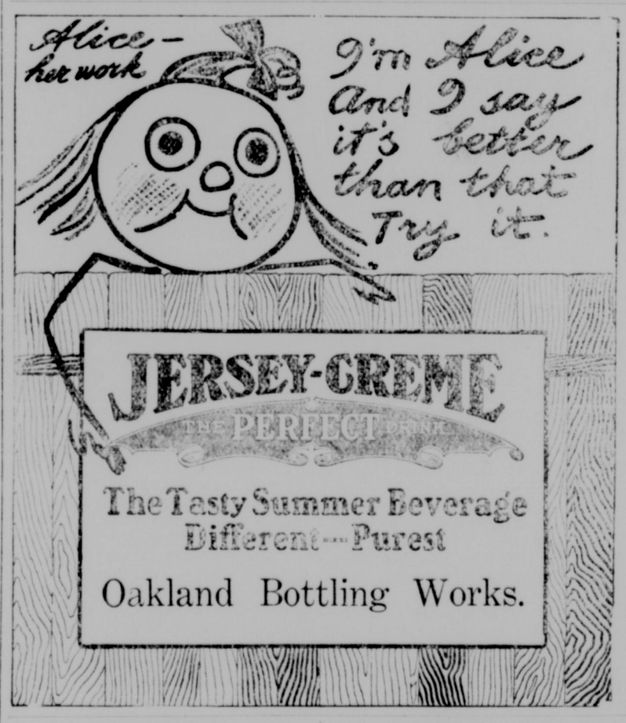
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.

LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP

FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.

Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.



Card of Thanks.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Through the columns of your paper we, the widow and children of the late Joshua B. Lipscomb, desire to thank our numerous friends for their kind sympathy and help during the sickness and death of our dear husband and father who departed this life May 31, 1910. MRS. LIPSCOMB and FAMILY.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new county road is to be located, said road commencing at or near the mouth of Crabtree Creek on Savage River by crossing said river from West to East side and passing through the lands of the Lonaconing Coal & Iron Company, Oss Brothers and others to intersect the County Road near Bloomington, a distance of about four and one-half miles, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of June, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

P. P. MCANDREWS
P. H. RODEHEAVER
GEO. W. BROADWATER } Examiners.

Notice to Creditors.

Take notice that I have this 7th day of June, 1910, filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, an account showing distribution to the creditors who have filed their claims duly proved and allowed, in the estate of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt

The dividend is at the rate of 2 13-100 per centum on claims of general creditors filed and allow and payment of said dividend will be made by Jacob S. Miller, Trustee, after the 26th day of June, 1910 unless exceptions to said account are filed before that date.

ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 10 beginning for the same at a point on the Gorman Road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at the lane between the farms of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of said W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis, and to intersect the Deer Park and Schell Road near the bridge over Laurel Run, a distance of about one mile.

B. W. HARVEY,
C. E. MARTIN,
J. O. HARVEY and others,
Petitioners.

THE RANSOM OF MACK.

A Kind Hearted Meddler and the Mistake He Made.

By O. HENRY.

[Copyright, 1907, by the McClure Company.]

Me and old Mack Lonsbury, we got out of that Little Hide and Seek gold mine affair with about $40,000 apiece. I say "old" Mack, but he wasn't old. Forty-one, I should say, but he always seemed old.

"Andy," he says to me, "I'm tired of hustling. You and me have been working hard together for three years. Say we knock off for awhile and spend some of this idle money we've coaxed our way."

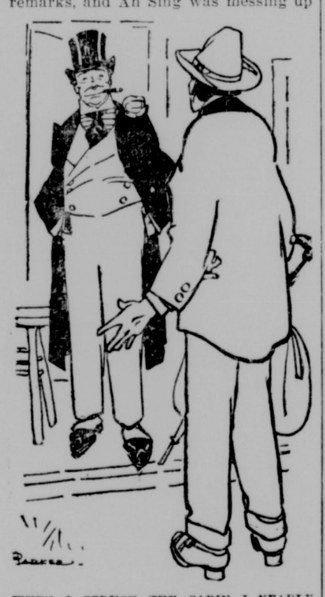
"The proposition hits me just right," says I. "Let's be nabobs awhile and see how it feels. What'll we do, take in the Niagara falls or buck a faro?"

"For a good many years," says Mack, "I've thought that if I ever had extravagant money I'd rent a two room cabin somewhere, hire a Chinaman to cook and sit in my stocking feet and read Buckle's 'History of Civilization.'"

"That sounds self indulgent and gratifying without vulgar ostentation," says I, "and I don't see how money could be better invested. Give me a cuckoo clock and a 'Sep Winner's Self Instructor For the Banjo' and I'll join you."

A week afterward me and Mack hits this small town of Pina, about thirty miles out from Denver, and finds an elegant two room house that just suits us. We deposited half a peck of money in the Pina bank and shook hands with every one of the 340 citizens in the town. We brought along the Chinaman and the cuckoo clock and Buckle and the Instructor with us from Denver, and they made the cabin seem like home at once.

Never believe it when they tell you riches don't bring happiness. If you could have seen old Mack sitting in his rocking chair with his blue yarn sock feet up in the window and absorbing in that Buckle stuff through his specs you'd have seen a picture of content that would have made Rockefeller jealous. And I was learning to pick out "Old Zip Coon" on the banjo, and the cuckoo was on time with his remarks, and Ah Sing was messing up



WHEN I STRUCK THE CABIN I NEARLY FAINTED.

the atmosphere with the handsomest smell of ham and eggs that ever laid the honeysuckle in the shade. When it got too dark to make out Buckle's nonsense and the notes in the Instructor me and Mack would light our pipes and talk.

One evening Mack spoke up and asked me if I was much apprised in the habits and policies of women folks.

"Why, yes," says I in a tone of voice. "I know 'em from Alfred to Omaha. The feminine nature and similitude," says I, "is as plain to my sight as the Rocky mountains is to a blue eyed burro. I'm on to all their little sidesteps and punctual discrepancies."

"I tell you, Andy," says Mack, with a kind of sigh, "I never had the least amount of intersection with their predispositions. Maybe I might have had a proneness in respect to their vicinity, but I never took the time. I made my own living since I was fourteen, and I never seemed to get my ratiocinations equipped with the sentiments usually depicted toward the sect. I sometimes wish I had," says old Mack.

"They're an adverse study," says I, "and adapted to points of view. Although they vary in rationale, I have found 'em quite often obviously differing from each other in divergences of contrast."

"It seems to me," goes on Mack, "that a man had better take 'em in and secure his inspirations of the sect when he's young and so preordained. I let my chance go by, and I guess I'm too old now to go hopping into the curriculum."

"Oh, I don't know," I tells him. "Maybe you better credit yourself with a barrel of money and a lot of emancipation from a quantity of uncontent. Still, I don't regret my knowledge of 'em," I says. "It takes a man who understands the symptoms and byplays of women folks to take care of himself in this world."

We stayed on in Pina because we liked the place. Some folks might enjoy their money with noise and rapture and locomotion, but me and Mack we had had plenty of turmoils and hotel towels. The people were friendly; Ah Sing got the swing of the grub we liked; Mack and Buckle were as thick as two body snatchers, and I was hitting out a cordial resemblance to "Buffalo Gals, Can't You Come Out Tonight?" on the banjo.

One day I got a telegram from Speight, the man that was working a mine I had an interest in out in New Mexico. I had to go out there, and I was gone two months.

When I struck the cabin I nearly fainted. Mack was standing in the

"LISTEN, SISSY," I BEGINS.

door, and if angels ever wept I saw no reason why they should be smiling then.

That man was a spectacle. Yes; he was worse. He was a spyglass. He was the great telescope in the Lick observatory. He had on a coat and shiny shoes and a white vest and a high silk hat, and a geranium as big as an order of spinach was spiked on to his front. And he was smirking and warping his face like an infernal storekeeper or a kid with colic.

"Hello, Andy," says Mack out of his face. "Glad to see you back. Things have happened since you went away."

"I know it," says I, "and a sacrilegious sight it is. God never made you that way, Mack Lonsbury. Why do you scarify his works with this presumptious kind of ribaldry?"

"Why, Andy," says he, "they've elected me justice of the peace since you left."

I looked at Mack close. He was restless and inspired. A justice of the peace ought to be disconsolate and assuaged.

Just then a young woman passed on the sidewalk, and I saw Mack kind of half snicker and blush, and then he raised up his hat and smiled and bowed, and she smiled and bowed and went on by.

"No hope for you," says I, "if you've got the Mary Jane infirmity at your age. I thought it wasn't going to take on you. And patent leather shoes! All this in two little short months!"

"I'm going to marry the young lady who just passed tonight," says Mack in a kind of a flutter.

"I forgot something at the postoffice," says I and walked away quick.

I overtook that young woman a hundred yards away. I raised my hat and told her my name. She was about nineteen and young for her age. She blushed and then looked at me cool, like I was the snow scene from the "Two Orphans."

"I understand you are to be married tonight," I said.

"Correct," says she. "You got any objections?"

"Listen, sissy," I begins.

"My name is Miss Rebosa Redd," says she in a pained way.

"I know it," says I. "Now, Rebosa, I'm old enough to have owed money to your father. And that old, specious, dressed up, garbled, seasick ptomaine prancing around avidiously like an irremediable turkey gobbler with patent leather shoes on is my best friend. Why did you go and get him invested in this marriage business?"

"Why, he was the only chance there was," answers Miss Rebosa.

"Nay," says I, giving a sickening look of admiration at her complexion and style of features. "With your beauty you might pick any kind of a man. Listen, Rebosa. Old Mack ain't the man you want. He was twenty-two when you was nee Reed, as the papers say. This bursting into bloom won't last with him. He's all ventilated with oldness and rectitude and decay. Old Mack's down with a case of Indian summer. He overlooked his bet when he was young, and now he's suing nature for the interest on the promissory note he took from Cupid instead of the cash. Rebosa, are you bent on having this marriage occur?"

"Why, sure I am," says she, oscillating the pansies on her hat, "and so is somebody else, I reckon."

"What time is it to take place?" I asks.

"At 6 o'clock," says she.

I made up my mind right away what to do. I'd save old Mack if I could. To have a good, seasoned, ineligible man like that turn chicken for a girl that hadn't quit eating slate pencils and buttoning in the back was more than I could look on with easiness.

"Rebosa," says I, earnest, drawing upon my display of knowledge concerning the feminine intuitions of reason, "ain't there a young man in Pina—a nice young man that you think a heap of?"

"Yep," said Rebosa, nodding her pansies. "Sure there is. What do you think? Gracious!"

"Does he like you?" I asks. "How does he stand in the matter?".

"Crazy," says Rebosa. "Ma has to wet down the front steps to keep him from sitting there all the time. But I guess that'll be all over after tonight," she winds up, with a sigh.

"Rebosa," says I, "you don't really experience any of this adoration called love for old Mack, do you?"

"Lord, no!" says the girl, shaking her head. "I think he's as dry as a Java bed. The idea!"

"Who is this young man that you like, Rebosa?" I inquires.

"It's Eddie Bayles," says she. "He clerks in Crosby's grocery. But he don't make but thirty-five a month. Ella Noakes was wild about him once."

"Old Mack tells me," I says, "that he's going to marry you at 6 o'clock this evening."

"That's the time," says she. "It's to be at our house."

"Rebosa," says I, "listen to me. If Eddie Bayles had a thousand dollars cash—a thousand dollars, mind you, would buy him a store of his own—if you and Eddie had that much to excuse matrimony on, would you consent to marry him this evening at 5 o'clock?"

The girl looks at me a minute, and I can see these inaudible cogitations going on inside of her, as women will.

"A thousand dollars?" says she. "Of course I would."

"Come on," says I. "We'll go and see Eddie."

We went up to Crosby's store and called Eddie outside. He looked to be estimable and freckled, and he had chills and fever when I made my proposition.

"At 5 o'clock," says he, "for a thousand dollars? Please don't wake me up! Well, you are the rich uncle retired from the spice business in India! I'll buy out old Crosby and run the store myself."

We went inside and got old man Crosby apart and explained it. I wrote my check for a thousand dollars and handed it to him. If Eddie and Rebosa married each other at 5 he was to turn the money over to them.

And then I gave 'em my blessing and went to wander in the wildwood for a season. I sat on a log and made cogitations on life and old age and the zodiac and the ways of women and all the disorder that goes with a lifetime. I passed myself congratulations that I had probably saved my old friend Mack from his attack of Indian summer. I knew when he got well of it and shed his infatuation and his patent leather shoes he would feel grateful. "To keep old Mack disinvolved," thinks I, "from relapses like this is worth more than a thousand dollars." And most of all I was glad that I'd made a study of women and wasn't to be deceived any by their means of conceit and evolution.

It must have been half past 5 when I got back home. I stepped in, and there sat old Mack on the back of his neck in his old clothes, with his blue socks on the window and the "History of Civilization" propped up on his knees.

"This don't look like getting ready for a wedding at 6," I says, to seem innocent.

"Oh," says Mack, reaching for his tobacco, "that was postponed back to 5 o'clock. They sent me a note saying the hour had been changed. It's all over now. What made you stay away so long, Andy?"

"You heard about the wedding?" I asks.

"I operated it," says he. "I told you I was justice of the peace. The preacher is off east to visit his folks, and I'm

"I OPERATED IT," SAYS HE.

the only one in town that can perform the dispensations of marriage. I promised Eddie and Rebosa a month ago I'd marry 'em. He's a busy lad, and he'll have a grocery of his own some day."

"He will," says I.

"There was lots of women at the wedding," says Mack, smoking up. "But I didn't seem to get any ideas from 'em. I wish I was informed in the structure of their attainments like you said you was."

"That was two months ago," says I, reaching up for the banjo.

HILL ROADWAY WORK

Suggestions For Making a Quick Drying Road.

HOW TO GET RID OF WATER.

Carry It Directly Across by Sloping Highway From Bank Side—Pointers on Grading—Change Suggested In King Drag For Hill Work.

I have always been very interested and observant in the matter of country roads and have read many valuable articles on the subject. But I still think there are some points that I have not seen touched upon relative to roadmaking, especially in the hill country along the Mississippi and Missouri slopes.

The great object of road work should be to get the water away as quickly as possible. We have a good soil for roadmaking, but the hills are of silt formation, and a stream of water crumbles them like so much loaf sugar.

Many of our experienced roadmakers will throw up a hill grade and carry the water down each side for long distances. Then comes a heavy rainfall. Forty thousand rivulets from the hillside above pour into the drains, and such a volume of water accumulates as to cut deep gorges. These make the road almost impassable and require several days' labor a number of times each year to repair. To avoid this trouble the road may be sloped from the bank side enough to carry the water directly across the road.

When a grade is desired on a side hill roadway plow in three furrows on the lower side, the outside furrow to be about twenty feet from the bank. When grading draw this loose dirt toward the center of the roadway with a slope of about one inch to the foot, carrying this slope across the entire grade. The ditch thus made should be opened at short intervals to let out the water.

After the grading is done headers should be put in to divert any water that might follow the wheel track. To make these headers scrape with the slusher a trench a little diagonally across the grade about two scrapers width and not deep. Deposit this dirt with more from the outside alongside the trench, making the ridge no higher than absolutely necessary to accomplish its purpose and not less than ten feet wide, thus causing as little obstruction as possible. This plan will always provide a quick drying hill road. With the occasional use of a King drag this can be kept like a boulevard.

Mr. King is an enthusiast on the merits of his invention and thinks lightly of any changes that may be made in it, but for the benefit of those not so sanguine I will describe my improvement, to be used more particularly in a hill country.

We are all familiar with the construction of Mr. King's drag. Now, instead of making this drag rigid by tight mortices, tenons, etc., we use two 4 by 6 inch crosspieces with 3 by 6 inch tenons six inches long on each end. The shoulders of these tenons are mitered each way from the center. These fit mortices in each end of the plank. The mortices are mitered from the center to each side. The tenons are secured with one inch hardwood pins outside of the plank, thus allowing the frame to oscillate. The utility of this may be seen when we want to carry the dirt all one way on side hills, etc. We pull through as far as desired, then change the team, hitch to the opposite side, turn around and continue moving the dirt as before. If properly made this drag will pull in a direct line and do better work.

When the highway is cut through a hill it is desired to keep reducing the grade. To this end work the road against one bank, leaving a ditch on one side only. Turn all the water from above and along the hill into this ditch. Plow it in repeatedly each season. After this trench has washed too much for safety smooth this side and change the ditch to the opposite side of the road and repeat. You will be surprised at the change in steepness effected in ten or twelve years.—W. S. Wiley in Good Roads Magazine.

A Gold Road.

At Oroville, in Butte county, Cal., a section of roadway has been found so rich in placer gold that an application has been made for permission to dredge it. The miner who makes the application to the authorities agrees, according to newspaper reports, to replace the road by one fully as good as or better than the present one. It would seem, however, that if the city owns a gold mine it would pay better to work it and get the money for the city treasury. Not many cities in the country can boast of paying gold deposits in the public streets, and there is probably a dearth of precedents to guide the city council in its action.

Automobiles to Haul Road Drags.

At Salina, Kan., an effort is being made to induce each automobilist to drag several miles of road after each rain. The theory is that the use of the drag places the earth on the crown of the road, where it dries and hardens. After another rain a repetition of the dragging carries on more earth, which in turn hardens, and after a few such applications of the drag there is a considerable hardened surface to the road which does not easily disintegrate. The employment of the motor car to haul the drag would demonstrate a hitherto unemployed utility of the machine.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

A PATRONS' EXCHANGE

Why Co-operation In Connecticut Is Likely to Succeed.

Members Get Quotations From the Exchange and Keep Prices and Arrangements to Themselves—This Is Said to Be the Secret of Successful Co-operative Buying Farmers' Supplies.

On Feb. 23, 1909, a committee appointed by the state grange organized the Patrons' Exchange of Connecticut, with a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and manager, an executive committee of three and an advisory board consisting of one from each Pomona district, of which there are ten in the state. The exchange buys for Patrons any article that they may wish. It is also endeavoring to furnish a market for them. They have been able to get during the past year 29½ cents per pound for Connecticut unwashed wool, which was 1½ to 3 cents per pound more than jobbers would give.

The exchange tackles anything in the line of business for its members. It claims to be the only association in the east that has been able to buy coal at the mines. The exchange is run on the principle of "simon pure co-operation," says Mr. Healey. It is necessary to have some standing and credit in order to do business. Therefore they charge those who wish to join the exchange $5. This entitles them to all the benefits of the exchange so long as they remain in good standing in some subordinate grange. To all such members the exchange does business for exact cost. The members send in for quotations on what they want, and the exchange sends back the lowest quotations they can get from the manufacturer or such source as the article wanted comes from. There is no credit allowed to any member, as cash or its equivalent has to accompany the order.

The way they support the exchange is the important point. Of course it costs something to do business. It costs something to buy articles for members, and it costs to dispose of their products for them. When a member buys flour which costs $6 per barrel he knows that is just what he will have to pay for the flour plus the cost of doing the business, which is the brokerage added to the cost. It is noticeable in that many have inquired how business could be handled so cheaply. Up to this time they have never had a complaint on brokerage. It has been left to the manager to charge up to each member the cost of doing his business. This brings out one important feature—that if it costs $5 to do business for one member and 10 cents to do business for another the one member pays his $5 and the other his 10 cents. There are no pro rata charges, so there is no opportunity for complaint. In selling a product through the exchange it is just the same. Each individual pays the cost of handling his product.

One of the strong points of the exchange is that it is not bound to any special manufacturer, but can get such articles as the members want and are not obliged to take such articles as the association does not want to handle. "It is surprising," says Mr. Healey, "to see the variety of requests that come in. Of course our big business is done in coal, grain, groceries, dairy supplies, household furnishings, harnesses and blankets, but we have furnished watches, boots and shoes, dry goods, cream separators, silos, sewing machines, carpets, rugs, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, jewelry, subscriptions to magazines, etc., to our members."

The essential to the success of an exchange of this kind is secrecy, and they are continually hammering that idea into their members through correspondence, to keep prices and arrangements to themselves. Another method of keeping secrecy is that the exchange recognizes no individual in anything. Everything is shipped to the Patrons' Exchange, and the members' goods are marked with a private mark so that the manufacturers know nothing but the Patrons' Exchange and the railroads and those outside know no one except the Parons' Exchange.

The exchange has been organized but nine months, but it has done $50,000 or $60,000 worth of business. We believe it is organized on the right principle and also believe the plan worthy a trial when nation wide co-operative buying and selling are to be attempted.

Atlantic City Next Year.

The next annual meeting of the national grange will be held at Atlantic City, N. J. Invitations were received from New York and Washington states, Atlantic City winning out over Washington by a small plurality. The reelection of National Master Bachelder was never in doubt, the opposition to him being merely nominal.

Alaska gave us $19,000,000 worth of gold in 1908. But what of it when New York gave $23,000,000 worth of potatoes and Vermont $18,000,000 worth of hay!

Any questions that any reader may like to ask about the grange movement may be addressed to the name at the head of this department.

TRIED IT ON DAD.

Botanist of the Family Treats the Old Man on a Discovery.

A prominent Yale professor is exceptionally fond of mushrooms. His son, who is an enthusiastic botanist, one day brought some home and told his mother to have them prepared as a special treat for his father. When the professor came in to dinner he was delighted to find his favorite dish at his place.

"These are not all for me, are they?" he asked, not wishing to be selfish.

"Yes, father; I gathered them specially for you," answered the dutiful son.

Next morning his son was awaiting him with rather an anxious expression on his face. "Good morning, dad," he ventured. "Did you sleep all right last night?"

"Fine," was the encouraging reply.

"Not sick at all, or didn't have any pain?"

"Why, of course not!" answered the professor.

"Hoorah!" said the botanist. "I have discovered another species that is not poisonous!"—Success Magazine.

Not a Laughing Matter.

They were gliding round the ballroom to the strains of a soft, dreamy waltz.

Suddenly he tripped and fell sprawling to the floor, carrying a goodly portion of his charming partner's gown.

Roars of derisive laughter greeted his contortion, and ruefully he extricated himself from the masses of chiffon and lace.

Reaching the side of a gentleman whose face had not assumed even the ghost of a smile, he burst out gratefully:

"Sir, you are a gentleman! You are the only man in the room who did not grin when I had the misfortune to tear that lady's dress!"

"Don't thank me, my dear sir!" replied he of the stony stare. "The lady happens to be my wife, and I paid for that dress!"—Answers.

The Cowardly Egg.

"When I arose to speak," related a martyred statesman, "some one hurled a base, cowardly egg at me, and it struck me on the chest."

"And what kind of an egg might that be?" asked a fresh young man.

"A base, cowardly egg," explained the statesman, "is one that hits you and then runs."—Everybody's.

Gems of Indexing.

The following are to be found in the catalogue of the Squantum Corners Public library:

Bacon; Its Preparation.
" on Inductive Reasoning.
Lead Poisoning.
" Kindly Light.
—Jack-o'-Lantern.

Easier.

Johnny—The medicine ain't so nasty as it usetir be, mommer. I'm gettin' used to it.

Mommer—Do you take a whole spoonful every hour?

Johnny—No'm. I couldn't find a spoon, so I'm usin' a fork.—Cleveland Leader.

As Usual.

In vain they told the heiress that the duke was an impostor and worse. "Why," said a friend, "I have read there is a price upon his head." But the heiress, all serene, only answered, "I have the price!"—Young's Magazine.

Unidentified.

Officer—Whose little boy was it jist fell off the wharf?

Tommy—Dunno. When they fished him out he wuz so clean day couldn't identify him.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

During the Siren Yell.

First Laborer—How do you like them college boys' yell?

Second Ditto—I got docked an hour yesterday taking it for the quit whistle.—Punch Bowl.

Where It Falls Down.

"Say, pa, does philosophy help us to endure trials?"

"It helps us to endure the trials of other people, but it usually falls down when applied to our own."

Where They Land.

"Pa, what is a libretto?"

"A libretto, Aurelius, is a home for old jokes."—Detroit Saturday Night.

The Week In London.

"Is Lady Jane in?"

"Very sorry, sir, but mistress is in prison this afternoon."—Life.

A Striking Lass.

So striking is May—
She strikes with delight
Typewriter by day,
Piano by night.
—Town Topics.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Pastor Russell's Discourse On Jerusalem

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5.—Pastor Russell returned from his European trip just in time to keep his appointment to speak in Brooklyn's largest auditorium, the Academy of Music. His topic was "JERUSALEM," from the text, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her appointed time is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned; for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins" (Isaiah xl, 1, 2). As had been anticipated, the crowds were too great for accommodation at the Tabernacle. The spacious Academy of Music was crowded, with a large number of ministers and other men on the platform. After announcing his text the speaker said:—

Christendom, with united voice, admits that all of the Divine Revelation came to and through the Hebrew people. Listen to the argument of the Apostle Paul, "What advantage then hath the Jew? or what profit is there of circumcision? Much every way; chiefly, because that unto them were committed the oracles of God"—the Divine message respecting the Divine purposes, present and to come. The Apostle again informs us that the entire Gospel message was briefly comprehended in the Creator's promise to Abraham, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed" (Galatians iii, 8).

"To the Jew First."

It was the most natural thing imaginable for the Jewish Nation to suppose that the giving to them of the Law at Mount Sinai, through the mediatorship of Moses, was the fulfilment of the promise to Abraham. Nevertheless they were mistaken.

Israel's Mediator, and the sacrificing priests, and the sacrifices they offered, and their Tabernacle, with its Holy and Most Holy, and the Temple, and all the features of the Law Covenant were types or foreshadows of the "better sacrifices," higher Priesthood, better Mediator, and glorious blessings of eternal forgiveness and reconciliation yet to be accomplished. Nevertheless the period of Israel's types was not wasted. Not only were the types there given, but at the same time a special class of agents were selected: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and all the Prophets and worthy ones of that age, holy, consecrated to God, and accepted as agents qualified for the Kingdom conditions. Of these the Scriptures declare, "They fell asleep." They are still asleep in the dust of the earth, awaiting the glorious resurrection morning, and a grand share then with Messiah in the work then to be accomplished. In their lifetime, they were styled the Fathers, because Messiah was foretold to be of the posterity of Abraham, and also "David's Son."

But other Scriptures, without contradicting these statements, show us distinctly that "David's Son" and "Abraham's Seed" is to be Lord and Father of both David and Abraham. Thus we read, "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth" (Psalm xlv, 16). David's son, Messiah, will be David's father, or life-giver, when he will raise David from the dead. Similarly he will be the father of all of those ancient worthies; and as David's Lord, and "Lord of lords," it will be his pleasure to appoint to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all of the Ancient Worthies, and Prophets, and faithful ones a glorious share with himself in the great Messianic Kingdom, which he is about to set up for the ruling and blessing of Israel and all the nations of the earth. Will not this be a grand honor to Abraham and his Seed! Could we expect that the Almighty would honor and use in such a high position any except the faithful? Surely not. When Messiah shall make these Ancient Worthies "Princes in all the earth," as representatives of his invisible Kingdom, will not this mean honor and dignity to the Jews first?

"Comfort Ye My People."

Our text is one of three declarations in the Old Testament, which assure us that there is a "double" connected with Israel's history. That is to say, Jewish history naturally divides itself into two exactly equal parts; the first of which was a time of favor, intermingled with disciplines, but favor nevertheless. The second of these parts has been one of disfavor and exclusion from Divine fellowship. As foretold by the Prophet, Israel for many centuries has been without prophet, or priest, and without ephod and without communion with God; whereas, at one time they were God's favored people. They now, according to their own admission, are so thoroughly rejected that they have no communication whatever, no light to shine upon their pathway. The prophet's words have been fulfilled, "Let their table become a snare before them: and that which should have been for their welfare, let it become a trap. Let their eyes be darkened, that they see not" (Psalm lxix, 22, 23). They have stumbled; they are blinded; but thank God! their blindness is not to be perpetual. The period of their blindness is the second part of the "double;" with the fulfilment of that "double" their blindness will begin to vanish, and "All the blind eyes shall be opened." Of that time the Lord declares that "He who scattered Israel will gather them."

We are impressed, not by fancy, but by the Word of God, that Israel's "double" is now fulfilled, that Israel's blessing has already begun, that the opening of Israel's eyes is now in progress. For this reason we have chosen for our text, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Cry unto Jerusalem and say unto her that her appointed time is accomplished, for she hath received at the Lord's hand double [the two parts of her chastisement] for all her sins." Because the "double" is completed, we may speak the words of comfort.

Thirty-four years ago we called attention to these facts, but few had ears to hear. When eighteen years ago we visited Jerusalem, having in mind chiefly the fact that the time for the regathering of Israel was nigh at hand, and that the set time to favor Zion had come, we found no hearing ears amongst the Jewish people; and Zionism had not then been dreamed of. Our communications with the representatives of the Baron Hirsch Immigration Fund, and also with the executors of the Sir Moses Montefiore Jewish Relief Fund met with scant recognition. Nevertheless, we felt sure that Israel's "double" had been fulfilled, and that her morning of joy would soon break.

Meantime how much has happened during those eighteen years! Zionism has risen and engendered the hope of the "chosen people" in every land, and turned their eyes toward the land of promise; not that all are thinking of returning thither, but that every Jew who retains faith in the God of his fathers, and in the Abrahamic promise, is now looking and hoping for the time of blessing, long foretold. They know not about their "double"; they have not been studying the Holy Scriptures, but the teachings of their ancients, as presented by the Talmud. They have been making a very similar mistake to that of Christian people, who have been studying the creeds of the "dark ages" instead of the Word of God.

The Three "Doubles."

Glance with me at three different statements by the Lord through the Prophets of Israel respecting Israel's "double" of experience: the first, an experience of God's favor; the second, an experience of equal length without divine favor. Notice first Jeremiah's prophecy (Jeremiah xvi, 18). After telling of Israel's disfavor, and then of their regathering, the Lord declares, "And first I will recompense their iniquity and their sin *double*"—some of the recompense with favor, and some without favor. Jeremiah's prophecy looks down to the "double" from his own day, which was more than six hundred years before the second part of their "double" began.

Turn now to Zechariah's prophecy, and note that prophetically he takes his standpoint at the very time when the second part of the "double" began. His words are, "Even to-day do I declare that I will render *double* unto thee (Zechariah ix, 12).

Come next to our text, and note that the Prophet Isaiah stands with us, and views the matter from the standpoint that the "double" of experience has been fulfilled: "*Speak comfortably unto Jerusalem, cry unto her that her appointed time is accomplished, because she hath received at the Lord's hand double* [two equal parts] *for her sins.*" It is our understanding that this "double" reached fulfilment in the year 1878 A. D., and since that date we have been declaring to the best of our ability, as the Lord granted opportunity, these comforting words to Israel, assuring God's chosen people that their period of disfavor has ended, and that they are gradually returning to prosperity; that Divine favor began with them in 1878. Yea, more than this, our sermons which to some extent reflect this feature of the Divine program relating to Israel's restoration to Divine favor, are being read to a considerable extent by Hebrews as well as by Christians; their eyes are gradually opening, as the Scriptures foretell they shall do.

But how may we know when the turning point of Israel's "double" took place? How may we know that the "double" was completed in 1878? We reply that the answer to the question necessitates an acknowledgment of Jesus as the Messiah. Israel's rejection of him as their King, marks the turning point of God's favor, as the prophecy of Zechariah, just quoted, distinctly shows. Neither Christians nor Jews have appreciated the full import of the incident mentioned in the Gospel; that five days before his crucifixion, Jesus rode upon an ass, after the manner of Jewish kings, into the city of Jerusalem, a multitude surrounding him, and going before him, shouting, "Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of Jehovah!" The Prophet Zechariah called attention to this incident centuries before it occurred, and then gives the Lord's words, "Even to-day do I declare, I will render *double* unto thee."

Israel's history as a nation began with the death of Jacob, when he gave his blessing to the twelve tribes. The period from that time to the death of Jesus, according to the Scriptures, was 1845 years; and a like period of disfavor, measuring from the day of Jesus' rejection marks the year 1878, as the end of Israel's disfavor,—the time when the message of comfort should go forth. However, Divine favor was only gradually taken from Israel, and altogether a period of thirty-six years intervene between the death of Jesus and the utter destruction of Jerusalem. Similarly we should expect that the return of favor would be gradual, a like period of 36 years; and this would bring us to the year 1914, as the time when God's favor for his people will be publicly and openly manifested.

"The Seed of Abraham."

The question now arises, What has God accomplished during the latter half of Israel's "double"? Did he pass by his chosen people to directly bless the Gentiles, or how shall we understand Divine Providence with respect to this matter?

We answer that Almighty God had one feature of his plan which he did not make known directly and explicitly to Abraham or any other Prophet; he kept that feature of his purpose a secret. It is this: Messiah could not be a man and yet accomplish the great things which Jehovah intended, as stated in his Word. The Law called for an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth and a man's life for a man's life. In this God set forth his principle governing his course of dealing with men. As by man (Adam) came the sentence death, and through heredity upon all of his offspring, even so the Divine law purposed that there must be a sacrifice of one human life to offset the one human life condemned to death. The one who would thus meet the demands of Justice on behalf of the race would have the right to give eternal life and human perfection to every member of Adam's race willing to accept it on the terms of the Divine Law. It was for this reason that Christ should die, "the just for the unjust."

As a reward for his obedience to the Father even unto death, Christ was raised from the dead to the Divine nature. In this exalted condition he is capable of being a Mediator and of doing a work for Israel and for the world much higher and broader than Moses could effect. Moses, the typical mediator, made atonement for a year with the blood of beasts; but Messiah with his own blood makes perpetual atonement for the sins of all the people. This is the great Messiah (Jesus) who suffered the death of the cross—for the Jews and for the Gentiles—"for all the people." This is the glorified Messiah, who as the Spiritual Seed of Abraham is about to bless Israel's Ancient Worthies, and to "make them Princes in all the earth;" ministers of his Kingdom for the ruling, blessing and instruction of whosoever will, out of the present sin and death conditions, to life eternal to full human perfection, with the earth as Paradise restored.

Members of Messiah.

But, some one may say, Where do Christians come in connection with this Divine arrangement? And if God's dealings with the world are to be through Israel, and not through the Church, why has there been so long a delay? Why did not the glorified Messiah at once set up his Kingdom, and bring forth the Ancient Worthies from the tomb to be its earthly representatives? Oh, here is another part of the mystery of God! Isaac, Abraham's son, was typical of Messiah, the Spiritual Seed, but before Isaac began the work of dispensing the blessings to his brethren and to his children, he first took a bride, and this act also was allegorical or typical. In the antitype, Messiah, the glorified Jesus, partook of the divine nature according to the Father's invitation, and he is to take a Bride who is to be his joint-heir on the spirit plane—to share with him the glory, honor and service of his Messianic Kingdom. The period of Israel's disfavor, as a Nation, has been the time in which a special class has been called of the Father and begotten of the Holy Spirit to joint-heirship with Christ as his Bride.

But did God pass by the natural seed of Israel to give these spiritual privileges to the Gentiles—to gather from the Gentiles a people, figuratively to constitute the Bride of Messiah? Nay. The Scriptures assure us that this spiritual privilege went first to the Jews; they show us that during the three and a half years of Jesus' ministry, and during the thirty-six years following it, the gospel message was given almost exclusively to the Jews, and gathered from that people as many as were found to be "Israelites indeed without guile," as many as were not only of the circumcision of the flesh, but also who were of the circumcision of the heart. God did not continue to deal with his chosen people, but after having gathered from them as many as were worthy of the spiritual blessing and exaltation—only then was the message sent to the Gentiles, to gather from the Gentiles a number sufficient to complete the foreordained and predestined number who will constitute the Bride.

So then, my brethren, in proving from the Scriptures that Israel's "double" is about completed; that Israel's blindness is about to be taken away, and that Israel's exaltation as the earthly representatives of Messiah's Kingdom is near at hand, we are proving to ourselves another thing; namely, that the full number called from amongst the Gentiles to participate with Christ on the spirit plane, as members of his Bride class, will soon be completed (Romans ii, 25-32).

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XI.—Second Quarter, For June 12, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xv, 21-28. Memory Verses, 21, 22—Golden Text, Matt. xv, 28—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This chapter begins with a question from the Pharisees, "Why do Thy disciples transgress the tradition of the elders?" to which Jesus replied, "Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God?" Then He added, "Ye have made the commandment of God of none effect by your traditions," quoting from the prophet Isaiah concerning those whose worship is only from the mouth and lips, while their hearts are far from God (Isa. xxix, 13; Ezek. xxxiii, 31). Paul tells us that even the wisdom of words (he must mean the human wisdom of men's words) may make the cross of Christ of none effect (I Cor. i, 17). So between mere outward form and the wisdom of man the gospel would seem to be greatly hindered, and yet our Lord is not discouraged (Isa. xlii, 4). In a lesson which we are soon to have we will hear Him say, "Let wheat and tares grow together till the harvest," but in verse 13 of this chapter He warns us in these words: "Every plant which my Heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up." Let us see to it that we are indeed "trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that He may be glorified" (Isa. lxi, 3).

I cannot help thinking that from such religious formalism and hypocrisy our Lord went away into the coasts of Tyre and Sidon to be refreshed by some real faith, for, knowing all things and all people, He knew what He would find where He was going, and we do not read of any other result of this visit except the healing of this woman's daughter. This incident is found only here and in Mark vii, where we read that He entered into a house and would have no man know it. That would lead us to think that He came aside, possibly for physical rest as well as the refreshment from the faith of a gentile. This woman, whose daughter was troubled by an unclean demon, having heard of Him, came and fell at His feet and besought Him to heal her daughter. Note that she heard of Him. The questions keep ever coming. Are any hearing of Him through me? Are my life and testimony all for Him? Might some others hear if I was willing to go or more self denying in order to help others to go? The apostles are again in evidence with their "send her away, for she crieth after us" (verse 23). It is so much easier to turn down the many appeals for help, just to be let alone. So few of us seem to learn to live wholly for others, for the good we can do rather than the good we can get. The Holy Spirit needs to have more full control of us.

She addressed Him as "O Lord, thou Son of David," but as the Son of David she, being a gentile, had no claim upon Him, and He answered her not a word. We must never tolerate a thought of any unkindness or even lack of consideration on the part of Jesus, not even when He addressed His own mother as He did in John ii, 4. He was never anything but love, and love is kind (I Cor. xiii, 4). The most that we can ever say is, "Well, I do not understand." But we must implicitly trust Him. In this case He was no doubt preparing her for the blessing He was ready to bestow. He said to the disciples, "I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

Her next appeal is simply "Lord, help me," and now she gives Him His right place in relation to her, but He replied, "It is not meet to take the children's bread and cast it to dogs." This does seem to our ears almost too much to bear, but He will never try us too much (I Cor. x, 13). He knew what He was doing, and it was all love, no matter how it looks to us. Listen to her reply: "Truth, Lord, yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their masters' tables." The victory is hers. She has won; she gave Him His place as Lord, and now she takes hers, the lowest, a gentile dog. Now listen to Jesus: "O woman, great is thy faith. Be it unto thee even as thou wilt. For this saying go thy way. The devil is gone out of thy daughter" (verse 28; Mark vii, 29). She believed his word, returned home and found her daughter well.

There was a great realized need. Her daughter's trouble was her own. It was nothing foreign, nothing to which she could be in any degree indifferent. She knew she had come to one who could help her, and she would not let go. The lessons for us are easy. May we lay them to heart. He is always "this same Jesus." Compare this "great faith" with that of chapter viii, 10, and note that in each case it was the great faith of a gentile. Contrast the little faith of the disciples in Matt. vi, 30; viii, 26; xiv, 31; xvi, 8, and let us have faith in God, the faith that faints not, doubts not, wavers not, but clings believingly and expectantly (Matt. xxi, 21, 22). In order to ask in faith we must remember John xv, 7, and I John iii, 21, 22. So much is meant by abiding, keeping His commandments and with a clear conscience doing the things that are pleasing in His sight. Then we must remember also Jas. iv, 2, 3, lest we ask amiss.

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WHAT RETURN OF ROOSEVELT MEANS TO U. S.

His Appearance Upon the Scene a Subject of Paramount Interest.

Theodore Roosevelt comes back to America on June 18. During his absence, he has made two conspicuous records—in the interior of Africa and in the courts and capitals of Europe. He has become an international factor of first importance and stands today as the most imposing character in the world. His homecoming will be marked by a reception the like of which has never been previously witnessed and the genuineness of which will leave nothing to be desired. All sections of the land will liberally represented and the accompanying enthusiasm will make the demonstration most unique.

Not withstanding any individual opinion that may be held regarding Mr. Roosevelt, the fact remains that all Americans feel a pardonable pride in the truly remarkable honors that have been showered upon him in Europe and the deep impression he has created upon the people of the Old World. In referring to his address in Berlin, a critic whose unfriendliness might reasonabiy be expected, in view of existing environments, made the following significant comment:

"It we examine the address of the centennial of the University of Berlin on Thursday, we see that Mr. Roosevelt's gift of composition is equal to serious and exacting demands. One almost gasps at the thought of the amount and kind of labor that must have been given to this grave and careful presentation of a subject of such import before so critical an audience. When did he find time for it since he formed his plans and knew it was to be done? Obviously he did not cram for it. It bespeaks, therefore, a remarkable background of general culture that is not generally credited to Mr. Roosevelt. The evidence that he has it is the latest of a considerable series of surprises to which he has treated the world. It is not likely to be the last."

The unusual attentions bestowed upon our former executive, not only by the populace, but by distinguished scholars, statesmen and especially by royalty everywhere, simply express the esteem in which he is held and the impress he has made upon our times. Few strong men have weak enemies—and this is particularly true of Mr. Roosevelt. The fifteen months intervening since his term as president expired have mellowed opposition, and affairs at Washington in 1906, 1907 and 1908 are now viewed with more enlightened vision. Because President Roosevelt foresaw the inevitable; pointed out the dangers that surrounded us and preached his warnings with all the vigor with which he is so gifted, his influence temporarily suffered. The party in power, chosen on a platform promising to carry out his policies, attempted to disregard its covenants and a campaign of misrepresentation development. He was directly charged with responsibility for the panic of 1907. Facts have clearly proved that the month of October in that year merely rounded out the succession of events in a world-wide recession in industrial and financial affairs. Like other nations, we had become overextended; extravagances had inflated our judgment and our credited system had been laid upon untenable foundations. Danger signs had been ignored and the crash came when the producing capacity of the country was crowded to the limit with unfilled business. Mr. Roosevelt's occupany of the presidency has been frequently referred to as seven years of turbulence. Those who were not in sympathy with the Roosevelt program last year gave as devout thanks as their limitations could command that peace and order had again been restored. Yet, in less than a year, and before the present administration had been rightly started, that series of blunders began which has almost disrupted the dominant party. And in that period, not one word of criticism or a single inference has come from the man who has been surrounded by the keenest intellects for months in the hope and expectation of hearing an expression upon any of the leading questions of the hour in the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt's return is, therefore, a subject of paramount interest. What he may say and what he may do has been daily discussed since his arrival at the outposts of civilization in Africa. There is not the least doubt that his knowledge of the situation in this country is accurate. During his absence there has been a clearer recognition, even by his bitterest opponents, of his sincerity of purposes, his unselfishness and his unswerving fidelity to the principles he has enunciated. Whatever else Wall Street may have attributed to Mr. Roosevelt, it cannot be said that he ever attacked the rights of property. He made mistakes, but that is human. Though it must be admitted that enactments secured during his tenure of office, as compared with the measures he vigorously urged, were few, yet it must also be admitted that he has "created a new standard of business ethics" and changed the sentiment of a nation. His advocacy of the square deal has been the real basis in bringing about the marvelous revision in corporation management. It is reflected in the willingness to initiate old age pensions, employers liability and better hours of working—concessions that are required by the law abroad. More considerate treatment of the public; greater publicity of corporation affairs; improved relation between capital and labor and a better appreciation of their rights and responsibilities toward each other and of both to the general public are results that can be directly credited to this single individeal. But the real and surest test of his popularity is that the people trust him and, on this account, his home-coming assumes its largest aspect.

The people manifest no anxiety or apprehension over possible opinions he may express on present or prospective conditions. Their faith in him is abiding; he did little in the past to test that faith For this reason, if none other, Mr. Roosevelt cannot be expected to take any decided position involving much demarkation from convictions he has often expounded. His opposition to the principle that might makes right can, therefore, be depended upon and those interests which have formerly been specially favored by suppliant representatives at Washington and at various state capitals need anticipate no relaxing because of private citizenship. In reality, his power has evidently been materially increased since he left the White House —notwithstanding that he has no patronage to distribute, nothing but his personality to attract and no announced political plans or ambitions. If, as reported, he declared before departing for Africa last year that he would reserve the right on his return to approve or condemn the acts of his successor, there can be no doubt of highly interesting comments. These comments are impatiently awaited. The earnestness with which the present administration professes to believe in his practical endorsement suggests only hope thereof. Should it be realized, the effect not only on the Taft administration, but on the vested interests and their allies would be temporarily electrical. There would be an immediate and radical change in the business, financial, investment and political situation. The collapse of the insurgent movement, the election of Republican House of Representatives and the retention of a number of state legislatures, insuring Republican successors to senators whose terms expire next year, would be practically assured. The shrewdest politicians clearly recognize there contingencies. But the fighting for the maintenance of the Roosevelt policies has not been done by the few senators and representatives who have braved the power and the wrath of the leaders on congress and the administration and who have wrung important concessions from a most unwilling majority, by unremitting efforts. The prospect that the advantages so acquired will be jeopardized, by the greatest politician this country has ever produced, seem to remote too be seriously considered. Moreover, it is against all precedent to suspect that Mr. Roosevelt has any project in mind that would benefit the few at the expense of the many. It is certain that approval of the party in power, and Mr. Roosevelt is a strong party man, would immediately stimulate enterprise, encourage exploitation and revive many plans that are held in abeyance. Corporation progress was retarded by the Roosevelt policies and the litigation against the so-called trusts, begun during the former administration. The re-argument of the American Tobacco and Standard Oil cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, next November along with the certainty of decisions not far distant thereafter, presages additional hesitancy. These proceedings were instituted only because it had become apparent that the manner of conducting large corporations had reached a point pregnant with the gravest dangers for the safety of the republic. Final interpretation of the questions at issue will blaze the way for future operation along constitutional lines and will safeguard the interests of invested capital and the rights of the individual. The rapidity of the growth of industrial power after Mr. McKinley's first inauguration overshadowed all other developments between 1897 and 1902 and led to the supposition that the country was to capture the trade of the universe. The American invasion became a spectre in Europe in 1901 but the sudden collapse in 1903, followed by and equally sudden recuperation in 1905 demonstrated to the world at large our irrational character and removed the possibility of our becoming the arbiter of industeral and financial affairs. During the first McKinley administration, there was no effort to check industrial aggrandizement and most of the abuses sought to be corrected, since 1905, then had their most vigorous development.

Believing that Mr. Roosevelt, whose sagacity is universally conceded, will not give the vigorous indorsement which the Taft administration and the Republican party so urgently needs, the effect of political uncertainty naturally arises. Washington has been a deterring factor for months. Business has slackened about 20 per cent. since last November and improvement is retarded by fears of political upheaval in the autumn elections. Iron and steel, coal and coke, cotton and woolen fabrics, lumber and copper are much duller than considered possible at the beginning of January. Costs of living are still inordinately high and there have been general advances in wages of labor recently. Some reaction in various markets, particularly in view of a more promising crop outlook, has occurred, while restricted consumption of many articles is working for readjustment in other directions. Cotton and grain have been under manipulative control for nearly two years. The manner in which speculation has been conducted therein has been an adverse influence on general trade as well as impelling growers to retard marketing in the hope of securing the high prices predicted by those instrumental in the manipulation. Farm reserves are conceded to be larger than commonly supposed and the decline in wheat, corn, cotton and food animals has resulted in bringing out a larger movement to primary markets. The evils of cornering commodities and of over-speculation in stocks are clearly recognized, but no progress worth mentioning has yet been made towards correction. Stock and investment markets just now are almost stagnant and railroads have been obliged to resort to foreign monetary centers to raise funds for corporate purposes. This was not because of lack of capital at home, but rather to timidity. There are too many uncertainties in the outlook over the next six months and too much of a feeling that some impending danger is at hand.

The investor, beset with a smaller purchasing power from a fixed income than five and ten years ago, demands and is securing a higher rate of interest. Economists differ as to the likelihood of a permanent basis of high costs or an ultimate readjustment to a lower level. Needless to state, capital will insist on a return commensurate with prevailing conditions. The continued prosperity of this country depends greatly on its ability to compete in agricultural products in the world's markets and the present state of our foreign trade is mainly due to the fact that domestic prices of wheat, corn, meats and cotton have been out of line. Instead of exporting such commodities in anything like the usual volume we have been sending gold to liquidate London's indebtedness to Argentine, India and Russia for food stuffs. If May and June show the same ratio of increase in imports and exports as the previous ten months, the result of the fiscal year's movements should be an excess of exports amounting to $165,000,000. This would compare with $351,178,000 in 1900; $666,431,000 in 1908, and a yearly average of $490,000,000 since 1897. The necessity for a change is conclusive; we believe that it is under way.

Inflation progressed with little interruption for twelve years; deflation under ordinary circumstances would be looked for naturally, though it, too, must require time. It was only partial in 1908, as the powerful financial and speculative groups in New York, with huge resources, released from the ordinary channels of business because of depression, and aided by the prosperity of the western agricultural regions, were able to force one of the most extraordinary advances in the history of stock market operations. In previous periods of recess'on, liquidation was generally permitted to run its course and recuperation started from a secure basis. A new experiment was tried two years ago. Holders of securities suffered severely in the panic of 1907 and the vendors of merchandise in 1908. Labor was little affected, except from irregular employment. Wall Street and those who guide its destinies evidently believed that a sharp rebound in security values and the optimism that nowadays so closely follows such movements would not only demonstrate that prosperity's return was predicated on the end of the Roosevelt regime and the inauguration of a "business administration," but would inevitably impress party leaders with the conviction that nothing must interfere with the plans and schemes of the captains of industry. Trade did expand vigorously for a few months last year and production in different lines reached new record totals. Meanwhile, the public at large became deeply exercised over the apparent return of corporation control and the alleged sidetracking of policies which had been accepted as vitally essential to the general welfare. A quick revision of ideas suddenly developed in Washington and those who had anticipated a period of noninterference immediately changed many of their plans by reason thereof. The result was an abrupt termination of the forward movement in the stock market and severe liquidation, subsequently followed by speculative and investment inertia.

Wall Street has intimate knowledge of the sentiment of the country on matters of public import, as well as the general opinion regarding Mr. Roosevelt. Financial interests are prone to credit others than themselves for unsatisfactory conditions in security markets, for political unrest and for business hesitancy. Mr. Roosevelt has no ulterior motives to gratify. He has insisted that the law be obeyed; has urged enactments in line with real progress, and has wanted faulty statutes corrected. His observations abroad have undoubtedly fortified the position he had long since assumed on various problems and the country may, therefore, anticipate some striking recommendations after his return. To expect that Mr. Roosevelt will suffer sudden eclipse and become an ordinary private citizen is not taking into account that he has been a decided exception to all precedents, and that such a virile personality cannot remain quiescent, especially when that personality is directly responsible for a transition uncompleted. The place Theodore Roosevelt occupies in the hearts of the American people is due to the fact that he recognizes in them the love of fair play and they recognize in him one strong enough to help them in their struggle for the "Square Deal."

Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

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Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

MARY V. SPIKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1910.

J. M. SPIKER,
Administrator,
Piedmont, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELLA DAVIS,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of April, 1910.

ANNIE WARNICK,
Administratrix,
Chaffee, W. Va.

NOTICE CONCERNING WATER AND SEWER TAPS.

All persons are hereby notified not to make any tap to the water or sewer lines of the town of Oakland without first obtaining permission from the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

The ordinances of the town prohibit such interference with water and sewer lines and all persons violating the same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Permission to tap both water and sewer pipes may be obtained from J. C. Dunham, clerk, upon application and payment of the proper charges.

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Other properties listed not advertised here. For particulars address
M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Jane Roberts vs. J. Turner Lohr and wife. No. 1661 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 28th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by William R. Offutt and J. C. Renninger, attorneys name in the Mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of June, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 24th day of June, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2610.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Subscribe for The Republican.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Mr. Ridder and Uncle Joe.

Herman Ridder of New York, who recently felt the weight of Uncle Joe Cannon's displeasure, is treasurer and manager of the New York Staats-Zeitung, one of the most influential German dailies in the country. He is also president of the American Publishers' association, and it was in this capacity that he incurred Mr. Cannon's wrath.

It was all because of the duty on print paper, Mr. Cannon declared in a recent speech, that he was unpopular with the press. He said that he was waited upon in the speaker's room at the capitol by a deputation of the Publishers' association, Mr. Ritter at its

HERMAN RIDDER.

head, and the deputation had made the demand that he railroad through congress a bill which would make print paper free of duty. This Mr. Cannon declined to do, although the deputation had offered him, he said, practically a promise or a bribe that he should be the next president; that they (the publishers) would use their influence to that effect. When he had emphatically declined, said Mr. Cannon, the deputation, with Mr. Ridder at its head, had gone forth to fight him through the daily press.

Mr. Ridder characterizes the charge as both false and ridiculous.

Herman Ridder is a native of New York of German parentage and is fifty-eight years old. For many years he has been influential in politics. He took a prominent part in the Cleveland campaigns and has been active in reform movements in New York. In the last national campaign he was treasurer of the Democratic national committee.

Suffragette and Suffragist.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the woman suffrage movement in England, in the course of a recent speech defined the difference between suffragist and suffragette. She pointed her definition with the story of two newsboys who were crying in their papers a meeting of the suffragists and a "raid" of the suffragettes. One asked the other what was the difference.

"Well," responded his pal, "a suffragist jist wants the vote, but the suffragette"—making the g hard—"she means to get it."

Mrs. Pankhurst told how the name suffragette had been applied by a newspaper in contempt and ridicule, but that the women had turned it into a title of honor.

The Sugar Weighing Scandal.

Henry Lewis Stimson, special assistant attorney general for the prosecution of the weighing fraud case against the American Sugar Refining company, is well equipped for the work required. For several years he was United States attorney for the southern district of New York and carried on a number of highly successful prosecutions. It was through Mr Stimson's efforts that the so called sugar trust was forced to pay to the government the sum of $2,000,000 back duty on sugar importations. In addition $136,000 was paid in fines.

In the present case Mr. Stimson is called upon to prosecute various em-

HENRY L. STIMSON.

ployees and officials of the trust who have been indicted by the federal grand jury on the charge of defrauding the government of customs duties.

Mr. Stimson is a native of New York and is forty-two years old. He began the practice of law in 1893 and for years was the law partner of Elihu Root.

RURAL TELEPHONES.

They Are Necessary to a Successful Country Community.

GOOD FOR MANY PURPOSES.

Physicians Can Be Secured Hurriedly, Help Called Quickly In Case of Fire and For Planning Impromptu Social Affairs—How to Establish a Suburban System.

This is the time when the ruralite snugs close to the hearth and thinks of ways and means whereby he can help to beautify and improve his home town. One thing that should by all means come into the suburbanite's first consideration is the construction of a telephone system. It is a greater necessity and convenience to the man living in the small town than to the big business man in a large city. In the city distances are short and help easy to get, while in the small town the distances are great and help of every kind grows scarcer every year. A telephone in the suburban home is a servant of great value and is available for many purposes. It may be used to summon help in emergencies, to call the doctor in sudden sickness and perhaps save a priceless life and to call the neighbors in case of fire or accident. A telephone system also brings the subscribers into close social union, regardless of the distances which separate their homes. It enables the women and young folks to plan many impromptu little affairs, which help to relieve the monotony of rural life.

The idea of having telephone service naturally occurs sooner or later to some one in the community. He talks the matter over with his neighbors and after the idea of uniting to build a telephone line has spread around a meeting is held and if possible some one familiar with the advantages of telephones makes an address. It may be possible to have some men from nearby places, supplied with telephone service, tell of experiences with telephone service and of the many uses they find for it. The next step depends upon the number of telephones which will be used, whether a two wire line or a one wire line shall be used and how the expense shall be divided among the users. If many parties decide to have telephones it may be desirable to form a company, in which case the next step at the meeting of the organization is to draw up some kind of an agreement which will state the obligations imposed upon each subscriber or telephone owner. After organizing get permission from the owners of the adjoining lands to set poles near their property. There are certain rules and regulations in every town governing the setting up of poles. Ascertain and follow these. Great care should be taken not to use more poles than necessary, as there is nothing that does so much to disfigure a town more than to see a great number of stripped poles carelessly painted strewn about in inconvenient places. Then comes the wire stringing. If you put up these poles do not leave them go to waste and string the wires to the trees. Trees are a valuable asset to the beauty of a town, and if they are used for the purpose of running wires through and around them they will soon become dilapidated and an eyesore. All poles should be firmly set, and lightning rods should be placed on every fourth pole. Well seasoned white or bur oak poles will last nearly as long as cedar. No pole should be set that is smaller than six inches in diameter at the surface after being set three feet in the ground.

The apparatus and supplies usually provided for rural lines are simple and readily installed. The best system available is the metallic system.

This system consists of two line wires, having connected between them the telephones by the wires, and affords a comparatively high grade of ringing and talking, even in the neighborhood of electric light and power wires. The disadvantage of the metallic system is the necessity of stringing two wires for each line, thus involving the cost of the extra wire and labor.

When it comes to purchasing phones get the best on the market. A cheap one may do where only two or three wish to use the line, but for a rural circuit, with twenty on the line, the best is none too good. Then, too, if you have connection with an adjoining toll line you should have a phone strong enough to carry you thirty miles with ease.

With a single wire good ground connections are of the first importance. Ground wires must be got down to damp earth, down so deep that they will not dry out in summer or freeze dry in winter. Gravel or sand makes poor ground connections.

The cost of installing a system varies considerably, depending upon whether the lumber for poles is at hand or whether it has to be shipped in. The suburbanite will find that the cost, when the line is completed, will be surprisingly low.

Trees For Beautifying Streets.

From time to time inquiries have come in from the colder parts of the country and some points more remote concerning the best eastern maple for street planting. It may surprise easterners to find that it is the opinion of all the best authorities that the Norway maple makes a superior street tree in comparison with American species. After two or three years from planting it usually becomes a shapely tree well adapted to street use in the eastern part of our country.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1910. NUMBER 16

WILL FURNISH CHEAP CURRENT FOR BALTIMORE

Garrett County Power Company Makes Low Offer Through H. P. Tasker.

The Baltimore Sun of Thursday says: Ten thousand horsepower at the rate of $3 per horsepower a year is offered to the mayor and city council by Mr. H. P. Tasker, if the city will build the pole line to his plant at Swallow Falls, on the Youghiogheny river, 54 miles west of Cumberland. In order to protect the city in its investment, Mr. Tasker, as the sole owner of the Youghiogheny Light and Power Company, declares in a letter to the mayor and city council that he is willing to give the city a contract for 99 years at the price he mentions.

Following is the letter received by the mayor:

To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, Md.:

Gentlemen—As general manager and sole owner of the Youghiogheny Light and Power Company of Swallow Falls, Garrett county, Md., I respectfully submit the following proposition, viz: If the city will agree to furnish the transmission wires, either on poles or underground, from Swallow Falls to Baltimore, about 200 miles (electrical power is now being successfully transmitted 300 miles in some of the western states), I will contract to furnish the city with about 10,000 horsepower for 99 years, at the phenomenally cheap rate of three dollars a horsepower per year at the hydro-electric plant, this offer to stand for 30 days.

One reason for this very low offer is that, at the age of 75 years, I was stricken down last winter with an incurable disease, and brought to a hospital, where I expect to end my days. Those interested are invited to call at the hospital and examine my data, etc. H. P. TASKER, General Manager.

When seen yesterday Mr. Tasker said:

"The falls from which I derive my power are 320 feet. There is no necessity for a dam or anything else. It is a wonderful natural water power. Enough water runs to waste in the Youghiogheny river, Muddy creek and Deep creek to supply a 48-inch pipe with over 300 feet head to the hydro-electric plant. With Pelton impulse wheels over 10,000 horsepower can be developed.

"I have been reading of what the city council has been doing about electricity, and I am anxious to have fair treatment and to get the product where it will benefit the people. I am too old now to have much benefit from it myself."

Electrical Engineer Phelps, in commenting on the proposition yesterday, said:

"The rate which he proposes to charge the city is absurdly low. Just how practicable the proposition is could not be definitely ascertained unless the exact cost of the right of way for 230 miles which the pole line would have to extend could be known. There would be no particular engineering difficulty about constructing the pole line, though it would cost about $1,500,000. To this would have to be added the cost of the right of way, and when the interest on this total was computed and added to the cost of the current at $3 a horsepower it could quickly be seen just how good a proposition this is.

"A large loss in current would be sustained on account of the long distance it would have to be transmitted. This would use up about 40 or 50 per cent. of the total. It seems, on its face, however, as though the absurdly low rate at which the power is offered would equalize other difficulties and other costs and make the proposition an excellent one."

Obituary.

After a long and painful illness Margaret Catherine Lorene Yutzy, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Yutzy, passed away Saturday morning, June 11, aged two years, nine months and twenty-three days. The funeral was preached in the Loch Lynn Heights Baptist church by the pastor on Monday, June 13, and interment took place at Deer Park. A large concourse of friends and relatives were present and much sympathy was expressed for Brother Yutzy and his wife in their bereavement.

Little Margaret was indeed a gift of God, for she was always sweet and sunny and lovable. Her little life, though short, was a blessing to those about her. It is true that our hearts grieve because of her departure, but we thank God for the years she was with us. Instead of grieving unduly let us rather look forward to the time when father and mother and loved ones shall meet in that bright land beyond the grave.

"A year of sweets—a little year,
That vanished with our darling's breath;
So strange! it doth not yet appear
What is the blessing hid in death.

"O shining brow and golden hair
And eyes that looked beyond the blue;
Dear face, that grew from fair to fair,
The same, yet always something new.

"A sweeter dream who ever dreamed
Than came with her soft lips to ours;
Blent with her life, our being seemed
Drowned in the glowing soul of flowers.

"O heart of God, that pities all!
O love that gives and takes away!
Confused and faint, on Thee we fall,
Yet know not how we ought to pray."

C. W. HUDSON.

A Card.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester C. Yutzy wish to thank their numerous friends for their many kind acts and expressions of sympathy during the illness and at the death of their beloved little daughter Margaret.

DIXON & KELSO

We wish to call your attention to our complete line of Muslin Underwear which we are offering at such low prices, considering the high price on cotton.

A special good Gown or Skirt, lace or embroidery, at $1.00.

An extensive assortment of Drawers and Corset Covers at 25 cents anc 50 cents.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

SENTENCED TO FIFTEEN YEARS IN PENITENTIARY

Allen Timmerman Will Serve That Term for Assault on Young Girl.

On Tuesday afternoon Chief Judge Boyd passed sentence upon those who were found guilty of criminal charges at the present term of the Circuit Court.

Allen Timmerman, who was found guilty of statutory rape upon the person of a young girl named Paugh, was given fifteen years in the Maryland Penitentiary.

William A. DeWitt, guilty of stealing hams from the farmhouse of Mr. Smouse, south of Oakland, was sentenced to two years in the same institution.

John Parks, guilty of stealing a bottle of spirits from the saloon of John J. Sweeney, has not yet been sentenced.

Since our last report the following cases have been disposed of on the several dockets.

1. Daniel E. Offutt vs. C. A. Ashby; continued. Renninger & Offutt.

2. Manor Mining and Manufacturing Co. vs. Victoria E. Rafter et al; continued. Mitchell—Sincell.

3. Same vs. Mary E. Kitzmiller; continued.

4 Gilead Broadwater vs. W. T. Stanton, admr.; continued. Sincell—Renninger & Offutt.

5. Frank Strawn vs. N. Augustine et al; continued. Thayer—Hamill.

6. N. Y. Mining Co. vs. James Resh; continued. Richmond & Sincell—Hamill.

7. Georges Creek Coal & Iron Co. vs. P. S. Fazenbaker; continued. Williams—Sincell & Peddicord.

8. Mary E. Hootton vs. Isaac Rinker; dismissed. Thayer & Peddicord—Hamill.

9. C. D. Gillespie vs. J. R. Lipscomb; continued. Sincell—Hamill.

10. Paul Beachy vs. Jacob L. Durst; continued. Sincell.

11. Albert Lewis vs. Seymour Hamstead; dismissed. Peddicord—Mitchell.

12. E. C. Shaffer, use Piedmont Grocery Co., vs. John Durst; judgment $133.02. Hamill—Thayer.

13. George W. Magruder et al vs. Chapmen Coal Co.; continued. Peddicord—Blackiston.

14. Rowlesburg Grocery Co. vs. C. G. Hammond; tried before court; judgment for plaintiff for $516.95. Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

15. John Felty, Jr., vs. M. C. Hoye; dismissed. Peddicord—Hamill.

16. Annie F. Bray vs. Harley L. Warnick; continued. Peddicord—Hamill.

17. John Felty vs. Cora Skipper; stet. Peddicord—Hamill.

19. George Burdock vs. Farmers' Union Association; continued.

20. Horace R. Boyer vs. B. W. Briscoe; continued. Hamill—Peddicord.

21. C. M. Smith vs. J. W. Green; continued. Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

22. John A. Connell vs. Kendall Lumber Co.; dismissed. Connell—Hamill.

23. Isaac N. Rinkel vs. Mollie Hootton; dismissed. Hamill—Thayer & Peddicord.

24. Western Md. R. R. vs. Potomac Lumber Co.; continued. Hamill—Peddicord.

25. John Price vs. Samuel C. Raybeck; settled. Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

26. Samuel C. Raybeck vs. John Price; settled. Peddicord—Renninger & Offutt.

28. Jacob A. Blackburn vs. D. M. McClosky; continued. Peddicord & Hamill.

30. Garrett County Telephone Co. vs. J. W. Beeghly; settled and satisfied. Hamill—Peddicord.

31. H. W. McComas vs. Gilmor S. Hamill; judgment for plaintiff for $180.77. Thayer—Hamill.

32. Sarah Ashby and others vs. Mason Bros.; tried before the court; sub curia. Thayer & Peddicord—Hamill.

33. James W. Beeghly vs. Garrett Telephone Co.; settled. Peddicord—Hamill & Renninger.

34. Same vs. C. V. Guard; settled. Peddicord—Hamill & Renninger.

35. Same vs. W. A. Smith; settled; Peddicord—Hamill & Renninger.

36. Gilead Broadwater vs. Eli and I. U. Stanton; dismissed. Sincell—Peddicord.

37. A. E. Bosely vs. Stuart F. Hamill et al; settled. Peddicord—Semmes.

38. Same vs. Same; settled. Peddicord—Semmes.

40. Mary E. Bevans vs. Hall Brothers; continued. Matthews & Hamill—Renninger & Offutt.

41. Marian A. Broadwater vs. J. A. Kimble; stet.

42. A. D. Miller vs. Amos Broadwater; continued. Hamill—Peddicord.

43. Kenneweg Co. vs. C. E. Hilleary; garnishee; tried before the court; dismissed; Hamill—Peddicord & Thayer.

45. Joseph Heighman vs. A. J. Bevans; judgment for plaintiff for $407.18. Peddicord—Matthews & Hamill.

46. F. C. Browning vs. Bert Feathers; tried before the court; sub curia. Hamill & Thayer—Renninger & Offutt.

48. Gilmor S. Hamill vs. Abel DeWitt; continued. Hamill—Peddicord.

49. Laura S. Jones vs. M. T. Harris et al; dismissed. Peddicord—Semmes.

50. Pearl Hesen vs. Austin Brown; settled. Peddicord—Hamill.

51. Charles E. Hilleary vs. D. E. Offutt, Jr., tried before the court; judgment for defendant. Peddicord—Hamill.

52. Samuel P. Arnold vs. West. Md. Coal Co.; settled. Peddicord & Thayer—Hamill & Reynolds.

53. David T. Michaels vs. G. H. Mitchell; continued. Sincell & Renninger—Whitworth.

54. Charles E. Hilleary vs. Austin Brown; tried before the Court; judgment for defendant. Peddicord—Hamill.

55. Warren C. White vs. Kendall Lumber Co.; settled. Mitchell—Hamill.

56. Erastus C. Cuppett vs. Sidney A. Lewis; continued. Renninger & Offutt—Thayer.

57. Philip H. Simmons vs. Brown & Hamill, garnishee; setted. Peddicord—Hamill.

59. Caroline M. Smith vs. Roy C. Holbrook; continued. Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

60. P. T. Garthright vs. John Galloway; judgment for plaintiff for $164. Peddicord.

61. L. Strauss & Co. vs. R. Schlossnagle; fiat. Doub & Renninger.

62. Clara Elsey vs. L. B. Crane; judgment for plaintiff for $261.66. Thayer.

63. Harvey J. Speicher vs. Lawrence F. Green; continued. Peddicord—Hamill.

65. Thomas F. Smouse vs. M. A. Browning; continued. Peddicord—Hamill.

66. John Sines & Sons vs. Owen T. Mackin; dismissed.

68. Lemuel Male vs. O. T. Mackin, garnishee; dismissed.

69. Same vs. Matthews & Hamill, garnishee; dismissed.

70. Thomas F. Smouse vs. Hamill; continued. Peddicord—Hamill.

71. Andrew Mullen vs. John C. Brydon et al; continued. Mitchell—Hamill.

72. Tony Collatte vs William Tunney; continued. Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

73. Mt. Lake Water & Light Co. vs. L. A. Rudisill; judgment on rule. Peddicord.

74. C. C. Frederick & Co. vs. George J. Walters; dismissed. Peddicord—Matthews & Hamill.

75. Catherine Teats vs. Edward Liston; continued. Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

76. German Brewing Co. vs. Geo. R. Long; dismissed. Renninger & Offutt—Peddicord.

80. Luther Brown vs. J. B. Meese; settled.

81. Thomas F. Smouse vs M. A. Browning; continued. Peddicord—Hamill.

82. C. W. Everts vs. David M. Landen; judgment for $207.39.

83. Same vs. L. F. Noel; judgment for $207.39.

84. Same vs. E. O. Wonderly; judgment for $207.39. Hamill.

87. William S. Sharpless vs. Hardie L. Warnick; judgment $338.42.

88. Same vs. H. P. Copland; judgment $338.42. Hamill.

89. Same vs. M. B. Barnard; judgment $338.42. Hamill.

90. Same vs. Charles M. Wilson; judgment $338.42. Hamill.

92. First Nat. Bank, Oakland, vs W. A. Harvey; judgment $187.92. Thayer.

93. Same vs. W. H. Ridder; judgment $187.92. Thayer.

94. Same vs. John L. Harvey; judgment $187.92. Thayer.

95. Same vs. Susan Harvey; judgment $187.92.

CRIMINAL APPEARANCES.

1. C. R. Savedge vs. State; tried before the court. Peddicord & Offutt.—Renninger.

2. U. G. Palmer vs. State; dismissed.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1. State vs. Kendall Lumber Co.; stet. Renninger—Hamill.

2. State vs. James Tasker; stet. Renninger—Peddicord.

3. State vs. Frank and Jos. Davis; pollution of stream; tried before the court; guilty and fined $25 and costs. Renninger—Offutt.

4. State vs. Edward A. Sanders; continued. Renninger—Offutt.

6. State vs. William H. Dewitt; larceny; tried before the court; plea; sentenced to 2 years in Penitentiary. Renninger—Legge.

7. State vs. John Parks; tried before the court; plea guilty. Renninger—Matthews & Hamill.

8. State vs. Allan Timmerman; rape; tried before the court; guilty; sentenced to 15 years in Penitentiary. Renninger—Thayer.

9. State vs. Taylor Morgan; tried before the court; not guilty. Renninger—Hamill.

10. State vs. John J. Sweeney; selling liquor to minors; tried before the court; not guilty. Renninger—Sincell.

11. Same vs. same; tried before the court; not guilty. Renninger—Sincell.

MILLIONHIRE SOAP MAKER NOT HAPPY WITH NEW WIFE

The Second Mrs. Percy Procter Is In This Country Trying to Locate Her Spouse.

Mr. Percy Procter, formerly of Oakland, where he owned a very fine summer home and where he held his citizenship until about three years ago when he disposed of his property and made a tour of the world, returning to this country less than two years ago, when his wife died very suddenly on board a C. & O. train as it was entering Washington, D. C., and who later married a Russian Baroness, is a very unhappy man and is estranged from his new wife as recounted in the following taken from the Cincinnati Post of last Thursday:

The Russian Baroness, Nadine Von Klifuss, now the wife of Percy Procter, Cincinnati soap millionaire, who Tuesday came to Cincinnati from Paris, France, to contest for 100 shares of Procter & Gamble stock, is in reality fighting for the recovery of her marriage dowry, according to her attorneys, Cormany & Cormany.

Before her marriage to Procter, who is 60, she made an antenuptial contract with him, whereby she agreed to marry the aged millionaire, and under which he agreed to turn over to her 200,000 francs, or $40,000, represented in the value of the stock for which she is contesting in court, the lawyers say.

The Procter-Von Klifuss contest makes an international comedy with the following characters:

The Baroness, proprietor of a castle in France, who is seeking her American millionaire husband, while fighting for the return of the marriage dot which he gave her.

Percy Procter, stockholder in the Procter & Gamble Co., who seeks to get back the dowry which the Baroness claims is hers. He cannot be found and thinks his wife no longer loves and has left him.

Joseph de Wychoff, an English barrister, to whom the Baroness gave her dowry of soap stocks to convert into real money and who now makes legal claim of said stock as security for expenses he incurred.

Twelve Cincinnati lawyers, a judge, notaries, a soap factory and others of the hoi polloi.

The Baroness has brought with her from her castle in France the alleged contract under which she says she agreed to marry the American millionaire.

It states that within a year after the presentment to her by Percy Procter of the 200,000 francs she will marry him. As security for the dowry, in the absence of immediate cash, the soap maker gave to the Baroness 100 shares of Procter & Gamble stock, the lawyers say.

Then they were married. For four months they lived happily in her chateau in Southern France—the castle she inherited from her first husband. The millionaire lived love's young dream over again, and then a purely false alarm made him wake up.

According to the Baroness and her attorney, George W. Cormany, of Cormany & Cormany, Procter is a most deluded man, laboring under a groundless error.

Somewhere in the United States he is now believing that his wife, the Baroness, has left him, when she is right here now eager to renew the first vow and explain to him the mistake he had made.

The late Baron had left to his widow, besides the castle in France, some debts. And when she entered upon her new matrimonial career she desired to clear his debts away and so without the knowledge of her husband, according to her attorney, turned over the stocks he gave her as collateral for his dowry to Barrister de Wychoff, of London, in order that he might convert it into securities that would be salable in Europe.

And shortly after that Procter left France for a little trip on the continent, and feeling lonely the Baroness thought while he was away she would go to St. Petersburg for a visit to her parents.

Well, then, the Cincinnati millionaire returns while his wife is still away, and while he is still trying to figure out what could have happened, there appeared at the castle M. and Mme. Wangeroff, the parents of the Baroness.

And in that way began the international comedy of errors. About the same time the Baroness left her castle in France to visit her parents, they left their home in St. Petersburg to visit her. They must have passed each other on the way.

"Where is our daughter?" ask the parents.

"Where is my wife?" asks the millionaire husband of the Baroness.

More worry is on the way. He hears of the conversion of the dowry of soap stock. He is angry. He believes his wife has left him. He thinks his love-dream has vanished into thin air. He flees from the castle to America.

The Baroness returns.

"And where is my husband?" she asks the servants.

"He has gone," they reply.

The first step by the husband when he reaches Cincinnati is to file suit for the recovery of the stocks which his wife had transferred to Wychoff. He keeps on sending his beautiful young Baroness 600 francs a month, or $120.

And in the meantime—the Baroness hears of the suit for the stock which she says was given her as a dowry. And straightway she communicates with the American Embassy at Berlin, where she was given a letter of introduction to the son of Attorney George W. Cormany, who has offices in New York.

Young Cormany meets her at the Battery, and the same day she leaves for Cincinnati with a letter to Cormany's father.

"Meet a large woman with a blue veil at the Grand Central Depot," was the telegram Cormany got from his son in advance of the coming of the Baroness.

"Are you Mrs. Procter?" asked Cormany, of a tall slim woman as she came out of the depot shed.

"No," she replied frigidly.

Cormany then figured that a "large woman" might also be stout as well as thin, and while he was meditating thus, he looked up and saw another blue veil.

"Are you Mrs. Procter?" he asked.

"Ya wohl, gewiss," replied the voice behind the veil. Mrs. Procter took up quarters at the St. Nicholas and then began a search for Procter with whom the Baroness desires to affect a reconciliation as well as a settlement.

"We could find him nowhere," said Cormany. "His lawyers, Maxwell & Ramsey, would not tell us where he is. So Tuesday Mrs. Procter appeared in court to make her claim in the contest between Procter and Wychoff for the 100 shares of stock."

There are now twelve lawyers engaged in the fight. Cormany & Cormany, representing the Baroness; Cobb, Howard & Bailey, representing Wychoff; Maxwell & Ramsey, for Procter; Warrington, Paxton & Seasongood, for the Procter & Gamble Co., and Kramer & Kramer, for the London brokers of Wychoff.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. MARGARET ELIZABETH MASON.

Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Mason, wife of Mr. George M. Mason and mother of Messrs. Wallace L. and Lee R. Mason, all of Oakland, died at her home on Water street Tuesday morning at ten o'clock of internal cancer, after months of intense and unremitting suffering. The deceased was born at Fellowsville, West Va., and was aged sixty-five years and seven months. Besides her immediate family she is survived by two brothers, Messrs George F. Loughridge, of Oakland, and William Loughridge, of Fellowsville, West Va., and an aunt, Mrs. Sarah Ryland, who resides in the State of Oregon. Mrs. Mason was a member of the M. E. church for more than fifty years, during all of which time she lived a devoutedly christian life. Her funeral will occur from St. Paul's M. E. church this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Thanks.

The ladies of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church desire to express their thanks and appreciation for the liberal patronage accorded the Gibson Family Reunion last Thursday and Friday nights, and also to thank heartily all who took part in the entertainment and helped make it a great success.

Married.

WHITE—SHARTZER—At the Lutheran parsonage by Rev. E. Manges, Wednesday evening last, Miss Etta Shartzer, daughter of Sheriff Andrew Shartzer, and Mr. Harry White, son of Mr. and Mrs. George D. White, were joined in the bonds of wedlock. The young couple are at present residing with the groom's parents and will later go to housekeeping. They have the best wishes of a host of friends for a happy life.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

Thus far this season anglers agree that the biggest got away.

What a perfect rhyme there is between "April seeds" and "July weeds!"

Hurrah! The Maryland strawberry crop is reported to be one of the best on record. The optimists are not all dead yet.

A Washington bulldog ate up one enumerator's census book. He may find the long list of queries but questionable diet.

To judge from the way aviators have been falling from the sky lately there is at least one product of the day which is coming down.

The prospect of a "Chantecler" drama in this country should arouse great hopes among the musical comedy players known as broilers.

The couple who were married on a Western Maryland train going at the rate of 40 miles an hour evidently wished the matrimonial knot tied fast.

A six-year-old girl in Brooklyn has two heads. It must be something of a strain on her lungs when she gets into an animated conversation with herself.

New York city continues to go up in the air. The plan for a new 38-story building means a notable addition to the finest collection of sky-scrapers in the world.

Some claim that young Sidis, who is elucidating the fourth dimension at Harvard, is after all but a reincarnation of Euclid. Young Sidis himself says to this theory: "What bosh!"

There are a great many swollen fortunes in this country, but investigation will show that very few of them can be traced back to the Belgian hare craze that caught so many hopeful ones a dozen years ago.

Lord Kitchener, England's big general, knows what good soldiering is, and having seen West Point he gives high praise to the military academy as one of the best of training schools. And American history shows his judgment is correct.

In London a police magistrate decides that it is proper when a woman insists on wearing a big hat in the theater to put her out. The issue is out of date in New York. The lady takes her hat off over here, rather than put her neighbor out.

The bacteriological drama to be given by Wisconsin girl students in which bacilli and germs will be personified on the stage goes the Chantecler barnyard drama one better. There will be curiosity to discover which particular microbe will have the leading role.

An English novelist is in this country to study the women. The American woman just now seems to be the most interesting topic of civilized creation. Still, there is no need to be going to outside writers for a full understanding of her. It takes the native American to appreciate her full worth.

Prince Victor Napoleon will, it is announced, renounce his pretension to the throne of France. Prince Victor is about to marry a daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium and she has a lot of money, so that it will not be necessary for him to go on pretending for the sake of having something to do.

"Fret not thy gizzard!" is the motto that Dr. D. K. Pearson, Chicago's millionaire philanthropist, gives to the world, at the age of ninety. It's a comparatively easy motto to live up to, when you are a retired multi-millionaire, but it's harder when you don't know where the money is coming from to pay the rent.

There is a "butter war" out in Elgin, Ill., the center of a large dairy industry. One faction is trying to hold up prices to a certain rate and another crowd wants the figure one cent a pound lower. Meanwhile the "ultimate consumer" is disregarded. He is expected to pay whatever the other fellows decide upon. That seems to be the way the law of supply and demand works with trusts and combinations running things.

Herr Wilhelm Voight added to the gaiety of nations when he personated a German army officer and "held up" the Mayor of Koepenick, although the imperial authorities, who do not relish that sort of humor, sent him to prison for his indiscretion. And now he finds that the "joke" has a serious side. Uncle Sam's laws forbid the admission of immigrants with a prison record, and Herr Voight, who wanted to locate here, has been deported as an objectionable alien. The laugh at present seems to be on the man who made merry at the expense of the German army.

An announcement from the British foreign office is to the effect that China has granted a concession under the terms of which an American-English syndicate will finance the Chin-Chow and Aigun railroad. This line will run through a part of Manchuria, and the concession represents the successful negotiations with which our government has been connected. In fact it indicates acquiescence in the propositions of Secretary of State Knox looking to the fair recognition of American interests in that quarter.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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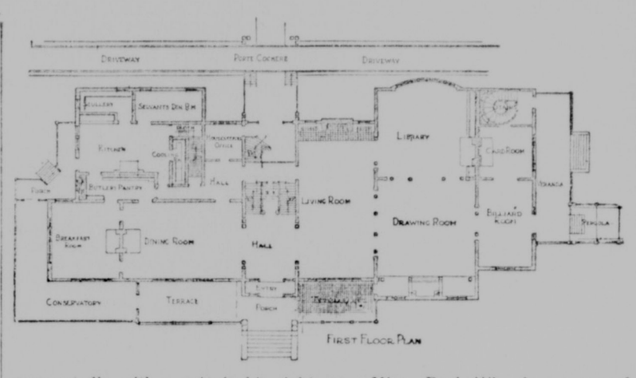

First Floor Plan

CHAPTER I.

I Take a Country House.

This is the story of how a middle-aged spinster lost her mind, deserted her domestic gods in the city, took a furnished house for the summer out of town, and found herself involved in one of those mysterious crimes that keep our newspapers and detective agencies happy and prosperous. For 20 years I had been perfectly comfortable; for 20 years I had had the window-boxes filled in the spring, the carpets lifted, the awnings put up and the furniture covered with brown linen; for as many summers I had said good-by to my friends, and, after watching their perspiring hegira, had settled down to a delicious quiet in town, where the mail comes three times a day, and the water supply does not depend on a tank on the roof.

And then—the madness seized me. When I look back over the months I spent in Sunnyside, I wonder that I survived at all. As it is, I show the wear and tear of my harrowing experiences. I have turned very gray—Liddy reminded me of it only yesterday by saying that a little bluing in the rinse water would make my hair silvery instead of a yellow white. I hate to be reminded of unpleasant things and I snapped her off.

"No," I said sharply, "I'm not going to use bluing at my time of life, or starch, either."

Liddy's nerves are gone, she says, since that awful summer, but she has enough left, goodness knows! And when she begins to go around with a lump in her throat, all I have to do is to threaten to return to Sunnyside, and she is frightened into a semblance of cheerfulness—from which you may judge that the summer there was anything but a success.

The newspaper accounts have been so garbled and incomplete—one of them mentioned me but once, and then only as the tenant at the time the thing happened—that I feel it my due to tell what I know. Mr. Jamieson, the detective, said himself he could never have done without me, although he gave me little enough credit, in print.

I shall have to go back several years—13, to be exact—to start my story. At that time my brother died, leaving me his two children, Halsey was 11 then and Gertrude was seven. When Halsey had finished his electrical course and Gertrude her boarding school both came home to stay. The winter Gertrude came out was nothing but a succession of sitting up late at night to bring her home from things, taking her to the dressmakers between naps the next day, and discouraging ineligible youths with either more money than brains or more brains than money. By spring I was quite tractable. So when Halsey suggested camping in the Adirondacks and Gertrude wanted Bar Harbor, we compromised on a good country house with links near, within motor distance of town and telephone distance of the doctor. That was how we went to Sunnyside.

We went out to inspect the property, and it seemed to deserve its name. Its cheerful appearance gave no indication whatever of anything out of the ordinary. Only one thing seemed unusual to me: The housekeeper, who had been left in charge, had moved from the house to the gardener's lodge a few days before. As the lodge was far enough away from the house, it seemed to me that either fire or thieves could complete their work of destruction undisturbed. The property was an extensive one; the house on the top of a hill, which sloped away in great stretches of green lawn and clipped hedges, to the road, and across the valley, perhaps a couple of miles away, was the Greenwood Club house. Gertrude and Halsey were infatuated.

The property was owned by Paul Armstrong, the president of the Traders' bank, who at the time we took the house was in the west with his wife and daughter, and a Dr. Walker, the Armstrong family physician. Halsey knew Louise Armstrong—had been rather attentive to her the winter before, but as Halsey was always attentive to somebody, I had not thought of it seriously, although she was a charming girl. I knew of Mr. Armstrong only through his connection with the bank, where the children's money was largely invested, and through an ugly story about the son, Arnold Armstrong, who was reported to have forged his father's name for a considerable amount to some bank paper. However, the story had had no interest for me.

I cleared Halsey and Gertrude away to a house party, and moved out to Sunnyside the first of May.

The first night passed quietly enough. I have always been grateful for that one night's peace; it shows what the country might be under favorable circumstances. Never after that night did I put my head on my pillow with any assurance how long it would be there; or on my shoulders, for that matter.

On the following morning Liddy and Mrs. Ralston, my own housekeeper, had a difference of opinion, and Mrs. Ralston left on the 11 train. Just after luncheon, Burke, the butler, was taken unexpectedly with a pain in his right side, much worse when I was within hearing distance, and by afternoon he was started cityward. That night the cook's sister had a baby—the cook, seeing indecision in my face, made it twins on second thought—and, to be short, by noon the next day the household staff was down to Liddy and myself. And this in a house with 22 rooms and five baths!

Liddy wanted to go back to the city at once, but the milkboy said that Thomas Johnson, the Armstrongs' colored butler, was working as a waiter at the Greenwood club and might come back. I have the usual scruples about coercing people's servants away, but few of us have any conscience regarding institutions or corporations—witness the way we beat railroads and street car companies when we can—so I called up the club, and about eight o'clock Thomas Johnson came to see me. Poor Thomas!

Well, it ended by my engaging Thomas on the spot, at outrageous wages, and with permission to sleep in the gardener's lodge, empty since the house was rented. The old man—he was white-haired and a little stooped, but with an immense idea of his personal dignity—gave me his reasons hesitatingly.

"I ain't sayin' nothing', Mis' Innes," he said, his hand on the door-knob, "but there's been goin's-on here this las' few months as ain't natchal. 'Tain't one thing an' 'taint another—it's jest a door squealin' here, an' a winder

That Completed Our Demoralization.

closing there, but when doors an' winders gets to cuttin' up capers and there's nobody nigh 'em, it's time Thomas Johnson sleeps somewhar's else."

Liddy, who seemed to be never more than ten feet away from me that night, and was afraid of her shadow in that great barn of a place, screamed a little, and turned a yellow-green. But I am not easily alarmed.

It was entirely in vain I represented to Thomas that we were alone, and that he would have to stay in the house that night. He was politely firm, but he would come over early the next morning, and if I gave him a key, he would come in time to get some sort of breakfast. I stood on the huge veranda and watched him shuffle along down the shadowy drive with mingled feelings—irritation at his cowardice and thankfulness at getting him at all. I am not ashamed to say that I double-locked the hall door when I went in.

"You can lock up the rest of the house and go to bed, Liddy," I said severely. "You give me the creeps standing there. A woman of your age ought to have better sense." It usually braces Liddy to mention her age; she owns to 40—which is absurd. Her mother cooked for my grandfather, and Liddy must be at least as old as I. But that night she refused to brace.

"You're not going to ask me to lock up, Miss Rachel!" she quavered. "Why, there's a dozen French windows in the drawing room and the billiard room wing, and every one opens on a porch. And Mary Anne said that last night there was a man standing by the stable when she locked the kitchen door."

"Mary Anne was a fool," I said sternly. "If there had been a man there she would have had him in the kitchen and been feeding him what was left from dinner, inside of an hour, from force of habit. Now don't be ridiculous. Lock up the house and go to bed. I am going to read."

But Liddy set her lips tight and stood still.

"I'm not going to bed," she said. "I am going to pack up, and to-morrow I am going to leave."

"You'll do nothing of the sort," I snapped. Liddy and I often desire to part company, but never at the same time. "If you are afraid, I will go with you, but for goodness' sake don't try to hide behind me."

The house was a typical summer residence on an extensive scale. Wherever possible, on the first floor, the architect had done away with partitions, using arches and columns instead. The effect was cool and spacious, but scarcely cozy. As Liddy and I went from one window to another, our voices echoed back at us uncomfortably. There was plenty of light—the electric plant down in the village supplied us—but there were long vistas of polished floor, and mirrors which reflected us from unexpected corners, until I felt some of Liddy's foolishness communicate itself to me.

The house was very long, a rectangle in general form, with the main entrance in the center of the long side. The brick-paved entry opened into a short hall, to the right of which, separated only by a row of pillars, was a huge living room. Beyond that was the drawing room, and in the end the billiard room. Off the billiard room, in the extreme right wing, was a den, or cardroom, with a small hall opening on the east veranda, and from there went up a narrow circular staircase.

Liddy and I got as far as the cardroom and turned on all the lights. I tried the small entry door there, which opened on the veranda, and examined the windows. Everything was secure, and Liddy, a little less nervous now, had just pointed out to me the disgraceful dusty condition of the hard-wood floor, when suddenly the lights went out. We waited a moment; I think Liddy was stunned with fright or she would have screamed. And then I clutched her by the arm and pointed to one of the windows opening on the porch. The sudden change threw the window into relief, an oblong of grayish light, and showed us a figure standing close, peering in. As I looked it darted across the veranda and out of sight in the darkness.

CHAPTER II.

A Link Cuff-Button.

Liddy's knees seemed to give away under her. Without a sound she sank down, leaving me staring at the window in petrified amazement. Liddy began to moan under her breath, and in my excitement I reached down and shook her.

"Stop it," I whispered. "It's only a woman—maybe a maid of the Armstrongs'. Get up and help me find the door." She groaned again. "Very well," I said, "then I'll have to leave you here. I'm going."

She moved at that, and, holding to my sleeve, we felt our way, with numerous collisions, to the billiard-room, and from there to the drawing-room. The lights came on then, and, with the long French windows unshuttered, I had a creepy feeling that each one sheltered a peering face. In fact, in the light of what happened afterward, I am pretty certain we were under surveillance during the entire ghostly evening. We hurried over the rest of the locking-up and got upstairs as quickly as we could. I left the lights all on, and our footsteps echoed cavernously. Liddy had a stiff neck the next morning, from looking back over her shoulder, and she refused to go to bed.

"Let me stay in your dressing room, Miss Rachel," she begged. "If you don't I'll sit in the hall outside the door. I'm not going to be murdered with my eyes shut."

It was 11 o'clock when I finally prepared for bed. In spite of my assumption of indifference, I locked the door into the hall, and finding the transom did not catch, I put a chair cautiously before the door—it was not necessary to rouse Liddy—and climbing up put on the ledge of the transom a small dressing mirror, so that any movement of the frame would send it crashing down. Then, secure in my precautions I went to bed.

I did not go to sleep at once. Liddy disturbed me just as I was growing drowsy, by coming in and peering under the bed. She was afraid to speak, however, because of her previous snubbing, and went back, stopping in the doorway to sigh dismally.

Somewhere down-stairs a clock with a chime sang away the hours—eleven-thirty, forty-five, twelve. And then the lights went out to stay. The Casanova Electric Company shuts up shop and goes home to bed at midnight, when one has a party, I believe it is customary to fee the company, which will drink hot coffee and keep awake a couple of hours longer. But the lights were gone for good that night. Liddy had gone to sleep, as I knew she would. She was a very unreliable person; always awake and ready to talk when she wasn't wanted and dozing off to sleep when she was. I called her once or twice, the only result being an explosive snore that threatened her very windpipe—then I got up and lighted a bedroom candle.

My bedroom and dressing room were above the big living room on the first floor. On the second floor a long corridor ran the length of the house, with rooms opening from both sides. In the wings were small corridors crossing the main one—the plan was simplicity itself. And just as I got back into bed, I heard a sound from the east wing, apparently, that made me stop, frozen, with one bedroom slipper half off, and listen. It was a rattling metallic sound, and it reverberated along the empty halls like the crash of doom. It was for all the world as if something heavy, perhaps a piece of steel, had rolled clattering and jangling down the hardwood stairs leading to the card-room.

In the silence that followed Liddy stirred and snored again. I was exasperated; first she kept me awake by silly alarms, then when she was needed she slept like Joe Jefferson, or Rip—they are always the same to me. I went in and aroused her, and I give her credit for being wide awake the minute I spoke.

"Get up," I said, "If you don't want to be murdered in your bed."

"Where? How?" she yelled vociferously, and jumped up.

"There's somebody in the house," I said. "Get up. We'll have to go to the telephone."

"Not out in the hall!" she gasped; "Oh, Miss Rachel, not out in the hall!" trying to hold me back. But I am a large woman and Liddy is small. We got to the door, somehow, and Liddy held a brass andiron, which it was all she could do to lift, let alone brain anybody with. I listened, and, hearing nothing, opened the door a little and peered into the hall. It was a black void, full of terrible suggestion, and my candle only emphasized the gloom. Liddy squealed and drew me back again, and as the door slammed, the mirror I had put on the transom came down and hit her on the head. That completed our demoralization. It was some time before I could persuade her she had not been attacked from behind by a burglar, and when she found the mirror smashed on the floor she wasn't much better.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Charity Thinketh No Evil

By REV. W. A. CRAWFORD-FROST

Pastor of Protestant Episcopal Church of Redemption, Locust Point, Md.

It is commonly supposed that when an innocent man is accused of wrongdoing the consciousness of his innocence supports him and is a great comfort to him, so much so that the indignity offered his honor and reputation cannot hurt his feelings, because he is buoyed up by his consciousness of rectitude. I do not believe this. I cannot help thinking that an innocent man accused of a crime suffers far more keenly from the imputation than a guilty man does. A man who has really committed a crime and is arrested for it suffers fear of punishment, but he has a feeling deep down in his heart that he is getting what he deserves, and, besides, a man who will commit a crime is generally more careless of what people think about him than is the man whose whole life has been scrupulous, conscientious, gentle and harmless, who has always tried to do right and to avoid the slightest injury to his neighbor in body or in mind. When a man of this kind is suddenly held up to the public as a possible murderer, when his every action for weeks has been misrepresented and utterly gratuitous falsehoods have been invented—when, I say, a man of this character is subjected to these acts of persecution, it is nothing short of tragic. Injustice is always hard to bear, and this is the worst kind, for there seems to be no redress for it.

From a journalistic standpoint the fault does not often lie with the reporters. They have to go where they are sent and do what they are told, and the majority of them are intelligent and honorable men. The chief trouble comes from irresponsible correspondents, who make up sensational stories and telegraph them entirely for the money they make out of it.

Underlying much of this terrible injustice is a fallacy, namely, that the people have a right to know. The general public has no right to know every individual's private affairs. If a crime has been committed the people have a right to know only what facts are brought out at a due and proper trial. This idea that the police, or any other authorities, have a right to publish their theories and suspicions, no matter how many honorable men and women they may dishonor, how many hearts they may break and how many lives they may ruin by their ignorant or malicious impudence is monstrous, and the intelligence of the American people should be able to devise some way of punishing such offenders.

It is the business of a detective to have suspicions, but it is his duty to keep his suspicions to himself. When he has facts sufficient to justify him let him make his arrest, and then let the talking come through the courts. He has no right to open his mouth about his suspicions, and any detective who does so, or the head of any police force who does so, and thereby besmirches the reputation of innocent persons, should certainly be removed from his office.

The real root of the matter is this: People are too ready to think evil, too apt to attribute the worst motive. As the people are, so must the press be, for the highest and purest newspaper in the land can only keep a certain distance above its constituency. It must give the news that its readers desire, or it will soon have no readers.

The persons who are most ready to suspect others of impropriety are the ones who are themselves improper. The freer we are from evil ourselves the less inclined will we be to think evil of others.

The New Creation.

What could we not accomplish if only we might start life over again! Jesus worked a miracle that made this possible for a paralytic, whose life was wrecked and held in bondage by sin as well as by disease. Jesus created in him both physical and spiritual strength, and sent him on his way a new man. The afflicted man was given a chance to begin life all over again, no longer poor and weak, but rich and strong. And Jesus did exactly the same thing for that sin-wrecked publican Matthew, when he called him out of a paralyzed life of getting into the empowered life of giving. Matthew began life over again; and, as a result, one of the four priceless records of Jesus' own life bears that publican's name. We, too, may start life over again. That is exactly the offer that Jesus makes to every one who will follow him.

Blessed Are the Meek.

"Meekness is patience in the reception of injuries. Meekness produces peace. Meekness is the reception of injuries with a belief that God will vindicate us. 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay, said the Lord.' Meekness is proof of true greatness of soul. It comes from a heart too great to be moved by little insults. It looks upon those who offer them with pity. Meekness is neither meanness nor a surrender of right nor cowardice; but it is the opposite of sudden anger, of malice, of long harbored vengeance. Christ insisted on his right (John 18:23) and Paul asserted his (Acts 16:37) and yet Christ was the model of meekness. And no man endured more and more patiently than Paul."

Train up a child in the way you should have gone yourself.—Spurgeon.

CAPTAIN BILL IN MEXICO

by ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE COPYRIGHT BY PEARSON PUB. CO.

A CHAPTER FROM THE MEMOIRS OF CAPTAIN BILL McDONALD OF TEXAS ☆ ☆ ☆

CAPTAIN BILL stayed for a considerable time in the Mexican capital, for his traveling companion, the bank director, fell very ill, and the Ranger captain turned nurse to pull him through. He became a well-known figure in the city, being often pointed out as the man who had taken a squad of police in charge; who was going to bring the Rangers down to whip the Guatemalans, and whose skill with the six-shooter was nothing short of miraculous. This last belief was in some manner sustained one day when he visited a shooting gallery in company with an American dentist, who had taken pleasure in showing him the sights of the quaint old town.

"Captain, suppose you shoot out those targets as rapidly as you can, and see how many you'll miss," he said, when they were inside.

Without hesitation McDonald drew his revolver and opened a fusillade, hitting a target at each shot. Two Mexicans who were practising in the gallery made a wild break for the open air and safety. Soldiers and police came running in excitement and confusion to discover the cause. It was all over by this time and the officers, seeing only Captain Bill and the dentist, stood gaping, waiting an explanation.

"It is nothing," said the dentist in Spanish; "my friend the captain was only practising a little to keep his hand in."

As the century drew near its end a wave of disorder and crime that amounted to an inundation swept over the eastern and southeastern portion of Texas. Murders, lynchings, mobs and rumors of mobs were reported daily.

The Reece-Townsend feud in Colorado county gave the state no end of trouble. The Reece and Townsend families killed one another in the regulation way, when good opportunities offered. They had a fashion of gathering in the streets of Columbus, the county seat, for their demonstrations and sometimes on a field day like this they killed members of other families, by mistake. But errors of this sort were not allowed to interfere with the central idea of the feud; they apologized, and went on killing one another, just the same.

It was when a boy who belonged to neither faction was shot and killed at one of these reunions that Capt. Bill McDonald and his Rangers were ordered to Columbus to put down what seemed about to become a general war.

Captain Bill failed to receive the order in time to get his men the same day, but did not wait. He wired two to follow him on the first train, and set out for Columbus alone. Arriving on the streets of Columbus, he saw detachments of armed men gathered here and there—the streets being otherwise deserted. He set out at once for the home of District Judge Kennon, to whom he had been ordered to report. After the exchange of greetings, McDonald said:

"We haven't much time, judge, from appearances. I saw a lot of armed men as I came along and it looks like we're going to have war."

"You are right," Judge Kennon said; "we are expecting it any minute. Where are your men and how many have you?"

"None, judge. I came alone, but I expect two in the morning."

"In the morning! Why, man, by that time the fight will be over! And what can you do with two men here? Nothing less than 25 or 30 will help this case."

"Judge," said Captain Bill, in his deliberate way, "I believe I can stop this thing if you will come down to the courthouse with me. Anyhow, it's my duty to try; and we'd better be getting over there now, judge, for this ain't going to wait long. If we can't stop it, we can see a mighty good fight, anyhow."

They set out together. The courthouse in Columbus stands in the middle of a big square, with a street on each of its four sides. On one corner of the square was gathered the Reece faction and near another corner the Townsend crowd had assembled. Both were fully armed. They were making no active demonstratons as yet, but were evidently organizing for business. It was a still, sunny day, and both crowds were in easy calling distance of the courthouse.

"Now, judge," said Captain Bill, when they had arrived at the courthouse, "who is your sheriff and where is he?"

"His name is Burford, J. C. Burford, and he's over there with the Townsend crowd. He belongs to that faction."

Captain Bill stepped to the window and called, in the strong, official manner of a witness summons: "J. C. Burford," repeated three times.

There was a movement in the Townsend crowd and a man crossed over and ascended the courthouse stair. McDonald introduced himself, as the sheriff entered, and added:

"Now, Burford, why don't you stop this row? Looks as if we're going to have a killing match here, right away."

"Captain, I can't. I'm powerless to do anything with these men. If I undertake to disarm them it will start a fight that nobody can stop."

"Well, Burford, if you'll do as I tell you, I'll stop it in 30 minutes or I'll resign my job as Ranger."

"All right, captain, I'll do whatever you say," assented Burford.

"Then call your crowd over here. I want to talk to them."

Sheriff Burford stepped to the window and signed to the Townsend faction. They trooped over and ascended the courthouse stair, carrying their guns.

"Mr. Burford," said McDonald, "which are your regular deputies here?"

The sheriff indicated his three deputy officers. Captain Bill motioned them to stand apart from the others.

"Now, sheriff," he said, "disarm the rest of these men."

The officer looked a little bewildered.

"I don't know about—" he began.

"Didn't you agree to do what I ordered?" Then, to Kennon—"Didn't he, judge?"

The judge nodded. The sheriff still hesitated.

"Never mind," said McDonald, "I'll do it myself. Here, boys," he went on in his mild, friendly drawl, "come in here and stack your guns in this wardrobe. It's a good safe place for them. They won't be likely to go off and hurt anybody in there."

What was it about the manner of the man that made men obey? Those aroused, bloodthirsty Texans, full of an old, deep hatred and the spirit of revenge, marched in and put away their guns at his direction, with scarcely a word of dissent.

He went out of the courthouse and crossed the street to where the Reece crowd was gathered. He carried his Winchester and the faction watched him curiously as he approached.

"I guess you boys are going to war, ain't you?" he said, cheerfully, as he came nearer.

Nobody replied and Captain Bill came up close.

"Boys," he said, "your guns are all right up till now, but the governor has sent me down here to stop this trouble and I want you-all to help me."

"How can we help you?" asked one of the Reece faction.

"Like them boys did over yonder, just now—by giving up your guns. Then by going quietly home."

There was a little murmur of dissent, and one big, husky fellow said:

"Well, you'll play hell getting my gun!"

In less than an instant a Winchester was under his nose and Captain Bill was crisply saying:

"I will, hey? Well, I'll just put you in jail, anyway, to show you how easy it is to do that."

The big fellow gave a great jump and nearly fell over with surprise and fright. His gun dropped as if it had been hot. The leader of the Reece faction spoke up quickly:

"Boys' he is right," he said. "The gov'nor sent him and he's obeying orders. He has no interest in one side or the other."

McDonald marched the Reeces over to a store nearby, where they laid down their guns and the clerk was ordered to take charge of them. The big man under arrest promised all manner of things if Captain Bill would let him go. He was set free, with a warning. Peace now seemed to be restored and in the general gratitude of the community refreshments and invitations were tendered to Captain Bill from both sides. He decided, however, to remain on duty during the rest of the day and night. His two men arrived next morning, but everything was still quiet and there appeared no sign of a renewal of hostilities. The Reece-Townsend trouble, for the time, at least, was over.

Captain McDonald was still at Columbus when he received a telegram ordering him to report at once to Assistant Attorney General Morris and the local officials at Athens, Henderson county, Texas, for the purpose of investigating the lynching of three respectable citizens—a father and two sons, named Humphrey—in a timbered tract between Trinity river and Cedar Creek, known as the Trans-cedar bottoms.

The Humphreys were honest, sturdy men—fearless and open in their dealings. They were a menace to a gang who made moonshine whisky, stole whatever they could lay hands on and would swear a man's life away for a lean hog. It was necessary for the welfare of the neighborhood that the Humphreys be disposed of, and they were taken by a mob one night and hanged—three of them to one tree—they having been placed upon horses and the horses driven from under them. Then, when the ropes had proven too long and the feet of one of the three Humphreys had touched the ground, the mob had bent back the legs of the victims at the knee and tied the feet upward to the hands, so that the Humphreys might swing clear.

Bill McDonald knew something of the Trans-cedar country and the character of its settlement, for he had passed his youth and his early manhood at Henderson and at Mineola, both within 75 miles of that very district. He set out by first train and arriving at Athens he learned the details of the ghastly crime which already, through the telegraphed reports, had stirred the entire state. He learned that the lynching had taken place about 25 miles from Athens, near a little postoffice named Aley, and he hurried to that place without delay, taking with him one Guy Green, an Athens lawyer, familiar with the neighborhood. With Green, the Rangers went straight to the scene of the murder and made such examination of the tracks and various clues as remained. Two days had passed since the crime and many of the signs had been obliterated. Still there was enough for a man with the faculties of Captain Bill. He identified no less than four trails—one, as he decided, made by five horses, another by three, a third by two, and a fourth the track of a single horse. The trails wound in and out, crossed and recrossed, and were evidently made with the idea of baffling pursuit. Captain McDonald did not consider them especially difficult, and having satisfied himself that they could be followed, he went on to Aley, for it was near nightfall.

At Aley he joined Assistant Attorney General Ned Morris, District Attorney Jerry Cook and others who had come out from Athens to aid the investigation.

He discussed the case with the officials and learned that one Joe Wilkerson was suspected as having been connected with the murder, it being well known that Wilkerson had pursued the Humphreys and bemeaned them, finally accusing them of stealing hogs, and swearing to some meat which the Humphreys had earned by digging wells. In the evidence it had developed that the Wilkerson hogs, though mortgaged by him, had in reality been sold, and that he had thus attempted to evade the consequences of this illegal act by saddling the Humphreys with a still heavier crime. The Humphreys had been cleared, but Wilkerson had never ceased to vilify them. Later one of the Humphrey boys, George, had been set upon by some of the Wilkerson crowd and in defending himself had killed, with a knife, one of his assailants. The courts—there were honest courts in Athens—had cleared him, but in the Trans-cedar tribunal he had been doomed. These facts constituted about all the foundation of known motive upon which McDonald would have to build his evidence. It was while he was discussing these things with the attorney on the night of his arrival that a man rode up to the gate just outside and called his name.

Captain Bill rose, but the others protested, declaring that it might be a plot to shoot him in the dark. However, he went, six-shooter in hand, and sticking it in the face of the caller, demanded his business. The man protested that he meant no harm, but had come from one Buck Holley, who lived two miles down the road, and said he knew Captain McDonald and wanted to see him. The Ranger captain reflected a minute.

"I don't know any Buck Holley," he said. "I knew a scoundrel by the name of Bill Holley some years ago up in the Panhandle and if that is who it is I don't want to see him. I judge you fellows have got a gang down the road there to shoot me from ambush. Who are you, anyway?"

The man said his name was Monasco; that he was staying at Holley's and that he had a brother named Bill Monasco, in Amarillo.

"I know Bill Monasco," McDonald said, "and he has a brother that was sent to the penitentiary. Is that you?"

The visitor acknowledged that he was the man—that he had been recently released.

"Well," said McDonald, "that's about the kind of a crowd I would expect to find Bill Holley running with, and you can tell this Buck Holley, as you call him, that I suspect him of being connected with this mob and that I used to make him stand hitched in the Panhandle, and that I'm going to do the same here."

Monasco said "Good night," and Captain McDonald never saw him again. Somewhat later, when he met Bill Holley, he said:

"Look here, Bill, I'm afraid your partner, Monasco, didn't tell you the message I sent the night I came. I said I didn't know Buck Holley, but that I knew a sorry, bulldozing scoundrel by the name of Bill Holley, and that I supposed he was down the road there to take a shot at me from ambush. You weren't in this lynching mob, I reckon, but they're your friends, and you'd help 'em if you could. Now, Bill, you've been courting a funeral a good while, and if you try any of your nonsense here, you'll win out."

The Ranger captain was out early the morning after his arrival in Aley, and on the trail. The tracks of the five horses were followed to the houses of Joe Wilkerson and his son Brooks and to the homes of John and Arthur Greenhaw. In Joe Wilkerson's lot he found a part of a well-rope, the remainder of which had been cut away. It matched precisely with the rope used to hang the Humphreys—the freshly cut ends being the same on both. The Wilkersons and one of the Greenhaws were taken into custody forthwith and other arrests followed as the criminals were tracked home.

The testimony brought out the facts that the Humphreys had known of an illicit still run by two men—one Polk Weeks and a man named Johns. Also that they had known of John Greenhaw stealing cattle and hogs, and that John Greenhaw had once drawn a gun on the elder Humphrey, who had promptly taken it away from him, instead of killing him with it and rendering the community a service. These things, added to the other provocations already named, had made the Humphreys sufficiently unpopular in a neighborhood like the Trans-cedar bottoms to warrant their being hung to a limb, trussed up to swing clear of the ground.

Guilty knowledge of the crime actually killed a man named Eli Sparks, whose conscience tortured him day and night to the point of giving testimony, yet whose fears upon the witness stand caused him to withhold the truth. He was a large, red-faced man, evidently greatly excited when questioned and concealing more than he told. Soon after his first examination he met Captain McDonald and offered to testify again, saying that he had been too frightened to tell the truth the first time, but thought he could do better now. The Ranger captain scrutinized him keenly and made the prophecy that Eli Sparks would not live 30 days, unless he got rid of the load on his conscience. He died in just half that time; not, however, until he had fully confessed.

The efforts of the men believed to be concerned as principals in the crime, to establish their innocence were sometimes wary, sometimes crudely absurd and always fruitless. The mesh of fact that was weaving and linking itself about them became daily more tightly woven, more impossible to tear away. Knowing themselves closely watched, they dared not attempt flight. To do so would be to confess guilt and capture would be well-nigh certain. Like Ahab, having compassed the death of a neighbor, they "lay in sackcloth and went softly." Finally it came to pass that three of these "children of Belial," turned state's evidence—that is, they confessed fully, sacrificing their comrades, under the law, to save themselves. Eleven men, including these three, were brought to trial.

In the final trial John and Arthur Greenhaw and Polk Weeks, who were not only murderers but cowardly traitors, were given their freedom in exchange for their evidence that sent their eight associates to the penitentiary for life.

Polk Weeks, in giving his evidence, appeared much disturbed, but confessed how he had climbed the tree and tied the ropes, and tied them too long, making it necessary for the legs of the Humphreys to be bent upward, to clear the ground. John Greenhaw corroborated this, but grinned as he told it, remembering how amusing it had been. He did not live to enjoy his freedom, for he was shot dead soon after his liberation, by Willie Humphrey, son of one of the younger Humphreys, and no punishment followed the righteous act.

AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Milwaukee, Wis. — "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me." — MRS. EMMA IMSE, 833 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

OPIUM or Morphine Habit Treated. Free trial. Cases where other remedies have failed, specially desired. Give particulars. Dr. B. G. CONTRELL, Suite 996, 400 W. 23d St., New York.

SURELY NO PLACE FOR HER

In the Presence of Such Magic There Seemed But One Thing for Maid to Do.

Prof. Percival Lowell, the eminent Martian astronomer, said in a recent interview in New York:

"The Martian canals are not Panama canals. The word 'canals,' you know, really means 'lines.' It shouldn't be taken literally, as the servant girl in Boston took the parlor magic.

"An amateur magician in a Beacon street house was going through his tricks while a maid passed in and out with refreshments.

"The magician was reading letters placed under a rug as the maid brought in a tray of lemon ices.

"'What is this?' a spectator asked.

"'That is B,' the magician answered; and, sure enough, his answer was correct.

"The maid looked with astonishment at the letter which had been hidden under the thick rug. She turned her gaze on the handsome young magician who had read it. Then, setting down her tray of ices, she hid her rosy face in her hands and ran out of the room.

"'What's the good o' me clothes?' she cried."

An Unusual Attribute.

Little Johnnie, who cannot pronounce S, has been frightened into keeping out of the attic by tales told by his nurse of a dreadful ghost that lives in the dim recesses under the eaves. The other day he was overheard to say confidentially to a small friend:

"We've got an old gho't up in our attic!"

To which his friend, much interested, responded: "Do he butt?"

Easy for Him.

Tommy's Mother—Why aren't you a good boy, like Willie Bjones?

Tommy—Huh! It's easy enough for him to be good; he's sick most of the time.—Philadelphia Record.

HARD ON CHILDREN.
When Teacher Has Coffee Habit.

"Best is best, and best will ever live." When a person feels this way about Postum they are glad to give testimony for the benefit of others.

A school teacher down in Miss. says: "I had been a coffee drinker since my childhood, and the last few years it had injured me seriously.

"One cup of coffee taken at breakfast would cause me to become so nervous that I could scarcely go through with the day's duties, and this nervousness was often accompanied by deep depression of spirits and heart palpitation.

"I am a teacher by profession, and when under the influence of coffee had to struggle against crossness when in the school room.

"When talking this over with my physician, he suggested that I try Postum, so I purchased a package and made it carefully according to directions; found it excellent of flavor, and nourishing.

"In a short time I noticed very gratifying effects. My nervousness disappeared, I was not irritated by my pupils, life seemed full of sunshine, and my heart troubled me no longer.

"I attribute my change in health and spirits to Postum alone."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1910.

IT IS clear that Mr. Roosevelt was hailed as the champion of the masses against the classes, of the poor against the rich. To thousands and tens of thousands in Europe this American typifies what they vaguely call the social revolution. In him they think they hear the voice of the struggling common man uttering protests and warnings to the wealthy. That is the final secret of the great stir of popular admiration for Roosevelt in Europe. He looks there a large-limbed Goth ready to strike down every form of privilege.

A WOMAN'S MIND.

Hugo Munsterberg makes the claim that by some psychological method he can read a woman's mind. That is indeed wonderful. The male part of the population will have to be shown before giving credence to this remarkable claim, and the more important part of the population will scoff at the great discoverer's conceit. This accomplishment of Mr. Munsterberg would be more prodigious than the invention of wireless telegraphy or the prevailing style in hats.

Mr. Munsterberg proposes to read something which since the harvesting of the first apple has been illegible to the profoundest scholars and unintelligible to mere men. Reading the Rosetta stone, the bricks of Babylon and the clay tablets of Nineveh has been considered child's play in comparison with the achievement proclaimed by this savant.

If Mr. Munsterberg can really and truly read a woman's mind, what moments of ecstacy must be his! For most men even the vain attempt to read her eyes gives thrills, but what joy can compare with the reading of a mind which so many churlish philosophers have considered blank. Think of the charming secrets which Mr. Munsterberg may pierce! Think of the delight of reading inmost thoughts all tangled and festooned with ribbons, laces, mock flowers, willow plumes and aigrettes and other dainty mysteries! Think of the marvel of penetrating to a woman's honest thoughts about her best friend's taste in hats, her style in dress and the neighbors' children!

APPLYING THE MEASURE.

If the real measure of statesmanship is to be taken by applying the rule of thumb to small appropriations gained for the particular constituency of a representative, then we are falling far behind the ideals of the founders of the republic. Every now and then a man announces his candidacy to succeed himself in legislative office and at once the question arises: What is this man's record?

Too often, through what must be political short-sightedness, the discussion resolves itself into one of what particular material benefits has this member of a law-making body been able to obtain for his immediate locality, and the broad purpose of his choice as the representative of the whole people of state or nation is lost to view. Obviously it is a part of the duty of a congressman or of a state legislator to look out for the interests of his constituents. He would be a pretty poor sort of a representative if he did not give a serious regard to that. But his efficiency as a law maker is in no wise to be determined by the net result of appropriations he has been able to force or cajole for the folks back home.

In Congress he must, to deserve being returned, have taken a broad view of questions of national importance, have been vigorous in espousing the causes of political and economic righteousness. How he stood, for example, on the tariff, on the railroad bill; how he regards the great principle of ship subsidies; what his attitude was toward the postal savings banks measure—these comprise the sort of questions by which he should properly be judged. That he used his influence to have a good man named for postmaster of Squash Corners ought to go without saying.

There is a danger that in insisting too much upon the money-pulling power of a representative for local projects we forget the real purpose for which he is elected. Under our organic law he is chosen by a geographical unit, not so much to represent that unit to its own ends as to be its voice in the broad gauged government of the whole. It is therefore by laying too much insistence upon results in his particular district that there is danger of weakening him in his efforts toward doing his full duty to the nation. We make him, in other words, a magnified ward heeler, a nauseating growth on the body politic that the founders of the country never contemplated.—Baltimore American.

GOVERNOR CROTHERS FOR CROTHERS.

Governor Crothers had another chance to show his sincerity and devotion to the public welfare and failed to make good. His friends claimed that his move in placing Dr. Hering on the Utilities Commission and appointing Clagett Comptroller, was for the purpose of getting control of the Board of Public Works to enable him to make some changes in the interest of better service. For instance, Col. Schley, the State Tax Commissioner, gives little attention to that office, seldom even taking the trouble to go to Annapolis. Moreover, he is charged by responsible people with favoring some of the largest corporations by assessing them for less than they ought to be. The Governor had repeatedly said that all officials should give personal attention to their work. Here was a chance to make good his professions. Did he do it? Oh, no! Col. Schley was seen and after promising to join the Crothers machine was unanimously re-appointed! This case was widely discussed and it affords a fine example of what can be expected from Governor Crothers when he must choose between serving himself or serving the people.

WORK WELL DONE.

In accordance with an act of Assembly passed last winter the work of the highway division of the Maryland Geological Survey has been transferred to the State Roads Commission. It is now an opportune time to call the attention of the people of Maryland to the debt they owe to this department of their Government. But for the work of the highway division of the Geological Survey the State would not now be engaged in the great work of road improvement which is destined to add enormously to the physical wealth of the State and the comfort and prosperity of its people. The Survey did the pioneer work of road improvement and conducted a campaign of education which made the enactment of the State Roads law of 1908 possible. In making the transfer to the Roads Commission the highway division of the Geological Survey submitted a report which gave a summary of its activities. Its principal achievement has been to put Maryland in the front rank of road-building States. It has explored and located the road-building material, made surveys, tested materials, provived the counties with scientific aid and advice which has resulted in improved methods, and it has brought public sentiment to favor the best kind of roads. In its activities of 12 years it has made a wise expenditure of $1,784,208.51, including $495,113.73 paid by the several counties and individuals. The roads constructed and completed are 125½ miles, with outstanding contracts for 49 miles more.

In 1904, by the work of the Geological Survey, aided by Mr. Samuel M. Shoemaker and other public-spirited citizens, the Shoemaker or State Aid law was enacted, appropriating annually $200,000 to roads, the counties to contribute as much as they received. At first the counties refused this aid, declining to contribute even half. But after a start was once made and the character of the roads established, the applications for State aid increased until finally the entire appropriation was used. In 1906 the highway division was further charged with the construction of a road from Baltimore to Washington, and all but 10 miles of that important work has been completed.

Terra Alta Still Without a Mayor.

The city fathers met in regular session Thursday night, at the council chamber, and as Terra Alta is now without a mayor, Recorder Wotring was in the chair. The first business taken up was a motion by Councilman John Lamb to appoint a mayor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. S. M. Scott on the previous Thursday, and after an hour's discussion of who would make a good mayor and who would not, a committee of three, consisting of Councilmen John Lamb and E. F. Hardesty and Recorder D. L. Wotring, was appointed to call upon Mr. John C. Mayer and ask him to become mayor of the municipality. Mr. Mayer being familiar with the exchange of compliments between the council and ex-Mayor Scott, declined to accept the highest office that the little mountain city of Terra Alta has to offer, and the committee returned to the council chamber to report that being unable to find a man who would sit with them as mayor they were now in favor of a government by commission, or any other form of municipal administration that would guarantee them peace in the council, and they decided to table the matter till next meeting night and await the suggestions of the people.

Subscribe for The Republican.

FEARS U. S. OWNERSHIP

Mr. Willard Tells B. & O. Men Government Will Get Railroad.

Government ownership of railroads in the United States was predicted by President Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in an address before the officials of the traffic and operating departments of the railroad at Deer Park, Monday.

President Willard declared emphatically that he did not believe Government ownership would be a good thing, but rather a step backward, but he said that this would be the probable outcome of the present Government regulation.

In opposing Government ownership Mr. Willard took up particularly the question of rates and pointed to the fact that the tariffs in this country were cheaper than in any other, though many European governments own their railroads.

Mr. Willard spoke informally and his audience was most attentive, especially as this is a subject which has not been spoken on to any extent by high railroad officials. He began by telling the men that he would expect a rigid compliance with all laws and regulations. From obedience to the rapidly increasing number of laws and rulings of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the increase in the powers of the commission made by the recent Railroad bill passed by Congress Mr. Willard traced this control further until it merged into Government ownership.

That this would not be a good thing for the country he attempted to prove by showing that rates were practically lower than they ever had been, while on the other hand, urged on by private interests and capital, improvements were being made which gave better service, insuring quicker and safer delivery of freight and passengers, while increasing the efficiency of the men and the amount of work one man could do.

He also drew attention to the increases in salaries of all railroad employes made by private owners. These, he said, had so burdened the treasuries of the railroad companies that some means of filling them would have to be found.

The only possible way at present, President Willard declared, was to raise rates, and this could only be done successfully by unamity of action on the part of the different railroads.

On the Baltimore and Ohio alone, he said, the increase in wages had amounted to about $2,000,000 aunually, and this was exclusive of the increase of the expense of operation and increased cost of every item needed in the extensive equipment.

Millions have thus been added, President Willard declared, to the millions on which the road is already paying for fixed charges, to bring the earning power of the company to the standard it must achieve to hold its own. To take advantage of this tremendous expenditure, it would be necessary, he continued, for every possible effort to be taken by improvement in operation, and large efficiency of motive power, larger trains, with a cutting down of fuel and other savings, to make the railroad a paying proposition.

President Willard intimated that this effort that would be necessary to insure a return on the increased investment would be made far better in private hands than in the hands of the Government, and also that the railroads should be allowed to work out their own salvation on the rate situation without any more regulation from the Government that necessary.

Enthusiasm was aroused among President Willard's audience of railroad men, however, when he assured them that the company would earn millions over its record in the coming fiscal year.

The officials remained at Deer Park until last night.

The general conference is participated in by the traffic and operating departments, with First Vice-President Randolph presiding. Others of the traffic department in attendance were General Traffic Manager Wright, General Freight Agents Galleher, Constans, McLaughlin and Gray, General Passenger Agents Bassett, Austin and McCarty, assistant general passenger agents, division freight and passenger agents, commercial freight agents, etc., from Baltimore and Ohio territory everywhere. With Third Vice-President Patter representing the operating department are General Superintendent of Transportation Walber, Vice-President and General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago Terminal and General Superintendent Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern Division Batchelder, General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Bent, General Superintendents Loree, Blaser and Williams, with division superintendents and others representing divisional activities.

With President Willard are his assistants, Messrs. George M. Shriver and H. B. Voorhees, Chief Engineer Thompson, staff and divisional engineers, Chief Engineer of Maintenance of Way Stimson and staff, Purchasing Agent Bankard, Vice-President and General Superintendent Campbell, of the Staten Island Railroad; General Real Estate Agent McCubbin, Superintendent of Telegraph Selden and General Superintendent of Motive Power Harris.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

TO FIX THE DATE FOR PRIMARIES

Hanna And Vandiver Expected to Confer During the Present Week.

Chairmen Murry Vandiver and John B. Hanna, of the Democratic and Republican State Central Committees, respectively, are expected to confer this week and fix the date for holding the Congressional primaries.

It is believed that the primaries will be held August 30 or September 3, the indications pointing to the latter day. Under the primary law both parties must make their nominations by direct vote throughout the State on the same day. They can not, however, be held later than the first Monday in September, which this year is Setember 5. As it is Labor Day Democrats and Republicans alike advocate the selection of another day. County leaders desire that the primaries be held on Saturday, as it would be more satisfacory the country voters to participate in them, while the city leaders are anxious that they be held on a Tuesday.

The late primaries appear to meet with the approval of nearly all avowed or prospective candidates. Apparetnly they do not want a long primary campaign. The leaders are anxious that the Congressional campaign should be about two months long.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

SHORT RUN.

As there have been no items from this place for some time we will send some just to let people know we have all lived through the "comet fright," rainy weather, etc.

Russell Fichtner, of Kitzmiller, was seen in our town Sunday evening.

Mr. Claude Harvey was injured badly last Wednesday by a horse kicking him under the heart. He is getting better now.

James A. Wilson was calling on Miss Scinda Wilson Monday evening.

Messrs. Milo Wilson and Arthur Harvey attended the District Conference at Newburg, W. Va., last week.

Mr. Geo. White, of Ryan's Glade, was visiting friends here Sunday.

We were all much surprised to hear that one of our most popular young ladies, Miss Jane Wilson, and Mr. Granville Harvey were united in marriage April 20, 1910. We wish them a long and happy journey on the sea of matrimony.

Every one in this vicinity seems well pleased with the work Mr. J. B. Moore is putting on the roads here. The only trouble is lack of funds to carry the work farther.

Miss Ida Wilson, who has been visiting friends at Wildell and Elkins for the past month, returned to her home here Sunday.

Scott Harvey and his sister Emma were visiting Frank Sharpless at Mt. Zion last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Harvey are visiting friends at Deep Creek at this writing.

Messrs. Scott and Santford Moon were calling on their Uncle Daniel Wilson Monday.

Mrs. Geo. W. Wilson spent a few days at Elk Garden.

Miss Lois Harvey and Mr. Allen Moon were visiting relatives at Curtz Chapel Sunday.

Wishing THE REPUBLICAN success, I am BLUE FEATHER.

You Can't Gather Figs From Thistles

neither can you secure a real, decent job of painting if you use adulterated Paint. You are unreasonable to expect it; the quality is not there.

When you buy

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

the analysis and guarantee on every can tells you plainly what you are using.

For sale by J. M. Davis & Sons,
Oakland, Md.

Mr. Sloan on Commission.

D. Lindley Sloan yesterday received a letter from Governor Crothers stating that Mr. Sloan had been named by the Governor as a member of the commission on local legislation.—Cumberland News.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County. 22222

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

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J. W. MCCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
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H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
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THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

D. E. BOLDEN'S **Remodeling Sale**

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Lots of Fun at Deer Park on July 4th.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin, Mr. Jack Grimes and Mr. William Miller are perfecting arrangements for a safe and sane Fourth of July celebration at Deer Park. As a committee of arrangements on Decoration Day these gentlemen gave the town of Deer Park and its many visitors a grand, good time, and everybody went home at night feeling that they had had a most enjoyable day. All these things will be repeated at Deer Park on the Fourth of July, only there will be more of it. Plenty of band music and a good time for everybody.

Something new in Talcum Powder; Babcock's Corylopsis of Japan, the most popular Talcum on the market today. Hamil-Gonder Pharmacy.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL. . . . . $ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. . 45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mrs. Matthews has gone to Somerset county, Pa., to visit relatives.

Miss Grace Robinson, of Baltimore, is in Oakland on a visit to relatives.

Mr. George Loar, of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his mother.

Miss Harriett Schroeder, of Grafton, was the guest last week of Miss Eleanor Peddicord.

FOR RENT—Furnished room; three minutes walk from station. Apply at this office.

Mr. Stanley Harvey, of near Gormania, was in the city Monday when he called at this office.

WANTED—A good reliable woman for general housework. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland.

Mrs Sue R. Laughlin, of Kitzmiller, spent Friday and Saturday in Oakland visiting Mr. M. R. Hamill's family.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger returned to Oakland last Thursday evening from a few days' visit to relatives in Lonaconing.

Mrs. E. H. Sincell and Mrs. Eva Mitchell visited relatives and friends in Lonaconing and Cumberland this week.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

Miss Josephine Robinson, who has been in Cumberland for two or three months, has returned to her home in Oakland.

Mrs. Albert Fraley, of Newell, W. Va., was in Oakland yesterday visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fraley and other relatives.

Try one of our Long Life Batterie onyour telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mrs. J. Oliver Lantz, of Hartmonville, W. Va., spent a few days last week in Oakland with her sister, Mrs. Louis Bush.

The twenty-eighth annual program for the Mountain Chautauqua will be issued very shortly, work upon which was begun in this office Monday.

Mrs. A. S. Frost, wife of Col. A. S. Frost, U. S. A., retired, and two daughters, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. West, at their home near Oakland.

Mrs. Webster Pavenscroft returned to her home near Oakland last Wednesday from an extended visit to Miss Lynn Waddell at Shepherdstown, West Va.

Let us fill your prescriptions. Lowest prices, quality considered. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Money to Loan—Secured by first mortgage on real estate. Terms easy. Renninger & Offutt. Attorneys Oakland, Md 3t

Dr. W. W. Grant returned to Oakland Sunday night from a three days, visit to Baltimore, where he attended the annual convention of dentists of the State.

Dr. J. E. Legge returned Monday night from St. Louis, Mo., where he had been for ten days attending the sessions of the American Medical Association.

A water motor which is to furnish power for operating the pipe organ in St. Paul's M. E. church, was installed Tuesday by Mr. Stanhope O. Crane, of Kingwood.

Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles, household necessities, at prices ranging from 75c. to $1.50, at Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mr. Graham Dukehart, Grand Lecturer of Maryland, A., F. and A. Masons, will visit the local lodge this evening on on his annual round of visit to lodges in this section of the state.

Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek came up to Deer Park from Baltimore a few days since and will remain at Uplands during the summer. Miss Irene Haulenbeek came up several days ago.

Mr. Henry M. Speicher, of Accident, was in Oakland one day last week when he purchased a 30 h. p. Maxwell automobile from Mr. Hoffman, representing the Meyersdale Garage Co.

Mr. Elmer Haulenbeek, who is connected with the Real Estate Department of the B. & O., entertained Mr. A. L. Gable, of the same department, at his Deer Park home last Sunday.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

Mr. Will Davis, assistant at the B. & O. station in Oakland, has been transferred to the Deer Park Hotel station, where he becomes agent in charge for the summer. His place in Oakland is being filled by Clarence Murphy.

Capt. James A. Hayden, of the Park, as special agent for the Agricultural Department at Washington, left Monday morning for his annual tour of inspection through the lower counties of Maryland, expecting to return on Monday night.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

GREEK HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Fell From Train and Lost Leg at Oakland Station.

A Greek employed on construction work along the line of the B. & O. R. R. west of Oakland, fell from a freight train at the railroad station in Oakland last Friday afternoon and was seriously injured. That the man escaped instant death is miraculous.

Evidently he attempted to alight from the train and was thrown beneath the wheels of the car following the one upon which he was riding. His right leg was severed below his knee and he was otherwise injured, the serious bruises being about his head. The man was taken from the point where he was injured to the office of Dr McComas and later remove to the Keyser hospital where he is being treated.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Misses Bertha Wolfe and Annie Lowenstein of Oakland, Md., are in the city, having arrived Tuesday to attend the graduation exercises at St. Augustine's school, their cousin, Dennis A. Litzinger, being one of the graduates.—Grafton Sentinel.

Beginning yesterday morning an additional mail will reach Oakland every morning from the East, bringing the Baltimore and Washington dailies and other mail matter which is mailed later than midnight in the Eastern cities. The mail car is attached to train No. 45 and arrives here at about eight o'clock.

State Superintendent Geo. H. Nock was in Oakland last Saturday. Mr. Nock is superintending the work of the Maryland Evangelistic Association. This institution does slum work in the cities and at points throughout the state which are neglected. Mr. Nock later expects to hold meetings in various parts of Garrett county.

Mr. C. W. Maxwell, trustee, advertises in this paper today the sale of several valuable Garrett county properties, owned by C. D. Gillespie, who has been adjudged bankrupt by the United States Court for the Northern District of West Virginia. The sale of the property will occur in front of the court house in Oakland on Saturday, July 23rd.

Write E. S. West, Oakland, Md., the only licensed real estate dealer in Garrett county, for booklet describing all kinds of real estate for sale in this vicinity. Also valuable farms, coal and timber lands in other States, Mexico and Canada. '11-4t.

A social, tendered those taking part in the Gibson Family Reunion and also the City Band, was given last Tuesday evening in the supper room of St. Mark's church at which about one hundred and fifty young people were present. Refreshments consisting of ice cream, cake and coffee were served by the ladies and a pleasant social hour was passed.

Mr. E. Ray Jones, of Deer Park, was one of the leading honor winners at the annual Recognition chapel at Ohio Wesleyan University on Monday. He gained membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the much prized honorary fraternity, and also gained "Cum Laudo," or "with praise," for his general high scholarship rank during his course. He was also given the debate pennant, which signifies his participation in the winning debate against Oberlin College, and the Transcript pin for his connection with the University publication as assistant editor.

Gibson Family Reunion A Success.

The Gibson Family Reunion, which was staged in Oakland last Thursday and Friday nights under the direction of Miss Anna Manges, was a great success, notwithstanding the fact that rain poured both evenings and in consequence many were prevented from attending. Large numbers, however, were present and it was unanimously expressed opinion that the entertainment was the best ever produced in the local playhouse. Lack of space prevents us from mentioning personally all who took part in the entertainment. All were proficient, however, and the large audiences each evening were delighted. The little tots in the Boogie Boo drill were beautiful and resembled a garden filled with fairies, while Playing Truant, represented by thirty youngsters dressed in overalls fairly brought down the house. Then one drill after another followed in rapid succession and were equally as good as those mention above, ending with the See Saw drill, which was spectacular and most beautifully arranged. The ladies of the society received as their share of the proceeds one hundred dollars.

Find Woman Almost Frozen

After a serching party had been scouring the town for hours, Mrs Hanna McEllery was found at 10 o'clock Sunday morning lying in her night clothes almost frozen, in the cellar her home in Fairmont. During the night the woman had walked in her sleep and had laid down on the cold damp cellar floor. She was missed at midnight Saturday and a large searching party organized to find her. It was eleven o'clock Monday morning beforeshe recovered consciousness.

THE NATION'S EXECUTIVE

Passed Through Oakland Yesterday Morning on His Way West.

Yesterday morning as a passenger on train No. 3, whichis scheduled to arrive in Oakland at 6.41 o'clock, President William H. Taft passed through here on his way west.

The President was accompanied by Capt. Butt and his private secretary and occupied staterooms on a private car attached to the regular train. Apparently no one in Oakland, with the possible exception of the local railroad officials, knew that the President and party were on board the train.

Teachers' Training School.

The Teachers' Training School of Garrett county opened Monday, June 6th, with an enrollment of 130 which has increased to 150 at the present time.

The school is now well organized and is doing good work. It is divided into three sections. Section one is for beginners, section two for teachers of limited experience and section three for experienced teachers. Prof. Gibson is instructor of music as well as of rhetoric and composition. Prof. DeWitt has charge of grammer and algebra, Prof. Palmer of mental and written arithmetic, and Misses Klinefelter and Coleman of the primary work.

Examinations began Tuesday, June 7th, and one examination is given each day.

The school was dismissed Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and the students marched in a body to the court house where the judicial department of our government was seen in actual session. This was greatly enjoyed by all.

The Teachers' Institute begins June 20th under the supervision of Dr. M. Bates Stevens. D.

Liveryman Cures "Cribbing" Horse.

L. J. Swartz, a liveryman of Huntingdon, Pa., had a horse known as a "cribber" and planned to use electricity to stop him chewing his trough in the stable. The edge of the trough was wired, the current turned on and the horse placed in his stall. The animal grasped the trough, wire and all and dropped over dead.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.
G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 7:00 p. m.
P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
W. H. SHEARER.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 8 p. m., subject "What shall we do with the American Sabbath?".
Everybody invited.
C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

BITTINGER.

Continued rains, accompanied by unseasonably cool weather, is causing some apprehension among the farmers as crops are not making much growth and corn especially is suffering.

Merchant C. E. Ellithorp attended the meeting of the Board of School Commissioners held at Oakland last week.

Frank Watts and family, of Frostburg, drove up to this village laat week and looked over the J. Turner Lohr farm recently purchased by Mr. Watts.

Earl Stanton and family, of Grantsville, spent last Sunday with Mrs. Stanton's parents at this place.

Messrs. Elias Orendorf, Simon Brenneman, Joseph Bowser and Jonas Bittinger, of this village, were attending court at Oakland last week.

C. J. Brenneman, who has been quite ill at his home near this place for some days, is reported to be slightly better at this time.

The lawn fete held at this place by the ladies of the Lutheran church on last Saturday evening was a satisfactory success notwithstanding adverse weather conditions.

Charles Stark, who is employed in a coal mine at the western end of the county, was home with his parents a few days last week.

Call for Your Letters.

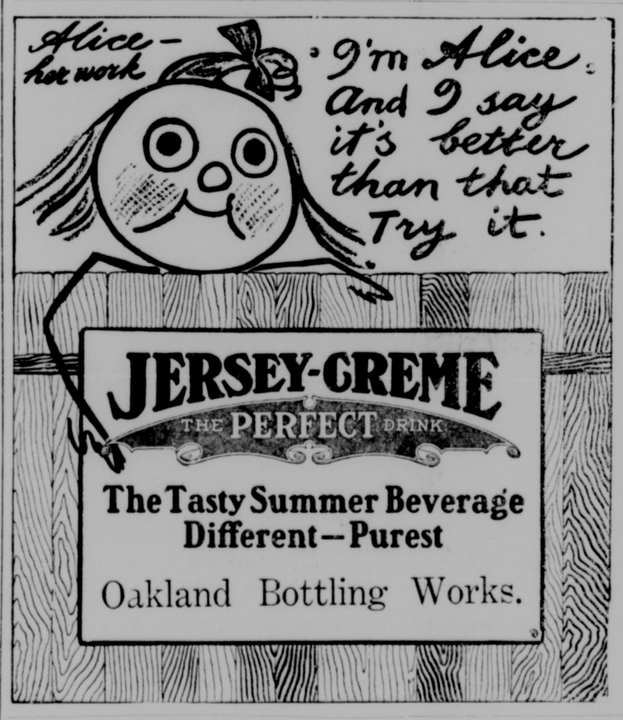
Miss Clara Buoy, Mr. Jone Congley, The Glades Hotel, The Saratoga Hotel, Mr. Ray Souders, Mrs. Etta J. Jackson.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.
RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.
AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.
CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.
SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.
Yours to please,
A. D. NAYLOR & CO.
PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

GO TO CREUTZBURG'S
FOR
Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.
LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP
FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.
Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.



Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,
HENRY SMOUSE.
The Up-to-Date Market.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new county road is to be located, said road commencing at or near the mouth of Crabtree Creek on Savage River by crossing said river from West to East side and passing through the lands of the Lonaconing Coal & Iron Company, Oss Brothers and others to intersect the County Road near Bloomington, a distance of about four and one-half miles, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of June, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

P. P. MCANDREWS
P. H. RODEHEAVER
GEO. W. BROADWATER } Examiners.

Notice to Creditors.

Take notice that I have this 7th day of June, 1910, filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, an account showing distribution to the creditors who have filed their claims duly proved and allowed, in the estate of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt.

The dividend is at the rate of 2 13-100 per centum on claims of general creditors filed and allow and payment of said dividend will be made by Jacob S. Miller, Trustee, after the 20th day of June, 1910 unless exceptions to said account are filed before that date.

ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 10 beginning for the same at a point on the Gorman Road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at the lane between the farms of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of said W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis, and to intersect the Deer Park and Schell Road near the bridge over Laurel Run, a distance of about one mile.

B. W. HARVEY,
C. E. MARTIN,
J. O. HARVEY and others,
Petitioners.

The Grace of Plumes

THE diaphanous picture hats in black or white, and the dead white of chip hats, makes a back ground upon which the fancy of the designer can pose her "dreams of beauty," in materials and colors. Many colored ostrich plumes have provided color combinations that vie with those in flowers. Ostrich, in two or three shades of one color, in two or three colors, and even in brilliant dashes of many colors in the same plume have been brought out and placed in the hands of milliners throughout the country. It is the grace of plumes that endears them to the heart of every designer of really beautiful millinery. If securely fastened by the stem to the body of the hat and left to its own sweet will (or curve, rather), and the law of gravity, the ostrich feather will dispose its length most gracefully. The trimmer cannot improve these lines which nature has drawn with the supple quill and dainty flumes. Blown by the wind the airy fibers move in graceful lines and come back to rest in the original positions that they held before they were disturbed. This is true of the "skeleton" willow ostrich (plumes with tied flumes) more especially. In tying the flumes to lengthen them, the manufacturer is able to introduce new colors or shades and produce blended harmony or contrast, as he desires.

These plumes are light in weight and very beautiful. In black they have a tendency to come to pieces. For some reason the black dye so effects the feather that moisture makes it shrink or "crawl" and the knots untie. But in colors they wear fairly well. Women have been buying fragile materials too long to dispense with willow plumes on that account.

The natural ostrich plume with wide spread of fibers, slightly curled, should be selected if one is buying black. A good ostrich plume, moderately heavy, and made of uniformly good stock, will prove about the most lasting article and the most satisfactory in which the investor in millinery can put her money. Two plumes of this character will do service summer and winter. They are at their loveliest on the black picture hat for midsummer. This hat, of hemp or hair braid, with broad, sweeping flare of brim, through which the light filters, is the ideal model for a "stunning" effect. It is cool looking and always distinguished. In white with plumes in white and black it looks as chaste as frost, and throws a becoming reflection upon the skin of the wearer. The wide brims require this sweep of plumes in which trimmers delight.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

CLEAR SKIN A NECESSITY

Claim to Beauty Cannot Be Admitted Without the Possession of That Charm.

The fascination of a clear, fair skin is recognized by every woman. No matter how regular her features, if the skin is blotched a woman loses all her power to attract. A good skin is an evidence of health, pure blood and right living. Powder will not cover an imperfect complexion, but will give it a mottled, livid appearance. A new preparation gives a soft, youthful bloom to the skin, will not show and is absolutely beneficial in every way. It contains no zinc, peroxide or white lead, and may be used on a baby—surely a perfect test of its purity. It will remove the tired, old expression engendered by pain or fatigue and the haggard look which the bustle of modern life will give to even a youthful face. Rarely indeed can a beautifier be found which cannot be detected, and the obvious use of cosmetics robs a woman of that air of refinement which makes a lady. A fresh, natural appearance exacts willing admiration from either sex, and such is certainly to be obtained by the use of this dainty preparation.

NEW NAPOLEON HAT.

A new phase of the Napoleon hat, in white linen, lined with dark butcher-blue linen.

As in foulards and other silk materials the polka dot is a favorite in the mixtures of silk and cotton.

SOME OLD FRIENDS RETURN

Materials Familiar to a Past Generation Have Again Become Popular Favorites.

An inspection of the materials for summer wear show that certain old-time, reliable materials have returned under new names, but our mothers will recognize their friends in the shape of the coarse linens that resemble "oatmeal" cloth, hopsacking and the various basket weaves.

The feature that commends itself to many women is the fact that the weave is so evident that it serves for decoration, and, therefore, requires very little other ornamentation. Simple braiding designs or buttons are generally sufficient for the morning dress, while the square meshes of these coarse fabrics form excellent backgrounds upon which designs in cross-stitching (done with woolen or linen threads) may be added.

When the individual touch of embroidery is added, these materials are excellent for afternoon wear, and although the design is more conventional than the trailing vines worked by the weavers of 50 years ago, the effect warrants the time expended in the construction.

To Use India Print.

Blue and white India print cut into bias strips of varying width makes an excellent trimming for a child's dress.

Here is something unique and yet beautiful, that will not fade and is by no means too old-looking for a little girl.

India print is an altogether desirable and durable stuff in color and quality, and can be used on fine or coarse white linen without the least danger of the colors spreading into the white surface.

Buttons covered with the print will add style and then, too, the end of material you have left will do for a band round the dark blue or white straw hat.

Biscuit Color Liked.

Biscuit color is in great demand.

Of course, it is perishable, but dear to the heart of woman.

When this shade forms a background for a cross-bar of old rose in a thin line it is fascinating.

Helen of Troy

By ROYAL N. GREEN

Fred Erickson was heart-keen to the fact that he loved the girl, but, as yet, he had said nothing to her about it. In fact he had never spoken to her. They were not acquainted with each other.

It was what is called love at first sight—that is, as far as Fred was concerned. The first time he saw her she was sitting opposite him on a belt line car going from Albany to Troy, and his susceptible heart had gone pit-a-pat. Chance thrust them together often after that, but without an opportunity to become acquainted.

Erickson, a young lawyer located in Albany, should have been giving his whole attention to the theories of a practice that was yet to come. Instead, he dreamed the long office hours through, and all his dreams were of the fair unknown.

This fascinating girl was, in points of beauty, a maid to marvel at. Her eyes were dusky wells of midnight with long, dark lashes that half hid the depths of them, and the black of these contrasted strangely with the white of her satiny skin. All in all she was, from her daintily arranged hair to the tips of her tiny shoes, the sweetest girl creation that had ever come to the ken of Fred Erickson. He longed to meet her.

Here romance stepped in.

If Helen Landen—this was her name—had ever cast a calculating eye over the tall, serious faced youth who appeared so frequently to her, she did so without due knowledge of what fates had in store.

Ringston's circus, a mighty army of tents, opened in Albany to play two dates, afternoon and evening, with all the pomp and ceremony of that dignified institution. Erickson attended the evening performance. Spangled performers crowded the three rings in marvelous act after act. An army of

"O, What a Great Beast.

clowns capered to queer pranks, and, as always, the circus was a pulsating success—a gaudy, glittering success.

After the concert, Erickson and a friend found themselves leisurely strolling through the menagerie tent. A mighty elephant, almost the peer of the famous Jumbo in size, interested them. Its crafty eyes were sparkling with intelligence. Its calm, calculating survey of the curious ones who gathered to do it honor, was majestic regal. Its swaying trunk, vitally restless, raised itself above them occasionally as if delivering a benison.

A tinkling cadence of girlish laughter from behind the youth again caused the erratic heart vibrations in his breast, responsive to only one maid, and Erickson turned. His face flushed as he gazed at her. She was with an elderly person—evidently her father. Her nearness caused the youth to fear for himself. It seemed to him that he must turn and crush her in his arms.

"O what a great beast!" The girl turned to her father. "I wonder if she is cross?"

The elderly person looked inquiringly toward a keeper who stood at some little distance.

"Not at all," answered the attendant. "Mildest mannered animal in captivity, and the largest. Bess here knows mor'n some folks, she does."

The girl stepped daintily forward, a smile curving her red lips, and the pert little nose of her's wrinkled in amusement.

"I'm going to feed her," she said. The elephant graciously accepted an absurdly small bon bon, and seemed to wink a knowing eye at Erickson, who glared enviously.

"The tiger is out!" A hoarse voice raised the cry and in an instant the tent was mob mad. Women screamed and fainted. Children wailed and men cursed. To add to the pandemonium, the gasoline lights flickered desperately in the wind created by the panic-stricken crowd—and went out. A feline scream rose above the noise, and an animal chorus quickly responded. Elephants trumpeted. Lions roared. The camels lifted their voices in uncanny shrieks, and excitement was the order of the moment.

Erickson, stricken dumb, suddenly recovered himself and reached out blind arms for the girl. His first thoughts were of her. She must be rescued at all hazards.

Just as his satisfied hands came in contact with her, a velvety something brushed curiously across his face, and then suddenly dropped to his waist—their waists—and the two were lifted high in the air to be placed gently on the back of the elephant.

The girl gave a frightened half scream, and her little hands convulsively clutched the arm of her companion.

"What-wha-what is it?" she gasped.

Erickson thrilled at her touch. "Don't be frightened," he said. "The big elephant has picked us up, and, for some reason, placed us on her back. Just at present it is the safest place in the tent. We are out of the struggling crowd, and away from the tiger. Hello! What's happening?"

The elephant was beginning to move. Slowly, cumbersomely, like the heavy body that it was, the great mass of flesh began to get under way, and in a moment the two upon the beast's back found themselves under the starry sky. Save for a scurrying circus man, here and there, the stretch of green about the tents was deserted.

The girl kept tight hold of the exultant youth, although the broad back and gentle motion of the now rapidly moving Bess were not calculated to precipitate a fall.

"O, I—I am so frightened," gasped the damsel. Her hands convulsively gripped the youth's arm. Erickson was not frightened. He was hilariously happy.

From behind them came hoarse shouts, and the elephant, hearing, quickened his pace. Had Erickson been a solitary rider, he would have slid to the ground, but now he was pleasantly impressed with a sense of guardianship.

"Keep up your nerve," came from the young attorney. "The elephant is running away with us, but he is not dangerous. We are safe enough. The keepers and circus men are trying to catch us."

Suddenly the beast plunged off the moon-lit road and into a lane, slowing up and stopping as it came to a tall tree. The sensitive trunk cautiously rose to investigate the lower branches, and then, with a despairing squeal, a long-tailed spider-monkey was brought from a sheltering clump of leaves, and passed carefully back and into the very hands of Erickson.

The lawyer laughed.

"O, how sweet," ventured the girl her fear suddenly gone. "And how do you suppose the elephant knew he was in this tree?"

"I'm sure I don't know. It seems to have been her sole errand for she is now going back."

Sure enough, the great beast was now retracing her footsteps.

In a few minutes she had come to the pack that had been following her. With the sang froid of a calculating human, the animal reached a careful trunk around and placed her passengers, one at a time, on the ground. Then the same impressable organ relieved Erickson of his chattering charge, and without waiting for her escort the elephant ambled on, turning a quizzical eye to her late riders as she did so.

It developed that the tiger was still a captive. The panic had been started by some mischief maker, but the rushing, scrambling crowd had alarmed the animals, and the monkey cage had been overturned by the crazy exit of the masses. The little simian rescued by the big pachyderm had been an especial pet of the trainer having Bess in charge. How she knew the monkey was hidden in the tree, no one knew.

"Well," said the girl, flushing as she turned to Erickson. "I am sure that I shall never care to see another circus."

"I shall always have a friendly feeling for them," answered the youth meaningly, and the flush on the girl's cheeks deepened to an alarming red.

"Inasmuch as it will be useless to attempt to find your escort, I must insist upon seeing you safely to your home."

"You don't have to—to insist," answered Helen Landen, softly.

The Stony British Glare.

Lord Crewe made a very interesting little speech the other day at the annual meeting of the Atlantic union, a society which works for the improvement of Anglo-American cordiality and of the relations between Englishmen and men of other nations generally. He said that one grave cause of international misunderstanding was our "notorious stiffness of demeanor," and he referred to that delightful drawing by Du Maurier in Punch in which the table d'hote of a foreign hotel in the slack season was depicted as populated only by two Englishmen, sitting at opposite ends of the table, glaring speechlessly at each other. All that he said was true enough. We are undemonstrative. We are not men and brothers the whole world round as we should be, and as we shall be when Robert Burns' millennium comes at last. If we may be allowed to say so, we can hardly picture Lord Crewe himself responding with a leap into the air and a joyful howl to the "How do, sonny?" of an Ontario mine manager. He would probably smile charmingly, bow most courteously and extend a friendly hand; but the colonist would take all that for coolness and the Atlantic union would have to explain.—London Evening Standard.

THE REAL WRENCH.

Smith—It's mighty hard to get a wife.

Hardup—It's no trouble to get one, but it's hard to keep her.

Have You a Baby?

Every woman knows how imperatively necessary it is that baby's things should be absolutely and perfectly clean. She knows the trouble she has with certain yellow soaps that leave the dirt in and often make the little garments harsh and irritating to baby's skin. Easy Task soap—you can get it of your grocer—is the quickest and safest cleanser made; it is antiseptic—and it reduces the work of washing by half.

Her Excuse.

"Why—er—yes," Miss Goodley admitted, "perhaps you did hear me telling the minister I was only twenty-two."

"Oh, I'm surprised!" exclaimed Miss Gaddiet, "and you a Sabbath school teacher, too!"

"But," Miss Goodley protested, "the minister has told us it's always better to understate a thing than to exaggerate."

A Sample Box of Resinol Ointment Was Nearly Sufficient in This Case.

Enclosed find money to pay for Resinol. Just the sample you sent has almost cured Eczema on my little girl's face. I will gladly tell my friends of the great merits of Resinol.

Mrs. Emma B. McConkey,
Hacker Valley, W. Va.

Limit to Woman's Suffrage.

Women have obtained the right to vote in Krain, a province of Austria. They will be allowed to cast their ballots in person and not by proxy. There is, however, one limitation imposed on them. A special time of the day has been allotted to them for the exercise of this right.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Not in the Agreement.

Daniel had been cast into the lions' den.

"My main objection," he said, as he playfully tweaked a lion's mane, "is that I get no moving-picture royalties."—Puck.

Hearsay Evidence.

Mrs. Frost—How's your husband?

Mrs. Snow—The members of his club say he is looking splendid.—Life.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A man really can make more fuss over the way a barber trims his mustache than a woman over the way a tailor cuts her gown.

For Headaches

Caused by sick stomach, ill-regulated bile, sluggish bowels, nervous strain or overwork, the safest and surest remedy is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis ARE HARD TO CURE, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Does not Blister or remove the hair. Cures any pain or swelling. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle. Book 6 E free. ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, $1 and $2 per bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Goitre, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Allays Pain. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

STOCKERS & FEEDERS

Choice quality; reds and roans, bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.

National Live Stock Com. Co.

At either

Kansas City, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo. S. Omaha, Neb.

Trade Mark. Don't accept any substitute.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Relief for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

CANCERS NO CURE, NO PAY. Don't all advertise. Health Herald and testimonials FREE for the asking. Address Dr. E. M. Boynton, Lawrence, Mass.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Evaporated Milk

Contains double the nutriment and none of the impurities so often found in so-called fresh or raw milk.

The use of **Libby's** insures pure, rich, wholesome, healthful milk that is superior in flavor and economical in cost.

Libby's Evaporated Milk is the purest, freshest high grade milk, obtained from selected, carefully fed cows. It is pasteurized and then evaporated (the water taken out), filled into bright, new tins, sterilized and sealed air tight until you need it.

Use Libby's and tell your friends how good it is.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

WESTERN CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:

"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western states that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily yield to the farmer $170,000,000.00 in cash.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

H. M. WILLIAMS
Law Building Toledo, Ohio
(Use address nearest you.) (1)

GRANULATED EYELIDS Cured

The worst cases, no matter of how long standing, are absolutely cured by

Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil

A soothing antiseptic discovered by an Old Railroad Surgeon. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c, 50c & $1.

Paris Medicine Co. Hodges, Texas.

Dear Sirs: I must say that DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL is one of the greatest remedies known to me. I had granulated eyelids so badly it caused blindness for about six weeks. I got a bottle of DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL and up to the time of this writing have used about half of it and my eyes are almost entirely well. I wish every body could know the value of DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL. Yours truly

(Signed) CLEMENT BASHAMS

Made by

E. W. Grove

Maker of

Laxative Bromo Quinine

6% vs. 4% Why accept 4% from a savings bank when you can buy

Six Per Cent Real Estate Bonds?

Besides sharing in the profits of a great corporation. Write for full particulars. Dept. K.

DEBENTURE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
334 Fifth Avenue New York City

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

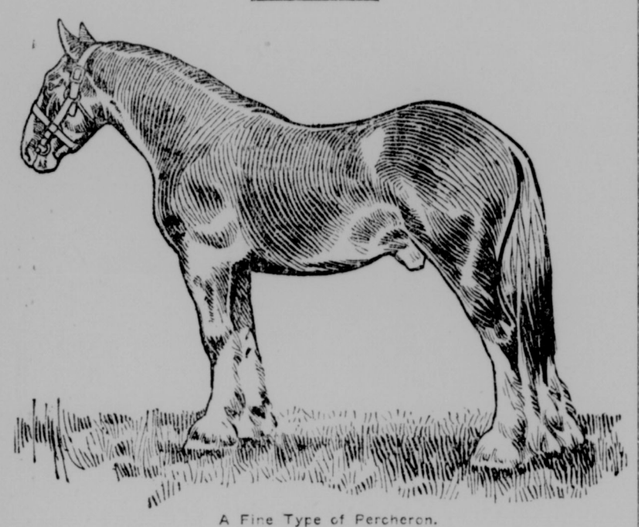
Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE. NORTHROP & LYMAN CO. Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 30c.

HAROLD SOMERS
150 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, New York

RAISING DRAFT HORSES IS PROFITABLE BUSINESS

Practical Breeder Gives Some Good, Sound Reasons Why Farmers Should Pay More Attention to Them.



A Fine Type of Percheron.

(By J. D. DUMIRE.)

The horse for the farmer is the draft-bred horse. He is the horse that can be raised by the common farmer with little trouble and expense. He is in reach of almost every farmer in the country. It is a profitable business on the farm to raise a few good colts. I say good colts, for it is just as easy to raise good ones as poor ones.

It is just as easy to raise good horses as good cattle or good sheep or good hogs. It does not pay to raise poor ones—leave that for the other fellow. The farmers that raise good stock of any kind are the men that select good sires. The men that have good herds and good flocks are the men that select pure-blood sires from one or the other of the several pure breeds and stick to the breed of their choice, if in cattle it is Shorthorns in a few years his herd is all the same type and color.

If it is Angus or Herefords, the results are the same. If this is true of cattle and sheep, it is certainly true of the horse. Fellow farmers, select a sire from one of the pure breeds of draft horses—Percheron, Shire or Belgian—it matters but little which breed.

It is only a matter of choice to the breeder himself. Be sure that the sire is a good individual. Breed just such mares as you have. The better the dam the better the result. Always breed their produce to a pure-bred sire of the same breed.

In a short time your mares are all alike and of the same type and disposition, all bearing a family resemblance. You will not have the disposition of a broncho in one and the trotting horse in the other, but you will have a class of horses that are easily handled, easily fitted for the market and an every-day market at home and abroad.

You need not spend any extra time and expense in looking after buyers; the buyers are always looking after this kind. If they get a wire-cut or blemish they are the kind that are useful to keep for any kind of farm work. A good mare with proper care will do just as much service on the farm and raise a colt as will a gelding, and you have the colts for the keep.

Never allow the colt to follow the dam when in harness at work, as the colt will do much better if left in the barn, and the dam will be better off without the colt. Give the little fellow some oats and bran in its trough; it will soon learn to eat and forget its dam.

A colt is easily weaned, and if proper care is taken it will not stop growing until it is matured. Breed in this way and in a very short time it will be almost impossible to raise a poor colt. Look at the farmer who breeds one year to a draft horse and the produce afterward bred to some cheap mongrel. His horses in ten years' breeding are no better than when he began. The price of service fees should hardly be considered. It is the matured horse to be considered. It costs as much to raise a low-priced horse as to raise a high-priced one. It is all in the breeding.

Always use a pure-bred draft sire—a better individual than the dam—and then you are sure of gaining. Select one breed or the other and stick to it and you will come out ahead and be on the right road to success in the horse-breeding business.

COW IS KEY TO SUCCESS

To Compete With Oleomargarin Makers Dairymen Must Study to Produce Butter Cheaply as Possible.

Liberal feeding does not produce profitable results unless the food is of the proper kind. Successful dairying depends on good cows and balanced rations.

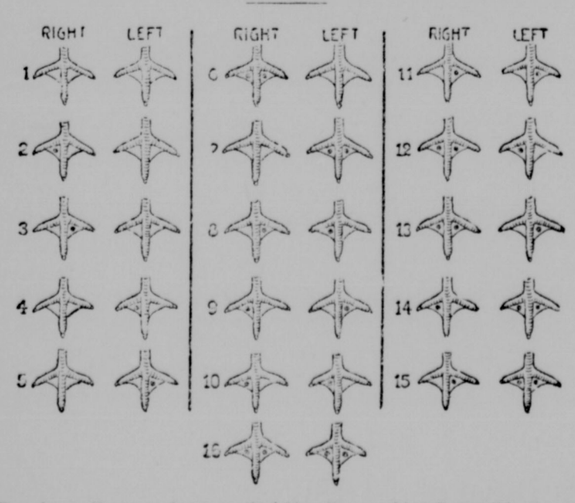
If dairymen expect to compete with the makers of oleomargarine they must study how to produce butter as cheaply as possible. Until consumers are educated to eat butter at high prices they will turn to the substitute at about a certain price for real butter.

It is estimated that one pound of butter is the amount one person who is not obliged to restrict his appetite will consume in one week. It is also estimated that for the 85,000,000 people in this country we produce only about 50,000,000 pounds of butter in a week.

If you had grown a few tons of mangels last year they would have come in handy during the winter just past—wouldn't they? Now is the time to think about mangels for next year. They are easily grown and are heavy yielders.

Selling whole milk to a cheese factory is selling the fertility of the farm out of a can. Feeding this milk to hogs, minus the butter fat, takes nothing from the farm, for a ton of butter fat is worth only about 75 cents as a fertilizer.

MARKS FOR IDENTIFICATION



The above diagram shows method of marking chicks so that 16 different flocks, ages or families may be identified by absence of punch marks as in No. 1, and by punch marks as shown in Nos. 2 to 16, says Farm Press. A good chick-size poultry punch may be had at small expense. Newly hatched chicks should always be punch-marked and a record kept of the date on which they were hatched; later the marks can be supplemented by leg banding, making it possible to positively identify many ages, flocks or families. Chicks should be punch-marked soon after hatching. Keep a record of your chicks this season.

Sheep in the World.

There are about 580,000,000 sheep in the world—Australia with 88,000,000 Argentine with 67,000,000 and the United States with 57,000,000 are the leading sheep countries

TEMPERANCE NOTES

VALUE OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Interesting and Able Address Delivered by Sir Alexander Russell Simpson, M. D., D. Sc.

An interesting and able address on the value of total abstinence was recently delivered by Sir Alexander Russell Simpson, M. D., D. Sc., dean of the faculty of medicine, Edinburgh university, before an immense assemblage gathered for the Scottish national Sunday school convention, held in the great Scottish center. Speaking from the standpoint of morality and science, Sir Alexander said in part:

"About a quarter of a century ago some friends in Kingston, Ont., took me on an excursion on the St. Lawrence river. The speaker of the Canadian parliament, who was of the company, made me take notice, as we sailed out from the town, that the first imposing building we were passing was a distillery. Near by was an infirmary, then a lunatic asylum, then a prison, and after these a cemetery.

"I take it for granted that every teacher before me has so far considered the relation of the use of alcoholic liquors to disease, derangement, degradation, and death, as to have seen the advisability of becoming a personal abstainer. Supreme among the dangers that beset all our lives is the danger inherent in the common use of alcohol. Whatever be the form in which it is taken—wine, beer, spirits, or what else—it is a more common cause of loss of health, of loss of reason, of loss of character, of loss of life, than any other of the influences that tell upon our complex mechanism. An intoxicated man is simply a man that is in the clutch of a poison.

"This leads me more immediately in the direction in which I suppose you expect me, as a member of the medical profession, to offer some suggestions as to what instruction it might be desirable to impart to our young charges if much of the result of all your labor is not to be blotted out of their lives in later years through ignorance of the influence of alcohol on the body and even more on the mind of the man.

"To begin with, young people should be taught that wine is not a necessity of life. It is no more necessary for man that for any of the creatures around him. There are tribes and communities who live and thrive without it. The want of it is never felt by one who has not begun to use it. No household that excludes it from its dietary suffers in anything from its absence. The child reared in abstinence has missed nothing that could have helped its growth and development, or, I will add, its happiness.

"We deny it a place among the necessities of life. But there is no denying it a place among life's luxuries. We must be quite honest with ourselves and with the young, and recognize that those who habitually or occasionally drink wine do so because of some gratification it affords. But it is a costly luxury. The temporary gratification it yields puts a tax upon the life. It is the most dangerous luxury in which a human being can indulge, because of the risk to life and health attendant upon its use, apart altogether from its contramoral and antispiritual influences.

"In a graduation address 18 years ago, I took occasion to congratulate the young doctors who during their student curriculum had had the wisdom and the courage to be members of the Total Abstinence society, and to say to all the graduates: 'You will not be long in practice before you will prove these five things:

"'1. That alcohol, habitually used, can of itself produce disease from which the abstainer remains exempt.

"'2. That it will aggravate diseases to which all are liable.

"'3. That it renders those who habitually use it more open to attacks of various forms of illness.

"'4. That the alcoholist has a worse chance of recovery from a fever or an injury than an abstainer.

"'5. That in the crisis of disease the alcoholist gets less benefit from stimulants than the abstainer.'

"It may occur to some one to ask, But what of the people who take their daily glass of wine and live to old age? Well, with the splendid equipment of blood and blood vessels with which they were endowed by nature, how much longer might they not have lived on had the deteriorating element been kept out of their system? They are likeliest to come near the natural limit of longevity who all their lifetime keep their blood and tissues clear of the effect of alcohol.

"It is sometimes claimed for wine as a virtue that it stimulates the appetite. Here again experiment and observation show that if it irritates the stomach to secrete more fluid, the secretion is of lowered digestive quality. Instead of helping, it hinders digestion. It temps the drinker to take in what his stomach cannot property digest."

Pertinent Questions.

What fools the citizen by talk of revenue? The saloon.

What makes a man a demon in private? The saloon.

What would reduce our taxes and replenish pocket books and banks? The abolishing of the saloon.

WOMEN'S ILLS.

Many women who suffer with backache, bearing-down pain, headaches and nervousness do not know that these ailments are usually due to trouble with the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills remove the cause.

Mrs. Joseph Cross, Church St., Morriliton, Ark., says: "For weeks I was bent double by pain in my back and the kidney secretions were profuse. My feet and ankles were badly swollen and I had headaches and dizzy spells. Six doctors treated me without relief and I finally began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A DIFFERENCE.

"This pie," said he, "is not at all
Like mother used to bake;"
His wife's remarks, however, were
Like mother used to make.

BABY'S SCALP CRUSTED

"Our little daughter, when three months old, began to break out on the head and we had the best doctors to treat her, but they did not do her any good. They said she had eczema. Her scalp was a solid scale all over. The burning and itching was so severe that she could not rest, day or night. We had about given up all hopes when we read of the Cuticura Remedies. We at once got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and followed directions carefully. After the first dose of the Cuticura Resolvent, we used the Cuticura Soap freely and applied the Cuticura Ointment. Then she began to improve rapidly and in two weeks the scale came off her head and new hair began to grow. In a very short time she was well. She is now sixteen years of age and a picture of health. We used the Cuticura Remedies about five weeks, regularly, and then we could not tell she had been affected by the disease. We used no other treatments after we found out what the Cuticura Remedies would do for her. J. Fish and Ella M. Fish, Mt. Vernon, Ky., Oct. 12, 1909."

"Show Me Another."

Soon after twins had arrived at the home of a prominent dry goods merchant recently the proud father led his son Richard, aged four, into the room to see the little strangers. The father first pulled down the covers and showed one of the babies to his son. He then walked to the other side of the bed and exhibited the other twin. Richard gazed at the two for a moment with a noncommittal look on his face, and then demanded: "Show me another, papa."

Understood the Sex.

His Daughter—Daddy, you were twenty-five when this was taken, weren't you? Why, you might have sat for it yesterday.

Her Father—M'yes; your mother's own daughter. Well, well, you'll find it on the table, I think.

His Daughter—Find what, daddy, darling?

Her Father—The checkbook, my own lamb.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

At the Funeral.

"He has been not only a minister, but an editor."

"You don't say! Then his chances of getting to heaven are even."

"No, his chances of getting to heaven are not quite so good. He was an editor only a short time—not enough to make it an even thing."—Life

Desire for Information.

"Mrs. Gaddington wants to know all about everybody's business."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "She regards matrimony as a failure because she didn't marry a census taker."

SUCCESS FOR SEVENTY YEARS

This is the record of *Pond's Extract Perry Davis'*. A reliable remedy for diarrhea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Get the genuine. 25c, 35c and 50c.

A letter should bear the stamp of approval—also a two-cent stamp if it is to go by mail.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Toil, says the proverb, is the sire of fame.—Euripides.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
ALWAYS BUY THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA

MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

The original and genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, known throughout the world as the best of family laxatives, for men, women and children, always has the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of every package. It is for sale by all leading druggists everywhere, one size only, regular price 50 cents per bottle. The imitations sometimes offered are of inferior quality and do not give satisfaction; therefore, should be declined.

Glorious Colorado

No one can say he has seen the world until he has seen "Colorado."

Write for the books that picture and describe it

Electric block signals—dining car meals and service "Best in the World"

via the

Union Pacific

"The Safe Road"

Ask about our personally conducted tours to Yellowstone National Park

For full information, tickets, etc., address

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A.
Union Pacific R. R. Co.
Omaha, Nebraska

DEFIANCE COLLEGE DEFIANCE OHIO

A real college of the highest grade. A college that gives you standing in the educational world, with the great Universities, Public School Men, School Boards, etc. Graduates in demand.

DEPARTMENTS

Collegiate, Academic, Teachers', Manual Training, Engineering, Commercial, Music, Art, Elocution and Domestic Science.

EXPENSES

Board $1.75 per week; Room rent, 75c to $1.00 per week, including the light and heat; Tuition and regular incidentals, $5.00 for the full year.

Description of a Mountain.

"Jimmy," said the teacher, "what is a cape?"

"A cape is land extending into the water."

"Correct. William, define a gulf."

"A gulf is water extending into the land."

"Good. Christopher," to a small, eager-looking boy, "what is a mountain?"

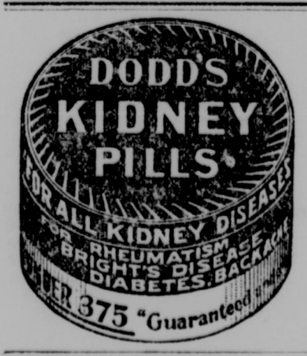
Christopher shot up from his seat so suddenly as to startle the teacher, and promptly responded: "A mountain is land extending into the air."

Doctors Know Soap.

Ask your family physician what he thinks about a laundry soap that is made of borax, cocoanut oil, clean tallow and naphtha. He'll tell you such a soap will be cleansing, sterilizing and antiseptic. That means it will not only make your clothing sweet and clean, but that it will also save you from the dangers of contagion that lie in common soaps. Easy Task soap is the only one that would fill his prescription.

Love is life. He who has love is truly rich; he who hath none is poor indeed. Life with love is eternal.—Krishna.

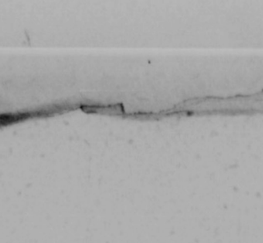
A precious thing is all the more precious to us if it has been won by work or economy.—Ruskin.



WANTED MEN AND WOMEN for quickest selling household specialties on earth. Every woman buys on sight. Experience unnecessary. Goods sell themselves. Write today FISCHGRUND SPECIALTY CO., 160 E. 94th St., New York City.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

FREE POWDER PAPER FOR EXAMINATION

ROSY-POSY Papier-Poudre & Rouge

The dainty French way. IMPORTED, chamois-like paper coated with smooth, invisible powder, exquisitely perfumed. Carry in purse. Have a cool, velvety complexion ANYWHERE-ANYTIME. Removes moisture and "shine." Rouge paper in same book, gives a touch of natural color. LET US SHOW YOU. Write at once specifying shade: white, flesh or cream. We will mail it in plain envelope. Keep it and mail us 20c in coin or stamps, or; just put in envelope and mail it back to us. Or, if preferred, we will mail you very small sample absolutely free.

LA FRANCESA CO., Dept. 4, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sticky Sweating Palms

after taking salts or cathartic waters—did you ever notice that weary all *gone* feeling—the palms of your hands sweat—and rotten taste in your mouth — Cathartics only move by sweating your bowels —Do a lot of hurt—Try a CASCARET and see how much easier the job is done — how much better you feel. 909

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

DELAWARE FARMS Best fruit-growing section. Productive soil, good markets, fine climate. Write new to WILLEY & RAWLINS, SEAFORD, DEL.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The Law of Retribution

Sowing and Reaping---Visiting Sins of Parents Upon Their Children---Justice of the Divine Arrangement---Grace So Much More Abounds---Else Were Your Children Unholy.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 12.—Pastor Russell of The Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here twice today to large and attentive audiences. We report his discourse from the text, "I, the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments" (Deuteronomy v. 9, 10). A report of the discourse follows:—

No one of experience can question the fact that our text is corroborated by all our experiences in life. However unjust some may claim it to be that the children should inherit the weaknesses resulting from parental dissipations and violations of the Divine law, the fact remains that however atheism may question the existence of a God or infidelity doubt the inspiration of his Word, no one can question the two facts of this text, (1), that sin and its penalty can be inherited and (2) the fact that God is merciful to such as renounce sin and turn to him and seek to walk according to his direction. However these blessings upon evil doers and their children and these blessings upon well doers and their posterity may be termed natural laws and laws of heredity, it does not alter the fact, because the Almighty is the one who made these laws of heredity.

Under the delusion handed down to us from the "dark ages"—that God had condemned to eternal torment all the children of Adam because of his sin—we are all inclined properly enough to feel rebellious against any such matter and to assert that from the standpoint of human reasoning it would be entirely unjust to torture the posterity of Adam eternally for his transgression—"original sin." But as we get the eyes of our understanding opened to see what is the real penalty for sin, that it is death, extinction, and that our perfect parents, fully informed respecting the divine will, were culpable, worthy of death, and when we learn further that whatever is enjoyed by Adam's posterity in the way of life, however disadvantageous the conditions, is so much of divine leniency and mercy and comes so much short of being the full penalty, death, extinction—then we begin to see that life under any conditions and disadvantages is still a boon, better than extinction.

In Wrath Have Mercy, Lord.

Recognizing the wrath of God as manifested in the death penalty (not in an eternity of torture) we can see that the Scriptures everywhere declare that the wrath of God is resting upon our race; that every member of it is subject to this very penalty which came upon father Adam and has been entailed upon all of his posterity.

The Almighty Creator did not wait for us to cry out for his pity and compassion, but from the very beginning, foreknowing our fall into sin, he had the plan arranged for our redemption and ultimate recovery from this condition of wrath, curse, death. We are informed that our Lord Jesus was the Lamb of God slain from the foundation of the world—in the Divine purpose and arrangement—though only now being made manifest to the Church and shortly to the world. Thus viewed there has been no injustice practised against our race in permitting the children to share with their father Adam in his penalty. Rather they had esteemed it and do esteem it better than the sentence itself, and furthermore in the Lord's providences the world's present experiences in the fall and later on in the recovery from the fall in the hands of the great Redeemer during the Millennial Age, is to prove a lesson, a schooling, in the exceeding sinfulness of sin, which the race as a whole will never forget and out of which many (now the Church, later on the world) will draw lessons of wisdom and grace.

Looking still more deeply into the Divine Plan as it is revealed in the Lord's Word for those who are his (Psalm xxv. 14), we find a particular reason why it was not only advisable but necessary that this law of heredity should operate in our race, even though it brought in its train a terrible list of experiences to our race. The reason for this is based upon one element of the Divine character—Justice—the very element which at one time we supposed was violated by this law of heredity. As our eyes open to the teaching of the Scriptures we perceive that if God had not permitted his law of heredity to operate, but had permitted each individual of the race to come forth to perfection and to stand an individual trial such as father Adam was subject to, it would doubtless have meant that at least one-half of the race, possibly more, would have deliberately chosen a course of sin as father Adam chose it. To expect more than one-half to be obedient would be unreasonable. Rather, from what we see about us in the experiences of life, we would have been liable to conclude that only a very small majority, perhaps one-tenth, would have been obedient to God, while the remaining nine-tenths would have been disobedient.

Some might ask, Would not even that have been better than the Divine arrangement as we see it operating now, that the whole race should suffer for one man's disobedience? We answer, No! Not according to the testimony of the Scriptures. The Bible shows us that while this law of retribution has worked such terrible havoc in Adam and his race for now 6,000 years—while 20,000,000,000 have been born in sin and sorrow and pain and after a few years of trouble have died in sorrow and pain, nevertheless in God's due time all of these shall have more favorable opportunities of knowing of God's true character and of attaining to a full character development in his likeness during the Millennial Age. This means that probably more will gain eternal life and blessing under the divine arrangement as we have it than we could reasonably expect would have been saved had the Lord not provided this law of heredity and condemnation of all, but on the contrary had permitted each to be born in perfection and to stand his trial as between loyalty to God with the reward of eternal life or disobedience punished with death. But we shall see that it means much more than this.

Condemned In One—Redeemed by One.

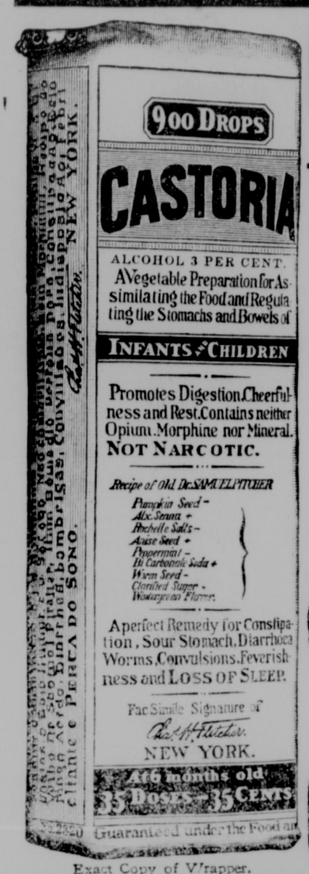
A great economic law is connected with the divine arrangement: The condemnation of a race in one man's loins because of his transgression made possible the divine arrangement that a Second Man should pay the penalty for the first and redeem both him and all who were in him at the time of his condemnation. This is at once a demonstration of Divine Wisdom and of Divine Justice. Suppose, for instance, that the law of heredity had not prevailed, had not been instituted by our Lord, but that each individual had come forth perfect and had been personally placed on trial and been personally condemned to death. Would it not have required an individual savior for each one condemned under such an arrangement? Surely it would. Hence, had one-half of the race proven themselves sinners and been personally condemned it would either have been necessary to avoid redemption altogether or to redeem the sinner half of the race, by giving a life for a life—a perfect being's sacrifice for or instead of each imperfect life. Estimating the total number of our race at 20,000,000,000, Justice would have been obliged to require 10,000,000,000 of perfect beings to be offered as the ransom price for the 10,000,000,000 of sinners. Under the very best estimate that we can possibly make, this would have required the death of all the perfect ones of the race as redeemers for all the imperfect members of the race, and what a havoc that would have implied—with just as many dying as under present conditions, namely, one-half as sinners and the other half as redeemers, ransoms. Besides, we perceive that it would not have been just on the part of the Almighty to compel the righteous ones to suffer for the unrighteous as their redeemers, hence there would have been no assurance even then that any but a fraction of the sinner race would have been redeemed. On the contrary, how wise, conservative and economical was the Divine arrangement that by one man's disobedience under the laws of heredity the many would be born sinners and sharers in his penalty, death, and that then in due time one Savior, one perfect one, the "man Christ Jesus," might redeem Adam and, redeeming him, redeem all of his race from the death sentence, the curse, the wrath of God, and as a result of the redemption obtain the right, the authority, the power during his Millennial Kingdom and in association with his glorified Church of the Gospel Age, to bless all the families of the earth and to uplift as many as would be willing out of all their ignorance, weakness and sinful and dying conditions to all that was lost in Adam.

We have seen that in harmony with the Divine law it would not have been just for the Heavenly Father to obligate the righteous to die for sinners and that hence the redemption of the sinners would have been problematical—very doubtful. But on the contrary the Heavenly Father well knew in advance the loyalty of his First-Begotten, his only Begotten, who is declared to have been the "beginning of the creation of God" (Revelation iii, 14). He knew not only of Jesus' loyalty but that his experiences with him in glory would every way qualify our Lord for the tests and the sacrifices necessary for the redemption of the race with his own precious blood. The Scriptures assure us furthermore that the Father set before him some certain joys, certain blessings, certain promises, in connection with this work of man's redemption; as we read, "Who for the joy set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is now set down on the right hand of the majesty on high" (Hebrews xii, 2).

Retributive Joys and Rewards.

We are to remember, too, that the Scriptures distinctly teach that the condition of the affairs of our world—sin, retributive punishment, the redemption through Jesus, the call of the Church and their sufferings with their Redeemer and the promises of future blessing and glory both for the Church and for the world—are subjects in which the angels of God are interested. As the Apostle Peter says, "Of which salvation the prophets have enquired and searched diligently. . . . Searching what or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did signify, when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow. . . . Which things the angels desire to look into" (I Peter, i, 10-12). They wondered when all the sufferings of Jesus and the Church would be completed and when the glory time would come and recovery from sin and death conditions; when God's purpose would thus ripen and bear fruit in the recovery of those who fell from his favor in Adam's disobedience but were redeemed by the precious blood.

The great lesson of what constitutes disobedience, and how serious a sin it is, and what it would lead to if allowed to take its course, was illustrated in man's experiences; and all the hosts of angels looked on with amazement, no doubt. God's Justice was fully demonstrated in the infliction of the death penalty and the permission of its inroads upon the mental, moral and physical perfection of his creatures, bringing many of the race down almost to brutality. God's Love was manifested in the gift of his Son, in the arrangement of his plan by which for the joy set before him, Jesus might become Adam's Redeemer, and the Bridegroom of the Elect Church and ultimately the great King of Glory who, during the Millennial Age, is to restore, revive and bless and test Adam and all his race.



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TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Coal AND OTHER PROPERTY

Situate in Garrett County, Md., Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 20th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United state for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY, the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land.

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 100 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. V. Halterman, by deed dated the 6th day of June, 1904, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 43, folio 152, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1909, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 59, folio 133, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 200, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stemple and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1907, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 454. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

ORDER NISI.

Jane Roberts vs. J. Turner Lohr and wife. No. 1661 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 28th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by William R. Offutt and J. C. Renninger, attorneys name in the Mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of June, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 24th day of June, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2610.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Alice Campbell, et al. vs. William Guard, et al.

No. 1667 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 15th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Norval Speelman, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of July, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of July, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1809.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

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SINES.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sines went to Connellsville and Coal Centre to visit their son and daughter last week.

Sylvester Markley was visiting his niece near Hutton last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Charles Haskell went to Oakland last Monday for a load of goods for John Sines & Son.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sines made a flying trip to Hutton last Sunday.

Sylvester Markley is working on the state road at Thayerville.

Mrs. Bruner Friend was visiting at Hoyes Run last week.

Mr. William Ream was visiting his son at Crellin last week.

Elmer Cross is working at Breedlove, W. Va.

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At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 2—Suitable for Commercial Hotel; 4 lots and house of 23 rooms; bath rooms; fairly furnished; large stable All for $5,200.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to schol and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not are vertised here. For particulars address
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The Republican for Job Printing

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1910. NUMBER 17

HARRY WELCH WAS KILLED NEAR ALEXANDER

His Body Brought to Oakland Sunday and Taken to Friendsville From Here

Harry Welch, aged about twenty-four years, son of Thomas Welch, of Friendsville, who was employed by the Croft Lumber Company at Alexander, West Va., was killed Saturday by a log slipping from its fastenings as it was being placed upon a truck and falling upon the young man, produced almost instant death.

The remains were brought to Oakland Sunday morning from Alexander, being accompanied here by Mr. J. H. Dowler, superintendent of the mill, and Harry Selby, a young man who was well acquainted with the deceased. Later in the day the remains was taken to Friendsville, Mr. Welch's former home and was buried on Tuesday.

The deceased was married about a year ago and at the time of the accident Mrs. Welch was at Friendsville on a visit to her husband's parents.

Garrett County Institute.

The annual county institute of Garrett county opened Monday at 10 a. m., by singing "Maryland, My Maryland." This was followed by an invocation by Rev. Davis. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. S. T. Jones and was responded to by Prof. Gibson. The afternoon was spent in section work and music. The remainder of the week was taken up by lectures by Dr. Corson of Ohio, Dr. Baer of Frostburg, and Prof. Jones of Baltimore, interspersed by singing under the direction of Prof. Gibson. Unfortunate Dr. Stephens, Miss Davis and Prof. Snyder could not be present.

The school adjourned at 3 p. m. Tuesday to witness a game of ball between the normal students and Oakland's team.

The Committee on Resolution headed by M. K. Welch met Wednesday and presented three resolution, which are in brief, that the minimum salary be raised from $27 to $30; that teachers' ability be determined by teaching instead of by examination, and that the training school term be lengthened. D.

Stocking Garrett Streams.

A large consignment of brook trout stock was taken to Oakland by the U. S. Fish Commission from the hatchery at White Sulphur Springs, Va., on Tuesday, and were distributed to applicants who had made requisition for them months ago. In all over 30,000 of the stock were placed in Garrett trout streams.

Subscribe for The Republican.

A CALL TO ARMS

No Room In Oakland for Knockers and Pessimists.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I am surprised at the number of people in Oakland who are doing exactly what they are advised to do in the head line of an article running in one of the local papers, viz: "Watch Oakland Grow." Ninety per cent of the people of Oakland are content to watch, while the remainder are doing things. It is surprising the great number of Mike Macawbers, or descendants of that worthy friend of Dickens, who are always "waiting for something to turn up."

What publicity does Oakland or Garrett county get? A local correspondent has a chill and he wires Baltimore papers that the crops in Garrett county have been ruined by a freeze, or he has a night sweat and reports great damage from flood. A man who would publish such reports at the expense of the reputation of his county in order to have the pleasure of reading something from his own pen is so narrow minded that the people of Oakland should take up a collection to pay his fare at least as far as Hutton, so he could see the world and have his vision broadened somewhat.

I would like to see the dry bones of Oakland wake up. Why haven't we got a modern hotel in Oakland that would be a credit to the town? Why do we ship in brick and tile from a distance when better material for the manufacture of these articles is found right here at home? Why is it we haven't a first class lumber yard with a planing mill and a good supply of building material? Why do we send our laundry to Cumberland and Grafton when a small steam laundry would be a paying investment in Oakland? Why is it that we have people looking for offices, stores and houses for rent almost every day in the week, and the applicant turns away disgusted? A number of other "whys" may be had for the asking.

Oakland should be a better town, and Garrett county should be the wealthiest and most progressive county in the State. Garrett has the agricultural lands and the mineral resources.

Awake, ye sleepers! wake! shake off the horrible nightmare of bad climate, inertia, etc!

If you do not like this keep still about it. CONTRIBUTED.

Drowned While Giving Swimming Feats.

On Monday George Blackburn, a young man from Elk Garden, was drowned in the North Branch near Piedmont. The body was carried down stream and has yet been found. He was giving exhibitions along with "Skinny" Bell in doing feats of swimming, when the accident happened. Bell came near drowning.

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A TERRIFIC LIGHTNING AND THUNDER STORM SATURDAY

Which Raged Nearly Nine Hours and Did Comparatively Little Damage.

From half past seven o'clock Saturday evening until nearly three o'clock Sunday morning this section of the country was swept by a storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail which was probably the most severe and of longer duration than any storm in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The man who dares to come forward and say he has witnessed more brilliant and threatening flashes of lightning repeated more frequently at closer range and through a longer duration of time, has not yet been found, or if such an individual is a resident of this community he is afraid to voice his assertions, feeling sure that his word would be doubted.

The lightning was unlike any ever seen in the mountains. It came in sheets, forked, streaked and seemingly also in circles. At times there were apparently a dozen streaks showed simultaneously, followed by sharp crashes of thunder. This display of nature continued until eleven o'clock before rain fell and then it came with a rush and roar that made the earth tremble.

The rain continued until three o'clock and at times there was considerable hail mixed with it. The storm was at its height at about two o'clock when the lightning's play was most vivid and crash upon crash of thunder followed in rapid and seemingly unending crescendos. The lightning was evidently so near at hand and the thunder was so clear, sharp and startling that few people were able to sleep through it.

With it all, however, comparatively little damage resulted. The most serious loss that has been reported was the death of three cows belonging to Mr. Perry Bowser, near Bittinger. The animals were in a pasture field and had sought shelter under a tree which was struck by a bolt of lightning.

A cow belonging to Miss Nell Turley, of Oakland was also killed.

Numerous buildings were damaged but none caught fire so far as can be learned. The barn of Mr. S. C. Beachy, near Bittinger, was damaged to some extent, while County Treasurer Robert L. Fries sustained the loss of a large number of chickens which were drowned in the waters of White Rock Creek west of Oakland.

Contractors along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad both east and west of Oakland lost considerable by the heavy wash which carried away embankments and materials.

Saw Mill Boiler Lets Go At Shaft.

At about 10:30 o,clock Monday morning the boiler of the engine of the saw mill run by Mr. William Hansel at Borden Shaft exploded, seriously injuring Mr. Robert Marstellar and also scalding and burning Mr. Wm. Jones, both employes at the mill. Mr. Oscar Hansel, son of the owner, was working near the engine, but fortunately escaped unhurt, although he was thrown some distance by the force of the explosion. Mr. Marstellar is formerly from Keyser and was employed as a sawyer by Mr. Hansel, who is operating the mill getting lumber out for the Consolidation Coal Company. Mr. Marstellar was at the furnace door when the explosion occurred and the force blowing out the furnace door carried him over a pile of lumber, landing him sixty feet away, while the engine itself was thrown twenty-five feet the other direction.

Crossed Wires Caused Fright.

Crossed wires in the Oakland opera house last Saturday evening about seven o'clock was the cause of filling a portion of the building with smoke and the consequent alarm of fire which followed. In some unaccountable manner the wires, placed in the building only temporarily, became crossed and the composition coating covering them began to smoke. Miss Beckwith was the first to notice the condition of things and in trying to locate the trouble she caught a curtain at a window and her hands came in direct contact with the wires. The lady suffered painful burns on several of her fingers, otherwise she was uninjured, and the building was not damaged.

No Celebration at Deer Park.

The contemplated celebration at Deer Park, announcement of which appeared in this paper last week, has been called off; hence Deer Park will enjoy a safe and sane Fourth.

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MARYLAND-WEST VIRGINIA BOUNDARY LINE

Text of the Decision of the Supreme Court.

The following is the text of the opinion and order of the Supreme Court of the United States handed down recently in the case of the State of Maryland vs. the State of West Virginia:

This cause came on to be heard at this term and was argued by counsel; and thereupon, on consideration thereof, it was adjudged and decreed as follows:

First. That the true boundary line between the States of Maryland and West Virginia is ascertained and established as follows:

Beginning at the common corner of the States of Maryland and Virginia on the southern bank of the Potomac River at low-water mark at or near the mouth of the Shenandoah River (near Harper's Ferry) and running thence with the southern bank of said Potomac River at low-water mark, and with the southern bank of the North Branch of the Potomac River at low-water mark, to the point where the north and south line from the Fairfax Stone crosses the said North Branch of the Potomac, and thence running northerly, as near as may be, with the Deakins or Old State line to the line of the State of Pennsylvania.

Second. That Julius K. Monroe, William McCulloh Brown and Samuel S. Gannett be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to run, locate and establish and permanently mark with suitable monuments the said Deakins or Old State line as the boundary line between the States of Maryland and West Virginia from said point on the southern bank of the North Branch of the Potomac River to the said Pennsylvania line, in accordance with the opinion of this court heretofore filed in this case and with this decree, the said line to be run and located as far as practicable as it has been generally recognized and adopted by the people residing about or near the same as the boundary line between the said States, and not as conforming, except to a limited extent, to the western boundary of the Maryland Military Lots as said lots are now located and held. Said commissioners shall mark said line as run, located and established by them with suitable stone monuments, at reasonable and proper intervals, according to the topography of the country.

It is further ordered that before entering upon the discharge of their duties each of said commissioners shall be duly sworn to perform faithfully, impartially and without prejudice or bias the duties herein imposed; said oath to be taken before the clerk of this court, or before either of the clerks of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of Maryland or for the Northern District of West Virginia, or before an officer authorized by law to administer an oath in the State of Maryland or of West Virginia, and returned with their report; that said commissioners may arrange for their organization, their meetings and the particular manner of the performance of their duties, and are authorized to adopt all ordinary and legitimate methods in the ascertainment of the true location of said boundary line, including the taking of evidence under oath and calling for papers and documents, but in the event evidence is taken the parties shall be notified and permitted to be present and cross-examine the witness; and all evidence taken by the commissioners and all exceptions thereto and action thereon shall be preserved and certified and returned with their report.

Said commissioners are also at liberty to refer to and consult the printed record in the cause so far as they may think proper to enable them to discharge their duties under this decree.

It is further ordered that the clerk of this court shall at once forward to the governor of each of said States of Maryland and West Virginia, and to each of the commissioners appointed by this decree, a copy of this decree duly authenticated. And said commissioners are authorized, if they deem it necessary, to request the cooperation and assistance of the State authorities in the performance of the duties imposed on them by this decree. It is further ordered that said commissioner do proceed, with all convenient dispatch, to discharge their duties in running, locating, establishing and marking said line as herein directed, and make their report thereof and of their proceedings in the premises to this court on or before the first of January, 1911, together with a complete bill of costs and charges annexed.

It is further ordered that should vacancies occur in said board of commissioners by reason of death, the refusal to act or inability to perform the duties required by this decree, the Chief Justice of this court is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint other commissioners to supply such vacancies, and said Chief Justice is authorized to act on such information in the premises as may be satisfactory to himself.

It is further ordered that all costs of the proceedings by said commissioners under this decree, costs incident to the running, locating, establishing and marking said line, shall be paid by the States of Maryland and West Virginia equally.

Third. That the cross bill of the State of West Virginia, in so far as it asks for a decree fixing the north bank of the Potomac River as the boundary line between said States be, and the same is hereby dismissed.

Fourth. That this decree shall not be construed as abrogating or setting aside the compact made between commissions of the State of Maryland and the State of Virginia at Mount Vernon on the 28th day of March, 1875, and which was confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland and afterwards by act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on the 3rd day of January, 1876, but the said compact, except so far as it may have been superseded by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or may be inconsistent with this decree, shall remain obligatory upon and between the States of Maryland and West Virginia, so far as it is applicable to that part of the Potomac River which extends along the border of said States, as ascertained and established by this decree.

Fifth. That all the costs in this case and the proceedings therein as the same shall be taxed by the clerk of this court, and including also the costs of the surveys made by the two States under the order or orders of this court, said costs for said surveys to be ascertained and taxed by the clerk of this court upon vouchers sworn to and exhibited to him, shall be equally divided between the said two States.

Married.

DEWITT—FRIEND—At the home of the bride's parents at Hoyes, by Rev. C. A. Powers, of Friendsville, Miss Sadie Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Henry E. Friend, and M. Arthur DeWitt, also of Hoyes. The young couple are well known in many portions of Garrett county and they will be followed by the best wishes of their numerous friends for a long and prosperous wedded life.

BOYER—RILEY—At the Commercial Hotel in Oakland, yesterday afternoon, by Rev. C. A. Powers, pastor of the Friendsville M. E. church, Miss Mattie E. Riley, of Selbysport, and Mr. Charles Ross Boyer, of Cranesville. The bride has been one of Garrett county's most successful educators and for a number of years past has held the position of principal of our foremost schools. The groom is an enterprising young man and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

OAKLAND WILL CELEBRATE THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Will Be under the Auspices of the Mountain City Band.

Oakland will celebrate the Glorious Fourth.

This announcement was made yesterday morning after a meeting held by members of the Mountain City Band the night previous when plans were outlined and arrangements completed for the safe and sane observance of the great national holiday.

The day's program contemplates an outing and picnic rather than a noisy and boistering gathering.

The Oakland Hotel grounds have been secured as the picnic grounds where all kinds of amusements will be provided for the entertainment of visitors who may come to Oakland that day. The ball room of the hotel will be utilized at night when a dance will be held.

The program during the day will include band concerts, a tournament, two base ball games, and races of various kinds, besides other amusements.

All are cordially invited to visit Oakland Monday, the 4th.

WASHOUT NEAR EVERETT TUNNEL

Cloudburst on the Seventeen Mile Grade Takes Away Westbound Track.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, suffered again Tuesday from storm and flood. At Big Curve, near Everett tunnel on the seventeen mile grade, the westbound track was completely washed away for some distance, requiring fourteen cars of stone and six hours hard work for a large force of men to again open.

Program at Crellin.

Great preparations are being made for the big celebration to be held at Crellin this county on July 2nd and there will be something doing every hour of the day and until late in the evening. The big events have been scheduled as follows: Parade of Woodmen, Sunday schools and band, 11 to 12 a. m.; dinner served on the grounds, 12 to 1 p. m.; speaking in the grove, 1 to 2 p. m.; baseball, Deer Park vs. Crellin, 2 to 4 p. m.; races, sack, potato, etc., 4 to 6 p. m.; supper on the grounds, 6 to 7 p. m.; fireworks at 8 p. m.

Excursion trains will leave Crellin in time for all to get home at a reasonable hour and everything will be done to make visitors feel at home and enjoy the day.

Let us fill your prescriptions. Lowest prices, quality considered. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

TEDDY-TAFTY.

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TEDDY TAFTY

Teddy-Tafty Sundae

The Latest in Ice Cream.

Healthful

Delightful

Refreshing

Oakland Steam Bakery

Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night, she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. She passed a terrible night, which was filled with unseemly noises.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"There's going to be a death!" she wailed. "Oh, Miss Rachel, there's going to be a death!"

"There will be," I said grimly, "if you don't keep quiet, Liddy Allen."

And so we sat there until morning, wondering if the candle would last until dawn, and arranging what trains we could take back to town. If we had only stuck to that decision and gone back before it was too late!

The sun came finally, and from my window I watched the trees along the drive take shadowy form, gradually lose their ghostlike appearance, become gray and then green. The Greenwood club showed itself a dab of white against the hill across the valley, and an early robin or two hopped around in the dew. Not until the milk-boy and the sun came, about the same time, did I dare to open the door into the hall and look around. Everything was as we had left it. Trunks were heaped here and there, ready for the trunk-room, and through an end window of stained glass came a streak of red and yellow daylight that was eminently cheerful. The milk-boy was pounding somewhere below, and the day had begun.

Thomas Johnson came ambling up the drive about half-past six, and we could hear him clattering around on the lower floor, opening shutters. I had to take Liddy to her room upstairs, however—she was quite sure she would find something uncanny. In fact, when she did not, having now the courage of daylight, she was actually disappointed.

Well, we did not go back to town that day.

I warned Liddy not to mention what had happened to anybody, and telephoned to town for servants. Then, after a breakfast which did more credit to Thomas' heart than his head, I went on a short tour of investigation. The sounds had come from the east wing, and not without some qualms I began there. At first I found nothing. Since then I have developed my powers of observation, but at that time I was a novice. The small card-room seemed undisturbed. I looked for footprints, which is, I believe, the conventional thing to do, although my experience has been that as clews both footprints and thumb-marks are more useful in fiction than in fact. But the stairs in that wing offered something.

At the top of the flight had been placed a tall wicker hamper, packed with linen that had come from town. It stood at the edge of the top step, almost barring passage, and on the step below it was a long, fresh scratch. For three steps the scratch was repeated, gradually diminishing, as if some object had fallen, striking each one. Then for four steps nothing. On the fifth step below was a round dent in the hard wood. That was all, and it seemed little enough, except that I was positive the marks had not been there the day before.

It bore out my theory of the sound, which had been for all the world like the bumping of a metallic object down a flight of steps. The four steps had been skipped. I reasoned that an iron bar, for instance, would do something of the sort—strike two or three steps, end down, then turn over, jumping a few stairs, and landing with a thud.

Iron bars, however, do not fall down-stairs in the middle of the night alone. Coupled with the figure on the veranda the agency by which it climbed might be assumed. But—and here was the thing that puzzled me most—the doors were all fastened that morning, the windows unmolested, and the particular door from the card room to the veranda had a combination lock of which I held the key, and which had not been tampered with.

I fixed on an attempt at burglary, as the most natural explanation—an attempt frustrated by the falling of the object, whatever it was, that had roused me. Two things I could not understand; how the intruder had escaped with everything locked, and why he had left the small silver, which, in the absence of a butler, had remained downstairs over night.

In the afternoon a hack came up from Casanova, with a fresh relay of servants. The driver took them with a flourish to the servants' entrance, and drove around to the front of the house, where I was awaiting him.

"Two dollars," he said in reply to my question. "I don't charge full rates, because, bringin' 'em up all summer as I do, it pays to make a special price. When they got off the train I sez, sez I: 'There's another bunch for Sunnyside, cook, parlor maid and all.' Yes'm—six summers, and a new lot never less than once a month. They won't stand for the country and the lonesomeness, I reckon."

But with the presence of the

"I Was Roused by a Revolver Shot."

"bunch" of servants my courage revived, and late in the afternoon came a message from Gertrude that she and Halsey would arrive that night at about 11 o'clock, coming in the car from Richfield. Things were looking up; and when Beulah, my cat, a most intelligent animal, found some early catnip on a bank near the house and rolled in it in a feline ecstasy, I decided that getting back to nature was the thing to do.

While I was dressing for dinner, Liddy rapped at the door. She was hardly herself yet, but privately I think she was worrying about the broken mirror and its augury, more than anything else. When she came in she was holding something in her hand, and she laid it on the dressing table carefully.

"I found it in the linen hamper," she said. "It must be Mr. Halsey's, but it seems queer how it got there."

It was the half of a link cuff button of unique design, and I looked at it carefully.

"Where was it? In the bottom of the hamper?" I asked.

"On the very top," she replied. "It's a mercy it didn't fall out on the way."

When Liddy had gone I examined the fragment attentively. I had never seen it before, and I was certain it was not Halsey's. It was of Italian workmanship, and consisted of a mother-of-pearl foundation, encrusted with tiny seed-pearls, strung on horsehair to hold them. In the center was a small ruby. The trinket was odd enough, but not intrinsically of great value. Its interest for me lay in this: Liddy had found it lying in the top of the hamper which had blocked the east-wing stairs.

That afternoon the Armstrongs' housekeeper, a youngish good-looking woman, applied for Mrs. Ralston's place, and I was glad enough to take her. She looked as though she might be equal to a dozen of Liddy, with her snapping black eyes and heavy jaw. Her name was Anne Watson, and I dined that evening for the first time in three days.

CHAPTER III.

Mr. John Bailey Appears.

I had dinner served in the breakfast room. Somehow the huge dining room depressed me, and Thomas, cheerful enough all day, allowed his spirits to go down with the sun. He had a habit of watching the corners of the room, left shadowy by the candles on the table, and altogether it was not a festive meal.

Dinner over I went into the living room. I had three hours before the children could possibly arrive, and I got out my knitting.

The chug of the automobile as it climbed the hill was the most welcome sound I had heard for a long time, and with Gertrude and Halsey actually before me, my troubles seemed over for good. Gertrude stood smiling in the hall, with her hat quite over one ear, and her hair in every direction under her pink veil. Gertrude is a very pretty girl, no matter how her hat is, and I was not surprised when Halsey presented a good-looking young man, who bowed at me and looked at Trude—that is the ridiculous nickname Gertrude brought from school.

"I have brought a guest, Aunt Ray," Halsey said. "I want you to adopt him into your affections and your Saturday-to-Monday list. Let me present John Bailey, only you must call him Jack. In 12 hours he'll be calling you 'Aunt'; I know him."

We shook hands, and I got a chance to look at Mr. Bailey; he was a tall fellow, perhaps 30, and wore a small mustache. I remember wondering why; he seemed to have a good mouth and when he smiled his teeth were above the average. One never knows why certain men cling to a messy upper lip that must get into things, any more than one understands some women building up their hair on wire atrocities. Otherwise, he was very good to look at, stalwart and tanned, with the direct gaze that I like. I am particular about Mr. Bailey, because he was a prominent figure in what happened later.

Gertrude was tired with the trip and went up to bed very soon. I made up my mind to tell them nothing until the next day, and then to make as light of our excitement as possible. After all, what had I to tell? An inquisitive face peering in at a window; a crash in the night; a scratch or two on the stairs, and half a cuff-button! As for Thomas and his forebodings, it was always my belief that a negro is one part thief, one part pigment, and the rest superstition.

It was Saturday night. The two men went to the billiard room, and I could hear them talking as I went upstairs. It seemed that Halsey had stopped at the Greenwood club for gasolene and found Jack Bailey there, with the Sunday golf crowd. Mr. Bailey had not been hard to persuade—probably Gertrude knew why—and they had carried him off triumphantly. I roused Liddy to get them something to eat—Thomas was beyond reach in the lodge—and paid no attention to her evident terror of the kitchen regions. Then I went to bed. The men were still in the billiard room when I finally dozed off, and the last thing I remember was the howl of a dog in front of the house. It wailed a crescendo of woe that trailed off hopefully, only to break out afresh from a new point of the compass.

At three o'clock in the morning I was roused by a revolver shot. The sound seemed to come from just outside my door. For a moment I could not move. Then—I heard Gertrude stirring in her room, and the next moment she had thrown open the connecting door.

"O, Aunt Ray! Aunt Ray!" she cried hysterically. "Some one has been killed!"

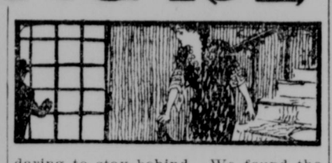
"Thieves," I said shortly. "Thank goodness, there are some men in the house to-night." I was getting into my slippers and a bath-robe, and Gertrude with shaking hands was lighting a lamp. Then we opened the door into the hall, where, crowded on the upper landing of the stairs, the maids, white-faced and trembling, were peering down, headed by Liddy. I was greeted by a series of low screams and questions, and I tried to quiet them. Gertrude had dropped on a chair and sat there limp and shivering.

I went at once across the hall to Halsey's room and knocked; then I pushed the door open. It was empty; the bed had not been occupied!

"He must be in Mr. Bailey's room," I said excitedly, and followed by Liddy, we went there. Like Halsey's, it had not been occupied! Gertrude was on her feet now, but she leaned against the door for support.

"They have been killed!" she gasped. Then she caught me by the arm and dragged me toward the stairs. "They may only be hurt, and we must find them," she said, her eyes dilated with excitement.

I don't remember how we got down the stairs; I do remember expecting every moment to be killed. The cook was at the telephone upstairs, calling the Greenwood club, and Liddy was behind me, afraid to come and not



daring to stay behind. We found the living room and the drawing room undisturbed. Somehow I felt that whatever we found would be in the card-room or on the staircase, and nothing but the fear that Halsey was in danger drove me on; with every step my knees seemed to give way under me. Gertrude was ahead and in the card-room she stopped, holding her candle high. Then she pointed silently to the doorway into the hall beyond. Huddled there on the floor, face down, with his arms extended, was a man.

Gertrude ran forward with a gasping sob, "Jack," she cried, "Oh, Jack!"

Liddy had run, screaming, and the two of us were there alone. It was Gertrude who turned him over, finally, until we could see his white face, and then she drew a deep breath and dropped limply to her knees. It was the body of a man, a gentleman, in a dinner coat and white waistcoat, stained now with blood—the body of a man I had never seen before.

CHAPTER IV.

Where Is Halsey?

Gertrude gazed at the face in a kind of fascination. Then she put out her hands blindly, and I thought she was going to faint.

"He has killed him!" she muttered almost inarticulately; and at that, because my nerves were going, I gave her a good shake.

"What do you mean?" I said frantically. There was a depth of grief and conviction in her tone that was worse than anything she could have said. The shake braced her, anyhow, and she seemed to pull herself together. But not another word would she say; she stood gazing down at that gruesome figure on the floor, while Liddy, ashamed of her flight and afraid to come back, drove before her three terrified women servants into the drawing room, which was as near as any of them would venture.

Once in the drawing room, Gertrude collapsed and went from one fainting spell into another. I had all I could do to keep Liddy from drowning her with cold water, and the maids huddled in a corner, as much use as so many sheep. In a short time, although it seemed hours, a car came rushing up, and Anne Watson, who had waited to dress, opened the door. Three men from the Greenwood club, in all kinds of costumes, hurried in. I recognized a Mr. Jarvis, but the others were strangers.

"What's wrong?" the Jarvis man asked—and we made a strange picture, no doubt. "Nobody hurt, is there?" He was looking at Gertrude.

"Worse than that, Mr. Jarvis," I said. "I think it is murder."

At the word there was a commotion. The cook began to cry, and Mrs. Watson knocked over a chair. The men were visibly impressed.

"Not any member of the family?" Mr. Jarvis asked, when he had got his breath.

"No," I said; and motioning Liddy to look after Gertrude, I led the way with a lamp to the cardroom door. One of the men gave an exclamation, and they all hurried across the room. Mr. Jarvis took the lamp from me—I remember that—and then feeling myself getting dizzy and light-headed I closed my eyes. When I opened them their brief examination was over, and Mr. Jarvis was trying to put me in a chair.

"You must get upstairs," he said firmly, "you and Miss Gertrude, too. This has been a terrible shock. In his own home, too."

I stared at him without comprehension. "Who is it?" I asked with difficulty. There seemed a band drawn tight around my throat.

"It is Arnold Armstrong," he said, looking at me oddly, "and he has been murdered—in his father's house."

After a minute I gathered myself together and Mr. Jarvis helped me into the living room. Liddy had got Gertrude upstairs, and the two strange men from the club stayed with the body. The reaction from the shock and strain was tremendous; I was collapsed—and then Mr. Jarvis asked me a question that brought back my wandering faculties.

"Where is Halsey?" he asked.

"Halsey!" Suddenly Gertrude's stricken face rose before me—the empty room upstairs. Where was Halsey?

"He was here, wasn't he?" Mr. Jarvis persisted. "He stopped at the club on his way over."

"I—don't know where he is," I said feebly.

One of the men from the club came in, asked for the telephone, and I could hear him excitedly talking, saying something about coroners and detectives. Mr. Jarvis leaned over to me.

"Why don't you trust me, Miss Innes?" he said. "If I can do anything I will. But tell me the whole thing."

I did, finally, from the beginning, and when I told of Jack Bailey's being in the house that night he gave a long whistle.

"I wish they were both here," he said when I finished. "Whatever mad prank took them away, it would look better if they were here. Especially—"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

STRAIGHT TALK ON ALCOHOL

Great Majority of Men Must Learn Gradually to Like It, Because They See Others Drink.

Why do we drink? Because our bodies are walking aquariums, and we have to keep the protoplasm of our cells swimming in water, or it won't live. So long as we drink only water there is little danger of our taking too much—except by drowning ourselves; but when we begin to mix things with it trouble begins. Certainly on general principles it would appear that the simplest, cheapest, and most rational thing would be to take our necessarily daily three pints of water "straight," without mixture of any sort—clear, fresh, and sparkling from the spring; but for some strange reason, man has never been satisfied to do this, but must add something to the water before he will call it a drink, writes Woods Hutchinson, A. M., M. D., in Sunday School Tribune. And he doesn't appear to have been particularly lucky in his additions.

The first and commonest addition which he has made to his drinking water has been an unintentional one, sewage, which, though it may give the special flavor that we so much admire to the water of our own particular well, is neither appetizing nor wholesome, especially when it contains typhoid bacilli. Up to 50 years ago, 90 per cent. of civilized humanity drank, more or less diluted, sewage, and it was only recently that we discovered the damage that this innocent-looking mixture does, and began breaking ourselves of the habit.

Man's earliest and commonest intentional addition to the water he drinks was also the product of a germ—the toxin of the yeast bacterium, alcohol. He could hardly be considered ideally fortunate in this addition either; for, although it gave him a good deal more exhilaration and enjoyment, it was always at a price, both before and after taking. Just how heavy a price, and by how many paid, we are only beginning to discover and suspect. Sewage probably kills many more than alcohol, but there are other and crueler penalties than death.

A large part of our drinking water has always been taken in the form of mixtures with some other substances. These beverages are always much more expensive than the plain water, often quite troublesome to secure and prepare, have little or no food value, are of doubtful effect in moderation, and usually injurious in excess. Why they should ever have come into such universal use, in all races and in all ages of the world, is one of the standing puzzles of human nature.

There is, moreover, one most striking and, from a biological point of view, most significant fact, that eagerly as these beverages have been consumed, and constantly as they have been in use by the race for from 10 to 20 centuries, we have never developed an instinct or natural appetite for them. No child ever yet was born with an appetite or instinctive liking for beer or whisky; and very few with a real liking for the taste of tea or coffee, although they soon learn to drink them for the sake of the sugar and cream in them. Thus nature has clearly marked them off from all the real foods on our tables, showing unmistakably that they are not essential either to life or health; and, what is even more important from our point of view, that they are absolutely unnecessary and probably positively harmful, in childhood, and during the period of growth.

It is much to be doubted whether an appetite for alcohol would even develop naturally later in life, if we were left entirely to our own devices. Certain it is that the great majority of men have to learn gradually, if not positively to teach themselves, to like it, because they see everybody else taking it, and think it would be childish or unmanly not to be able to swallow, and at least pretend to enjoy it themselves. If no child ever drank alcohol until he really craved it, as he instinctively craves milk, sugar, meat, and bread and butter, there would be extraordinarily few drunkards in the world. Our other food instincts have shown themselves worthy to be trusted—why not trust this one, and let alcohol absolutely alone, at least until you have reached full maturity of mind and body, and acquired the precious privilege of making a fool of yourself if you wish?

Judge on the Curse of Drink.

Lord Coleridge, addressing the grand jury at the opening of the Clamorgan assizes the other day, said: "I have kept during the 12 months preceding January 1 this year a careful record of all the criminal cases brought before me, and I can tell you as a matter of fact that 44 out of every 100 of these crimes would never have been committed except for drink. I need hardly point out what happiness, what increased happiness, to the community, what lessening of expenditure in gaols and in asylums, what moral improvement would result from any improvement in the habits of the persons who come before me charged with crime."

What a need there is for effort and energy in the cause of God; for real religion and common sense.

Casey at the Bat.

This famous poem is contained in the Coca Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910, together with records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. This interesting book sent by the Coca Cola Co., of Atlanta, Ga., on receipt of 2c stamp for postage. Also copy of their booklet "The Truth About Coca Cola" which tells all about this delicious beverage and why it is so pure, wholesome and refreshing. Are you ever hot—tired—thirsty? Drink Coca Cola—it is cooling, relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere.

The Business Instinct.

An English farmer, taking his little son with him, was going to the polling station to give his vote. On the way he met a friend on the same errand, and the two entered into conversation. After an excited and heated argument about the budget they came to blows. The poor lad was much frightened, and, seeing that his father was getting the worst of it, suddenly called out to him:

"Hit him in the watch, father; that'll cost him something!"

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Reasoning of Youthful Mind.

A schoolmistress whose hair was of the blackest hue, was one day giving a lesson on a coal mine to a class in Suffolk, England. To make the lesson interesting as possible she went on to say she had herself been in a coal mine. A little lad put up his hand, and when pointed to said: "Please, teacher, is that what made your hair so black?"

Special Offer.

We will send you a beautiful picture suitable for framing absolutely free. Simply cut out this notice and mail it to us with two (2) Easy Task Soap wrappers (mention the name of this paper) to the Hewitt Bros. Soap Co., Dayton, Ohio. Our subjects consist of fruit, landscape, flower, religious and scenery pictures.

Jimmy's Definition.

"What is geography?" asked the father, who was testing his son's progress in study.

"Geography," replied little Jimmy Jiggs, "is what you put inside your trousers when you think you are going to get a whipping."—Sunday Magazine of Los Angeles Times.

Such a Polite Little Boy.

"We keep our own cow," explained the hostess, proudly. "So we're sure of our milk."

"Well," interrupted the small son of the guest, setting down his cup, "somebody's stung you with a sour cow."

Rather Personal.

Tallman—Only a fool makes the same sort of mistake the second time.

Shortman—Do you mean to insinuate that I am a fool?

Tallman—Certainly not.

Shortman—Well, I didn't know. I've been married twice.

An Economist.

"Do you mean to tell me you enjoy being fat?"

"Yes," answered the philosophic citizen. "I get more transportation for my money when I buy a railway ticket."

An Average.

"Doesn't it annoy you to be bald-headed?"

"Not at all," replied the genial citizen. "When we go out evenings my wife wears more than enough hair for two."

Some good men fear the world will forget they are shining if their lamps do not smoke.

You will not get to heaven any quicker by provoking your neighbors to wishing you were there.

A Taste

A Smile

And satisfaction to the last mouthful—

Post Toasties

There's pleasure in every package. A trial will show the fascinating flavour.

Served right from the package with cream or milk and sometimes fruit—fresh or stewed.

"The Memory Lingers"

Pkgs. 10c and 15c.

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

Charm of Flowers

ALL in the merry month of June, the flower-laden leghorn hat blossoms forth, with the roses and other winsome things of young summer. This, and the beautiful hair-braid hats are perennial favorites, not more or less, but always more popular. Every season the clever milliner who delights in these really beautiful shapes, must bethink her of some new touch in trimming, some new turn to brim, or some novel feature in manner of decorating, in order that the summer girl may not tire of these hats and run after new goods whose virtues are untried in the realm of millinery.

Ever since the oldest modiste can remember, June has seen the heads of fair wearers crowned with these staple shapes, trimmed with roses and ribbon. This year the new touch is found in velvet facings and in velvet-covered crowns. New ideas are shown also in silk or tulle roses and in the way in which brims are turned or shaped.

One factor in the success of their hats, beside their beauty, is their durability. One does not buy a leghorn or hair-braid hat for one summer, but for several. Therefore, it falls to the lot of the milliner to remodel and retrim the same shape several times. Her chances of turning out something pleasing and successful were never better than they are this year. A velvet facing or a velvet crown added to last year's leghorn changes its appearance completely. If the shape is considerably worn, both may be used; for perfectly new patterns, like that shown in the picture, are made up in this way.

It is the charm of flowers, the new beautifully colored roses, which is so enchanting and finally makes the last year's hat "as good as new" and perhaps better. If a velvet-covered crown seems a little dark or heavy, a sash of light ribbon or perhaps of tulle are added.

Many kinds of flowers are used for these hats, although the rose is the first choice. One cannot make a mistake in selecting the rose garland. Wreaths made of roses, gardenas, forget-me-nots and other flowers, with an occasional wisp of grass introduced have trimmed some of the handsomest patterns.

Big bouquets of roses and lilies of the valley have been favored, and on black hair-braid small, exquisitely made corn flowers or deep blue forget-me-nots with velvet ribbon in the same color, have proved the color combination beautiful.

These hats can be worn with any sort of costume for summer. With pretty white dresses they give a flushing touch harmonious to the last degree.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

MASSAGE FOR TIRED FEET

Simple Home Remedies That Will Do Away With Fatigue and Relieve Discomfort.

The old East Indian method of giving scientific massage to the feet has been taken up again and is considered of great value to those who are fatigued.

First—The hands are moved upward, one after the other, on the raised feet, so that the blood is driven upward.

Second—The hand is moved in a rotary way from side to side, beginning at the toes and stopping at the middle of the calf.

Third—The palm of hand and the tips of fingers are applied in a rotary movement with great force and pressure.

Throughout all the massage the feet must be raised and supported. It is useless to do it when they are on a level with the head.

When the feet are burning, alcohol is one of the best tonics for them. It cools the skin and stimulates the muscles.

For aching feet nothing is better than hot vinegar and water. The feet should be allowed to stand in a basin of this for 15 minutes while the ankles are massaged with it.

GIRL'S SAILOR DRESS.

Either serge or linen would make up nicely in this style.

The skirt has a tight-fitting yoke cut with a point in front; the lower part is plaited and joined to yoke. The blouse is an ordinary sailor style, and has the collar and singlet edged with braid. A sailor's knot is tied below the collar.

Materials required: Six and one-half yards 46 inches wide, six yards braid.

Tied-In Skirts.

As far as the fashions have gone they show that we will continue to wear the skirt that is hampered in some way at the knees. It was originally called the aeroplane skirt—this model—and it now goes by the name of the tied-in skirt. That is an expressive description. The effect of being tied in is gotten through the sash or a stitched band or an ornament fold that holds whatever fullness there is at the knees.

Pumps for Street Wear.

The new pumps for street wear are made with ankle straps, which are an improvement over the pumps used last year, for they were scarcely practical for outdoor wear.

To be quite correct the stockings worn with pumps of this description should be plain and fine, of course.

This rule applies to the street only. For house wear any of the dainty styles in embroidered hose may be donned as suits the taste of the wearer.

Things to Know.

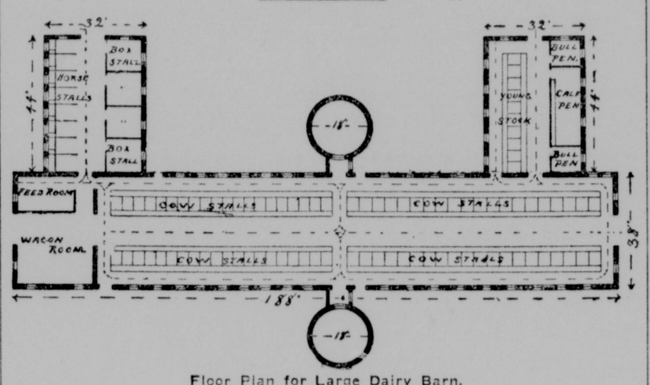
Lavender-scented sheets are said to induce slumber. Five cents' worth of dried lavender blossoms will scent the whole closet where they are kept.

When you have occasion to use plaster-of-paris mix it with vinegar instead of water.

Do not put away a glove that is still damp from the warmth of the hand.

MODERN COW-BARN TO SHELTER NINETY ANIMALS

Details of Complete Structure and So Designed That Its Capacity May Be Increased or Decreased at Will.



Floor Plan for Large Dairy Barn.

A plan is shown herewith of a modern dairy barn, with capacity for ninety cows. As will be seen by the floor plan, there are stalls for eighty milk cows, ten stalls for dry cows or young stock, two bull stalls, and a large calf pen in one wing of the proposed barn, says a writer in Farmers' Review. The opposite wing has eight single stalls, and four double stalls for the horses. Opposite the horse stalls or stable is a large feed room; also a large room for the wagons. The two silos are each 18x34 feet in the clear, and will hold 180 tons of silage each, or sufficient for feeding 100 cows. The barn is very complete, and so designed that its capacity may be increased or decreased, without affecting the general arrangement or the exterior architectural appearance of the barn. The two wings may be built later if desired. Possibly every dairyman would not want the horse barn in connection with the dairy barn. The main barn can be built larger or smaller, as required.

The barn as designed has a gambrel roof, or as some call it, a double or hip roof. The walls are twelve feet to the eaves, and the lower story eight feet in the clear. The stalls are built of gas pipe, and the pipe supports the ceiling. The cows stand back to back, but this may be reversed if desired. The entire floors, gutters and mangers are formed of cement. The walls and ceilings receive two coats of Portland cement, both exterior and interior. The mangers are arranged to be flooded when watering the stock and the floor has drain traps at convenient points for draining away the wash water with an ordinary one-inch hose. The entire barn, including the walls and ceiling, may be washed down in a short time. The gutters have four-inch drain tile leading to manure pits. The silos are of cement, as is the foundation. The roof is covered with manufactured roofing, and all exposed woodwork receives two or three coats of best paint.

Feed and litter carriers are installed and reach all parts of the barn. The walls have ventilating ducts or shafts between the studding at proper distances, leading to vent stacks in the roof. The studdings are 2x6 inch, and the ventilators are built between same. The stucco, or cement finish for the exterior walls, compares favorably with the wood construction, where sand is not too expensive, and it requires no paint, no repairs, is warm in winter and cool in summer. It will last practically forever.

SUCCESSFUL IN SHEEP RAISING

Beginners Should Study Carefully the Methods and Practices of Men Who Have Profited by Experience.

(By R. B. RUSHING.)

When you start with sheep or prepare to start you can approach some sheepmen with such questions as you desire information upon.

There are a lot of good sheepmen in the country. They are willing to tell you if you ask them what are the "rocks" you would wreck upon. Then is it not good judgment to consult such men?

The first question about environment and condition will be largely settled by the circumstances, financial and otherwise, of the beginner.

We suppose he is an average farmer with perhaps 70 or 80 acres of land and wishes to keep sheep—a small flock—in addition to his other stock. He has very little knowledge of sheep and consequently knows little about breeds and has little idea of what he would like best.

Would it be wise for him to be tempted to foolishly select some breed that his neighbors, who are making a success of sheep, do not have, or perhaps know nothing about, and for that sole reason?

We are safe in following the practise of men who have made a success of the business, with slight changes as conditions would demand. I should buy from one of the neighbors if his sheep were healthy and suited me. If I had very little money I would buy few at first.

A beginner once bought five ewes—and culls at that—paying $10. They had been bred to a pure bred ram. He put them in a field adjacent to a box stall where he fed them some oats during the winter.

They brought eight lambs. The best lamb he sold to a neighbor for five dollars, half the cost of the flock. Four buck lambs sold to the butcher for $15. The three ewe lambs were kept to increase the flock.

The next season the eight ewes with 13 lambs following were sold immediately after shearing for $55. A clear profit of course, counting wool and manure to balance keep of the flock.

The great secret of this success was care. This is only one of the many examples of just such kind of business that can be done when the man is determined to do the business.

Capacity of Milk Bottles.

The capacity of milk bottles is something which at the present time is occupying the attention of the city sealer in all the large cities. In graduating thousands of bottles recently all bottles that were found one or more drams under capacity were marked so much short and all bottles running over in capacity were marked O. K., which would leave the consumer to believe that none were over capacity and that they were being wronged by short measure. In fact, the consuming public were getting many thousand quarts of milk more than the number of bottles would indicate.

Pitfalls in Poultry Business.

There are many pitfalls in the poultry business just as there are in the mercantile world and we must at all times be prepared to guard against them. Begin in a modest way and by degrees grow.

ATTRACTIVE GUERNSEY BULL

The attractive Guernsey bull here pictured is Milford Lassy 2d's Anchor, owned by Grove farm in Maryland. This young Guernsey bull is deep in the body, of good length, and has Guernsey characteristics, says Orange Judd Farmer. The Grove farm Guernseys attracted much attention when on exhibit during a recent fair season.

WHY HE THOUGHT SO.

Willie—Is Mr. Jones near-sighted, mama?

Mama—Not that I know of, dear.

Willie—Well, he always sits so close to sister when they're in the parlor.

AN ACHING BACK

Means Weak Kidneys.

Well kidneys filter the blood of uric acid and other impurities. When the kidneys are sick, waste matter accumulates and backache, headache and urinary troubles result. To eliminate the aches and pains you must cure the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys, and cure them permanently.

J. N. Markham, Montesano, Wash., says: "Kidney trouble came on me gradually and before long I was suffering from dropsy. My body bloated and my flesh was soft and flabby. I tired easily and suffered severely from pain in my back. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I am today in much better health."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Child's View.

Scarlet fever was in the house next door and a little girl of eight had listened to the recital of what was happening. A caller came and the child attempted to entertain the stranger until her mother came into the drawing room.

She told about the trouble next door, but in the telling "broke in" and "broke out" got tangled in her child-brain.

"Johnny's got scarlet fever, because his face is all red and his chest is broken in!" she announced.

You Like Pictures.

One of the most marvelous inventions is that of reproducing in the actual colors the masterpieces of the greatest artists of all time. Another of the greatest inventions of the past half century is Easy Task soap, the soap that cuts laundry labor in half and does the washing better than any other. Twenty-five Easy Task soap wrappers and a two-cent stamp will bring to you from the manufacturers a beautiful picture, free, ready for framing.

His Pull.

"Does that 'ere thin, stoop-shouldered, dyspeptic-lookin' drummer that you bought so much from today sell any better or cheaper goods than the fat one ye turned down so hard yesterday?" inquired Hi Spry.

"D' know as he does," confessed the Squam Corners merchant, "but his views on the criminal rapacity of the trusts are a whole lot sounder."—Puck.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Let us be worthier of our friends, who trust us more than we dare to trust ourselves, and give them a better loyalty.—Kelman.

For Any Disease or Injury to

the eye, use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, absolutely harmless, acts quickly, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Have goodwill to all that lives, letting unkindness die, and greed and wrath; so that your lives be made like soft airs passing by.—E. Arnold.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER
for all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes. 25c, 35c and 50c.

Some choirs have the artistic temperament so bady they will sing a lullaby just before the sermon.

WOMAN ESCAPES OPERATION

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Elwood, Ind.—"Your remedies have cured me and I have only taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was sick three months and could not walk. I suffered all the time. The doctors said I could not get well without an operation, for I could hardly stand the pains in my sides, especially my right one, and down my right leg. I began to feel better when I had taken only one bottle of Compound, but kept on as I was afraid to stop too soon."—Mrs. SADIE MULLEN, 2728 N. B. St., Elwood, Ind.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

For Women's Needs

Every woman should fortify herself against those weaknesses and derangements which are usually present at times when Nature makes extra demands upon the system.

For women's special ailments there is no known remedy so safe and reliable as

Beecham's Pills

These pills possess corrective and tonic properties which have a marked effect upon the general health and promptly relieve nervousness, sick headache, depression, backache, weakness and other unpleasant symptoms. Beecham's Pills establish healthy conditions and furnish

Help at the Right Time

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

ABSORBINE

will reduce Inflamed, Swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2 per bottle. Horse Book 7 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1 and $2 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. Your druggist can supply and give reference. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

STOCKERS & FEEDERS

Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.

National Live Stock Com. Co.

At either

Kansas City, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo. S. Omaha, Neb.

6% vs. 4% Why accept 4% from a savings bank when you can buy

Six Per Cent Real Estate Bonds?

Besides sharing in the profits of a great corporation. Write for full particulars. Dept. K.

DEBENTURE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

334 Fifth Avenue New York City

DELAWARE FARMS Best fruit-growing section. Productive soil, good markets, fine climate. Write now to WILLEY & RAWLINS, SEAFORD, DEL.

W. N. U., CLEVELAND, NO. 24-1910.

BURNS HERPES CHAFING ABRASIONS ERUPTIONS RING WORM

RESINOL

SCALDS ECZEMA ITCHING POISON IVY ERYSIPELAS NETTLE RASH

is a perfect ointment—stops itching instantly. Prescribed by leading physicians throughout the world. A few applications will cure the worst case of itching and inflamed piles. For sale by all druggists or sent direct on receipt of price, 50 cents per jar.

RESINOL CHEMICAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

I am glad to say that Resinol Ointment has completely cured me of itching piles.
J. H. Kidall, Dentist, Mt. Washington, Ohio.

DEFIANCE COLLEGE DEFIANCE OHIO

A real college of the highest grade. A college that gives you standing in the educational world, with the great Universities, Public School Men, School Boards, etc. Graduates in demand.

DEPARTMENTS

Collegiate, Academic, Teachers', Manual Training, Engineering, Commercial, Music, Art, Elocution and Domestic Science.

EXPENSES

Board, $1.75 per week; Room rent, 75c to $1.00 per week, including the light and heat; Tuition and regular incidentals, $45.00 for the full year.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1910.

STILL UNWILLING TO ADMIT ROOSEVELT'S STRENGTH.

There have been but a few notes of discord in the welcome extended to former President Roosevelt. Strange to say, they come in the shape of an endeavor to make it appear that there was nothing particularly remarkable about the greeting extended him, and that most of those who took part in it did not care to do so, but joined in just to be doing it. The behavior of the crowd is criticised, its lack of enthusiasm, and the impression is generally is given that unless somebody told you of it you wouldn't have known, had you been in New York, that anything unusual was happening.

One of the troubles with Mr. Roosevelt's enemies is that they persist in ignoring so many things that are true. One can understand them when they quarrel with his doctrines or assail his methods or objurgate his popularity. The thing which is entirely inexplicable is the studied effort to believe that this popularity has no real existence.

It is possible to think ever so meanly of the former President, to hate all of his works as the devil hates holy water, without disguising from one's self the extent of his hold on the people of this country. It is certainly one of the most remarkable phenomena in our political history that a man who for a year absolutely effaced himself in order not to embarrass his successor in office should return to find himself not only acclaimed but actually the most powerful individual in the land. Without political patronage, without power to reward or punish, he has a following which admittedly at this time can upset Congressmen, make or mar Governors in more than one State, put behind his policies, probably, irresistible impetus and determine largely the trend of political events.

One may regret to see so much authority lodged in one man's hands, but to deny it is there proves that one is either a very blind or a much prejudiced observer.

PRESIDENTS AND POLITICS.

No one would think of claiming that the President is infallible, but surely he should not be criticised for being honest! One of the fault finders says he made a political mistake in demanding so many things from Congress; that he should have confined himself to generalities in his messages, instead of demanding that certain laws be enacted; that he is too frank.

And what has he demanded? Nothing except what was demanded in the platform upon which he was elected. His frankness is what elected him. The people believed in him. Frankness means fairness. He stood for the platform as a candidate and stands for it as President. That is to his credit. He has not deceived the people. Roosevelt was for him because he knew he was frank. He may not be a politician as those who object to his action assert, but he is something better, because he is frank.

And, after all, those who think themselves judges of politicians may be mistaken. In the beginning of his career they thought Roosevelt wasn't a politician; that he had no strength or chance of advancement except through Senators Platt and Quay, yet he is greater than either of them as a politician. The only objection that Democrats had to Cleveland was that he "wasn't a politician." And nobody today knows the names of those who thought they were politicians who raised the objection. When a man reaches the presidency, he can afford to break away from political wiseacres and be frank and honest without fear. In that position he can't afford to give heed to the political fulminations of those who think they are politicians, but who have failed to prove it by what they have done for themselves, for what such people call politicians are for themselves first, last and all the time.

HE HAS ARRIVED.

Sustaining no harm to its equipoise, but rather getting a firmer grip upon its axle, the old earth that has never before seen such an outburst of unpent enthusiasm as greeted the arrival of the one who commands every heart and enlists every tongue to do him honor, spins merrily upon its course. No marvels have been noticed as incident to the celebration in New York, other than that the daily deluge of rain was timed to miss his demonstration. Marvels there were, and they will come to light later, when the inner meaning of the great outpouring shall be interpreted in the relation that the eminent one shall sustain to the world of thought and of action. The assetability of the New York reception is beyond computation.

He has arrived. He is here. He has breathed again the air of liberty-loving America. He has caused the windjammers to take a back seat while the harp, the zither, the psaltry and all the instruments of music have been sounding to the farthest heavens the melody of a tremenduous welcome.

It was a great day in Knickerbockerville, and all the Manhattanites who have never been outside the burg, as well as those who have traveled farther than to Jersey City, united in an accordant outburst. They were reinforced by brands of enthusiasm as varied and numerous as the states in the Union, its cities and communities. Into this concentration of ardor into the one word welcome went the hearts of the people of the nation.

Colonel Roosevelt, on his part, was conveyed through the teeming throngs of onlookers humming the melody of "Home, Sweet Home," as he dwelt upon the delights of Oyster Bay, with his family about him and those privileged reminiscences of the mighty trip and its pageantry sequel that could not be secured for a thousand dollars a word, to say nothing of his publishers' rates of a dollar. He is doubtless beaming with joy, and has placed his imprimatur upon the fact that one who goes into life for zest and fun finds it the fullest kind of experience. Optimism has gained mightily in the asset brought to it by the most exurberant advocate and most reliable exponent of the doctrine of "rejoice always."

"What Shall We Do With the American Sabbath?"

At the Baptist church in Deer Park last Sunday morning Rev. C. W. Hudson, the pastor, delivered a discourse full of patriotic sentiment, and had it been delivered on any other day than the Sabbath it would have been punctuated with applause.

"What shall we do about the Sabbath," said Mr. Hudson, "as Americans. The American nation is very nearly the only nation in the world that has a national day of rest, one in seven, and those of you who are acquainted with the trend of affairs know that efforts are being made to destroy this day of rest, and the argument is advanced by those who are trying to do it that they are working for personal liberty, as to whether a man has the right to limit another in the observance of a sabbath.

"A good many people, and particularly those who come here from abroad, have peculiar ideas of liberty. Some think it is a right to do as your please. That is not liberty, that is license. It is liberty for the individual so long as he does not intefere with the rights of any other person, and when we come to discuss the question of the observance of a day of rest, it does not hinge so much upon personal liberty, as upon the advisability of the matter as to whether or not it is good for the human race and good for you and me.

"During the French revolution they tried to annihilate Christianity, but it was not long before they realized the fact that unless they expected to destroy the physical being, Christianity must remain, and it would be necessary to have a day of rest as it was before the effort to dethrone it. All who know anything about the human system know that rest is absolutely necessary, otherwise there is a collapse. It is also absolutely necessary from a moral standpoint. Nations that do not observe a day of rest have a very low standard of morality.

"In San Francisco they have the European Sabbath, and the boast has been made that they expect to make that city the American Paris.

"You may not be aware of the fact that in our Legislature last winter ninety-one political and so-called fraternal organizations in the cities of Maryland petitioned that body to remove from the State constitution everything conflicting with their desires to observe the Sabbath in any way they saw fit. All honor to our honest legislators who prevented this consummation.

"I am an American," exclaimed Mr. Hudson, with much emphasis, "from the sole of my feet to the crown of my head, and with God's help I expect to stand up for America's rights, and I shall maintain this stand as long as God gives me breath. I do not stand for it simply because it is the Sabbath, but because God gave it, and because God knows what is best for us. If we expect to be a nation blessed of God we must give full observance to the Sabbath, and I beseech you as Christian men and women to maintain the sentiment before the world that the United States of America is a Christian nation, and that the Sabbath should be properly observed."

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Geo. E. Glaywell, Master Cecil Gramon, Miss Margaret Greene, Mr. Moses Robinson, Mr. E. T. Williams.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Our streets are torn up and present a very unsightly appearance to new comers, but the natives are not complaining knowing that every good that comes to mortals must come through a sacrifice, so we are willing to suffer an inconvenience for a short season for the comfort that will come through the introduction of natural gas, which will be turned on before July 1st.

Many cottagers have arrived since our last report, notably the Gouchers, Elliotts, Nihisers, McLains, Sharps and others.

Miss Eleanor Davis, daughter of Dr. W. W. and Mrs. Davis, returned from Baltimore last week where she had been attending school.

Prof. John P. Hillis, the noted vocalist, and Mrs. Hillis are here for the summer, occupying their cottage on E street.

Mrs. Susan Dawson, of Deer Park, came here yesterday morning.

The Mid-Summer Chautauqua Program is being printed in its usual attractive form at THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE, and will be ready for distribution next week.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday morning and evening. At 11 a. m. preaching followed by communion and at 8 p. m. preaching by Rev. Di Stefano, who has charge of the Italian work in Oakland District.

"Jacob's Well," in Chautauqua Park, has been concreted, an attractive wall erected on the street side and the surroundings on the park side sodded and the walk graveled.

The hotels and boarding houses are filling up and with a continuation of the present hot weather many will seek the grateful shade and cool nights of this delightful place.

Mrs. W. H. Gilbert arrived Saturday evening and opened her cottage yesterday.

Mrs. Mann and daughter Carrie are at home again after a three week's visit with old friends in and near Baltimore.

The large Maxwell cottage is being painted and the grounds made attractive. The Maxwell's were not here last summer on account of the serious illness of Mr. Maxwell. We are glad they are to be with us this season.

The outlook is for a heavy oats crop in this section. Corn is short, but favorable weather may yet bring a fair crop. Hay will be a light crop.

Mrs. M. M. Schrock is still confined to her bed with no apparent change in her condition.

Capt. J. A. Hayden returned Sunday evening after eight days travel through the state, having been in seventeen counties. He reports a good wheat crop with the prospect for a large oats crop. Corn has been retarded by cool and wet weather and the hay crop will be short. Apples will be a three-fourth crop and peaches will yield the largest crop in years.

Rev. J. P. McKee and family, of Pittsburg, Pa., will be here this week.

Mr. P. B. Gough will be employed in the refreshment stand in Chautauqua Park this season. He will occupy rooms with his family in the Spitzer cottage.

Mr. Lawrence Crane, son of B. F. Crane, Esq., was taken suddenly ill last Monday while attending the funeral of his niece, at Deer Park. Dr. H. W. McComas was called and decided that Mr. Crane was suffering from appendicitis, and the doctor accompanied his patient to the Western Maryland Hospital where he was operated on and is now said to be doing well.

The Armstrongs of Baltimore arrived yesterday and are occupying their cottage on F street.

Mrs. S. L. Allen and grand daughter, Miss Margaret Alcock, are here for a week or ten days.

The unsightly remains of the postoffice building at the station is being cleared away and will be nicely graded.

The Warren Rathbun residence in Loch Lynn is rapidly nearing completion, and will be one of the most cozy homes in that busy town.

Mr. E. E. Kesner has improved his business place by the erection of a convenient porch along the entire front.

An addition is being erected to the postoffice to be used as a suvenir stand by Mr. Robb, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Sterling, who taught the Loch Lynn school last winter, is assisting Mr. Sperry at the station.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.
Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Children's Day Service at 10:30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.
G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.
Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 7:00 p. m.
P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.
Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 11 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
W. H. SHEARER.

,,I thank you for recommending to me

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

It was applied in an excellent manner and has turned out all you claimed for it. I consider it the first perfect job of painting I ever had.

J. L. DOWNS,
Baltimore, Md."

Davis Paint, properly applied, will please the most critical.

For sale by J. M. Davis & Sons,
Oakland, Md.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.
In the matter of Charles C. Frederick, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY

To the creditors of Charles C. Frederick, of Friendsville in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1910, the said party was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 9th day of July, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 20, 1910.

Proposals For Building Three Wrought Iron Or Concrete Bridges.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until

Monday, July 11th, 1910,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of three wrough iron or concrete bridges.

Bridge No. 1 to consist of one span 40 feet long and 12 feet wide. Same to be built over Yough River at Aml Foreman's 4 miles south of Oakland, Md.

Bridge No. 2 to consist of one span 25 feet long and 12 feet wide. Same to be built over Yough River at John Martin's 9 miles south of Oakland, Md.

Bridge No. 3 to consist of one span 16 feet long and 12 feet wide and to be built at Chisholm's Mill 2 miles from Gorman, Md.

Bids will be in lump sum for each structure completed according to plans and specifications on file.

The County Commissioners ask that bids for both iron and concrete be submitted for the above bridges and they reserve the right to let the contract for either. If iron is used concrete will be used for the substructures.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By Order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS Clerk.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 15—Crellin—Company's Store, 8 to 3.
July 16—Ottoway—Carney's Store, 9 to 3.
July 18—Hoyes Run, 8 to 11.
July 18—Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytle's, 1 to 4
July 19—Friendsville—Crawford Hotel, 9 to 3.
July 20—Selbysport—Riley's Store, 9 to 3.
July 21—Accident—Ries' Store, 9 to 3.
July 22—Cove—Krouse's Store, 9 to 3
July 23—Grantsville—National Hotel, 9 to 3.
July 25—Thomas Layman's, 9 to 3.
July 26—T. H. Johnson's, 9 to 3
July 27—Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 9 to 3.
July 28—Strickland's, 9 to 12.
July 28—Walter Warnick's, 2 to 5.
July 29—Merrill's 9 to 3.
July 30—C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12.
July 30—Jenning's, 3 to 6.
Aug. 1—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 3—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 3—Beckman—Mellinger's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 4—Swanton—W. H. Lohr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 5—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 6—Red House, 9 to 3.
Aug. 8—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 9—Bloomington—Post Office, 9 to 3.
Aug. 10—Kitzmiller—Bank Building, 9 to 3.
Aug. 11—Kitzmiller—Wilson's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 12—Gorman—J. P. Parr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 13—Bloomington—Moody's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 15—Hoyes—W. A. Smith's Store, 9 to 12.
Aug. 15—McHenry, 2 to 5

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1902, being Chapter 556, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

ROBERT L. FRIES,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County. 22222

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mattresses, Etc.

—AT—

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

During the past few weeks the wholesale price on my lines have advanced ten per cent., but I am willing to give my customers the benefit of this advance in addition to the ten per cent. discount as above.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale

D. E. BOLDEN.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., June 23, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, July 11, 1910,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Write E. S. West, Oakland, Md., the only licensed real estate dealer in Garrett county, for booklet describing all kinds of real estate for sale in this vicinity. Also valuable farms, coal and timber lands in other States, Mexico and Canada. 7-1-4t.

Something new in Talcum Powder; Babcock's Corylopsis of Japan, the most popular Talcum on the market today. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones	

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Miss Laura Pickens, of Terra Alta, is visiting the family of Mr. H. C. Sincell.

Miss Virginia Mayer, of Terra Alta, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harland L. Jones.

Miss Lulu Fringer returned to Oakland from Evergreen, Alabama, last Monday.

FOR RENT—Furnished room; three minutes walk from station. Apply at this office.

Miss Delia Wolf has returned to Oakland from Washington where she spent the winter.

Mrs. Frank Jamesson and little son, of Piedmont, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder.

WANTED—A good reliable woman for general housework. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland.

Mr. J. D. Northrup, general manager of the Northern Natural Gas Company, spent Tuesday in Oakland and at Mountain Lake Park.

Misses Anita Poling and Mae Brown, of Zanesville, Ohio, are guests this week of Miss Prema Bolden at her home on Second street.

Rev. Charles A. Powers, pastor of the Friendsville M. E. church, was in Oakland yesterday, returning to his home this morning.

FOR SALE—A practically new six horse power engine and ten horse power boiler. Apply at Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

Mr. Charles McHenry Howard and family, of Baltimore, arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon and will remain during the summer.

Miss Grace Robinson, of Baltimore, who visited Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh and other relatives for a week, returned to her home Sunday afternoon.

Messrs. William Bishop and Charles A. Miller, prominent residents and business men of Terra Alta, were in Oakland Monday afternoon for two or three hours.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

Miss Ann Shaffer, of Carmel, and Mrs. Arnold Scherr and little daughter, of Eglon, were guests for several days recently of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bush, of Oakland.

Try one of our Long Life Batterie onyour telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Ex-County Commissioner Z. T. Friend, of near Friendsville, who is in Oakland this week attending the teachers' institute, made this office a visit Monday afternoon.

Mrs. John F. Betts, two children and nurse, of St. Louis, Mo., arrived here this morning and will be the guests of Mrs. Betts' father, Mr. A. S. Howell, for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fraley spent last Thursday in Baltimore where the latter went to receive treatment at the hands of an oculist. Both returned to Oakland Friday morning.

Mrs. Fred. J. Schroeder left Oakland Saturday morning for New York City where she will spend a week with Mr. Schroeder and from that city they will go to Frederick, Md., their future home.

Mr. Lawrence Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio, is in Oakland on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. M. Jarboe. Mr. Baker left Oakland more than thirty-five years ago and this is his first visit to his native town since that time.

Money to Loan—Secured by first mortgage on real estate. Terms easy. Renninger & Offutt. Attorneys Oakland, Md. 3t

Mr. Scott T. Jones, cashier of the Garrett National Bank, left Oakland Tuesday evening for the Blue Mountain House, where he is attending the sessions of the State Bankers' Association which meets there this week.

Dr. W. W. Davis went to Masontown, West Va., yesterday afternoon and last night he addressed the Morgantown District Epworth League convention in session at that place. Dr. Davis returned to Oakland this morning.

Mrs. W. F King was called to Elkins, W. Va., last Thursday on account of the critical illness of her sister, Mrs. C. C. Bond. The lady's death occurred Monday night after several weeks' illness of inflammatory rheumatism.

Sheriff Andrew Shartzer, accompanied by Mr. Charles A. Ashby, of Deer Park, took the prisoners, recently sentenced by the Court to serve time in the penal institutions of the State, to the Penitentiary at Baltimore Tuesday night.

At the adjournment of the Court last Friday afternoon Chief Judge Boyd announced the appointment of Messrs. George W. Legge, Jr., and A. Totten Matthews, members of the local bar, as examiners in equity for Garrett county.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

LITTLE BOY DROWNED

Eleven Year Old Son of Mr. E. M. Coddington Met Death in Bear Creek.

Last Monday afternoon about five o'clock Claude, aged eleven years, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Coddington, of near Friendsville, met with a tragic death by falling into Bear Creek, a stream passing close by his home, and it was not until the following morning at ten o'clock that the remains of the unfortunate boy were recovered.

The child had gone to a point near the creek for the purpose of bringing home the cows belonging to his father and was playing on a heap of drift wood in the bed of the stream when he fell off into the water which at the time was very high. Being unable to gain the bank on account of the swiftness of the water he was carried down stream more than a half mile where his body was recovered, it being found lodged against the piling of a bridge spanning the creek by Samuel Sisler, who with a large number of other men had worked incessantly from the hour the child disappeared under the water until the body was recovered.

The funeral took place from the home of the parents yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. Wade, of the Disciple church.

Mr. A. Spates Brady, superintendent and general manager of the Branard Coal Company, which corporation is now owner and operator of the mine at Steyer, this county, was in Oakland yesterday on business connected with his company.

Miss Anna Manges returned to Oakland last Friday afternoon from Cameron, W. Va., where she was engaged for a week directing the production of the Gibson Family Reunion which was presented for the benefit of Dr. R. B. Ward's church at Cameron.

Mr. J. E. Francis, road contractor, has ordered work suspended on the road until better weather conditions prevail. During the present month his engines have been idle except one day. With continued good weather, however, he hopes to resume work the latter part of this week.

Mr. Philip T. Peddicord went to Baltimore Sunday night where he is a patient in John Hopkins Hospital. After a slight surgical operation which will be performed he will return to his home in Oakland. During his absence his position in the post office is being filled by George H. Rodeheaver.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Dr. Henry W. McComas accompanied Lawrence Crane, of Loch Lynn Heights, to Cumberland last Thursday, where the latter underwent an operation for appendicitis in the Western Maryland Hospital Friday. The operation was successful and the patient is doing very nicely.

Dr. J. L. B. Jones of Elkins, was in the city today on business. He is making arrangements to move to Lansing, Neb., where he has been transferred from the West Virginia M. E. conference, and he will take charge of the First M. E. church of that place.—Grafton Sentinel.

Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles, household necessities, at prices ranging from 75c. to $1.50, at Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Among the young men of Oakland who have returned from school to their respective homes for the summer vacation we notice Messrs. Ralph T. Thayer, from West Virginia University; Edward Leary, from Western Maryland College; Joe McComas, from Charlotte Hall; Milton and Edward Sincell, from Gettysburg College.

For all chronic ailments where medicine has failed to relieve or cure you should consult Dr. Demarion, the osteopathic physician and he will help you and perhaps entirely cure you. Consultation free. Ladies treated at their homes. Office, second floor, opera house, Oakland, Md.

This office is in receipt of a magnificent calendar covering the remaining portion of the present year and all of 1911 from the Savings Bank of Libertytown, Md., of which Mr. R. C. McCandlish, formerly of Friendsville, is president. The new institution is meeting with much success under the direction of Mr. McCandlish.

Workmen have been engaged for several weeks past widening the cut of the Baltimore and Ohio right-of-way through Oakland. Heavy charges of dynamite are exploded at intervals of a hours which keeps the people living nearby in a nervous frame of mind. Tuesday a blast of more than ordinary severity was set off which was perceptably felt by officials at the court house, two blocks distant.

Dr. Hattie B. Jones, of Wheeling, W. Va., spent Sunday in Oakland with her brother, Mr. Scott T. Jones, and his family, leaving here Monday morning for New York from which city she sailed Tuesday for Europe, expecting to be abroad several weeks, during which time she will make a tour of several European countries, including France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland. Dr. Jones will witness the Passion Play at Oberammergau some time during the month of July.

Base Ball Team Organized.

A meeting was held at Hotel Frantz on Friday night for the purpose of organizing a base ball team for the summer months. The meeting was well attended by the players and "fans" of our city, and every one was in a good humor and willing to lend a helping hand. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Varina and the election of officers then followed. The officers elected were: J. E. Varina, Pres.; W. A. Gonder, vice-pres.; Charles Tower, sec'y; Perry Frantz, rec.-sec'y-Treas.; John J. Sweeney, manager, and William Newman, assistant manager.

Manager Sweeney has already started to arrange for games and hopes to give the city one of the best ball teams it has ever known. He has gotten the following players to try for the team: Holzman, Giessman, Chas. P. Frantz, Lawton, M. Boyle, W. Boyle, J. Bradley, G. Bradley, A. Dare, P. Collins, J. Collins, L. Fraley, J. Burns, Dawson and Niefherser.

It was decided to hold a minstrel show on the 1st of July for the benefit of the team. As the grounds need fixing and there will have to be a new grandstand built and fence built around the grounds, the boys hope to raise enough money from the show to pay for it all.

Messrs. Tower and Varina, of local fame, have volunteered their services to train the ministrels. Both men have had wide experience in this kind of work and they are working hard to give an up-to-date show. They have secured the best local talent to take part. This show will be the first of its kind in Oakland for many years and is entirely new and up to the minute. All of the songs are the latest and the jokes and dances are just from the press.

The ball team is badly in need of money and they are hoping that the citizens will lend them a helping hand to give our town a winning team this year.

The Work Finished.

Mr. John J. Stump, district census supervisor, Monday mailed the remaining portfolios to the Bureau of Census, thus completing the work of enumerating the population and gathering the agriculture statistics for the Sixth Congressional district of this State. All enumerators except seven finished in time allowed by law, and those unable to finish were very large agriculture districts and bad weather caused the delay. The department will not permit any figures or estimates to be given out by any of the supervisors. Mr. Stump is thus unable to state the population of Oakland no matter how much he would like to do so. The office will be closed shortly and the force dismissed. The Bureau paid all enumerators within three weeks after receiving their work.

BITTINGER.

This week begins with indications that promise better and more seasonable weather.

Mrs. Daniel Klotz, is reported to be seriously ill at the home of her parents near this village.

We hear many farmers threatening to sow buckwheat in their corn fields, as the continued wet, cool weather has so injured the corn as to make it questionable whether it will recover.

Prof. J. C. Beahm spent this week in Oakland, attending the Teachers' Institute in session in that city.

On last Saturday a most unusual electrical storm developed in this section, and for twelve hours or more there was almost incessant thunder and the display of lightening on Saturday was more than ordinary.

Cyrus Stark, of McHenry, made a business visit to this village last Saturday.

Mrs. Ida Yommer was on the sick list last week, but is said to be improving at this writing.

M. J. Durst, of New Germany, passed through this village last Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brenneman are the proud parents of a young daughter, born to them on Friday, June 17th.

Mr. Arthur I. Kelso, of Las Crucas, New Mexico, who arrived in Oakland last Wednesday for a visit to his sister, Mrs. D. M. Dixon, and also his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kelso, near Mountain Lake Park, left on Saturday for New York where he expects to spend a week on professional business. Before returning to the southwest Mr. Kelso will stop for two weeks with his Garrett county relatives.

Charley Shaw was married at Oakland to Miss Jane Goss Monday evening. He came home Tuesday and was celebrating with a pound of gun powder. He was putting off a blast and was striking a match on his trousers to light the fuse when the head of the match flew off and fell in the powder. There was an exqlosion and the young man's face was painfully burned. Dr. Rinehart attended him. He has been working for W. F. Kelly on one of the Kelly well drilling machines. His wife came up from Oakland Tuesday after the explosion.—Terra Alta Republican.

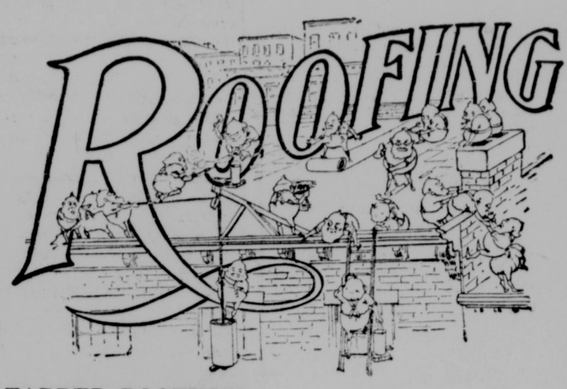
BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m. Deep Creek—Preaching at 8 p. m. Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.



TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

GO TO CREUTZBURG'S

FOR

Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.

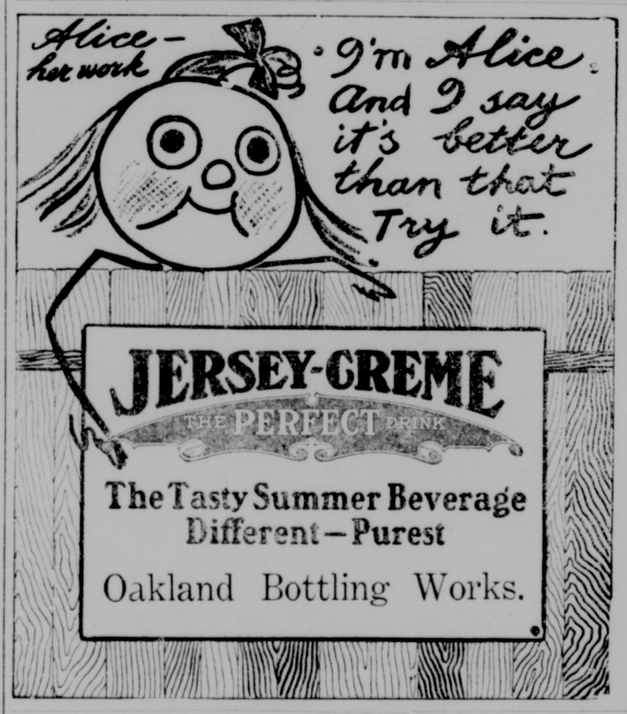
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.

LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP

FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.

Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.



Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,

HENRY SMOUSE.

The Up-to-Date Market.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new county road is to be located, said road commencing at or near the mouth of Crabtree Creek on Savage River by crossing said river from West to East side and passing through the lands of the Lonaconing Coal & Iron Company, Oss Brothers and others to intersect the County Road near Bloomington, a distance of about four and one-half miles, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of June, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

P. P. MCANDREWS
P. H. RODEHEAVER
GEO. W. BROADWATER } Examiners.

Notice to Creditors.

Take notice that I have this 7th day of June, 1910, filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, an account showing distribution to the creditors who have filed their claims duly proved and allowed, in the estate of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt

The dividend is at the rate of 2 13-100 per centum on claims of general creditors filed and allow and payment of said dividend will be made by Jacob S. Miller, Trustee, after the 29th day of June, 1910 unless exceptions to said account are filed before that date.

ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 10 beginning for the same at a point on the Gorman Road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at the lane between the farms of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of said W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis, and to intersect the Deer Park and Schell Road near the bridge over Laurel Run, a distance of about one mile.

B. W. HARVEY,
C. E. MARTIN,
J. O. HARVEY and others,
Petitioners.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

Chicago boasts 46 cemeteries, all well patronized.

Speaking of sunshine, the more you have the more you want.

The aristocrat germs on a $10 bill do not recognize the herd on a dollar bill.

Paying interest on the mortgage is one of the best cures for automobilousness.

In the matter of capturing a husband the girls should remember that coarse work is fatal.

Although cottonseed has gone up in price olive oil is useless for purposes of replanting.

Those New York hens that lay black eggs are infringing upon the province of the Easter rabbit.

And now they are mixing poker and bridge. The anti-adulteration laws should be strictly enforced.

German dirigibles have been making flights over Holland. This may be significant, for it beats the Dutch.

Farmers are organizing to cut out the middlemen. That old reliable end man, the consumer, will hold his job.

About this time of year the university alumnus, after trying to remember his college yell, gives it up as a bad job.

The man who stole a duck and was sent to Auburn for it must now realize that it is much cheaper merely to chase the duck.

According to a scientist, dreams are the fulfilment of wishes. At any rate they are all the fulfilment a lot of wishes ever get.

The college professor who insists that the dangers of kissing have been immensely overrated is making a strong bid for popularity.

Verily, the complications of life multiply. It takes enough men now to train a champion prize fighter to put a play on the stage with a large cast.

Viewed as peace preservers the new battleships, costing $6,000,000 each, ought to be put under bonds to furnish us with $12,000,000 worth of peace.

Berlin workingmen have taken a pledge not to eat butter for three months. That indicates one place where oleomargarine is likely to be sold for what it is.

Los Angeles school children have been ruining their little tummies by eating too much pie. The great American nation may have to establish a pie censorship.

A St. Louis woman who was dying asked to have her pet dog poisoned, that it might accompany her to the spirit world, or, probably, at least, until she was safely out of St. Louis.

A Chicago judge declares married men have a right to squander some of their money on themselves if they want to. Yes, judge, but how much? That's the real point.

The recent cannibalistic performances in the South sea islands seem to be a conclusive answer to the old charge that the cannibal natives of that part of the world don't like missionaries.

A blind singer of Massachusetts took a trip in a balloon in order to enjoy a new sensation. He made a totally new record in ballooning; he did not remark when he came down "how strange it was to see the earth dropping away from under him."

According to a New York dispatch wedding rings are passe, and "smart young matrons" no longer wear them. Perhaps this is because so many "smart young matrons" haven't room for their entire collection of wedding rings.

A new order of the treasury department prohibits the importation into the United States of the European starling, putting the bird in the same class with the mongoose, the English sparrow and fruit-eating bats. So far as this country is concerned, therefore, the cry of the starling will be, not, "I can't get out," but "I can't get in!"

Of late the shadow of the fatal microbe has hovered over the trembling lips of expectant lovers. They have been browbeaten, cowed, terrified. Intimidated by cold-blooded investigators their kisses have become of the intangible Tennyson kind, by "hopeless fancy feigned as lips that are for others." The cold-blooded bacteriologist has meanwhile buttressed the cry of that cynic of cynics, Dean Swift, who wrote: "Lord, I wonder what fool it was that first invented kissing."

Though a man dropped dead in a department store while shopping with his wife, it is doubtful if even this will break some women of the habit of taking their husbands along.

Several firms who have been selling fine Mocha and Java coffee which did not contain a berry of either of those coffees have been fined $10 on prosecutions by the government. Really it would not seem as though such a fine would act as a deterrent; maybe, however, it was intended merely to be a warning

GOATS ASSIST RAILROAD

ONE OF THE LEADERS

A BUNCH OF KIDS

THE Union Pacific railroad has discovered a new use for billy goats and every day at half a hundred stock feeding stations on the line of the big railroad system, solemn goats with long white beards act the part of Judas, luring unsuspecting sheep to their doom. Little did the grave members of the Interstate Commerce commission think when they made a ruling that live stock en route from the great western ranges to the packing houses along the Missouri river, should not be kept aboard railroad trains for more than 28 consecutive hours, but that, at the expiration of that period, the animals should be taken from the cars and given water and provender that the ruling would be responsible for the creation of a band of goats trained to ingratiate themselves into the confidence of innocent little lambs, matronly ewes and stately rams and bring these down to their death.

But such is the case. And the Union Pacific railroad has a flock of goats, each individual member of which can do better work along the lines for which it is trained than half a dozen men could do in twice the time.

When the 28-hour law went into effect the Union Pacific railroad found it necessary to build big feeding yards at numerous points along its line—in fact, these yards were installed about every 25 miles from end to end of the big system. During the shipping season that railroad brings hundreds of thousands of sheep from the great ranges of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, California and the southwestern states to the packing houses at Omaha. Under the new law it was necessary that these sheep be unloaded, fed and watered, and then reloaded every 28 hours.

Those men who have ever attempted to drive sheep will remember how difficult the task is, especially to get the animals headed in the right direction. "As timid as a sheep" is a proverb, and its truth is proven every day and every hour wherever sheep are handled.

If the sheep are in the stock cars it is a big job to get them out. Efforts of the attendants to get them to leave the cars usually result in the whole bunch crowding up in one end and refusing to go out the door. Sometimes it was even necessary that each individual sheep be actually lifted up and taken from the car.

And sometimes this 28-hour limit expired in the dead of night, when the sheep were all lying asleep on the floor of the car. At such times it was almost impossible to unload except by the "hand" method. At times half an hour was consumed in unloading a single car.

After the sheep were fed and watered came the reloading, and again there was trouble, almost as much as when unloading.

The railroad found it necessary to maintain a large force of men at each feeding station, it being found more economic to do this than to spend hours and hours loading and unloading a train. This cost money, and lots of it, but there seemed no means of avoiding the expense. There stood the United States courts ready to inflict a $100 fine every time a car of sheep was not fed and watered every 28 hours. Employing the men was cheaper than fines.

One day a stockman who had come into South Omaha with a train of sheep dropped in at Union Pacific headquarters to see General Superintendent W. L. Park on business, and in the course of his conversation began telling of the trip down from Idaho. He had had lots of trouble loading and unloading, he said, until he reached North Platte, Neb.

"But there I saw the funniest thing in my life," he laughed. "The station agent there has a boy and that boy has a goat—just a plain old billy goat. And that billy goat has learned to chew tobacco.

"When we got ready to load our sheep, that kid took a plug of tobacco in his hand and started. Billy started after the tobacco. The kid walked through the sheep and old Billy followed him. And blamed if all those sheep didn't walk right after that old goat. They thought he was one of them, and you know a sheep will follow where another one leads.

"The boy walked up the chute into one of the cars. Billy was right behind him and sheep were simply falling over themselves to get in. The boys and Billy, remained near the door and when the car was filled with sheep they got out and the door was closed.

"That freckle-faced kid and that old billy goat did in five minutes what half a dozen men could not have done in ten."

The stockman saw only a funny occurrence in the work of the goat, but Park saw the solution of a big problem.

Two hours later a special train carrying the general superintendent left the Omaha yards, its destination being North Platte. On arriving there the boy proudly made Billy show off.

Within a month every feeding station on the Union Pacific system was equipped with a couple of billy goats and their training was begun.

Today, when a long line of stock cars, each filled with sheep, draws up at a feeding yard, one of these goats is sent up the chutes and into the car among the sheep. He quickly makes the acquaintance of the newly arrived animals and then calmly walks out the door. True to the idea of following a leader, the sheep fall in line and march out behind old Bill.

This action is repeated until all the cars are emptied—and then Bill gets his reward—a chew of tobacco.

The goats have learned to chew tobacco from the train men who pet and tease them whenever they have the opportunity, and the "chew" is usually given them as a reward when their task of unloading a train of sheep is completed. The railroad company makes a regular allowance to pay for tobacco for these goats.

When ready to reload, the goats are again sent among the sheep, with whom they frolic a few minutes, and then they start for the cars, followed by the sheep. When all cars are loaded the goats receive another chew of tobacco.

The feeding yards are all equipped with electric lights so that cars may be loaded and unloaded at night, thus saving much time. And when a train arrives at night, especially are the goats necessary. At such times they enter the cars where the sheep are lying on the floor and butt the sleeping animals around until they are thoroughly awakened—and then they lead them out into the feeding pens.

These goats are great favorites of the railroad men and seem to know every brakeman and train employee on their division. But not a single one of the railroaders is more necessary to the economical operation of the line than is one of the Bills, and none of them do more work for their salaries than the goats for their feed and tobacco.

The facility of the goat for this work has long been known at the packing houses, where they are utilized to lead animals to slaughter.

His Philosophy.

Hank Stubbs—Ambition ain't hardly wuth while.

Bilge Miller—Why not?

Hank Stubbs—Waal, ef you are behind the procession you hafter keep bumpin' into somebody, an' ef you git ahead you're liable to git teller-scoped.

An Independent Spirit.

"This earth gets a chance to see Halley's comet only once in 75 years."

"Well," replied the man who is strong on local pride, "we aren't getting any of the worst of it. That's as often as Halley's comet gets a chance to see the earth."

At the Beautiful Gate

By REV. C. A. S. DWIGHT, Ph. D.
Toronto, Can.

The lame man of old was laid daily at the gate of the temple which is called "Beautiful." The gate so described was probably the gate on the east which led from "the court of the women" to the inner court. While the other gates were overlaid with gold and silver this portal, according to Josephus, was made "of Corinthian bronze, and much surpassed in worth those enriched with silver and gold." The lame man was perhaps one of the most unfortunate individuals in Jerusalem, having no means of earning a livelihood, being quite friendless and certainly forlorn—yet he was well placed.

The situation at the door of the temple was both pathetic and promising. He could not walk in, but his thoughts could enter; he might not join in the praises of the worshipping hosts within, but he could catch something of the enthusiasm which brightened their faces as they came out. While he was outside the circle of inner, intimate communion he was yet in the line of blessing and could make daily proof of the fact that it was better to be a lame doorkeeper in the house of God than to dwell luxuriously in the court of a riotious Herod.

It is impossible to tell how pure were the motives of the lame man in habitually frequenting the door step of the Lord's house. He was certainly after money—but if all who are after money in some shape were excluded from the sanctuary congregations today would be much thinner than in many communities they are. To a degree the lame man needed coin, and to a certain extent every man needs it, but if his thoughts and desires had been wholly centered upon money it is not likely that Peter and John would ever have been attracted to him, or been empowered by the Lord to work in his case a miraculous cure. Let us suppose that the lame man had some sincere interest in the temple itself as well as in the tolls which he collected from the charitable, and that, while not indifferent to the silver and the gold, he cared most of all for the spiritual message which such men as Peter and John had to give.

It was a fine thing then that the lame man got as far as the Beautiful Gate. Rich or poor, men alike need in their lives the beautifying touch, and hard prosaic lives need it most of all. Even if the lame man could not enter the temple recesses he could look up and admire the architectural beauty about him, and the gleam of that Corinthian bronze brought a touch of brightness into his life. The geranium plant in the window of the city tenement, the tree struggling for stunted growth in a city street, all these are glimpses and gladdenings of the esthetic sense—the sense for color, for proportion, for harmony, which, often degraded to a godless "art," are yet susceptible of serving, when purified and idealized, the highest aims of the moral nature. The lame man was deformed in himself, but he was transformed by his daily look into the face of the beautiful above him.

All men, however athletic or vigorous or full of pride, are at some point weak—are somewhere in their being lame and impotent and in need of alms, or of a spiritual uplift far better than alms. There are beautiful gates unto which we all alike need to come. God has made, not one nor two nor six, as in the temple of old, but many such portals, in different parts of the pilgrim country of mortal sojourn, opening into fair reaches of truth and broad areas of higher experience.

There is first the Beautiful Gate of Faith. If the lame man had not in some degree had faith he would not have received from the miracle working apostles what was better than alms—new health and strength—and what was better than physical health and quickening—the recreating of his spiritual manhood, the renovation of his moral nature. Without faith it is impossible to please God, or to get anything worth while done. He who would be successful in this life must be much at the Gate of Faith.

There is secondly the Gate of Prayer. Prayer is faith's voice. Faith finds its expression through prayer. The prayerless man is always essentially a weak and resourceless man. The lame man was weak, but he knew how to use his voice in prayer, and so he did not remain weak.

There is the Beautiful Gate of Love. The lame man appealed to the love that was in Peter and John, and did not fail to receive a response. Love is the very atmosphere of that land of delight into which the Gate Beautiful opens. When love dominates and permeates a human life heaven itself at once begins to be realized on earth. There is always in love an inherent beauty, an indescribable charm, and just because it is so the devil tries hard to disseminate the spirit of hate, which tends to pull down and destroy all Gates Beautiful everywere.

Be sure to be often at the Beautiful Gate—not that which long ago fell into ruin at Jerusalem—but that which, even for the lowliest and lamest, offers its invitation of spiritual blessing, and promises a hope and healing both heavenly and forever.

GNAT CAUSES PELLAGRA.

Committee on Disease in Europe Says Corn Is Not to Blame.

London, May 14.—Dr. Sambon, a member of the Field committee which has been investigating the disease pellagra, telegraphs from Rome that the committee has definitely proved that maize or Indian corn is not the cause of pellagra.

The committee finds that the parasitic conveyor of the disease is the "simulium repans," a species of biting gnat.

Not the Reply He Expected.

"Do you object to smoking?" he asked.

"Not at all. Have you a cigarette?" she replied.

A Wonder Worker.

Sapleigh—Ah, speaking of electricity, that makes me think—

Miss Keene—Really, Mr. Sapleigh? Isn't it remarkable what electricity can do!

"Worn to a Frazzle."

When President Roosevelt popularized the word "frazzle" he reminded lots of women of the only expression that tells how they feel after the work of washday or housecleaning with common old yellow laundry soap. Easy Task laundry soap—the hard, white, pure, quick-action soap—cuts the work square in two and keeps women from getting frazzled out.

Made His Reputation.

Harker—That fellow Bilkins is an enthusiast, isn't he?

Parker—That's what! You know he likes to speak of himself as a sportsman?

Harker—Yes.

Parker—Well, the only thing he ever did in that line was to go on a wild goose chase three years ago.

Good Work Proceeds Slowly.

At the present rate of increase nearly forty-five years must elapse before sufficient hospital accommodations to provide for all the indigent consumptives in the United States will be provided, declares the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Although over 7,000 beds in hospitals, sanatoria, camps and wards for tuberculous patients were established last year, there are fully 300,000 indigent consumptives who ought to be placed in such institutions and a total of only 22,720 beds in the entire country. On May 1, 1909, there were 15,244 beds for consumptives and 294 institutions. The annual report of the national association shows an increase of 99 institutions and 7,500 beds.

Harvard College.

This celebrated institootion is pleasantly situated in the barroom of Parker's, in School street, and has poopils from all over the country. I had a letter yes'd'y, by the way, from our mootual son, Artemus, Jr., who is at Bowdoin college, in Maine. He writes me that he is a Bowdoin Arab, & is it cum to this? Is this boy as I nurtured with a parent's care into his childhood's hour—is he goin' to be a grate American humorist? Alars, I fear it is too troo. Why didn't I bind him out to the Patent Travelin Vegetable Pil Man, as was struck with his appearance at our last county fair, & wanted him to go with him and be a Pillist? Ar, these boys—they little know how the old folks worrit about 'em—From Life's Reprint From Artemus Ward.

A Horse Lover.

James R. Keene, who is noted no less as a horseman than as a financier, said at a luncheon at his Cedarhurst residence:

"My love of horses has been a great comfort to me all my life. I have always kept my horses in their place, though. I haven't allowed them to interfere with my business.

"Some men carry their love of horses altogether too far. Such a one was a young father who stood, with his fair wife, before the crib of their first born.

"'Isn't he wonderful?' the young mother cried. 'Did you ever see anything like him at twenty-six months?'

"'Maternal love is all very well,' the father retorted, impatiently, 'but please don't try to compare it with a two-year-old thoroughbred.'"

FEED CHILDREN

On Properly Selected Food. It Pays Big Dividends.

If parents will give just a little intelligent thought to the feeding of their children the difference in the health of the little folks will pay, many times over, for the small trouble.

A mother writes saying: "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they ever were before we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three times a day with coffee and so much meat.

"Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh stewed, or canned, some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft boiled eggs, and some Postum for breakfast and supper. Then for dinner they have some meat and vegetables.

"It would be hard to realize the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong, and we attribute this change to the food elements that, I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seemed to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk, and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ON THE COLLEGE NINE.

"'Tain't no use talkin', Cyrus, thet boy of ourn certainly do love th' country. He writ me er letter yesterday an' sez he was overjoyed 'cause ther going ter put him in th' right field next summer."

16 YEARS OF SKIN DISEASE

"For sixteen long years I have been suffering with a bad case of skin disease. While a child there broke out a red sore on the legs just in back of my knees. It waxed from bad to worse, and at last I saw I had a bad skin disease. I tried many widely known doctors in different cities but to no satisfactory result. The plague bothered me more in warm weather than in winter and being on my leg joints it made it impossible for me to walk, and I was forced to stay indoors in the warmest weather. My hopes of recovery were by this time spent. Sleepless nights and restless days made life an unbearable burden. At last I was advised to try the Cuticura remedies [Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills] and I did not need more than a trial to convince me that I was on the road of success this time. I bought two sets of the Cuticura Remedies and after these were gone I was a different man entirely. I am now the happiest man that there is at least one true care for skin diseases. Leonard A. Hawtof, 11 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30 and Aug. 8, '09."

Question of Precedent.

"What makes you doubt that all men are born equal?"

"The absolute confidence of every parent that his baby is superior to any other in existence."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

When a man dries up like a mummy he usually thinks he is a saint.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, BACKACHE, DIABETES.
R. 375 "Guaranteed"

WESTERN CANADA

What Prof. Shaw, the Well-Known Agriculturist, Says About It:

"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 57th parallel 180 miles north of the International boundary. Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly

70,000 Americans

will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year.

1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item.

Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as lands held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

H. M. WILLIAMS
Law Building Toledo, Ohio
(Use address nearest you)

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN for quickest selling household specialities on earth. Every woman buys on sight. Experience unnecessary. Goods sell themselves. Write today. FISHBURN SPECIALTY CO., 160 E. 94th St., New York City.

Asthma and HAY FEVER CURE sent by express to you on Free Trial. If it cures send $1, if not, don't. Give express office. Do it now. NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO. 407 Ohio Avenue, Sidney, Ohio.

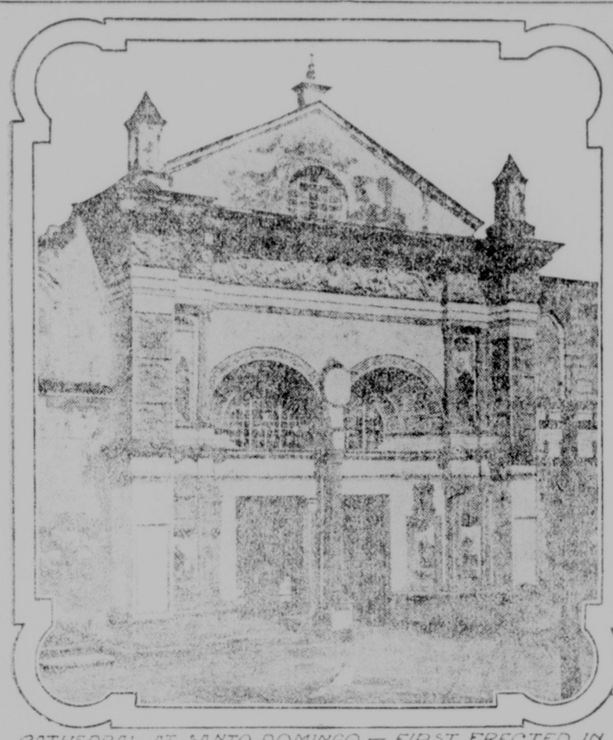
CANCERS NO CURE, NO PAY. Don't all advertise. Health Herald and testimonials FREE for the asking. Address Dr. E. M. Boynton, Lawrence, Mass.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

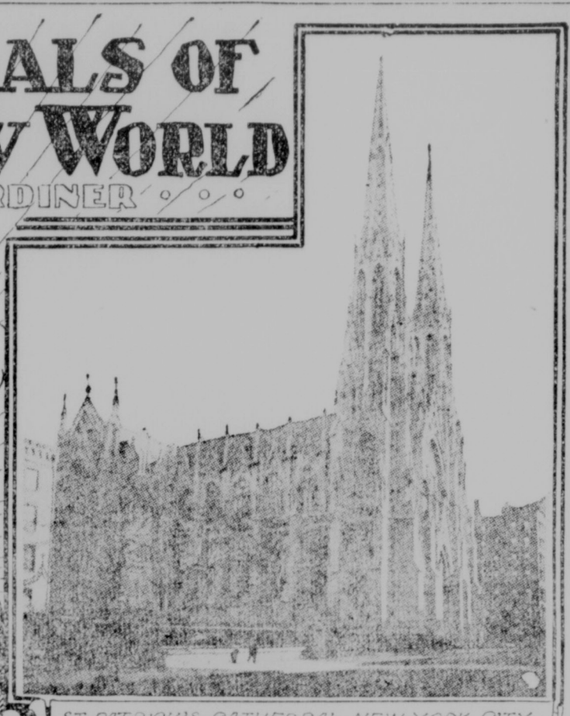
PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1869. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box B, Washington, D.C.

CATHEDRALS OF THE NEW WORLD

by FANNY H. GARDINER



CATHEDRAL AT SANTO DOMINGO — FIRST ERECTED IN AMERICA



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK CITY

CATHEDRAL OF THE CITY OF MEXICO

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

WHEN the Spanish discoverers and explorers of America drove the prows of their frail vessels through unknown seas in search of the India of their dreams they left Europe stirring with that new life which was to blossom in the renaissance. The dark ages were just closing and the wealth of knowledge and art so long hoarded in monasteries and castles, barred from the flow of human life, was about to burst forth like a flood to refertilize European civilization. Crumbling architecture was being restored, churches and palaces were being founded, great engineering works undertaken. In many respects, indeed, the wonderful activities and achievements of that time may be compared with those of our own, in spite of the differences in methods, materials and purpose. When Columbus left Palos in 1492 St. Peter's at Rome was in the hands of builders filled with the new ideas, but waiting for the genius of Bramante and Michel Angelo; the cathedral of his native Genoa was being greatly enlarged and embellished; that of Seville was nearing completion; that of Toledo was just finished. For 300 years the Gothic beauty of Burgos had been growing to its perfection in 1521, the year in which Cortez took the City of Mexico; and in the same year the beautiful cathedral at Granada, which enshrines the tombs of the Catholic kings and commemorates the deliverance of Spain from the Moors, was begun.

This passion for building crossed the ocean in the breasts of the Spanish discoverers and first colonists, who, although they celebrated their earliest religious services in tents by the seashore or beneath the branches of unfamiliar foliage, were impelled to erect as soon as possible temples big and splendid enough to express the master motives of their age—religion and art.

As Hispaniola, or the island of San Domingo, was the first land permanently settled, so Isabella, the capital now the city of Santo Domingo, founded in 1496, contains what is probably the oldest cathedral church in the new world, begun in 1514. Within it rested the body of Columbus until this part of the island was ceded to the French in 1785, when the Spaniards carried what they supposed to be his remains with them to Cuba. Since that time other remains have been found here which the people of Santo Domingo, with justice, claim to be the true relics of the discoverer, and as such they are revered and jealously guarded within a handsome modern monument.

At Port au Prince, Haiti, there is a cathedral, long under construction and yet unfinished, of mixed French Gothic and Romanesque style. The French cathedral at St. Pierre, Martinique, was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Pelee, and the bishop's seat was removed to Fort de France. Owing to the fact that the government of Cuba rested for nearly 40 years at Santiago, from 1518-1582, it happens that this town boasts a cathedral which antedates that of Havana, but it is not remarkable as compared with many of the Spanish colonial edifices. The cathedral at Havana, and indeed that at Santo Domingo, has much to inspire enthusiasm from the artistic standpoint, but Havana has been interesting as the temporary sepulcher of what were called the bones of the great admiral. His sarcophagus and the memorable inscription were set into the wall of the chancel at the left of the high altar until after the war of 1898, when his descendant, the Duke of Veraguas, removed the much-disputed bones to the family mausoleum in Seville.

Cortez landed and burned his ships on the beach near Veracruz in 1519, determined upon the conquest of Mexico in the name of Spain and of the Catholic church. He marked his subjugation of every town and province by founding substantial works of engineering and architecture, wonderful, indeed, when one considers his slight acquaintance with the materials, the labor and the climate that confronted him and the magnitude and beauty of the results. On entering the City of Mexico Cortez destroyed the teocalli, or Aztec temple, and erected on its site a small chapel for the Indians, traces of which still remain. In it was installed the seat of the first bishop of Mexico, who came out in 1528 as a suffragan of the bishop of Seville, but the cornerstone of the present cathedral was not laid until 1573. This is the most stupendous of all the Spanish colonial cathedrals, the largest in all the Americas, and said to be outranked only by St. Peter's in Rome and St. Paul's in London. It had cost at the time of its completion about $2,000,000, a sum as colossal in those days as the dimensions of the edifice itself.

Mexico has 22 dioceses and as many cathedrals, although not all the churches so designated were built for that purpose. Among the cathedrals of Mexico deserving mention is that of Puebla, which antedates that of the capital, having been founded by the first bishop in 1536. Its interior adornment is the richest of any in the country.

Central America was subjugated by Alvarado, the envoy of Cortez, in 1523. The capitals of the states into which this part of our continent is divided contain cathedrals for the local heads of the Catholic church. Some of them are very old, some are very imposing and carry out as far as possible the dominant ideas of the age of conquest.

We have in the United States two examples of Spanish colonial architecture, although they bear no comparison to those of Mexico in size or wealth of decoration. The earlier is that at St. Augustine, Fla., founded in 1682. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1887, but has been carefully restored so as to preserve the original style, and its ancient bells rehung. The second is that of New Orleans, which, while it occupies the site of two previous French edifices, one destroyed by hurricane in 1723, the other by fire in 1788, was rebuilt in 1794 at the entire charge of a Spanish nobleman resident in the city while the colony was under the dominion of Charles IV. of spain. This is the statement inscribed on his tomb before the altar of St. Francis and mass for his soul is celebrated every Saturday. Nevertheless, the cathedral is dedicated to St. Louis, patron saint of France, and the recent decorations illustrate his life. The original design was of the late heavy Spanish renaissance style, with three round towers, upon which steeples were raised in 1851 and the facade, fronting Jackson square, enlarged and improved.

We are indebted to the French for two large cathedrals on our continent. That of Quebec was founded in 1660 by Mons. Laval, the first bishop of New France. It is 216 feet long by 108 feet broad and its tower is lofty and well proportioned.

Facing the cathedral of the Roman Catholic church in Montreal is that of the Protestant Episcopal, or Church of England. It was begun in 1805 and is a conspicuous ornament to the city of Montreal, although as compared with its neighbor its size is inconsiderable.

The first English explorers of the new world were neither settlers nor builders and very different from the Spanish was the attitude of the Puritans toward the spirit and works of the renaissance. A few Episcopal churches in the south and a few of other denominations and of later date in New England and the old middle states are noble and dignified in their solidity and severity, but it is only recently that church architecture in the United States began to develop its present imposing and artistic proportions. Foremost among the denominations to enlarge and embellish their churches are the Episcopalians, whose traditions, derived from the Church of England, have never been lost sight of. This was wonderfully demonstrated when in September, 1907, the bishop of London visited Washington to assist in laying the cornerstone of the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. It is claimed that a vision of such a cathedral was an integral part of the scheme of the "federal city" planned by Major L'Enfant under President Washington.

The beautiful Roman Catholic cathedral in process of erection at St. Paul, Minn., is to have "chapels of the nations, six in number, dedicated to the apostles of the several races from which are derived the people of the northwest." The plan of this cathedral follows "the main lines of the original plan of St. Peter's in Rome as laid out by Bramante and Michel Angelo;" that is, the nave and transepts are shorter than usual and their intersection will be crowned with a great dome 96 feet in diameter, the cross over which will stand 280 feet high from the floor. "The main entrance is under a monumental arch which frames the rose window and the three front entrances leading to the vestibule located under the organ gallery. At each end of the vestibule under the towers are two chapels, one to be the founders' chapel, the other to contain the baptismal font," while at the ends of the transepts will be the two great chapels of St. Peter and St. Paul.

It seems to be a fact that American people and architects incline toward the Gothic style more than any other for church purposes and there is perhaps no purer and more pleasing example than the cathedral of St. Patrick, Fifth avenue, New York city. Its harmonious proportions and tones, without and within, charm both soul and sense, and it is one of the greatest ornaments to that city of magnificent constructions. The cornerstone was laid in 1850 and the building completed in 1879.

The cathedral of St. Paul, at Pittsburg, in much the same style, has the advantage of being set high and apart from other buildings, so that its beautiful spires pierce the air without competition from such skyscrapers as dwarf St. Patrick's, old Trinity, Grace and other churches in New York. Baltimore has a cardinal's cathedral, and the beautiful new building for the diocese of Richmond, Va., must be mentioned.

Many are the cathedrals of both the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches whose foundations are being laid or planned in the various dioceses of our country.

The cathedral of Lima, Peru, is the earliest and the largest in South America. It was founded on the same day as the city by Pizarro himself. That a man of uncertain parentage and meager education, little acquainted with any phases of life besides those of the peasant and the rough adventurer should not only have developed a genius for leadership but conceived metropolitan ideas so splendid and complete as his plan of Lima, is nothing short of marvelous. He is comparable in kind if not in degree to some of the cowboy products of the early western life of the United States. In explanation of his vandalism it may be said that Pizarro had just seen his own country delivered from the Moors by the valiant Christian arms and probably he regarded the Inca people as another race of "heretic dogs" whose uncomprehended civilization and religion he destroyed with no more compunction than was shown by the cowboy in "shooting up" an Indian village and its snake dancers, to the regret of the modern ethnologist. In the place of what he destroyed Pizarro substituted one of the most fascinating settlements of the world. It took him 15 years to pacify the outraged people of Peru, but meanwhile he had laid out the city of Lima and dedicated the cornerstone of the cathedral on January 16, 1535. In it he lies buried before a great silver altar surmounted by an image of the virgin Mary. The interior of the cathedral is vast and dim and there are many side chapels and sacred pictures, some of which are by Peruvian artists of considerable merit. There is also a bronze fountain said to have been presented to the city in 1578, probably the oldest in America. Lima is a city of churches and the cathedral is more than equaled by several others in beauty and interest, if not in age.

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PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Workmen Needing Not to Be Ashamed.

"Study to Show Thyself Approved Unto God, a Workman That Needeth Not to Be Ashamed, Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth" (II Timothy ii, 15).

Louisville, Ky., June 19.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, today addressed the International Bible Students' Association here, using the above text. He also gave a public address under the auspices of the association. He had crowded houses and earnest attention. On the above text he said in part:

I address you, dear friends, as Christians, students of God's Word, and not as sectarians. Although the world is full of denominations, each claiming to be the Church of Christ, we all admit that there is but the one "Church of the firstborns whose names are written in heaven" (Hebrews xii, 23). This conviction is being borne in upon us more and more as the days go by, and as the eyes of our understanding open more widely to the teachings of God's Word. We realize increasingly that our division means our shame in the eyes of the world, and that our Creedal contradictions imply that we are not all led in all things by the Holy Spirit, the teachings of which cannot be Yea and Nay upon the same subject. It is this sentiment which is taking hold of the ministry of all denominations and making them anxious for an outward show of Unity in Church Federation, which will shortly be effected. The Christian public, however, and especially Bible students, are not deeply sympathetic with the Federation idea. They realize that at most it would be a gloss of deception so far as doctrinal oneness is concerned; and that otherwise it is but a business or worldly combination.

Bible Students are more and more coming to prefer the Lord's way—the Scriptural way. They are coming to realize that what God's people need is not more organization but less organization, not more explicit creeds but the one standard of fellowship which the Bible sets up. They are learning that this simple creed is:—a turning from sin and acceptance of the Lord Jesus as the Redeemer from sin and death and the full consecration of the believer, mind and body, to know and to do the Lord's will to the best of his ability, under the Lord's Providential guidance. We all see that this simple bond of fellowship is the only one laid down in God's Word, and that whatsoever is more than this is injurious—bondage to men and to systems. We all see that "the Church of the Living God whose names are written in heaven" is composed exclusively of such as conform to the terms of this simple creed—that these alone will constitute "the Body of Christ which is the Church"—"the Bride, the Lamb's wife," whom he will accept and unite to himself in the end of this age. We all see that this class alone is referred to in the Scripture as "the elect," who are to be associated with the Savior in his glorious Spiritual Kingdom, which, invisible to men, is shortly to be established in power and great glory for the blessing of natural Israel and through her for the blessing of all the families of the earth—*living and dead.*

"Workmen Not Ashamed."

Let us consider the latter part of our text first: The Apostle's suggestion is that Timothy and all the ministers of the Gospel of Christ are professedly *workmen*, laboring under the guidance of God's Word. In the larger sense every Christian is a minister of the Gospel, or, as St. Peter declares of all the consecrated, "Ye are a Royal Priesthood, a Holy People, a Peculiar Treasure." In the end of the age will come a reckoning time, a showing of results, "Every man's work that he hath wrought shall be made manifest" (I Corinthians iii, 13).

Our text urges that Timothy, and every faithful servant of God should be so loyal to God and his message that in the great time of examination in the end of this age preparatory to the introduction of the Kingdom the showing shall be one of which we need not be ashamed. Let us, then, as Christian Bible Students of all denominations gathered here today, ask ourselves respecting our own work in the world, and how it must appear to God, to ourselves, and to our fellowmen—yea, how it must shortly be made manifest to all!

Let us call the roll. Baptist brethren, What have you to show as workmen who need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth? Methodist brethren, what say you? Presbyterians, next. Congregationalists, Lutherans, Catholics—all!

The answer of one is practically the answer of all: "We have—so many hundred Churches. They cost—so many millions of dollars. Their steeples are—so high. Their cost of maintenance is—so much. The number of ministers is—so many. The Church collections amount to so much. The amount collected for foreign missions is—so much. The amount expended on fine choirs and elegant organs is—so much. The aggregated debts of all our churches is—so much. The unpaid interest on many of these debts is—so much. The time and energy expended in fairs, bazaars, etc., to help pay the expenditures is—so much. The number of Church membership is—so many. The number in Sunday Schools is—so many."

Many of our dear Christian friends say, What lack we yet? Have we not really attained the goal of our Church ambition? Should we build finer edifices or pay larger salaries? Are we not straining ourselves with collections at every turn? What more could God ask of us? "We are rich and increased in goods and have need of nothing" (Revelation iii, 16-19).

In reply we may suppose the Lord to ask, Where did I give you instruction respecting these things? Where in my Word did you find the suggestion that what I desired you to do in the world was to erect great church edifices, piles of stone and iron and mortar, polished woods and stained glass? You are not rightly reading my Word. However good in intention, you have failed to "*rightly divide the Word of Truth!*" The Temple respecting which I gave instruction is the *spiritual one*, the *Temple of the holy Spirit*—the Body of Christ which is the Church. I fear that you have forgotten the true temple of God while rearing so many temples of earthly materials. Concerning the true Temple I instructed you that "the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are"—"living stones" being shaped and polished "for the habitation of God through the Spirit." Show me what you have accomplished in this way. Show me to what extent you have rightly divided my Word, and properly instructed mankind respecting my glorious character and my great Divine Plan of the Ages! Show me fruitage of the glorious message!

How many in all the millions that you report are "New Creatures in Christ Jesus," who "walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit?" Let me hear the message of my love and grace in Christ as you are proclaiming it! What mean these sectarian divisions amongst you? Why are there so many Church edifices and so few saintly worshipers? Who authorized you to put these creedal fences between my people to divide the flock? Know ye not that I said, there is one flock and one Shepherd? Why have you so neglected the spiritual interests of my flock and their instruction in righteousness? Why are you so unable to rightly divide my Word?

Instead of coming together as one Church of the Living God whose names are written in heaven you have divided into hundreds of sects and parties! Instead of taking my Word as a whole and rightly dividing its teachings as between the different ages and dispensations of my work, you have divided my Word in a sectarian manner. One sect has made one selection from my Word and another sect has made another selection. Thus ye array one part of my Word against another part of it, and hence get into confusion and conflict. What have you to answer for these things?

With shame of face we must all acknowledge that "We have done those things which we ought not to have done and have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and there is no help in us." The proper thing for us to do, dear Christian friends, is to get down upon our knees before the Lord and in contrition of heart to acknowledge that we have wrought no deliverance in the earth (Isaiah xxvi, 18); that our sectarian differences are our shame; that the ignorance that we have all been in respecting the Word of God is humiliating. Now that our eyes are open so that we can comprehend as never before the harmony of God's message from Genesis to Revelation, it means a rich feast and blessing to our souls. The Word of God becomes more precious to us daily as we become able to comprehend it. Our duty is to fly to the assistance of our dear brethren and sisters in Christ, of all denominations, and to call upon them to join with us in a determined stand for righteousness, for Truth, for God and for his Word.

We must show them that ignorantly we and they have dishonored our God by misrepresentation of his character and misrepresentations of the real teachings of the Bible. We must point them to the fact that the Bible does not teach that all mankind except the "Elect" saints will be consigned to an eternity of torture at the hands of fireproof demons. We must show them that the *election* of the Church during this age—a saintly little flock—does not mean injury to the non-elect. That, on the contrary, it is the Divine purpose that the elect saints with their great Redeemer in glory shall constitute God's Kingdom. That his Kingdom when established will bind Satan, put down sin, banish ignorance, error and superstition and uplift mankind by "restitution," by resurrection processes, up, up, up, to all that was lost in Eden by disobedience and to all secured for Adam and his race through the great transaction at Calvary (Acts iii, 19-21).

"Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth."

Alas, how many intelligent people have turned aside from following Christ and from hearing the voice of God through the Bible! Alas, how many are looking to Theosophy, to Spiritism, to Christian Science, to Higher Criticism, to Evolution—wandering farther and farther daily from the "faith once delivered to the saints" (Jude iii). We fault them no more than we fault ourselves. As a whole we have been *workmen who need to be ashamed.* We have dishonored God through misunderstanding and misrepresenting his Word and his Character. We have driven away from God and the Bible some of the most intelligent of our fellows, by reason of the contradictory nonsense of our creeds.

The Apostle urges, "Study to show thyself approved unto God." We are not to suppose, therefore, that the highest of all science, that which pertains to the Divine purpose and the Divine plan, can be acquired without *study.* We are not in this claiming that study alone would bring the desired results of proper knowledge. We heartily agree in the Scriptural proposition that "the world by wisdom knows not God." We are not therefore to study along the lines of worldly wisdom, but along the lines of "that wisdom that cometh from above"—along the lines of the inspired Scriptures. We *must* study! Whoever will not study will not know. "The secret of the Lord is with them that reverence Him." And reverencing him means the giving of our best thoughts and talents to the study of his Word, that we may "know the things freely given to us of God" (I Corinthians ii, 12).

We should note further as Bible students that we must not study to be approved of men, but to have the Divine approval. This will bring to us, as it did to the Master and his apostles, the disapprobation of the worldly-wise and nominally religious. It was the Chief Priests and Scribes and Pharisees, and not the common people of the Jews, nor the Roman soldiers, who were guilty of the crucifixion of our Lord. And we must expect similar conditions, because, as the Apostle says, "As he was so are we in this world." The class who called the Master Beelzebub is the same class which will oppose his footstep followers.

God permits all this with wise and loving foreintention. Nothing connected with the opposing forces is in any sense of the word interfering with his great Program. He set apart with Divine wisdom this Gospel Age of nearly nineteen centuries for the sole purpose of selecting from the world "the Church of the firstborns"—the antitypical Priests and Levites. The restriction of his message, the darkening of counsel, the clashing of creeds, the opposition of the world, the flesh and the Devil, are all wisely permitted with the foreintention on God's part that thus all through the Age the way of the cross—in the footsteps of Jesus—should be a "narrow way," so that comparatively few finding it would care to walk in it.

It is those few, that "little flock" zealous for God, for his Word, for righteousness, that he is now marking out as the prospective joint-heirs with Jesus in his glorious Kingdom, which is to bless the world with full opportunities for earthly salvation—"restitution." The trials of the faith, the patience, the love, the devotion of this "little flock" are all designed and not accidental. Satan and his hosts may think to thwart the Divine Plan and may mislead and use humanity as their tools, but it shall yet be seen that all of the Divine purposes shall be accomplished. The Word that has gone forth out of Jehovah's mouth shall prosper in the thing whereto he sent it.

St. Paul declared of earthly Israel, that they enjoyed "much advantage every way, because to them were committed the oracles of God." So now, dear friends, it seems to me that you and I and all sincere Christians the world around enjoy much advantage every way. Looking to the past we find great excuse for our dear forefathers who, with sincerity of heart, so misunderstood the Divine Word and so misinterpreted the spirit of the Master that they burned one another at the stake. We should not think so harshly of them for this—as though they lived today under the greater advantages which we possess. We should sympathize with them. We should consider them as blinded by the great Adversary as was Saul of Tarsus, when he, as a member of the Sanhedrin, authorized the stoning of St. Stephen. We should think of them sympathetically—as St. Peter spoke of the Jews who crucified the Lord. He said, "I wot, brethren, that in ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers." So also we should kindly, lovingly cast a mantle of benevolence over similar conduct on the part of John Calvin and others of our forefathers. But as we would not go to the Jewish rulers, nor to Saul of Tarsus for *religious instruction*, neither should we go to Brother Calvin or others of our forefathers who were blinded, as he was, respecting the true character of God and the true Spirit of his Word.

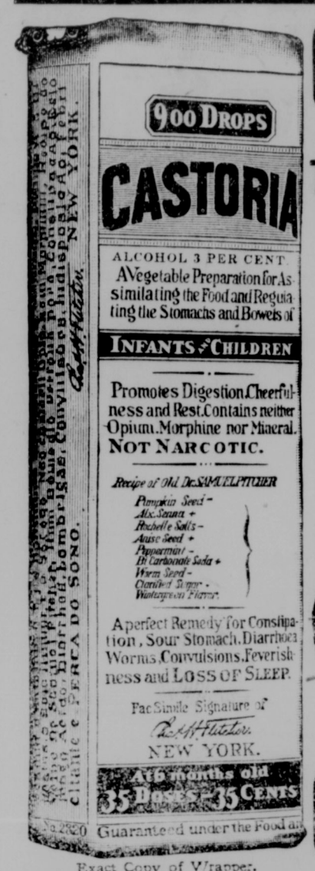
Only within the past century have the masses of God's people been able even to read the Bible, if they had possessed it. And only within the same time have they had the Bible to read. Our great hindrance has been that with Bibles in our hands and with ability to use them, we looked for instruction to our well-meaning fathers instead of going to God's Word itself. Now by God's grace the eyes of our understanding are opened. The wonderful Bibles of our day with their marginal references, their concordances, etc., and other assistances in Bible study are bringing us in touch with the whole message of God's Word. Now one passage of Scripture throws light upon another and thus with increasing brightness the Word of the Lord as a lamp gives light upon the pathway of his Church.

How to Save In Cutting Goods.

When you wish to know the exact amount of material required for a garment procure sample and width of material from the clerk, then use newspapers the exact width of material; if single width, place pattern on paper, being sure to remember which is up and down of the goods. Use enough newspaper for whole garment and then measure exact amount required is a good plan when expensive material is to be used.

How to Wash a Red Broadcloth Coat.

For washing a red broadcloth coat get 10 cents' worth of soap tree bark. Steep in two quarts of water on back of stove for about an hour. Strain into tub, put enough warm water in to wash the coat, let stand for a little while to soak the dirt out, then wash and rinse well. Hang out wet on coat hanger so it won't shrink and button up to keep in shape.



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TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Coal

AND

OTHER PROPERTY

Situate in Garrett County, Md., Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 20th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United State for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land.

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 100 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. L. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. V. Halterman, by deed dated the 6th day of June, 1904, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 45, folio 132, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1909, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 453, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1906, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 300, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stemple and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1907, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 454. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

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ORDER NISI.

Jane Roberts vs. J. Turner Lohr and wife. No. 1661 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 25th day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by William R. Offutt and J. C. Renninger, attorneys named in the Mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of June, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 24th day of June, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2210.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Alice Campbell, et al. vs. William Guard, et al.

No. 1657 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 15th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Norval Speelman, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of July, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of July, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1800.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 2—Suitable for Commercial Hotel; 4 lots and house of 23 rooms; bath rooms; fairly furnished; large stable All for $5,200.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ¼ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not are vertised here. For particulars address

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THE REPUBLICAN.

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OUR JULY WEATHER

According to the Forecast of Prognosticator Peter Rothermal Smith.

July is most likely to be supplied with refreshing rains up to the middle of the month. After that period the quantity will likely be much limited. The outlook to the above period is favorable, but later on in the month the showers are sure to break into narrow divisions running off into local showers. While some localities may have enough of moisture other places will be without any rain.

The clouds through the latter part of July and August will be charged with much bluster. The month will have two excessive heated periods. The first will be between the 2nd and 5th. The second hot wave will develop between the 25th and 29th.

A storm wave of much vigor will develop about the 2nd or 3rd and be on transit on the 4th, touching all parts of the country with wind, showers of rain and thunder as it moves on east. A cool wave will follow on the heels of the storm.

A wave of disturbance will develop on the 9th, 10th and 11th, which may discharge refreshing showers of rain which may be continued to the 12th. Westerly winds and cooler weather will follow the rain wave.

A period of weather disturbance will prevail from the 15th to the 18th. The general character of the period will be in the changes of temperature, direction of air currents, cloud formation and disruption, bluster and light scattering showers, and in places refreshing showers will show up. When these conditions pass on east the weather will become cooler.

On the 21st, 22nd and 23rd some disturbance will prevail, such as scattering thunder showers, wind and change of air currents.

A storm period will prevail from the 27th to the 30th, which will be a heated period. The conditions that will prevail will cause the air currents to flow for several days from the south, causing a heated wave. Thunder showers, wind and some rain will show up at a number of localities. When these conditions pass off the weather will be cooler.

Returned to Hospital.

Mr. Ersal Taylor, who recently returned to his home in Oakland from the Fairmont Hospital where he was a patient for several weeks after the accident which befel him near the Offutt mill site when train No. 55 ran him down, left here yesterday morning for Fairmont where he will again enter the hospital for treatment. One of his legs, both of which were broken, is not healing to the satisfaction of either the patient or the physicians and the probabilities are that the bones will have to be reset before permanent improvement will occur.

RELIEVED OF $5000 IN GARRETT COUNTY BONDS

Hiram M. Frazee, of Selbysport, Suffered Considerable Monetary Loss.

Mr. Hiram M. Frazee, retired merchant and farmer of Selbysport, Garrett county, suffered the loss of five thousand dollars worth of Garrett county court house bonds a few days ago by having the securities stolen from his residence at Selbysport by some party or parties unknown.

Mr. Frazee purchased the bonds from Cumberland and Frostburg financial institutions several months ago and kept them in his home instead of depositing them in a more secure place. Judging from the manner in which the theft was committed there is no doubt that the party who committed the crime was thoroughly acquainted with the place where the bonds were kept and that the work of the theft was adroitly done.

Mr. Frazee was in Oakland a few days ago but did not intimate to any one that he had suffered the loss of his property, but since that time the matter has leaked out. Detectives are at work on the case and the securities may be recovered.

L. F. GREEN IN JAIL

Gave Himself Up to Officers Yesterday and Will Stay in Jail 30 Days.

Lawrence F. Green, ex-Assemblyman from Garrett county, who was convicted at the December Term of the Circuit Court of this county for criminally libelling State Senator Speicher and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and serve thirty days in jail, but who appealed his case to the Court of Appeals which body dismissed the appeal thus confirming the verdict of the local court in a decision handed down a few days ago by Judge Briscoe, came to Oakland yesterday from Grantsville and gave himself up to Sheriff Shartzer. Green is now in jail and will serve out his sentence unless pardoned by Governor Crothers.

Laborer Killed By Train.

A Russian labored, known as "No. 58," was struck and fatally injured by B. & O. passenger train No. 2 at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, one-half mile above Bond station, on the 17 mile grade. He was placed aboard the baggage car and died before the train reached Piedmont. One leg and arm was mashed and his skull crushed in and his body otherwise mutilated. Letting fast express train No. 79 pass the unfortunate man failed to hear train No. 2 coming on the eastbound track and was run down. He was employed by a steam shovel contractor. His body was taken to Piedmont.

HAS BROUGHT FORTH WORDS OF COMMENDATION

"Another Contributor" Voices His Sentiments Concerning Oakland.

To the Editor of The Republican:

The article in your issue of the 23rd inst., criticising the calamity howler, the loafer, and calling attention to much needed industries, was read with considerable interest. So far, so good. The criticisms contained in that letter were not uncalled for. Now the question is, will the suggestions go unheeded?

I wish the author of the letter referred to had gone still farther in his forceful manner of criticising things and mentioned, for instance, the unsightly condition of our streets and dangerous conditions of the old dilapidated sidewalks throughout the town.

I do not know how many millenniums will be required for our people to advance far enough in civilization that the saloon and all its attendant and unnecessary evils will be abolished, but there certainly is sufficient civic pride and aesthetic taste in our little city to prevent the stacking of dirty, vile smelling beer kegs, empty boxes and other unsightly and unnecessary obstructions upon the sidewalks.

Again, young America has gone wild in anticipation of the glorious Fourth by congregating in public places, shooting off fire crackers, tooting their filthy vulgar bazoos, and engaging in scurrilous and obscene conversation to the annoyance and inconvenience of those who have legitimate business on the streets. If some of the money spent by the county in sobering drunks were spent in boarding some of these useless, vulgar little nuisances, their parents might find more profitable employment or other rendezvous for them.

The State road, which means so much to Garrett county, will soon be completed to the corporate limits of Oakland. I hope the city fathers and county officials will macadamize or pave the two or three blocks of our street connecting up with this State road before the snow flies again.

If these suggestions are good, let us see to it that something is done immediately to bring about a better state of affairs. If I am wrong just drop around some cold day and let me know.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTOR.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. STERLING.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Sterling was born Sept. 8, 1930, at Sand Spring, Garrett Co, Md, and died at the home of her son, John H. Sterling, at Elder, Md, June 17, 1910, of dropsy. She was married to Robert Sterling May 24th, 1850, to which union were born five sons and five daughters, all of whom preceded her to the other world except three sons: John H., who resides at Elder; S. J., of Kingwood, W. Va., and Geo. W., of Mountain Lake Park. She was converted and joined the M. E. church in December, 1850, of which she remained active member to the end of her life. Several times during her last illness she expressed herself as ready to leave this world. A few hours before she breathed her last she said to a niece that if she did not get well the Lord would be with her. She was never too busy nor was the night too dark or stormy for her to respond to a call to help any one who was sick. The funeral service was conducted June 20th at the Blooming Rose church by Rev. Powers, of the Friendsville charge.

ELI STANTON.

Eli Stanton, who was well and favorably known throughout Garrett county as well as over a large scope of Somerset county, Pa., passed quietly away at his home at Little Crossing on the National Pike, near Grantsville, on Monday evening. He suffered from a stroke of paralysis some weeks ago from which he never recovered. He succeeded his father, William Stanton, as proprietor of the widely known Stanton's Mill, at Little Crossing, many years ago, and only a few weeks ago relinguished ownership to his son, W. E. Stanton, of the third generation of Stantons to operate this mill.

MARY WILBA LILLER.

Mary Wilba, aged five weeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Liller, died this morning after an illness of a few days and will be buried from the home of its parents this afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. G. R. Williamson officiating.

Write E. S. West, Oakland, Md., the only licensed real estate dealer in Garrett county, for booklet describing all kinds of real estate for sale in this vicinity. Also valuable farms, coal and timber lands in other States, Mexico and Canada. '11-4t.

Something new in Talcum Powder; Babcock's Corylopsis of Japan, the most popular Talcum on the market today. Harnill-Gonder Pharmacy.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE CONFERENCE

First Gathering of the Season at Mt. Lake Park Begins Tomorrow.

Tomorrow evening at eight o'clock the Lord's Day Alliance Conference, to be held under the auspices of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, will be opened with James Yearance, of New York City, president of the alliance, presiding.

The conference will continue until Monday night. The aim of this conference is to establish at Mountain Lake Park an annual conference in the interest of the Sabbath. All lovers of the observance of the Sabbath are invited to attend and take part in the discussions. A special invitation has been extended the Sabbath schools of Oakland to attend the afternoon session on Sunday.

The program for the three days' meeting is as follows:

Friday, July 1st—8 p. m., "The Sabbath Outlook in America," Rev. George W. Grannis, D. D.

Saturday, July 2nd—10 a. m., "The Sabbath in West Virginia," with special reference to Clarksburg, Rev. Henry T. McClelland, D. D.; general discussion on "The Sabbath in My Home Community." 3 p. m., General Conference of all persons interested in Sabbath Observance led by Rev. George W. Grannis. 8 p. m., "The Sabbath in the Keystone State," address by Dr. T. B. Mutchler.

Sunday, July 3rd—11 p. m., Sermon, Rev. Dr. J. T. McCrory, Pittsburg. 3 p. m., Sunday School Rally, Scott T. Jones, Esq., president; addresses by Dr. Grannis, Dr. Mutchler and Dr. McCrory. 8 p. m., "The Lord's Day Alliance, Its Object and Its Achievements," Dr. McCrory and other speakers.

Monday, July 4th—8 p. m., "The Sabbath the Keystone of American Civilization," speakers to be announced later.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. S. C. Speers, of Speers, Pa., is in her cottage for the summer and will be joined later by other members of her family and friends.

Mr. E. W. Williams, wife and three daughters, of Clarksburg, are in the Williams cottage near the drug store.

Mrs. Maxwell and a part of her family, of Clarksburg, are here. Mr Maxwell will be here during the summer as his extensive business interests will permit.

Mrs. Harriet Johns has opened Bethel cottage for the accommodation of summer visitors.

Mrs. Kate Hardy has leased her large residence again to Mrs. Horner Davis, of Clarksburg, and Mrs. Hardy has again leased the Laffey cottage for the season.

Mr. Wm. A. Mallette and family, of Pittsburg, are occupying their cottage opposite the Association office.

Rev. Nicola Di Stefano, who is in charge of the Italian mission work in Oakland district, West Virginia Conference, preached here Sunday evening to a large congregation. Rev. Di Stefano has been very successful in his field this spring, having witnessed the conversion not only of his countrymen but many Americans as well.

Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, superintendent of the Children's Orphans Home at Elkins, delivered a little girl to Mrs. Sarah J. Moon, of Loch Lynn, Tuesday. Mr. Kildow informed your correspondent that he had a number of children of both sexes for whom he desired to find good homes.

Mr. Peter Murdock, who has been attending college at Buckhannon, is here for the summer vacation.

Mrs. Schrock is believed to be slowly improving. This will be welcome news to the many friends of the family.

Gas was turned on Tuesday to the residences of Messrs. John L. Ruhl and E. E. Friend and by Saturday will be in many homes and business places in the Park. The church will also be lighted by gas next Sunday evening.

The first meeting as scheduled in the summer program is the "Lord's Day Alliance of America," which will commence Friday evening in the Tabernacle at 8 o'clock and continue over Sunday.

Tuesday, July 5th, the great camp-meeting will commence, under the direction of Rev. Joseph H. Smith, assisted by a large corps of ministers and evangelists.

Thursday evening the Ladies' Aid of the local church will hold an ice cream social on the veranda and lawn at Haydenhurst cottage.

Refused Cigarette License.

The city council of Elkins has refused to grant license for the sale of cigarettes for the next license year.

SAFE BLOWERS MADE A PRETTY BIG HAUL

Monday Night When They Robbed the Office of the Kendall Supply Company.

Last Monday night some time between the hours of midnight and daylight the massive safe in the office of Kendall Supply Company at Crellin, four miles southwest of Oakland, was blown to pieces by safe crackers and money and postage stamps amounting to about five hundred dollars carried off.

The room in which the safe was located was almost entirely wrecked, pieces of iron being blown through the ceiling and roof of the building, a new type writer demolished, and the safe reduced to scrap iron. The thieves also enter the store room and wreckrd a cash register in an attempt to get at the money contained therein, but secured only a portion of the contents.

As soon as the discovery was made that the theft had been committed bloodhounds were taken to Crellin from Fairmont and an effort made to track the thieves. The dogs followed a scent for about ten miles up the railroad track toward Conneway's from Crellin but lost the trail at the Miller place and all efforts to again pick it up were unsuccessful.

Aside from the actual money loss to the firm their building and its contents were damaged to an extent of about $500.

Old-timer Dying.

George Shaw, father of H. C. Shaw, of Salisbury, who lives on the Aaron Beachy farm on the National Pike, about two miles west of Grantsville, Md., is in very feeble health, and the prospect for his recovery, owing to his age, is not very encouraging. Mr. Shaw for many years conducted the State House farm at Little Meadows on the National Pike about two miles east of Grantsville, where he, with his sons, engaged extensively in stock raising. —Meyersdale Republican.

K. of P. Special Train.

The officers of the Uniform Rank of of the Knights of Pythias have secured a special train from this city to Milwaukee to convey the first Maryland Regiment of that organization to the annual encampment which will be held from August first to August 11th at Milwaukee. The train will be made up of Pullmans throughout. Companies 2 and 4 from Cumberland, Col. H. W. Russler and staff, and the companies from Frostburg, Lonaconing, Midland and Oakland, will make up the party.—Cumberland News.

The Republican for Job Printing

WHAT GARRETT HAS.

Mr. E S West, In a Letter to The Sun, Directs Attention to Garrett.

Mr. E. S. West, of Oakland, contributed the following letter to the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday:

During the last few weeks I have noticed in The Sun letters from Eastern Maryland setting forth the advantages of that portion of this Commonwealth. While I have seen nothing of that character from Western Maryland, nothing but exaggerated reports of a few spring frosts, I would not accuse the Baltimore paper of provincialism, for I believe anything of general interest to your readers and that which will help to bring the advantages of each particular locality before the people will as readily find space in your paper. I believe a letter from this part of Maryland will be of more than passing interest to many of the readers of your paper, and if you will permit me I will furnish the following information from Garrett, the extreme western portion of this State; the roof of the Alleghanies.

The price of land in this county ranges from $2 to $50 an acre, depending upon location, improvements and reservations of mineral, coal, etc. I predict that this portion of Maryland will soon be recognized as one of the best paying farming district in our land.

Oakland is near the centre of a comparatively level plateau 20 by 60 miles in extent. There are thousands of acres of rich glade land in our county with a deep black soil, until recently thought to be worthless, and much of which is still covered with hazel brush and alders. A considerable portion of this glade land requires more or less drainage to get the best results.

Hundreds of acres on this mountain top are being set in apple trees yearly, and our apples, other fruits and grains are carrying off first prizes everywhere they are exhibited. Our accessibility to Eastern cities (we are only six hours from the nation's capital) and the many summer resorts in this immediate vicinity gives us a market and prices for farm products second to none in the country.

Oakland has a population of 2,000 people; is the county seat of Garrett county and on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Another line from Pittsburg has been completed to within 16 miles of Oakland via the Youghiogheny river. When completed this will open a splendid coal field and put us within three and one-half hours of Pittsburg. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will surely complete this road in the near future, and if it does not we have some assurance that other interests will.

In addition to this being an excellent farming country, with almost unbounded resources, right in our midst are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, iron ore, fire and potter's clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, an abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, and an abundance of fine timber.

We have a number of parks and famous summer resorts in this vicinity, and the principal one—Mountain Lake Park—is only one mile from Oakland. This summer resort, high in the mountains, is equally high in its aims, and is unquestionably the most superb and sensible summer resort in America. In this park more than $350,000 has been invested in improvements.

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TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

The WOOL INDUSTRY in THE AMERICAS

LOADED LLAMAS IN THE PERUVIAN HIGHLANDS

MAN'S first clothing was an animal pelt, and without doubt a sheep pelt. It may be suggested that the fig leaf antedates the sheepskin as an article of wear. This may be true, but the fig leaf can be considered only as a temporary expedient which was discarded with the first cool winds which swept over the Mesopotamian lowlands.

The sheep pelt or the wool plucked or sheared from it was the principal clothing of man from before the dawn of history down almost to the present day. Now cloth made from vegetable fibers, principally cotton, has a more extended use than wool. But this does not mean that cotton and linen are displacing wool as an article of human wear. Far from it; the use of wool constantly advances by enormous strides, and the even greater advance in the use of cotton is due in no small measure to the fact that the supply of wool can not meet the demand for clothing. Mankind must perforce wear the vegetable fibers or go unclothed. The same fact is true of the product of the silkworm; the supply can never equal the demand. Cotton, of course, has conquered for itself a new field, the clothing of the unclothed races of the earth. In addition it has supplied new articles of clothing to civilized man, whose ancestors wore but little else than wool. The European or American of today does not wear less wool; in truth he wears more, but he also wears more articles of clothing, and these, for the most part, are cotton. There is a close parallel all over the world between the cattle and the sheep industry, but there are some important differences as well.

It has rarely happened and can scarcely happen again that cattle will anywhere be raised primarily for their horns and hides, but the raising of sheep for their wool is one of the well-recognized steps in the industry. It is the fact that this can be done so as to pay a handsome profit that built up the great sheep industries in the western part of the United States, in Australia and New Zealand, in South Africa, and now is building up a greater industry in South America. Free or very cheap pasturage is the fundamental condition for this kind of sheep raising. Were it not for these new lands, where the cost of feeding the sheep is nominal, the price of wool would advance to a point where wool clothing would be beyond the means of any except the very rich. Sheep raising is a profitable industry in England, or Germany, or the eastern half of the United States, not because of wool, but because of mutton. The fleece is a by-product, just as the hide of the steer or of the dairy cow is a by-product; the principal value of the animal is its flesh. In the new sheep centers of South America the principal value of the animal is its wool, and fortunes were made from the flocks even when not a pound of mutton was exported or sold.

Wool, as the word is used in commerce, is not a product alone of the sheep. It may be wool, although it comes from the backs of several varieties of goats, from the camel, the alpaca, the guanaco, the vicuna, or the llama, as well as from the sheep. It is the thing itself and not the zoological classification of the animal which determines whether the fiber is wool, hair, or fur. Since the classification is commercial and not scientific the line between these three classes is necessarily vague and indistinct. For instance, the under covering of the camel may be camel's wool or camel's hair, and so we have alpaca hair or alpaca wool. From the sheep there are many varieties of wool, long and short, straight and curly, coarse and fine, and, what is generally more important than any of these, varieties in the serrations or imbrications appearing on the surface of the fibers.

It is important in considering wool as a commercial commodity to keep in mind the three different kinds of cloth made therefrom. These are commercially known in English as felts, woolens, and worsteds. The processes in making these three kinds of cloth are so different as to make them entirely different industries, employing entirely different machinery. Felt is made from the wool or fur in mass, the cloth holding because of the lock clutch of the imbricated fiber. Woolens and worsteds are spun from threads, but the threads in the two kinds of cloth are prepared in a different manner, and the weaving is entirely unlike. Formerly, entirely different kinds of wools were used for making the two kinds of cloths, or rather it is more accurate to say that only certain kinds of wools could be used in making worsteds. Almost any kind of wool could be used for making woolens, although some were much more suitable than others, and, as a rule, those least suitable for woolens were best suitable for worsteds. In effect, therefore, certain wools were used for woolens and certain other wools for worsteds. With the improved modern machinery used in worsted mills these limitations are fading away, so that worsteds can now be made from wools formerly not used for this purpose.

The wool used for making woolens is carded; that for worsteds is combed. The effect of these two processes is that in the first the wool fibers are crossed and interlocked as much as possible, and in the second they are drawn out to be parallel, as in cotton or linen. Woolen yarns, although hard-spun, look and feel light and fluffy. Worsted yarns appear finer and stronger.

The weaving of the two kinds of cloth is not unlike, at least not to the unskilled observer, except in one particular, and this is a most important one—woolens are fulled and worsteds are not. The fulling of the cloth, accomplished by heat, moisture and pressure, brings together and interlocks, by means of the imbrication of the fiber, the several threads entering into the cloth into a more or less felted whole. The cloth shrinks, sometimes as much as one-half, and in such material, as for instance the so-called doeskins and broadcloths, it appears and feels like felt.

It is this process of semifelting the cloth, made possible by the peculiar lie of the fibers in the yarn, that distinguishes woolens from worsteds. Formerly, entirely different classes of wool were used in the two cloths—for woolens, the short-staple, highly imbricated carding wool, merino for example; and for the worsteds the long-staple, slightly imbricated or smooth combing wools. By modern machinery it is possible now to use the short-staple wools in making worsteds.

In practise the raw wool, after being washed and scoured, is subjected to a series of combing processes, in each of which the particular fibers suitable for a certain purpose are extracted. The residuum after each combing is called a waste, although its value per pound may have been augmented by the extraction of the lower-priced fibers.

According to United States census reports, manufactures of wool rank tenth in the list of American industries. The total capital invested was $310,179,749 and with an output valued at $296,990,484 a year. In the classification adopted the manufacture of clothing is not included. Since 1900 there has been an enormous increase in the wool manufacturing industry, principally in the manufacture of worsteds. At the same census the number of sheep in the United States was 39,852,967. Since then there has been a 43 per cent. increase in the number of sheep, as appears by a report issued by the census office on January 1, 1910, which shows 57,216,000 sheep in the country at the present time. These are valued at an average of $4.08, giving a total value of $233,644,000. By the census of 1900 the country produces 276,567,584 pounds of sheep's wool and 961,328 pounds of mohair and goat hair. Estimating the same average clip of wool as at that time, the production of the country at the present should be about 400,000,000 pounds of wool. In reality it should be greater, on account of the improvement in sheep breeding.

There are several hundred varieties of sheep both in the domestic and in the wild breeds. The former have been under the dominion of man since before the dawn of history. Whether these are derived from any one of the existing wild species, or from the crossing of several or from some now extinct species is a matter of conjecture even to scientists. Variations in the different domestic breeds are very great and in no other particular greater than in the wool. Domestic sheep, not considering the Asiatic breeds, may be classed under two heads—the Spanish and the British breeds. The Spanish breed is the Merino, which has modified more or less the sheep of all Europe, including the British islands, North and South America, South Africa and Australia. The Merino has a very characteristic appearance, which easily distinguishes him from other breeds. He has a thick covering of wool over the forehead and cheeks, his horns are large, ponderous and convoluted laterally. The wool is long, soft, and twisted into silky looking spiral ringlets. The wool fibers are highly imbricated and possess in the highest degree fine felting qualities. The origin of the Spanish Merino is not very well known, but the breed is known to have as a foundation the original breed introduced into the Peninsula by the Romans upon which was crossed certain English sheep, most probably the Leicester or Lincoln sheep.

Up to the time of the Napoleonic wars, the position of Spain in the wool trade was at the head. Spanish wool went all over the civilized world and enjoyed a reputation for being the best. However, the peninsular wars, with the attendant evils following thereon, had a most disastrous effect on the wool trade of Spain and produced a depreciation in its quality and a consequent loss in exportation for the wool of the famous breed.

Spanish Merinos were taken to Hungary in 1775 and to France one year later—the most famous French Merino is the Rambouillet. Spanish Merinos were first brought to Rambouillet by Daubenton in 1782, and from this first importation the breed was developed. It is now known all over the world as one of the best of the Merino strains. Spanish Merinos were brought to the United States in the early colonial days, but the breed was lost in a promiscuous crossing with the earlier imported British breeds. The first Spanish Merinos whose descendants have been kept pure were brought to the United States in 1802.

Merinos were taken to the Spanish-American colonies almost with the first colonists, and are the foundation and almost the sole foundation of the so-called native breeds in all the American Latin republics, but the breed was not kept up, and consequently decayed even more rapidly than subsequently in Spain following the Napoleonic wars.

While Spain has the honor of having produced the most valuable single breed of sheep, bred for wool peculiarly suitable for clothing, the British islands have produced the greatest number of valuable breeds of sheep bred for wool suitable for all purposes, and even for the particular purpose for which Merino wool is best suited, but little inferior thereto. Of course in the mutton breeds Great Britain has always stood without a rival, but also in its long-wool breeds it is without rival in wool of this character. The British breeds are classified as long wool, short wool and mountain breeds. The long-wool breeds are the Leicester, Border Leicester, Cotswold, Lincoln, Kentish, Devon Longwool, South Devon, Wensleydale, and Roscommon.

The short-wool breeds—this class includes among others the famous mutton breeds—are the Oxford Down, Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire Down, Suffolk, Ryeland, Somerset, and Dorset Horned.

The mountain breeds are the Cheviot, Blackfaced Mountain, Herdwick, Lonk, Dartmoor, Exmoor, Welsh Mountain, and Limestone.

All of these breeds are English except the Border Leicester, Cheviot, and Blackfaced, which are Scotch, the Welsh which belongs to Wales, and the Roscommon to Ireland.

The Leicester from an historical standpoint is the most important of the long-wool English sheep, and it was the great reputation of the wool of this breed that gave England in the past its prominent position as a wool-producing country. Most important of all, it is the Leicester blood which is the foundation of many of the other best English breeds and as such has extended itself over all the world. The wool is fine, white, and long-stapled.

The Lincoln is the largest and heaviest fleeced sheep. Many of the fleeces will weigh from 18 to 20 pounds, with a staple 20 inches in length. The Lincoln resembles the Cotswold, but has a less-pronounced tuft on the forehead and the wool is closer curled.

The wool of these sheep has a fine glistening appearance which has earned for it the name of "luster wool."

The Southdowns, Shropshire, Hampshire Downs, Oxford Downs, and Dorsets are among the better-known short-wool sheep. The Dorset staple is the shortest.

The Cheviot is the best known among the mountain breeds. The Cheviot is sometimes called a middle-wool sheep.

The French breeds best known are the Choletaise, which carry a good fleece, the Larzac, a short, thick-set animal with long-fibered but rather scanty wool, the Berrichome du Crevan, better known for its heavy milking qualities than for wool, and the Manchamp sheep, known as La Chamois, which produces a most excellent long and fine-fibered combing wool.

In addition to the domestic sheep introduced into America by the English, Spanish and Portuguese settlers, South America possesses a group of wool-bearing animals which are native to the country. This group, the auchenia, is one of the two branches into which the existing genera of the family of the camelidae is divided. The other branch is the camel (camelus) of the Old World.

Most authorities agree in dividing the auchenia into four species, the guanaco, the vicuna, the llama, and the alpaca. The two last named are not known in the wild state, but were domesticated by the native Indians long prior to the coming of the Spaniards to South America. There is no reason to doubt that the guanaco and the vicuna might also be brought under subjection.

The vicuna is a smaller animal, about the size of the fallow deer. It is found in the high mountains of Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, seldom descending below 13,000 feet. Although it may be tamed, it is to all intents and purposes a wild animal. It yields an exceedingly fine and delicate wool of a reddish-yellow color, which is worth about twice as much as alpaca.

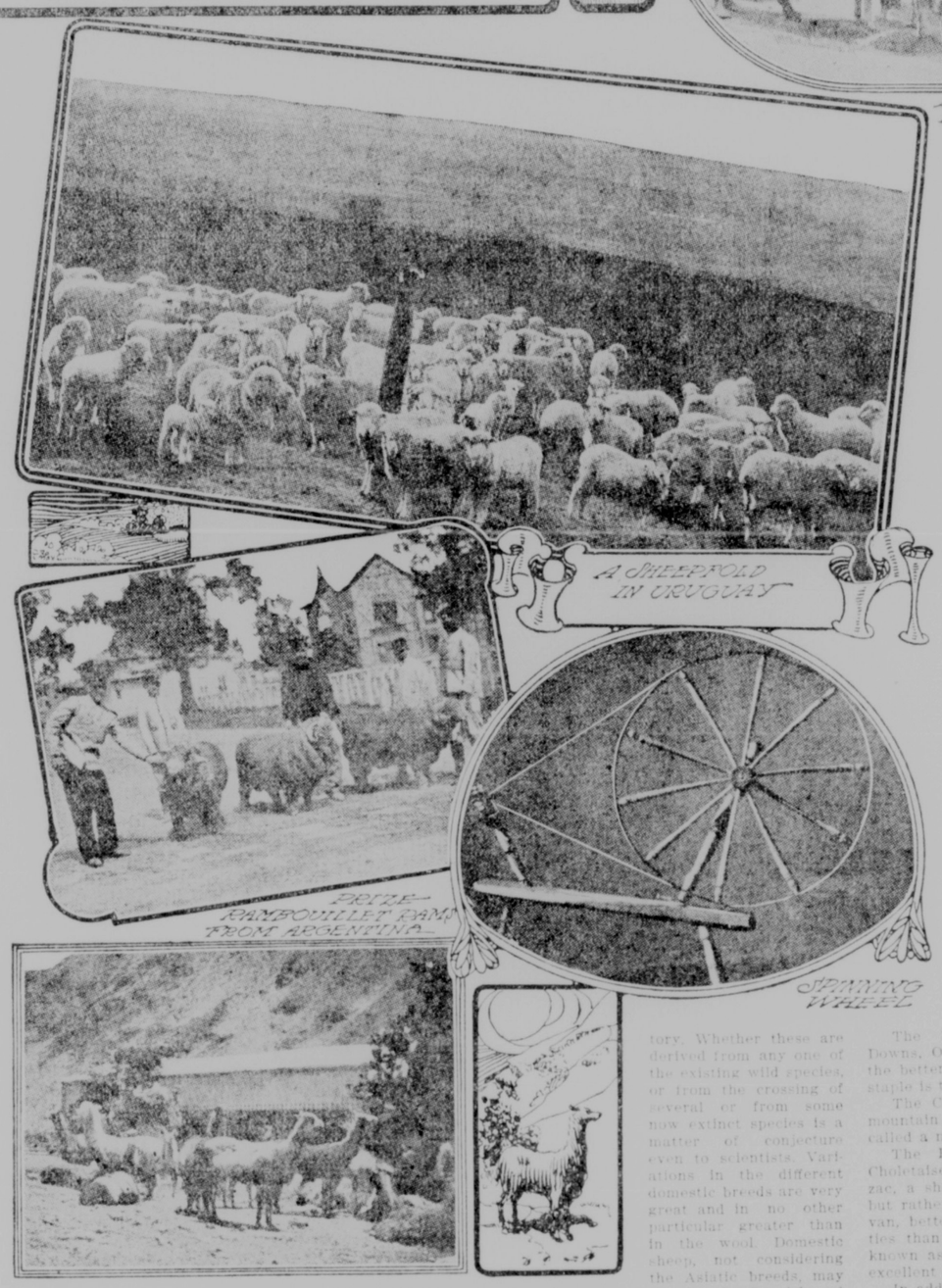
The alpaca was the wool-producing animal of the Incas, as it is yet of most of the people of the Andes and the west coast of South America. It is found principally in Peru and Bolivia, but does not thrive below about 5,000 feet.

All of the South American countries are producers of wool from the domestic sheep, and most of them are exporters to a greater or less degree; but the recent development of the sheep industry in Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile lends a particular interest to South America as a purveyor of this one of the world's staple articles of trade.

The annual wool clip of Argentina for the season of 1849-50 was 8,000,000 kilograms, 17,600,000 pounds. This was a respectable showing for the time and gave Argentina a position of importance in the wool trade. The wool, however, was a coarse grade, most of it what is known to the trade as Cordova, used by worsted spinners for carpet yarns. In 50 years the industry had increased thirtyfold so that the clip of the year 1899-1900 was 239,000,000 kilograms—525,800,000 pounds. This represented about one-fourth of the world's production. The quality of the wool meanwhile had improved.

A recent census of the country (1908) shows 67,211,754 sheep. It is almost impossible for the mind to grasp these figures, but some idea of their significance can be gained when it is stated that "if the animals were assembled in a gigantic drove, 12 abreast, they would reach across the continent from New York to San Francisco." This places Argentina second to Australia, which leads the world with over 83,100,000, the United States third, with about 56,000,000, and England fourth, with about 35,000,000.

The export of wool from Argentina for the year 1908 amounted to 386,183,000 pounds.



A SHEEPFOLD IN URUGUAY

PRIZE RAMBOUILLET RAM FROM ARGENTINA

SPINNING WHEEL

Hermann the Great.

Hermann the Great, the famous magician, could take a rabbit out of a silk hat and a bunch of roses out of an empty paper cone. Easy Task laundry soap takes the dirt out of clothes like magic. You don't have to boil the clothes; Easy Task gets after the dirt and sends it flying while the clothes soak. Our best housewives say it is the finest soap sold in Springfield.

Docile Cheese.

Andrew Carnegie, while eating with appetite and courage last month the dishes cooked by the young girls of the Margaret Morrison school in Pittsburg, said:

"I have no fear before these experimental dishes. He who has eaten in France learns to eat boldly.

"Think of the French cheeses alone!

"Why, one afternoon in a restaurant in the Boulevard des Italiens, I heard a guest shout angrily:

"'Waiter, look here, this cheese is walking all over the table.'

"'Ah, have no fear, monsieur. It won't escape,' the waiter replied. 'If it goes too far, just call "Jules, Jules!" It always answers to its name.'"

SAVED OLD LADY'S HAIR

"My mother used to have a very bad humor on her head which the doctors called an eczema, and for it I had two different doctors. Her head was very sore and her hair nearly all fell out in spite of what they both did. One day her niece came in and they were speaking of how her hair was falling out and the doctors did it no good. She says, 'Aunt, why don't you try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment?' Mother did and they helped her. In six months' time the itching, burning and scaling of her head was over and her hair began growing. Today she feels much in debt to Cuticura Soap and Ointment for the fine head of hair she has for an old lady of seventy-four.

"My own case was an eczema in my feet. As soon as the cold weather came my feet would itch and burn and then they would crack open and bleed. Then I thought I would flee to my mother's friends, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I did for four or five winters, and now my feet are as smooth as any one's. Ellsworth Dunham, Hiram, Me., Sept. 30, 1909."

Something Lacking.

"Disappointed in Venice, with its romantic lagoons and canals?"

"Well, there wasn't any place to shoot the chutes."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

No Alonzo, a silver cup never runs when it is chased.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
OR RHEUMATISM
OR BRIGHT'S DISEASE
OR BACKACHE
OR DIABETES
PAPER 375 "Guaranteed under"

WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, says:
"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue."

Senator Dolliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada, and says: "There is a big hunger in the hearts of English-speaking people; this will account for the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with its Government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."

Iowa contributed largely to the 70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during or added to the wealth of the country upwards of

$170,000,000.00

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts. 160 acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building material plentiful.

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Government Agent.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

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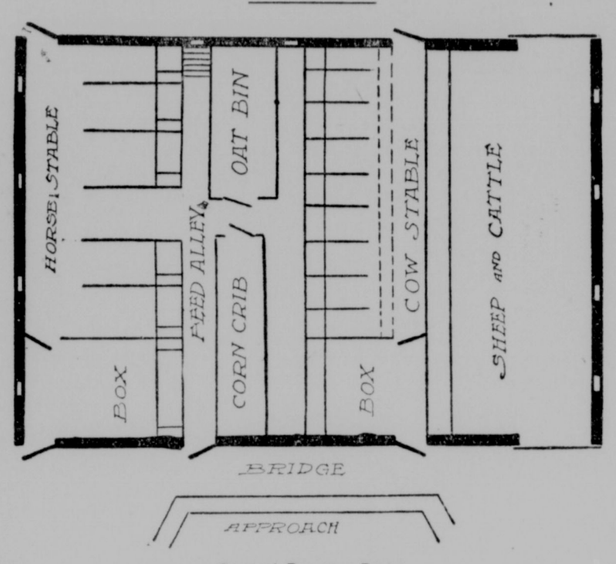
ARRANGE FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE EWES

Animals Need Plenty of Exercise, Good Food and Clean, Comfortable Quarters—Ration Is of Greatest Importance.



General Purpose Barn.

If ewes have been well fed and are strong and vigorous at time of lambing the loss of the youngsters will be small.

Ill-fed ewes produce sickly lambs. A young lamb is very tender the first few days of its life.

If they come into the world weak and puny it requires but a breath of cold, wet weather to kill them.

The ration for ewes just prior to lambing is of the greatest importance.

An excellent grain ration is oats, bran and corn in equal proportions by weight. This of course makes bran much larger in bulk and some farmers seem to be afraid to feed bran. This is a great mistake because it is one of the best rations to use at this time. Alfalfa makes excellent roughage.

If bran is not available a little oil meal makes an excellent substitute. The ration mentioned will make plenty of milk without laying on too much fat and when the lambs are dropped the ewes will be in good condition to take care of them.

Good shelter for the ewes is also very important. They require plenty of ventilation, but their quarters must be perfectly dry and free from drafts. It is a mistake to confine sheep in a barn with large openings around the bottom and windows at the top because such an arrangement is sure to be drafty.

It is a good plan to build in front of the shed an extension roof of about six feet not sloping enough to prevent the sun from shining in but sufficient to carry off the rain. This will enable the ewes to have more light and air and it will be found that they will spend most of their time at the front of the shed. Sheep do not like damp, dark quarters.

It is highly important that pregnant ewes should have plenty of exercise. Confined in close quarters three weeks prior to lambing renders them weak and listless and is often, we believe, the cause of dead lambs at birth.

Clean, pure water should be provided always. An excellent arrangement is to have a trough running through the shed its entire length into which water can be discharged outside the shed. Sheep will actually starve before they will drink dirty water or eat unclean food.

Ice water will produce abortion in ewes if they are forced to drink it all the time and some arrangement should be made by which the water can be somewhat tempered.

The illustration shows a general purpose barn near Columbus. It is 40 by 56 and has five single horse stalls and one box stall. It has nine single cow stalls and one box stall. It also has a large open stable which can be used for either sheep or cattle. A large oat bin and a corn crib are on the basement floor, both of which are filled from the floor above. The main floor is entirely unobstructed.

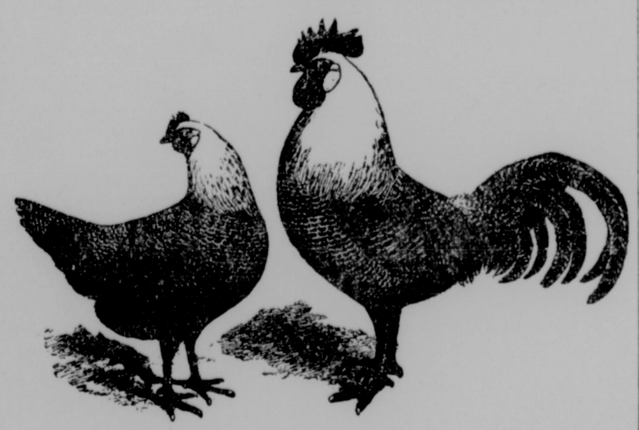
Quality in Cattle.

High-class animals always have the most quality. It is shown in a fine, silky coat of hair, in a mellow, elastic skin and in fine bones and neat joints. There is lots of difference in the coat of hair. One cow may have hair that is fine and soft and thick. There is a very fine and close undercoat and then longer, coarser hair. Such hair is a great protection in winter. Other animals, and they are the most common, have coarse, long hair. Their bones are also likely to be big and coarse. When an animal has plenty of quality you can easily take the skin in the hand between thumb and fingers and pull it out from the side of the body. It will be mellow and roll up somewhat in the hand. If the cow lacks quality her skin will be thick, tight, and not easily taken in the hand. Fine quality, as seen in the hair, skin and bone, means with the beef animal that when killed there will be much less waste of the carcass than if the conditions show lack of quality. So also the dairy cow with plenty of quality is a better producer of milk than if the quality is lacking.

Grit for Chicks.

One of the first things to be fed to chicks is coarse sand or suitable grit of some kind, which may be bought at supply houses or gathered at home, always selecting sharp, small substances. Dry bread crumbs, millet, seer, hard-boiled eggs, and after a few days, cracked wheat, oat meal and finely ground bone may be fed. Within reach of the chicks at all times should be grit, small bits of charcoal a fresh, clean supply of water, so provided that the chicks can not get their feet into it.

BREED OF SILVER CAMPINES



This breed is popular in Belgium, where conditions of soil and climate are not unlike portions of the desert areas of California. In type and habit they strongly suggest the Mediterranean and Dutch classes, especially the Leghorn or Hamburghs. They are rated as great foragers, the birds almost hustling their entire living; the hens are good layers of medium-sized hen fruit. They are non-sitters. The breed is represented by two varieties, viz., the Silver and the Golden. The breed takes its name from the Campine districts of Belgium—the dry sandy plains between Antwerp and Hasselt, where activity is essential if life is to be maintained. They are bred sparingly in this country. Cocks weigh 4½ to 5 pounds; hens 3½ to 4 pounds. The body, though small, is long, with a rather full breast, as in the Hamburgh, which type it much resembles, excepting in comb, which is single in both sexes.

Sanitary Dairy Barn Floors.

Concrete stable floors are now recognized as the most economical and sanitary for the dairy stable. They should be laid upon good foundations and finished with grooves to prevent and animal slipping upon them. The stalls should be provided with mats of lumber so placed that they may be frequently removed for cleansing. All parts of the stalls which are made of wood should be removable so that they may be readily replaced when worn out.

The HONEST MAN

By Rev. David James Burrell, D. D.
Montreal, Can.

What do we mean by an honest man? We want a definition to begin with; and let it be as simple as possible. An honest man is one who pays his debts. That covers the whole case. It will be seen that this definition, so simple apparently, is quite comprehensive, and it cuts deeper than we think. For when the matter of life's assets and liabilities is fully canvassed, it will appear that it is no easy matter to live and die with a clean balance sheet.

The question at the outset touches our relations with God. Are we debtors to God? Yes, by universal consent. In the bill of particulars there are three items, to-wit:

First: Creation. Is there any one who does not rejoice in the fact that he was made "but a little lower than the angels" and in the likeness of God? Is it nothing to stand erect, sensible of a divine birthright and of a divine inheritance? Is there no occasion for gratitude in the fact that I am able to dream dreams and see visions, and, as Kepler said, "think God's thoughts after him?" What do we owe in return for these? The least possible recognition of God's goodness, thus far, is in keeping ourselves on friendly terms with him.

The second item in the bill of particulars is Providence. In God we live and move and have our being. We slept in his arms last night, cared for as tenderly as children in their mother's arms. He feeds us, clothes us, and continually cares for us.

What shall we render unto him for these loving kindnesses? Do they lay no obligation upon us? The least that we can do is to bend our knees in thanksgiving. To the beggar who stretches out his hand saying: "I am hungry," you gave enough to buy himself a breakfast and he says: "I thank you." Could he do less and bear the semblance of a man? What then of the man who never prays, who takes God's gifts without a word of recognition? Is he an honest man?

The third item in the bill of particulars is divine grace. It matters not, so far as the question at issue is concerned, whether a man has accepted the overtures of God's mercy or not; it still remains that provision has been made for his deliverance from sin. You may not have accepted Christ, my friend; that does not affect the fact that God gave his only begotten Son to die in your behalf that you might be saved from sin. Here is an immeasurable obligation laid upon every man. How shall we pay it? The answer is in the words of the familiar hymn: "Here, Lord, I give myself to thee, 'tis all that I can do." Would that we might sing it, but once with heart and understanding! For it contains the sum total of the philosophy of duty; that is, of what we owe to God.

It is a startling fact that men are so prone to overlook their obligations to God, for here is the very root of honesty. "Will a man rob God?" Shall we withhold from God that which is his honest due? Nay, that is clearly impossible if one would be an honest man.

But the question touches, secondly, our relations with our fellow men. For no man liveth unto himself and no man dieth unto himself. It would appear that the angels were created one by one; but men are of one family, and "blood is thicker than water." We are mutually interdependent, as lenders and borrowers; and each is bound, in honesty, to balance his account with his fellowmen.

I am debtor to society; that is, to my fellow men en masse. The liberties, immunities and sanctities of my daily life come to me through the social organism; and, so far forth, I am a debtor to the community in which I live. How shall I meet that obligation? To state it as briefly as possible, I am bound to put more into the common exchequer that I draw out of it.

There are two kinds of people, consumers and producers. The consumer says: "The world owes me a living," and proceeds to exact it. An idler, rich or poor, living in pursuance of that dictum, is a dishonest man. The producer, on the other hand, is one who adds to the common fund by making something. He earns a livelihood, and something more. And when he makes his exit, he leaves the community richer from his having lived in it.

What are you producing, my friend? Make something, I pray you. Make a plow or a poem, make a house or a history, dig a well or build a stable; produce something that will remain as your memorial, leaving the balance on the right side when you have gone your way.

But my indebtedness is not merely to humanity en masse. "I am debtor to every man." The original break in the family circle was made when Cain asked: "Am I my brother's keeper?" I owe something to the next man. Get that in mind when you meet a drunkard reeling in the street, for he is a brother of yours. To such you are a debtor. What do you owe them? All the category of kindnesses marked out in the Golden Rule: "Do unto them as ye would be done by." Lend a hand! Be not an overreacher, like Jacob; buy no man's birthright for a mess of pottage.

I owe it to myself to be a clean man.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

POTATO WORSE THAN OPIUM

Habit of Smoking Dried Stems of Ordinary Field Tuber One of Most Vicious Practises.

"Even worse than opium smoking is the smoking of the dried stems of the ordinary field potato," writes an eminent physician in an exchange. "The potato vine is a poisonous growth. The apple or seed, which grows on the potato and looks like a small, undergrown green tomato, which it is in fact, for the potato and tomato are blood cousins, is especially potent in its baleful effects if one smokes it.

"Usually the vice starts in boyhood days on the farm, when the youngster of the family steals his father's pipe and hides with it and some matches down behind the garden fence or behind the barn next to the field of potatoes. He doesn't dare to take up the straight tobacco, but he tries out some dried potato stem in the pipe.

"The smoke sets the experimenter into a delicious dreamy state at first, but the heart action accelerates in a minute or two in an effort to throw off the poison through the lungs and skin. The dreamy state quickly disappears, the face gets flushed and the heart action rapidly increases to severe palpitation.

"If the dose has been large the victim feels a wild, fierce elation that impels him to action of any kind. In this state he may do anythnig, but the stage is reached much more quickly than with alcoholic liquors.

"The eyes become blind and clouded. The pupil dilates as though belladonna had been applied. The motor centers are affected and there is paralysis of the lower limbs, and the smoker's face gets pale, while drops of sweat stand out.

"At this stage the heart action weakens and there is either stupor or syncope, in which the victim of the potato poison lies practically paralyzed and unable to move, while his brain is in an insane whirl. This represents the height of the intoxication and it is followed by acute depression and melancholia and a slow return of the physical powers.

"The potato stem smoke speedily draws a victim down. He grows pale, is gaunt and emaciated, ends up with violent acute mania, usually with homicidal tendencies.

"I only had one case of the kind. A boy of 16 caught the habit trying to find a substitute for tobacco. He only lasted three years. There wasn't anything that could be done for him.

"This young chap couldn't be restrained by any of the usual drugs. He was kept in bed, roped down, during the maniacal stage that he went through. Morphine didn't seem to do any good. The moment he was freed, after recovering somewhat, he would make a rush for the nearest potato vines, trying to get and smoke the stems, which he secreted in many places cunningly hidden."

JUDGED BY COMPANY WE KEEP

Professional Burglars Induce Drunken Man to Assist in Attempt to Rob New York Store.

A man under the influence of liquor was passing along an up-town street in New York one night lately when he saw two men, one of whom apparently wanted to open a store, but was experiencing some difficulty. These semi-intoxicated man kindly volunteered to help him, and while he was doing so a policeman came along and arrested all three. In court it came out that two of the men were professional burglars, and the third—the drunken man—was merely a casual observer, whose brain was so muddled with liquor that he did not know what he was doing. The criminals pleaded guilty to attempted burglary, and the honest drunkard was warned by the judge, who suspended sentence, that if he ever got into trouble again within the next 25 years, he could be brought back to court and tried over as an accomplice. He left the court a different man, vowing to stay sober for the next quarter of a century.

Drugging Children.

If the charges are made good against the druggists who were arrested the other day for selling cocaine to children the utmost penalty permitted by the law should be instantly imposed upon—if convicted — men guilty of an unspeakably atrocious crime. The doctor who makes an invalid and suffering woman familiar with morphine, cocaine or any seductive opiate runs a very great risk. He has himself, in his student days, witnessed the ravages of chloral or morphine in the student body, and, if a worthy practitioner, is 'ware of the habit. The alleviation of pain becomes with certain suppliant temperaments an excuse for dissipation of time and dolce far niente. The pallid faces, the drooping eyelids of numberless men and women to be seen on the streets tell a ghastly story. Those who are responsible for the illegal sale of the cause of this should be made to suffer, says Philadelphia Press. But, above all, the man who aids and abets the drugging of a child is a scoundrel for whom no punishment known to the law can be too severe.

Try This, This Summer.

The very next time you're hot, tired or thirsty, step up to a soda fountain and get a glass of Coca-Cola. It will cool you off, relieve your bodily and mental fatigue and quench your thirst delightfully. At soda fountains or carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Delicious, refreshing and wholesome. Send to the Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola." Tells what Coca-Cola is and why it is so delicious, refreshing and thirst-quenching. And send 2c stamp for the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910—contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities.

Aroused Sporting Instinct.

An Irish policeman who was also something of a sportsman, had been posted on a road near Dublin to catch the scorching motorist. Presently one came along at 20 miles an hour, and the policeman saw it pass without a sign. Next came a larger motor traveling at 40 miles an hour, and the eyes of the guardian of the public brightened. And then one passed at the rate of a mile a minute. "Begorrah," said Pat, slapping his thigh, "that's the best of the lot."

A diplomat is a person who has acquired the art of declining to take "no" for an answer to a request for a favor.

For Red, Itching Eyelids, Cysts, Styes Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes That Need Care Try Murine Eye Salve. Aseptic Tubes—Trial Size—25c. Ask Your Druggist or Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A pessimist believes it a waste of time to argue with the iceman, as he's bound to have his own weigh.

A CERTAIN METHOD for curing cramps, diarrhea and dysentery is by using Painkiller (Perry Davis'). This medicine has sustained the reputation for over 70 years. 25c, 35c and 50c.

Nothing makes us richer that does not make us more thankful.

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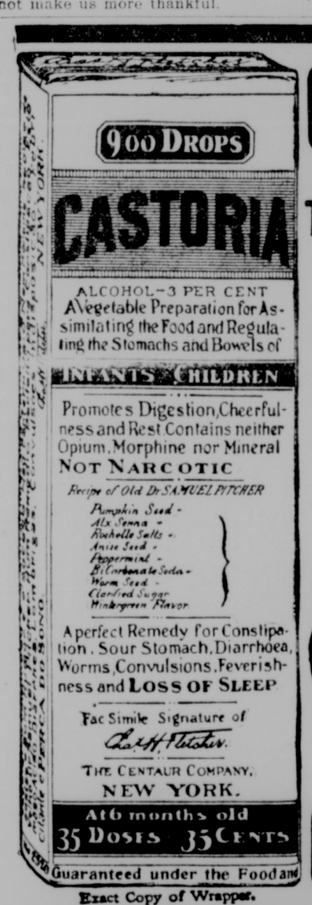

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1910.

WHAT'S THE USE?

On page 348 of the minute book of the Garrett County School Commissioners, under date of June 24th, 1910, the following entry is made:

The Board decided to separate the high school and the grammer school and to put the high school in the old court house with H. A. Loraditch, principal, with Miss Emma Hamill, vice principal; Miss Lizzie Leary, assistant, and Miss Daisy Hanna teacher of commercial department. The manual training department to be filled by an appointment later. Miss Josephine Browning was appointed as an assistant in the grammer school.

On page 334 of the same book, under date of June 29, 1908, the following appears:

Prof. U. G. Palmer was appointed as principal of High School of Oakland at a salary of $1000.

The oft repeated question of County Superintendent Ed. A. Browning: "Why don't the people take more interest in the public schools of Garrett county?" had its answer at the meeting of the Garrett County Board of School Commissioners last Friday night when a majority membership of the Board, without just cause or excuse, but acting upon their own iniative, deliberately ignored a petition signed by more than four-fifths of the taxpayers and patrons of the public schools of Oakland asking that the efficient principal of the high school, Mr. U. G. Palmer, be retained in the position he has so ably filled for the past two years.

This action of the Board in ignoring the expressed desire of the great majority of the school patrons has been unqualifiedly condemned upon all sides and from present indications but one result will ensue—the educational interests of the community will suffer.

The School Board by ignoring the petition in Mr. Palmer's behalf sets themselves up as the masters of the public and not as the public's servants. They have insulted the intelligence of the community for which they must answer at the bar of public opinion.

We have no words of condemnation for the successor of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Loraditch as principal of the schools. He may be eminently qualified for the position—that remains to be seen, but all are acquainted with the qualifications of the gentleman he has superceded as head of the educational interests of Oakland, and it is taking a long chance just now to make a change. Ambition to go higher was no doubt the motive force behind the new man at the helm and for this he is to be commended, but the fact remains the people of the community directly affected have no voice in school matters where two members of the Board are controlled by motives that to say the least may be extremely dangerous for the future well-being of the schools of Oakland.

Mr. Chauncey E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, voted to retain Mr. Palmer, while Mr. Charles Deffinbaugh, president of the Board, and Mr. P. H. Yost, Republican member of the body, voted for Mr. Loraditch.

THE WOMAN WHO SMOKES.

Miss Eleanora Sears, of Boston, comes forward as the champion of the women who smoke cigarettes. Mrs. Henry Steigner, of New York, supports her warmly. "The fact is that half of the New York society women and the majority of our most respected and revered clubwomen smoke," says Mrs. Steigner. However "prominent" Miss Sears or Mrs. Steigner may be in their own "set," whatever that is, we are reluctant to accept them as authorities. Mrs. Steigner's statement is palpably an exageration, but the very boldness of it indicates that the habit of smoking is growing amomg women. Miss Sears, while defending smoking, admits that drinking may be injurious.

Whenever a woman starts to smoke, whenever she begins to drink, even in moderation, she puts her feet in a dangerous path. To preserve purity of life and thought, to save womanhood, every bit of protection, every safeguard is needed. It will be a sad day when dignity, modesty, purity of thought and language are no longer expected of woman. Laxity of expression and conduct are all too closely associated with loose morals.

We need to raise the standard of morals and conduct rather than let down the bars: There is danger that the much-lauded "emancipation" of woman is likely to be disastrous for woman herself. Divorce is a crying evil, but it is a symptom of a deeper trouble. The destruction of the home is threatened, and only woman can save it. But it will not be saved by the women who smoke, the women who drink or the women who find a lure in "club life."

MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.

The Maryland oracles have spoken. The Senior and Junior Senators from this state have scanned the political horizon and from their lips have fallen prophecies and dicta. Democrats in Maryland and and elsewhere can now let the campaign bands play and the red lights burn. Chairman Murray Vandiver, of the state central committee, can complacently tackle the herculean task of formulating a platform on which his party's candidates can stand, a task rendered necessary by the introduction of direct primaries and the consequent abolition of convention, which, in former times, adopted if they did not frame platforms. General Vandiver's job will be an easy one, for Senators Rayner and Smith have sounded the tocsin and all that General Vandiver will have to do is use the scissors and paste pot.

For once Messrs. Rayner and Smith are in accord. They agree that a Democratic statesman named William Jennings Bryan must hie himself into the back ground and stay there. They also agree that the tariff must furnish the clarion cry of the Democrats in the congressional campaign this year, as well as in the presidential campaign two years hence. They also agree that the so-called Republican extravagence is an awful thing which must be checked and curbed. They do not go into details in exhibiting their indignation, nor do they give yea and nay votes on several expenditures which, perhaps, would reveal the presence of several Democratic hands in the "Pork Barrel."

It is with rate and exuberant nerve that Messrs. Rayner and Smith read Mr. Bryan out of the Democratic party. Senator Smith is a little more considerate of the "Peerless One" than is his colleague, for he confesses that the Nebraskan is a factor in the Democratic party who must be reckoned with. Mr. Rayner, while professing the highest admiration for Mr. Bryan as a citizen, and even going so far as to say that he that he has many of Mr. Roosevelt's qualites at the same time consigns him to utter and absolute political inactivity in naming the next Democratic presidential candidate and in framing the next Democratic national platform.

Of course, Mr. Bryan himself has not been consulted on the important personal question whether he will be lifted bodily from the Democratic party and tossed into a Nebraska sagebrush. Nor have the few millions of Democrats who for years have so strenuously hurrahed for him that they threatened to slip the larynxes of their throats, been consulted. If we remember rightly, Democrats of the type of Mr. Rayner and of Mr. Smith succeeded in nominating Judge Alton C. Parker for president in St. Louis in 1904. Again, if we remember rightly, the aforesaid Judge Parker as a presidential candidate made one of the most sorry spectacles ever witnessed in American political history. He was far outclassed by Mr. Bryan as a vote-getter. Mr. Bryan had twice been defeated for president, but he was at least good second. Judge Parker was left at the post.

If Messrs. Rayner and Smiths want to put the noose around their necks in Maryland by urging the tariff as the paramount issue in the campaign—well, that, too, is their affair, not the Republicans'. Certainly Mr. Rayner ought to have a recollection of his fate in 1888 when he was a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Fourth district, and when he nightly grew eloquent over the tariff. He was defeated. Both Senators Rayner and Smith ought to recall the effect of tariff agitation in their party in Maryland in years gone by. In 1888, when the tariff was shoved to the front, Mr. Cleveland's majority in Maryland of 11,118 in 1884, dwindled to 6,182. In the First district Mr. Gibson's plurality of 1,151 in 1886 fell to 482, and so it was all over the state. In 1892 the Democrats made the tariff their paramount issue, and won, not because of any intrinsic merit of the issue, but because it was agitated in a false light. The result was disastrious. Mr. McKinley swept Maryland in 1896, and again in 1900. Only the aid of the Wilson Ballot Law have the Democrats had a "peep in" at the presidential elections in Maryland 1892.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

At the regular session of the Orphans' Court held on Tuesday with all members of the Court present the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration were granted Enoch A. Garlitz on the personal estate of Richard E. Garlitz, late of Garrett county, deceased.

The first account of John M. Davis, administrator of the personal estate of Mrs. Sarah J. Scott, late of Garrett county, deceased, was confirmed.

The first and final account of J. M. Spiker, administrator of Mary V. Spiker, late of Garrett county, was confirmed.

An order directing the sale of the personal property of the late Bridget Maroney, of Oakland, was passed.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Garrett County Institute.

Thursday was one of the interesting days of the Institute. The first grade examination was completed on that day and several second grade pupils completed their examination.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned, of Oakland, who is becoming very popular as a botanist, gave a very interesting lecture on the flora of Garrett county.

At the close of the session a hearty vote of thanks was extened to the various Institute instructors. Dr. Bartlett made a pathetic response. He has been promoted to the position of grandfather of the Garrett county teacher, while Prof. Gibson now occupies the vacancy of father.

A grand reunion was held at the school house Thursday night, which was enjoyed by all

School convened Friday at 8 a. m., in business session. The Garrett County Teachers, Association presented their report to the Institute. The entire corps of officers were reelected, except vice president, to which M. K. Welch was elected.

The following resolutions were reported to the teachers' institute last Friday morning by the committee on resolutions and unanimously adopted by the assembled teachers:

WHEREAS, The twenty-second annual teachers' institute, now closing, has proved to be one of the most profitable and successful in the history of the county; be it resolved

First, That we extend our heartiest thanks to Drs. Corson and Baer, and Professors Jones and Gibson for their most helpful lectures and addresses.

Second, That we extend to Professor Browning our thanks for his untiring efforts in trying to raise the educational standard of Garrett county, and for the many courtesies and kindnesses we are constantly receiving at his hand.

Third, That we, as students of the training school, extend to Professors Palmer and DeWitt our thanks for the many useful and helpful lessons received during the term just closed; also to Miss Callaghan, who so ably assisted Prof. Gibson with the music.

Fourth, That we as teachers extend our thanks to the school commissioners for their able management in conducting the schools and improving school conditions in general.

Fifth, That the device presented by Miss Kleinfelter for the purpose of teaching relation of numbers is a very good one, and further we think it advisable for the board to provide each of the graded schools of the county with a set of the blocks which she recommended.

Sixth, That we earnestly urge the board of school commissioners to raise the minimum salary to $30 per month, firmly believing that this is the first step toward the improvement of the corps of teachers and giving the work the dignity and standing of a profession in Garrett.

Seventh, That the training school is a great advantage to our teachers in the way of providing new methods and that we realize the necessity of such a school; but that a term of two or three weeks is too short a time for a teacher to learn a new method and be able to present it efficiently; so be it further

Resolved, That an effort be made in the near future to have a more lengthy term of training school, and further that during or within this term, teachers of some experience be required to teach in order to determine their ability as teachers, instead of being examined.

Married.

MOUNTAIN—BROWNING—On Sunday, June 26, 1910, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., by Rev. Father Whelan, Miss Frances Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Browning, of Oakland, and Mr. John R. Mountain, of Hollidaysburg, Pa. The bride, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Frank Browning, left Oakland last Saturday evening for Philadelphia where they were joined by the groom and the wedding occurred on Sunday. Mr. Mountain was a resident of Oakland for almost a year, being in the employ of a road contractor as foreman, recently going from here to Newark, where he holds a similar position. The couple will reside in Newark for the present.

BURNS—RODERICK—Mr. Edward S. Burns and Miss Hazel Roderick, of Mineral county, West Va., were married at the Baptist parsonage in Loch Lynn on Tuesday afternoon, June 28th, by Rev. C. W. Hudson, the pastor of the Loch Lynn Baptist church.

Terra Alta's New Mayor.

Terra Alta, the hustling neighboring town just over the border in Preston county, W. Va., has at last secured the services of one of its good citizens as mayor of the city, the new chief magistrate being Mr. Parley DeBerry, merchant, banker, farmer, etc.—a hustler in every sense of the word. His honor was a visitor to Oakland last Friday on business, returning home the same evening.

In Memoriam.

In memory of our dear mother, Annie E. Browning, who departed this life one year ago today, June 27, 1909. Gone, but not forgotten.

Her well remembered footsteps
We are listening for in vain,
And our eyes grow dim with watching
And our hearts are sad with pain.

No words will ever be so sweet
As the words she used to say;
No hour will ever be so sad
As the hour she passed away.

She never will be forgotten,
Never shall her memory fade;
Sweetest thoughts shall ever linger
Round the grave where she is laid.

Contributed by her daughters,
Mary and Josephine Browning.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments OF Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 7, 1910.

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Election intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be prefered to them in wriitng against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable of discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials

District No. 1

W H Turner, Democrat, Judge and Register, Chaffee, W. Va.

J C Condon, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2

R E Friend, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

B F Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3

Noah Warnick, Democrat, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

Phines C Boucher, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4

Jessie E Fazenbaker, Democrat, Judge and Register, Westernport.

Henry Barnard, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5

Philip Bowman, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.

C C Speicher Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6

Wm G Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

J Alvin Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

District No. 7

W H Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

W S Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 8

John L Harvey, Democrat, Judge and Register, Gorman.

Guy Yutzy, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 9

Floyd Crow, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

Richard McKenzie, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

District No. 10

Franklin DeWitt, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

B F Thrasher, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11

Herman Robeson, Democrat, Judge and Register, Avilton.

Robert Crow, Republican, Judge and Register, Merrill.

District No. 12

John Hetrick, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

A L Bittinger, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13

L C Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

Daniel Feichtner, Republican, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

District No. 14

John T Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

B C Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Hutton.

WILLIAM R OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J JOHNSON,
S LAWTON.
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County.
Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Ed Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of
Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 15—Crellin—Company's Store, 9 to 3.
July 16—Ottoway—Carney's Store, 9 to 3.
July 18—Hoyes Run, 8 to 11.
July 18—Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytle's, 1 to 4
July 19—Friendsville—Crawford Hotel, 9 to 3.
July 20—Selbysport—Riley's Store, 9 to 3.
July 21—Accident—Ries' Store, 9 to 3.
July 22—Cove—Krouse's Store, 9 to 3.
July 23—Grantsville—National Hotel, 9 to 3.
July 25—Thomas Layman's, 9 to 3.
July 26—T. H. Johnson's, 9 to 3.
July 27—Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 9 to 3.
July 28—Strickland's, 9 to 12.
July 28—Walter Warnick's, 2 to 5.
July 29—Merrill's, 9 to 3.
July 30—C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12.
July 30—Jenning's, 3 to 6.
Aug. 1—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 3—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 3—Beckman—Mellinger's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 4—Swanton—W. H. Lohr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 5—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 6—Red House, 9 to 3.
Aug. 8—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 9—Bloomington—Post Office, 9 to 3.
Aug. 10—Kitzmiller—Bank Building, 9 to 3.
Aug. 11—Kitzmiller—Wilson's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 12—Gorman—J. P. Parr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 13—Bloomington—Moody's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 15—Hoyes—W. A. Smith's Store, 9 to 12.
Aug. 15—McHenry, 2 to 5

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1890, being Chapter 556, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

ROBERT L. FRIES,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of Charles C. Frederick, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY

To the creditors of Charles C. Frederick, of Friendsville in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1910, the said party was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 6th day of July, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 20, 1910.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Come to Oakland on the 4th.

Mr. William A. Smith, of Hoyes, is in Oakland today on business.

Mr. N. U. Bond spent Friday evening and Saturday in Oakland on business.

Mr. George W. Loar, of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with relatives.

Mr. William H. Pool, of Kitzmiller, was a business visitor to Oakland last Thursday.

FOR RENT—Furnished room; three minutes walk from station. Apply at this office.

Mr. William Miller, of Deer Park, visited Oakland Tuesday evening for an hour or two.

Mrs. Will Skinner, of Morgantown, West Va., is in Oakland as the guest of Mrs. D. M. Dixon.

Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, of Elkins, spent Tuesday in Oakland visiting his sister, Mrs. Sarah Leuthke.

Mr. B. F. Shoch, of Crellin, was in the city Monday on business when he made this office a visit.

WANTED—A good reliable woman for general housework. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland.

Attorneys Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell were at Kitzmiller yesterday on professional business.

Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews has returned home from a visit of ten days to relatives and friends in Somerset county, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Thompson of Keyser, West Va., were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Dixon in Oakland.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR & Co.

Mrs. S. T. Downs, of Confluence, Pa., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Shank, at their home on Liberty street.

Miss Katharine Shirer, who spent several months in Cape Charles, Va., returned to her home in Oakland last Saturday night.

Mr. Jerry Browning arrived home from Fayette county, West Va., Monday and will spend a short time here with his parents.

Let us fill your prescriptions. Lowest prices, quality considered. Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mr. Frank Rathbun, superintendent of the Piedmont public schools, is spending his vacation with his mother at Mountain Lake Park.

Mrs. J. L. Pollock entertained a large number of her friends last Friday evening in honor of her guest, Mrs. Taylor, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. D. H. Shank, who is superintendent of the Krug stave mills located in Boone county, W. Va., is home for a week's visit to his family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, of Washington, D. C., who were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pollock, returned to their home Saturday.

Try one of our Long Life Batterie on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mrs. R. R. Metheny and Mrs. Harry Taylor, of Terra Alta, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Taylor at their home on Fourth street Monday.

Messrs. D. E. Offutt, Jr., and Charles Glotfelty are on a business trip to points in Arkansas, expecting to return to Oakland the latter part of this week.

Mrs. Tina Taylor, of Century, W. Va., is in Oakland for a visit to relatives and friends before taking up her residence permanently at Romney, W. Va.

Miss Annie Manges left last Friday for Berkley Springs, W. Va., where she will train local people who will present the Gibson Family Reunion Saturday night.

Fountain Syringes and Hot Water Bottles, household necessities, at prices ranging from 75c. to $1.50, at Hamill-Gonder Pharmacy.

Mr. Ninian U. Bond has purchased a 30 Maxwell automobile from the Hoffman agency at Meyersdale, Pa., having received the machine here on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. James O. Cleveland, who has been doing contract work at and near Terra Alta, spent Sunday with his family in Oakland, returning to Terra Alta Sunday evening.

The little grandson of Mr. John T. Moon, of near Sunnyside, was taken to Cumberland Monday afternoon by Dr. H. W. McComas where he will be treated in the Western Maryland Hospital.

The Annual Meeting of the Community of Mountain Lake Park will be held in the Assembly Hall at the Park at ten o'clock on the morning of July 13th, in accordance with notices sent to property owners by the president and secretary of the Community.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

FINGER SHOT OFF

Randall Ravenscroft Met With Painful Accident Tuesday.

Tuesday afternoon Randall Ravenscroft, aged about thirteen years, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Ravenscroft, met with a painful as well as serious accident while on a visit to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Ravenscroft, at Dawson, Allegany county, when a shotgun with which he was hunt ng squirrels was accidentally discharged, the load of shot passing through the boy's left hand and almost entirely severing the second finger.

The boy was nearly three-quarters of a mile from the home when the accident occurred but with more grit than is ordinarily displayed by one of more advanced years he made his way home and gave a detailed account of what had happened which was in effect that he was standing in the woods with his hand resting upon the muzzle of the gun, when he kicked at an insect flying nearby. His foot struck the hammer of the gun and the explosion followed with the result as above stated.

Shortly afterward Dr. Webster Ravenscroft, his uncle, was notified and he went from here to Keyser, to which point the injured boy had been removed and placed in the Hoffman hospital, where the wound was dressed, the finger being amputated well up in the palm of his hand. At last accounts the boy was resting quite comfortably.

Money to Loan—Secured by first mortgage on real estate. Terms easy. Renninger & Offutt. Attorneys Oakland, Md. 3t

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Freeland, of Terra Alta, spent last night in the city as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. Grant Smith, on Washington Street, en route to Newell to visit their daughter, Mrs. A. T. Fraley.—Grafton Repuplican.

Messrs. John Hart, Jr., and James Boyle, of Mount St. Joseph' College, and Michael Boyle, of the Maryland Deaf and Dumb Institute, Frederick, arrived home last Friday evening to spend the summer vacation with their parents.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mrs. Daniel Shaffer, of Fairmont, was in Oakland several days last and this week on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hart. Mr. Shaffer spent Sunday in Oakland with his wife and friends, returning to Fairmont Sunday night.

The Baltimore and Ohio station here has been thoroughly cleaned, the windows given a much-needed bath and the unsightly old heating stoves polished and burnished up. The improvement is noticeable and has been favorably commented upon.

FOR SALE—A practically new six horse power engine and ten horse power boiler. Apply at Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

Mr. W. O. Ison, of Washington, D. C., formerly of Oakland, will sail Saturday from New York on the steamer Deutschland to visit England, Belgium and Germany and to see the Passion Play at Oberammergau. Mr. Ison expects to be abroad for probably two months.

Mr. Scott T. Jones, who attended the meeting of the State Bankers' Association held last week at Pen-Mar, returned to Oakland Friday afternoon. The meetings was well attended and the sessions of the Association were highly interesting.

Rev. G. R. Williamson, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, and Rev. A. Mick, pastor of the Terra Alta church, exchanged pulpits last Sunday evening. Rev. Mick was formerly pastor of the Oakland church and preached an excellent sermon Sunday night.

County Superintendent E. A. Browning is at Ocean City, Md., attending the sessions of the Maryland State Teachers' Association. By the death of the president of the association the local superintendent, by virtue of his office as vice president, is the presiding officer at the convention.

Oakland will be the Mecca of hundreds of Garrett county folks next Monday when the Fourth will be celebrated. The arrangements for the day's program are in charge of the Mountain City Band and an enjoyable outing is in store for all those who are present in Oakland upon that day.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Mrs. Henry W. McComas left Oakland last Friday morning for Baltimore to attend the funeral of the late Herbert Lewis, a cousin of Dr. McComas, whose death occurred very suddenly on the afternoon previous. Dr. McComas was detained at home owing to professional business. Mrs. McComas returned to Oakland yesterday.

Ex-State Senator W. McCulloh Brown of near Bayard, came over to Oakland Sunday afternoon and left here Monday morning for Washington, D. C., where he will consult with the engineer appointed on the part of the Government to assist in running the line between the States of Maryland and West Virginia, work upon which will begin at an early date.

AN OUTRAGE UPON THE PUBLIC

Action of the Garrett County School Board Denounced.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I hope that with your usual disposition of thoroughness you will get at the bottom and publish in full the facts relating to this latest outrage perpetrated upon the people of Garrett county and especially upon the people of Oakland in the election of a principal of the Oakland high school. The public wants the facts and will be satisfied with nothing less, so it can place the responsibility where it belongs.

If the public school system of our county, together with the welfare of our children as to be prostituted and sacrificed to "the beast"—the political machine—it is about time we arise and and forever drive from power and position any who would dare attempt it.

A SCHOOL PATRON.

Oakland, Md., June 29, 1910.

A Card from Mr. Palmer.

Oakland, Md., June 29, 1910.

To the Editor of The Republican:

SIR:—I wish to emphatically deny the report current that I got what I wanted at the School Board meeting last Friday. I wished to be retained in the position to which I was elected two years ago and any statement to the contrary is false.

Yours truly,

U. G. PALMER.

Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Park, was at Hendricks, W. Va., yesterday afternoon and evening when he addressed the Oakland District Epworth League Convention, returning to the Park today. Rev. G. R. Williamson, of Oakland, was also present. The representatives from the Oakland Chapter at the convention were Misses Minnie Trickett and Ollie Nines and Mrs. Harry Pasche.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

Mrs. G. A. Bolden and two sons, Masters Connell and William, of Charleston, arrived in the city last evening and will spend several weeks as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. R. Ellis, and other friends. Mrs. Bolden and her sons were formerly of this place and their many friends are delighted to see them in the city again. They will remain in this city and section until about the first of September. Mrs. Bolden will also make a visit to her old home at Oakland, Md. —Grafton Sentinel.

James Lewis, who was indicted for robbing Zeller's jewelry store at Terra Alta about two years ago, was tried yesterday evening and found guilty and promptly sentenced to three years in the State Sanitarium at Moundsville. He has been in jail at Clarksburg since being arrested at Piedmont recently, but was brought here last week for trial. He escaped from the jail here nearly two years ago when first arrested for the robbery. He was easily identified and captured on account of only one eye. He seems to be a very slick article. He was taken to the Pen today, accompanied by James Williams, who goes up for three years.—Kingwood Argus.

Messrs. Hoblitzell & Price, who have the contract for building the State road from Sand Flat north to McHenry, started from Oakland last Friday afternoon with a new traction engine and a number of wagons loaded with machinery and tools to be used in the construction work for the point on the road where operations are to begin. Hoopole road south of the construction work already completed by Mr. Francis, was in such bad condition that it was deemed advisable to take another route so the road leading from Broadford was chosen. When about a mile from Broadford the massive engine slipped from the roadway and buried itself in the mud, requiring two days and one night of labor to replace it. The machinery finally reached Thaverville where the work has already been started.

Tax Department
LAST NOTICE

Oakland, Md., June 29, 1910.

All persons owing taxes for the years 1908 or 1909 will please make immediate payment. Kindly remit at once and save me the very unpleasant duty of advertising property as I must have money to meet claims now due.

Address W E HOLLINGER, Treasurer, Oakland, Md.

Green Must Go to Jail.

The Maryland court of appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court in the charge against Lawrence F. Green of criminally libeling State Senator Harvey J. Speicher, of Accident, Garrett county. The sentence imposed was $25 fine and thirty days in jail. The opinion was delivered by Judge Briscoe.

The counsel were: For the state, Messrs. J. C. Renninger, Albert A. Doub and Wm. R. Offutt; for the defendant, Ferdinand Williams and Gilmor S. Hamill.

Green is a Garrett county school teacher. He served in the House of Delegates of 1908.

Call for Your Letters.

Mgr. Shaw Mines No 1. Gardonde Bemminyer, Mrs. Flora Wolf, Savilla W. Miller, Wiebert Brown, W. McCulloh, B. A. McCullen.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have avariety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

GO TO CREUTZBURG'S

FOR

Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.

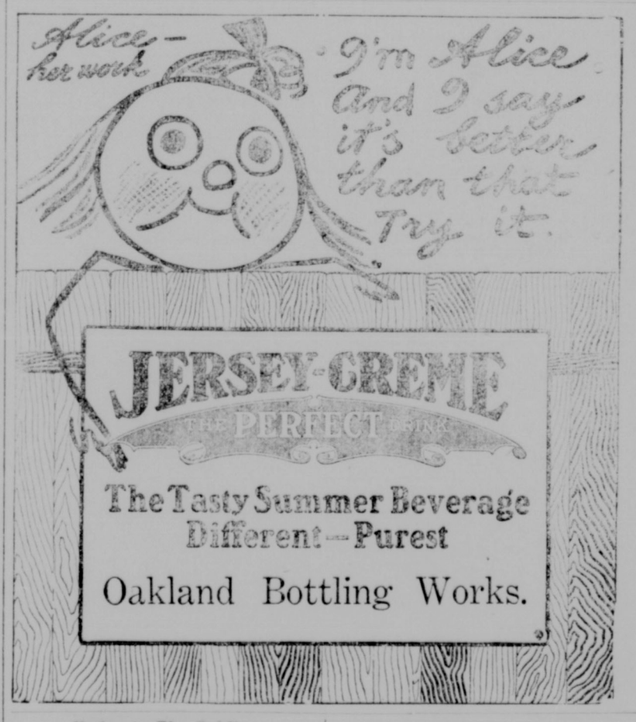
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.

LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP

FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.

Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.



Notice to The Public.

I have taken charge of the Fresh Meat Department of Creutzburg's store where I can furnish my trade with the best Fresh Meats at all times, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything clean and up-to-date.

Farmers, bring your calves, mutton, lambs and beef and get the highest cash prices for them.

Yours to please,

HENRY SMOUSE.

The Up-to-Date Market.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new county road is to be located, said road commencing at or near the mouth of Crabtree Creek on Savage River by crossing said river from West to East side and passing through the lands of the Lonaconing Coal & Iron Company, Oss Brothers and others to intersect the County Road near Bloomington, a distance of about four and one-half miles, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of June, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

P. P. MCANDREWS
P. H. RODEHEAVER } Examiners.
GEO. W. BROADWATER

Notice to Creditors.

Take notice that I have this 7th day of June, 1910, filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, an account showing distribution to the creditors who have filed their claims duly proved and allowed, in the estate of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt.

The dividend is at the rate of 2 15-100 per centum on claims of general creditors filed and allow and payment of said dividend will be made by Jacob S. Miller, Trustee, after the 26th day of June, 1910 unless exceptions to said account are filed before that date.

ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 10 beginning for the same at a point on the Gorman Road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at the lane between the farms of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of said W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis, and to intersect the Deer Park and Schell Road near the bridge over Laurel Run, a distance of about one mile.

B. W. HARVEY,
C. E. MARTIN,
J. O. HARVEY and others,
Petitioners.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

Make the flies flee.

What's your score—on flies?

A slap on the wrist is worth two on the face.

All the signs point to a skyful of flying machines before long.

Paper money may be made smaller, in which case it will be just as hard to get.

Even the kaiser can't call students "boozefighters" and get away with the remark.

A Frenchman has been killed in a duel. Accidents will happen, even in a French duel.

If school children are opposed to the firecracker that leaves only the dealer as its friend.

Thousands of Albanian Turks are up in arms shouting for old Abdul to come back. There's no pleasing some people.

A Brussels surgeon wants $20,000 for an operation on King Leopold. Considering the results, is it worth the money?

Lord Kitchener, universally reputed to be a woman hater, surrendered to the American girl. His last words on sailing were in her praise.

The West Point cadets condemned to walk out their punishment for hazing will be prepared for endurance tests in the regular service.

Students of bird life who trudge through the parks before breakfast should note that the birds generally bring their lunches to class.

However, lemonade colored with poisonous dyes and ice cream stiffened with gum arabic are not properly parts of a perfectly sane Fourth.

If an aviator gets $50,000 for a trip of 186 miles, at the same rate he could earn some such a trifle as $51,360,000 by flying to the moon.

Crop reports are so favorable that the man with the hoe is expected to tickle the soil this year for a total of eight billion or nine billion dollars.

Darkest spots in darkest Africa are about to be united to the world by wireless. The colonel completed his restful and exclusive hunt just in time.

Again the joy rider has left death and sorrow behind him, and if he is ever caught he may be severely scolded, if not, indeed, fined at least $10 and costs.

"London wants New York's gold," the financial report says. And London is likely to get it, if the annual migration does not undergo an unusual shrinkage.

Birmingham, England, with a population of 500,000, has only six fire engines, and the fire loss there last year was $222,000. They do not build firetraps in Birmingham.

A Boston man claims to have bred a blue rabbit. Other gentlemen have announced green, pink and purple ones, but have not made much demand for scientific recognition.

The tidings brought to Seattle, by a barkentine, that cannibalism has been revived in several of the groups of islands in the South Seas, are to be received with doubt. There is nothing to show why there should be a sudden resumption of old-time religious practises, and the pressure of civilization in the South Seas is growing heavier, year by year. This barkentine brings a story of the eating of two missionaries by pagan natives on Savage island. It should be easy to investigate this.

Another cargo of 1,800 carcasses of mutton has arrived at Philadelphia from Australia by way of England. The meat will be sold to Philadelphia dealers, who promptly disposed of the first cargo. If the trade can be made profitable by indirect shipment, it ought to be far more so when the opening of the Panama canal cuts down the distance to the antipodes and establishes direct trade. Then the importation of Australian beef and mutton may keep meats within reasonable range.

The practical jokers in Panama who thought it would be very funny to start reports of a coming earthquake in that place, and who are said to have scared at least one person to death by these reports, belong to a class with which, unfortunately, the law cannot deal according to their deserts. Considering the trouble they have caused, there seems no good reason why these practical jokers should not be classed with criminals and a penalty provided for their distorted and dangerous sense of humor.

Abdul Hamid, ex-sultan of Turkey, has $3,000,000 on deposit in a German bank, which the Turkish government is trying to get. But the bank refuses to honor an order signed by Abdul, alleging that the order was issued under compulsion. The courts sustain the bank, and there the matter stands for the present. It seems to be a case where the ex-sovereign can neither get the money himself nor transfer it to any one else. But the striking fact is the manner in which the money was "soaked away" while collections were good.

Latest Parasol

(Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

A PARASOL of palm fiber (raffia) made in the alluring form of a small square tent, with a natural fringe of the woven fibers, canopy top—loop of raffia to carry on arm. It is especially adapted for sea shore and outing, as the material is indestructible and water repellent.

FOR THE SUMMER BEDROOM

Simple But Attractive Furnishings That Make the Apartment a Delight.

Summer furnishings have a charm that is quite foreign to the more pretentious appointments of winter, and every season they seem to be more attractive. The new toilet china shown is extremely decorative. The quaintly shaped little bowls are adorned with equally quaint, conventional designs, and there are lovely foreign looking copper jugs, with wicker handles, for carrying the morning hot water. Colored and white tiles or squares of glass mounted on a flowered material matching the room hangings are provided to set the pitcher of ice water upon, and if a room is to have two occupants all these fittings are to be duplicated. For fastening back the window hangings the old-fashioned brass rosette has been revived.

Speaking of bedrooms suggests breakfast, for it is becoming more and more the custom to have the first meal of the day in one's own room, and thoughtful hostesses always provide one of the charming little breakfast sets which are now so common in the shops for the guest room, along with a tray of wicker, brass or wood.

High-Necked Gowns Passe for Evening

High-necked gowns are very much out of fashion for any evening affair, although white ones with lace yokes were acceptable for the theater and informal dinners, and restaurant wear; but one does not see them any more among women who dress well.—Delineator.

TENNIS DRESS

This is a style suitable to be made up in zephyr or casement cloth; the skirt has a little fulness at waist, and is trimmed below with two folds.

The bodice is trimmed with box-plaits stitched at each edge. The Peter Pan collar and cuffs are of lawn edged with a narrow plaiting.

Chip hat with full crown of spotted muslin, surrounded by a wreath of roses.

Materials required: Eight yards 28 inches wide.

CORRECT STYLES IN GLOVES

Black Is a Color Little Seen This Season, Tints Being Given the Preference.

The new gloves show a good many innovations over products of a year ago. Except for black costumes, where an all-black scheme is desired, black gloves are little used. Plain white gloves also are less in evidence than for some time, tints having taken their place. All the soft pastel shades such as pigeon gray, fawn, biscuit and champagne are especially popular. Just now suedes are liked far better than glace kids. This is a whim of the Parisiennes, who always go in for the smartest fit for everything, and suede certainly comes under that class in the matter of gloves. With the continued shortening of sleeves, more 12-button lengths than any other style are being sold. White gloves with black stitching are popular with black and white combination costumes. For the street with the plain tailor-made broad four-row stitchings in self tones are considered the correct thing.

A Lingerie Hat.

If you get a lingerie hat this year, be sure to choose the mob cap style, with large, high crown and double ruffles around the face.

This may be quite simple or of embroidery and lace. A pretty one in sheer Persian lawn has the crown outlined with three rows of oval eyelets. The upper ruffle is edged with embroidered scallop, while the under ruffle has a row of eyelets above scallops. These frills fall far down over the face and around the high crown are drawn folds of soft ribbon, ending in a huge six-looped bow without ends at the left side.

Where one does not wish to embroider, the crown can be outlined in three rows of German valenciennes insertion, and the two ruffles finished with a row of insertion and edging of lace.

Odd Names to New Shades.

Some of the new shades have exceedingly odd names. There is pheasant displayed in a number of tones, from pale-reddish brown to a brown so deep it is almost black. Ashes of violet, a color of dull, faded purple; king's blue, a cold Japanese-looking shade, toning to brown; argent, a gray like dull silver; drake, a bluish green that is attractive, and a pale green called almond that blondes of a delicate (not colorless) type find becoming. Chantecler is a rich, deep pink, almost red.

A Shining Nose.

Summer is a sorry time for the woman with nose shines. She usually resorts to powder, which coarsens the pores, or she mops with alcohols, which dries up the skin.

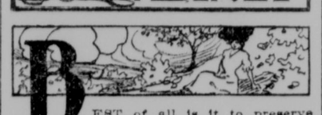
Instead of these, try bathing the nose with hot water, in which a teaspoonful of powdered borax has been dissolved to each pint.

Wiping the surface of nose with a soft flannel or piece of silk keeps down the shine. Do not rub hard or redness results.

Rubbers in Fancy Bag.

The traveler may not know that rubbers can be fitted into gay little plaid silk bags that are lined with rubber and fastened over with a pearl clamp. They are only about five inches long and take up so little room in a bag or a trunk that it is not worth measuring. A woman will not hesitate to travel around with her rubbers even in a dress suitcase when they are done up in such an attractive form.

The KITCHEN CABINET



BEST of all is it to preserve everything in a pure, still heart, and let there be for every pulse a thanksgiving and for every breath a song.

Do Two Things at Once.

The wise housekeeper plans to make every minute and bit of work count. She scorns the idea that it is impossible to do two or three things at once.

By doing an extra amount when once started at a piece of work one may save a great deal of time, than by making two jobs of it.

When preparing pastry for a pie, a larger quantity may be mixed except the water, which may be added when used.

When making a custard, leave the sugar out, and make enough to reserve a cupful to which add mustard, salt and pepper, and you have a salad dressing. The sugar may be added and the flavor desired and the custard is made.

By doubling a cake recipe and baking half in gem pans and the rest in a loaf. Change the flavoring, have one spiced, the other some other flavor. One fire bakes all and the cake will keep if put into a tight tin box. A nice sauce may convert these same small cakes into a delicious pudding if one has need of a dessert in a hurry. Steam the cakes in a sieve over the teakettle.

In cooking potatoes, prepare enough for several meals, even two days. Remove some for a salad after cooking, mash some of the rest, and as mashed potato may be reheated in a double boiler, the second day, it will pay to prepare a large supply.

In sewing this rule works as well. Cut out a number of garments at a time, for it saves time in the end.

Often it is the "getting at" a thing which is the hard part. So by doing a double amount we do not fritter our time by going from one piece of work to another, and we accomplish more with less worry and wear on the nerves. It is simply being forehanded.

Home Ideas.

A compressed yeast cake if a part is used and no one wishes to save it, may be kept for a week by immersing it in the flour bin or salt or cornmeal.

Keep an old teaspoon in the soda and baking powder cans, a tablespoon in the coffee can and a measuring cup in the sugar box.

THREE were invited, here come nine,
Water the porridge that all may dine.

Banana Sponge.

A cold dessert which is neither elaborate nor expensive, serves admirably for every day use: Line a mold, first dipped in cold water, with thin crosswise slices of banana and fill with the following mixture: Mix one-half cupful of cornstarch, one-fourth of a cupful of sugar, and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Add gradually one-fourth of a cupful of cold milk. Add to four cupfuls of scalded milk, stirring constantly until mixture begins to thicken, and afterward occasionally. Cook in double boiler 15 minutes. Add one teaspoonful of vanilla and the whites of three eggs beaten until stiff. Chill thoroughly, remove from mold, and garnish.

Sweet Potato Cases.

Wash and bake six large sweet potatoes. When done, cut a small hole in the top of each and scoop out the entire inside. Mash first in a saucepan over the fire, adding two tablespoonfuls of butter, a generous quantity of cream, salt and pepper, and beaten whites of two eggs. Fill up the skins with the mixture, set back in the oven, and serve hot.

Eggs on Tomato Toast.

Stew some tomatoes, adding shredded green peppers, chopped onion, salt and pepper. When smooth, spread on buttered toast; cook eggs in the shell long enough to hold their shape, and lay one on each piece of toast. Serve at once.

Cucumber Potato Salad.

One quart of boiled, sliced potatoes, two sliced cucumbers, three small onions, sliced, one cupful of chopped pecans, one-half cupful of browned bacon, one tablespoonful of sugar; add salt, pepper and vinegar to taste. Good.

Household Hints.

Clean the enameled bathtubs and sinks with a cloth dipped in kerosene. Nothing does the work better.

Eggs should be covered and kept from air as the shells are porous and bacteria easily pass through them.

Nellie Maxwell.

Asbestos.

More than four-fifths of the world's supply of asbestos comes from the province of Quebec, in what is known as the serpentine belt, running through the counties of Thetford, Coleraine, Robertson and Broughton, about 100 miles from Montreal. While the history of the industry dates back to 1877, it has only expanded to its present proportions during the last few years. The province has already produced over $25,000,000 worth of asbestos and is now averaging $2,000,000 worth a year.

AT A CRITICAL PERIOD

Of Peculiar Interest to Women.

Mrs. Mary I. Remington, Eigleberry St., Gilroy, Cal., says: "I suffered so severely from pain and soreness over the kidneys that it was a task for me to turn over in bed. My kidneys acted very frequently, but the secretions were retarded and the passages scalded. I was weak and run down. After taking other remedies without benefit, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was permanently cured. I was going through the critical period of a woman's life at that time and after using Doan's Kidney Pills there was a miraculous change for the better in my health."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Natural.

"And did your wife die a natural death?"

"Oh, yes. She was talking when the end came."

When Rubbers Become Necessary

And your shoes pinch, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Cures tired, aching feet and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Always use it for Breaking in New shoes and for dancing parties. Sold everywhere 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

How About "Lift Thine Eyes?"

The English Tourist—Excuse me, my friend and I cannot agree as to the name of that range of hills. Can you tell—

The Scot (severely)—Mon, the Sawbath is na the day for speiring hills whatever!—Sketch.

Resinol Ointment Is Used in Every Country of the World as the Best Remedy for Itching Piles.

I was terribly annoyed with Itching Piles for twenty-five years. I found such great relief with the first application of Resinol Ointment that in future I would not think of being without it. An occasional application is all that is necessary.

Christopher Holmes, Brookline, Mass.

An Embryo Emancipator.

A little miss riding on a Brooklyn trolley car the other day tendered the conductor half fare. "How old are you, little girl?" he queried, gingerly handling her fare.

She pursed her lips for a moment, then calmly opened her purse, dropped two more pennies into the conductor's extended palm, snapped her purse and demurely replied: "You have your fare, sir; my statistics are my own!"

Would Mean a Better Show.

"Johnny," said the teacher, "here is a book. Now, stand up straight and sing like a little man."

The song was "Nearer, My God." No sooner had the school commenced to sing than a little girl waved her hand frantically. Stopping the singing, the teacher inquired the cause.

"Please, teacher, I think Johnny will get nearer if he whistles."—Judge.

Up in the Air.

"I have been at the top of Pike's Peak, which is more than 14,000 feet above sea level. What was the greatest height you ever reached?"

"I don't know just what the altitude was, but it must have been much greater than that which you mention. I made the ascent shortly after I had stepped with my bare feet on a bumble bees' nest."

Casey at the Jet.

"What's this I hear about Casey?" asked McGinnis.

"He's been trying to asphyxiate himself," said O'Reilly.

"G'wan! What did he do?"

"He lit every gas jet in the house and sat down and waited."—Everybody's.

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE

Medicine Not Needed in This Case.

It is hard to convince some people that coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows. His wide experience has proven to him that to some systems, coffee is an insidious poison that undermines the health.

Ask the doctor if coffee is the cause of constipation, stomach and nervous trouble.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life. I am now 42 years old and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration, the doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee.

"I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading your advertisement of Postum, I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said: 'Yes,' and that he used it in his family, and it was all it claimed to be.

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily and found in about two weeks' time I could sleep soundly at night and get up in the morning feeling fresh. In about two months I began to gain flesh. I weighed only 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum, and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age.

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were great coffee drinkers, but they have not drank any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MOTHERS WHO HAVE DAUGHTERS

Find Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Hudson, Ohio.—"If mothers realized the good your remedies would do delicate girls I believe there would be fewer weak and ailing women. Irregular and painful periods and such troubles would be relieved at once in many cases. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is fine for ailing girls and run-down women. Their delicate organs need a tonic and the Compound gives new ambition and life from the first dose."—Mrs. GEORGE STRICKLER, Hudson, Ohio, R. No. 5, Box 32.

Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Young Girls, Heed This.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

Sore, Tender and Aching FEET

instantly relieved and permanently cured by

Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil

A soothing antiseptic discovered by an Old Railroad Surgeon. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c, 50c & $1.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Dryden, Maine.

Dear Sirs: I am bathing my feet with DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL as I stand a greater part of the day causing large lumps of callous to form. I tell every one who suffers with any kind of skin trouble, how wonderfully DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL heals.

(Signed) MRS. LAURA DUNTON.

Made by

E. W. Grove

Maker of

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Poor Appetite

indicates weakness of the stomach nerves which control the desire for food. It is a sure sign that the digestive organs need the help of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. $2.00 per bottle. Book 8 E free.

Before After

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1 and $2. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Book free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night, she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. She passed a terrible night, which was filled with unseemly noises. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff button in a clothes hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot. A strange man was found shot to death in the hall. It proved to be the body of Arnold Armstrong, whose banker father owned the country house. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

"Especially what?"

"Especially since Jack Bailey and Arnold Armstrong were notoriously bad friends. It was Bailey who got Arnold into trouble last spring—something about the bank. And then, too—"

"Go on," I said. "If there is anything more, I ought to know."

"There's nothing more," he said evasively. "There's just one thing we may bank on, Miss Innes. Any court in the country will acquit a man who kills an intruder in his house at night. If Halsey—"

"Why, you don't think Halsey did it!" I exclaimed. There was a queer feeling of physical nausea coming over me.

"No, no, not at all," he said with forced cheerfulness. "Come, Miss Innes, you're a ghost of yourself, and I am going to help you upstairs and call your maid. This has been too much for you."

About six o'clock Gertrude came in. She was fully dressed, and I sat up nervously.

"Poor Aunty!" she said. "What a shocking night you have had!" She came over and sat down on the bed, and I saw she looked very tired and worn.

"Is there anything new?" I asked anxiously.

"Nothing. The car is gone, but Warner"—he is the chauffeur—"Warner is at the lodge and knows nothing about it."

"Well," I said, "if I ever get my hands on Halsey Innes I shall not let go until I have told him a few things. When we get this cleared up, I am going back to the city to be quiet. One more night like the last two will end me. The peace of the country—fiddlesticks!"

Whereupon I told Gertrude of the noises the night before, and the figure on the veranda in the east wing. As an afterthought I brought out the pearl cuff-link.

"I have no doubt now," I said, "that it was Arnold Armstrong the night before last, too. He had a key, no doubt, but why he should steal into his father's house I cannot imagine. He could have come with my permission easily enough. Anyhow, whoever it was that night left this little souvenir."

Gertrude took one look at the cuff-link and went as white as the pearls in it; she clutched at the foot of the bed and stood staring. As for me, I was quite as astonished as she was.

"Where did—you—find it?" she asked finally, with a desperate effort at calm. And while I told her she stood looking out of the window with a look I could not fathom on her face. It was a relief when Mrs. Watson tapped at the door and brought me some tea and toast. The cook was in bed, completely demoralized, she reported, and Liddy, brave with the daylight, was looking for footprints around the house. Mrs. Watson herself was a wreck; she was blue-white around the lips, and she had one hand tied up. She said she had fallen downstairs in her excitement. It was natural, of course, that the thing would shock her, having been the Armstrongs' housekeeper for several years and knowing Mr. Arnold well.

Gertrude had slipped out during my talk with Mrs. Watson, and I dressed and went downstairs. The billiard and card rooms were locked until the coroner and the detectives got there, and the men from the club had gone back for more conventional clothing.

I could hear Thomas in the pantry alternately wailing for Mr. Arnold, as he called him, and citing the tokens that had precursed the murder. The house seemed to choke me, and, slipping a shawl around me, I went out on the drive. At the corner by the east wing I met Liddy. Her skirts were draggled with dew to her knees and her hair was still in crimps.

"Go right in and change your clothes," I said sharply. "You're a sight, and at your age!"

She had a golf stick in her hand, and she said she had found it on the lawn. There was nothing unusual about it, but it occurred to me that a golf stick with a metal end might have been the object that had scratched the stairs near the cardroom. I took it from her, and sent her up for dry garments. Her daylight courage and self-importance, and her shuddering delight in the mystery, irritated me beyond words. After I left her I made a circuit of the building. Nothing seemed to be disturbed; the house looked as calm and peaceful in the morning sun as it had the day I had been coerced into taking it. There was nothing to show that inside had been mystery and violence and sudden death.

In one of the tulip beds back of the house an early blackbird was pecking viciously at something that glittered in the light. I picked my way gingerly over through the dew and stooped down; almost buried in the soft ground was a revolver! I scraped the earth off it with the tip of my shoe, and, picking it up, slipped it into my pocket. Not until I had got into my bedroom and double-locked the door did I venture to take it out and examine it. One look was all I needed. It was Halsey's revolver. I had unpacked it the day before and put it on his shaving stand, and there could be no mistake. His name was on a small silver plate on the handle.

I seemed to see a network closing around my boy, innocent as I knew he was. The revolver—I am afraid of them, but anxiety gave me courage to look through the barrel—the revolver had still two bullets in it. I could only breathe a prayer of thankfulness that I had found the revolver before any sharp-eyed detective had come around.

I decided to keep what clues I had, the cuff-link, the golf stick and the revolver, in a secure place until I could see some reason for displaying them. The cuff-link had been dropped into a little filigree box on my toilet table. I opened the box and felt around for it. The box was empty—the cuff-link had disappeared!

CHAPTER V.

Gertrude's Engagement.

At ten o'clock the Casanova hack brought up three men. They introduced themselves as the coroner of the county and two detectives from

"One Look Was All I Needed."

the city. The coroner led the way at once to the locked wing, and with the aid of one of the detectives examined the rooms and the body. The other detective, after a short scrutiny of the dead man, busied himself with the outside of the house. It was only after they had got a fair idea of things as they were that they sent for me.

I received them in the living room, and I had made up my mind exactly what to tell. I had taken the house for the summer, I said, while the Armstrongs were in California. In spite of a rumor among the servants about strange noises—I cited Thomas—nothing had occurred the first two nights. On the third night I believed that some one had been in the house; I had heard a crashing sound, but being alone with one maid had not investigated. The house had been locked in the morning and apparently undisturbed.

Then, as clearly as I could, I related how, the night before, a shot had roused us; that my niece and I had investigated and found a body; that I did not know who the murdered man was until Mr. Jarvis from the club informed me, and that I knew of no reason why Mr. Arnold Armstrong should steal into his father's house at night. I should have been glad to allow him entree there at any time.

"Have you reason to believe, Miss Innes," the coroner asked, "that any member of your household, imagining Mr. Armstrong was a burgair, shot him in self-defense?"

"I have no reason for thinking so," I said quietly.

"Your theory is that Mr. Armstrong was followed here by some enemy and shot as he entered the house?"

"I don't think I have a theory," I said. "The thing that has puzzled me is why Mr. Armstrong should enter his father's house two nights in succession, stealing in like a thief, when he needed only to ask entrance to be admitted."

The coroner was a very silent man; he took some notes after this, but he seemed anxious to make the next train back to town. He set the inquest for the following Saturday, gave Mr. Jamieson, the younger of the two detectives, and the more intelligent looking, a few instructions, and, after gravely shaking hands with me and regretting the unfortunate affair, took his departure, accompanied by the other detective.

I was just beginning to breathe freely when Mr. Jamieson, who had been standing by the window, came over to me.

"The family consists of yourself alone, Miss Innes?"

"My niece is here," I said.

"There is no one but yourself and your niece?"

"My nephew." I had to moisten my lips.

"Oh, a nephew. I should like to see him, if he is here."

"He is not here just now," I said as quietly as I could. "I expect him—at any time."

"He was here yesterday evening, I believe?"

"No—yes."

"Didn't he have a guest with him? Another man?"

"He brought a friend with him to stay over Sunday, a Mr. Bailey."

"Mr. John Bailey, the cashier of the Traders' bank, I believe." And I knew that some one at the Greenwood club had told. "When did they leave?"

"Very early—I don't know at just what time."

Mr. Jamieson turned suddenly and looked at me.

"Please try to be more explicit," he said. "You say your nephew and Mr. Bailey were in the house last night, and yet you and your niece, with some women servants, found the body. Where was your nephew?"

I was entirely desperate by that time.

"I do not know," I cried, "but be sure of this: Halsey knows nothing of this thing, and no amount of circumstantial evidence can make an innocent man guilty."

"Sit down," he said, pushing forward a chair. "There are some things I have to tell you, and, in return, please tell me all you know. Believe me, things always come out. In the first place, Mr. Armstrong was shot from above. The bullet was fired at close range, entered below the shoulder and came out, after passing through the heart, well down the back. In other words, I believe the murderer stood on the stairs and fired down. In the second place, I found on the edge of the billiard table a charred cigar which had burned itself partly out, and a cigarette which had consumed itself to the cork tip. Neither one had been more than lighted, then put down and forgotten. Have you any idea what it was that made your nephew and Mr. Bailey leave their cigars and their game, take out the automobile without calling the chauffeur, and all that at—let me see—certainly before three o'clock in the morning?"

"I don't know," I said, "but depend on it, Mr. Jamieson, Halsey will be back himself to explain everything."

"I sincerely hope so," he said. "Miss Innes, has it occurred to you that Mr. Bailey might know something of this?"

Gertrude had come downstairs and just as he spoke she came in. I saw

her stop suddenly, as if she had been struck.

"He does not," she said in a tone that was not her own. "Mr. Bailey and my brother know nothing of this. The murder was committed at three. They left the house at a quarter before three."

"How do you know that?" Mr. Jamieson asked oddly. "Do you know at what time they left?"

"I do," Gertrude answered firmly. "At a quarter before three my brother and Mr. Bailey left the house, by the main entrance. I—was—there."

"Gertrude," I said excitedly, "you are dreaming! Why, at a quarter to three—"

"Listen," she said. "At half-past two the downstairs telephone rang. I had not gone to sleep, and I heard it. Then I heard Halsey answer it, and in a few minutes he came upstairs and knocked at my door. We—we talked for a minute, then I put on my dressing gown and slippers, and went downstairs with him. Mr. Bailey was in the billiard room. We—we all talked together for perhaps ten minutes. Then it was decided that—that they should both go away—"

"Can't you be more explicit?" Mr. Jamieson asked. "Why did they go away?"

"I am only telling you what happened, not why it happened," she said evenly. "Halsey went for the car, and instead of bringing it to the house and rousing people, he went by the lower road from the stable. Mr. Bailey was to meet him at the foot of the lawn. Mr. Bailey left—"

"Which way?" Mr. Jamieson asked sharply.

"By the main entrance. He left—it was a quarter to three. I know exactly."

"The clock in the hall is stopped, Miss Innes," said Jamieson. Nothing seemed to escape him.

"He looked at his watch," she replied, and I could see Mr. Jamieson's eyes snap, as if he had made a discovery. As for myself, during the whole recital I had been plunged into the deepest amazement.

"Will you pardon me for a personal question?" The detective was a youngish man, and I thought he was somewhat embarrassed. "What are your—your relations with Mr. Bailey?"

Gertrude hesitated. Then she came over and put her hand lovingly in mine.

"I am engaged to marry him," she said simply.

I had grown so accustomed to surprises that I could only gasp again, and as for Gertrude, the hand that lay in mine was burning with fever.

"And—after that," Mr. Jamieson went on, "you went directly to bed?"

Gertrude hesitated.

"No," she said finally. "I—I am not nervous, and after I had extinguished the light, I remembered something I had left in the billiard room, and I felt my way back there through the darkness."

"Will you tell me what it was you had forgotten?"

"I cannot tell you," she said slowly. "I—I did not leave the billiard room at once—"

"Why?" The detective's tone was imperative. "This is very important, Miss Innes."

"I was crying," Gertrude said in a low tone. "When the French clock in the drawing room struck three I got up and then—I heard a step on the east porch, just outside the cardroom. Some one with a key was working with the latch, and I thought, of course, of Halsey. When we took the house he called that his entrance, and he had carried a key for it ever since. The door opened and I was about to ask what he had forgotten, when there was a flash and a report. Some heavy body dropped, and, half crazed with terror and shock, I ran through the drawing room and got upstairs—I scarcely remember how."

She dropped into a chair, and I thought Mr. Jamieson must have finished. But he was not through.

"You certainly clear your brother and Mr. Bailey admirably," he said. "The testimony is invaluable, especially in view of the fact that your brother and Mr. Armstrong had, I believe, quarreled rather seriously some time ago."

"Nonsense," I broke in. "Things are bad enough, Mr. Jamieson, without inventing bad feeling where it doesn't exist. Gertrude, I don't think Halsey knew the—the murdered man, did he?"

But Mr. Jamieson was sure of his ground.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A New Sun-Defying Cloth.

A new cloth is being made in Calcutta, India, which is manufactured on scientific principles to conform to nature's plan of warding off the sun's rays, as exemplified in the color of the skin and the pigments under the skin. It is the belief of physicians that one of the chief reasons for the many deaths recorded in hot weather is that of improper clothing. The designers of what we must wear to be of the elect may ordain a color or texture thoroughly unsuited to the prevailing climatic conditions, and safety and comfort are often jeopardized in consequence.—Van Norden Magazine.

LAND IN CANADA AN INVESTMENT

WORK IT, AND SECURE 20 PER CENT. ON THE EXPENDITURE.

Farm lands in Canada increased in value this Spring from fifteen to twenty per cent, and as a result of this increase thousands of those who have gone there within the past few years have had that much more value added to their holdings. There is proof here that as a field for investment there is nowhere to be found a more profitable one than in purchasing farm lands in Canada. And, as a field for occupation and working the farms there is nowhere on the continent where more satisfactory return is given. The crops are always sure and the prices are always good. With railroads entering and traversing all the settled parts, there are very few districts in which the farmer will be more than from ten to twelve miles from a railway station. Roads are good, and big loads are easily handled. The price of getting grain to the primary market is low on this account, and then in reaching the world's markets the railways have their rates controlled by the Government, and what may be considered a fair deal is certain. Good prices for all kinds of grain is the rule, and if the investor has made good money by the increased value given to his unworked land, it is not difficult to understand that the profit to the man who works his land is just that much more, and there will be no depreciation. The man who holds a free homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he got for $10 as an entry fee, has land which at its lowest estimate is worth $10 an acre—yes, $15 an acre—the moment he has completed his three years' residence duties. It will continue to increase in value until its earning power gives a reasonable interest on a certain sum. That is, if he takes off the land fifteen to twenty dollars per acre clear profit each year, his land is worth to him, at a fair rate of interest, $200 an acre. If he only realizes $10 an acre clear profit, it is worth $100 per acre. Now, thousands of farmers are duplicating these figures. The price of land in Canada to-day is much less than its realizing value. The fact that the fifty thousand Americans who went to Canada year before last were followed by one hundred thousand last year offers some evidence, and good evidence, too, that there is getting to be a pretty fair knowledge that money is to be made in Canada lands. As an investment money is to be made, but more by living upon the land, secured either by homestead or purchase. The one hundred thousand of last year will be one hundred and fifty thousand this year. These comprise people from every state in the Union, and it is just being realized the asset that awaits the homeseeker in Canada. The large numbers that have gone, though, makes no appreciable difference in the supply of land. There is still left vast quantities of the best of it. But the longer a delay is made in arriving at a decision, the price will advance proportionately, and the more desirable homesteads near the railway lines become more difficult to secure. The Government publishes interesting literature, which may be had on application to any of the agents whose offices are located at different points through the States, and they (the agents) will be pleased to assist in any way possible in the choice of location.

Children.

Listen to this opinion from David Starr Jordan:

"There is nothing in all the world so important as children, nothing so interesting. If you ever wish to go in for some philanthropy, if you ever wish to be of any real use in the world, do something for children. If you ever yearn to be truly wise, study children. We can dress the sore, bandage the wounded, imprison the criminal, heal the sick and bury the dead, but there is always a chance that we can save a child. If the great army of philanthropists ever exterminate sin and pestilence, ever work out our race's salvation, it will be because a little child has led them."—Nautilus.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Fletcherite Loses His Count.

"Bobby," said his mother, "sit up straight, and don't tuck your napkin under your chin. I've told you hundreds of time—"

"There!" exploded Tommy, "you've made me lose the count! I don't know now whether it's 256 or 356 times I've chewed this clam!"

"That Place Needs a Picture."

This is something you have often said about a certain blank spot on the wall. Modern methods of art reproduction make it possible for the Hewitt Brothers Soap Company of Dayton, Ohio, to send you a beautiful picture for twenty-five wrappers from Easy Task soap and a two-cent stamp. This clean, pure laundry soap is the one that makes a half day's work of a whole day's washing.

Circumstances are beyond the control of man, but his conduct is in his own power.—Beaumont.

Libby's SOUPS

Tomato

Chicken

Vegetable

and ten other kinds. Delightful natural flavor and made from the very best materials, with the care of experienced chefs, in the great White Enameled Kitchens.

Libby's Soups are ready for immediate use by adding an equal portion of hot water

Ask your grocer for Libby's Soups

Libby, McNeill & Libby

Chicago

NATURALLY.

Biffs—How did the baby show turn out?

Bings—Oh, it was a howling success.

After the Horrible Example.

"Does a minister to China, pa, have to take a queue with him?"

"He gets a cue not to talk too much."

For Proper Care of Tuberculosis.

According to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, New York state leads in the number of beds for consumptives provided up to May 1, with 5,476 beds; Massachusetts is second with 2,403 beds; Pennsylvania, third, with 2,347 beds; Colorado, fourth, with 1,489 beds; and New Mexico fifth, with 1,104 beds. As yet, not one state in the country has made adequate provision for its consumptives. New York has set itself the task of having "No uncared-for tuberculosis in 1915," and several cities in other parts of the country have adopted similar programs. The national association says that tuberculosis will not be stamped out until all cases of this disease are cared for either in their homes or in institutions. With this end in view, efforts will be made to increase the number of hospital beds in this country to at least 35,000 by May 1, 1911.

A Happy Day

Follows a breakfast that is pleasing and healthful.

Post Toasties

Are pleasing and healthful, and bring smiles of satisfaction to the whole family.

"The Memory Lingers"

Popular Pkg. 10c.

Family Size 15c.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—Third Quarter, For July 3, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xiii, 31-33, 44-52—Memory Verse, 44—Golden Text, Rom. xiv, 17—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Having considered two of these seven parables, we are asked in this lesson to take up the remaining five. We conclude from verse 53 that all the seven formed one discourse, spoken at one time, four publicly and three, with the explanation of the second, more privately to the disciples only (verse 36). We must remember that He is in the whole discourse describing different phases of this present age from His rejection until His coming again, the mysteries of the kingdom. Whatever symbol or figure He explains stands good for the whole discourse—as, for example, "the field is the world," the birds represent the wicked one, the enemy is the devil, the harvest is the end of the age. In the first parable only perhaps a fourth part of the seed bears fruit, at least only a part without saying how much. In the second the children of God and of the wicked one continue side by side throughout the whole age. In the third there is the unnatural growth from the least of all seeds, not only of an herb, but of a tree, in the branches of which the birds of the air lodge.

In the fourth, the parable of the leaven, a woman is seen leavening, or corrupting, her food, for from Ex. xii, where the houses had to be searched and all leaven put away, all through the Bible leaven is without exception a symbol of evil. Our Lord taught to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees (xvi, 6), and Paul taught to put away the leaven of malice and wickedness and use the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth (I Cor. v, 8). The rule in all the sacrifices was "burn no leaven nor any honey" (Lev. ii, 11), but there was one exception made in reference to a thanksgiving offering, and leaven was commanded to represent the evil that was in their thanksgiving (Lev. vii, 12, 13, and Amos iv, 5). This woman evidently represents the professing church thoroughly corrupting her teaching, and it is even now, as was foretold in II Tim. iii, 5; iv, 3, a form of godliness denying the power and a refusal to endure sound doctrine. Unitarianism and infidelity are in many a pulpit where only the pure gospel ought to be preached. Sarah did better when she took three measures of meal and baked unleavened cakes for her visitors (Gen. xviii, 6). With the devil catching away the seed or hindering the fruit, sowing tares, entering the church, causing false doctrine to be taught, it does not look encouraging, but we are glad that He is not discouraged and that He has told us what to expect (Isa. xlii, 4).

Let us hear the other parables spoken in the house to the disciples. First there is a field with treasure hidden in it which a man buys, having sold all that he had in order to buy it (verse 44). This cannot represent the sinner obtaining salvation, for salvation cannot be bought. It is wholly and only of free grace. Neither money nor good works can obtain it. And where is there even a hint that salvation is to be hidden? Is it not rather to be proclaimed to all people? Let us hold fast the teaching of the previous parables and all will be clear and easy. The field is the world, and there is only one who can buy it, and it is written of Him that, though He was rich, for our sakes He became poor. Why should He need to buy it or redeem it? Because, although he created it, He gave it to Adam, and Adam mortgaged it to the devil, who was bold enough to say to our Lord that he owned it (Matt. iv, 8, 9). Rom. viii, 21; Rev. xxii, 3, and other texts teach that it shall yet be fully delivered. Ex. xix, 5, and references teach us that the treasure is Israel, through whom He will yet bless all nations. Up to the present, through all this age, she is a hidden treasure, and few preachers make any reference to her or look for any future for her, but such should give heed to Jer. xxxiii, 24-26; iii, 17; Isa. lxi.

In the parable of the pearl it must be the same man who gave up all that he had in order to obtain it. As pearls come from the sea, this pearl must represent the church gathered from the sea of nations and in due time to be a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, holy and without blemish (Eph. v, 27)—a perfect pearl, but perfect only because united to Him who purchased her. He said of Israel, "Thy beauty was perfect through my comeliness which I had put upon thee" (Ezek. xvi, 14).

When the time of the mystery has passed the pearl—the church—shall be manifestly one with Him, and Israel shall be manifestly His treasure in the eyes of all nations. While the parable of the net may have some reference to the gathering at the end of the age, we must remember that He said to some of His first followers, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men" (Matt. iv, 19). Through all the age the net has been gathering good and bad, not taking all the fish in the sea and not gathering only the good ones, but gathering of every kind, a great separation to take place at the end of the age. Some consider verses 51 and 52 an additional parable.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Plowing corn and sowing buckwheat is the order of the day.

Mr. George T. Kerins was visiting his parents at this place Sunday.

Miss Queen Bernard returned Saturday from Pennsboro, W. Va., where she had been visiting relatives.

Mr. Robert Gauer has completed Mr. W. S. Friend's barn.

Mr. Nelson Custer, of Accident, was in this community on business the past week.

W. H. Smouse purchased a fine team of horses from W. S. Friend last week.

Mr. Gale Gorell was seen on his way to Mr. D. S. Davis' last Sunday evening.

Mr. Geo. DeWitt took a fine team of horses to Thayerville for Senator Harvey J. Speicher one day last week.

Mr. Harvey Bittinger is working for Mr. D. H. Riley.

Mr. Shumaker, of Meyersdale, Pa., was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Lakin Friend, last week.

Mr. Otho Friend met with a painful accident last Tuesday by cutting his knee with an axe.

There will be preaching at the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

BITTINGER.

All the farmers in this neighborhood are busy at work in their corn fields, and the last week of warm weather has made a decided change for the better in that crop.

Mrs. Jane Boucher, of Rockwood Pa., and Miss Sophia Broadwater of Minnesota, were visiting at the home of C. E. Ellithorp, last week.

C. D. Hershberger, of Grantsville, and William Livingood, of Springs, Pa., were in this section last week, taking options on coal lands. We learn that nearly the entire section was optioned for a period of six months, and it is believed that this is not a sham boom, but a real proposition.

Mrs. K. A. Bittinger entertained a number of people at an ice-cream and strawberry supper at her home in this village on last Saturday evening.

Harry Wiley who attended the Normal and training school at Oakland, returned to his home at this place last Friday.

Dr. Robison, of Grantsville, was making professional calls in this neighborhood last Monday.

Thomas H. Brenneman has begun erecting a concrete foundation for his new barn.

P. F. Mellinger, of Beckman, spent last Sunday with friends at this place.

Croft Lumber Company.

Croft Railroad Company, of Alexander, Upshur county, W. Va., has been chartered to build a railroad from a point near Alexander in Upshur county, W. Va., to or near the Zenders' farm in the same county. Capital $8,000. The incorporators are: J. H. Henderson, J. L. Kendall, S. A. Kendall and Milton J. Henderson, of Pittsburg; J. Gibson McIlvain, Hugh McIlvain and W. B. McIlvain, of Philadelphia.

Entertainment For Benefit of Chruch

The young ladies and gentleman of Deer Park will give a play and festival in Laughlin's Hall, Saturday evening, July 9, the proceeds to be use to pipe the Union church for Natural Gas. The play is entitled "For Love or Money." Everbody come and bring your friends and your pocket books. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

MYRTLE GEORGE,
MAUD SHAFFER,
LULU MARLEY,
Committee.

2t

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Loch Lynn—Preaching at 11 a. m., subject "Are the American People Free?" Miss Mazie Prevost will sing; Mr. Richardson of Piedmont, acting as accompanist.

Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.

The choirs of the churches will render special music at both services.

Everybody invited.

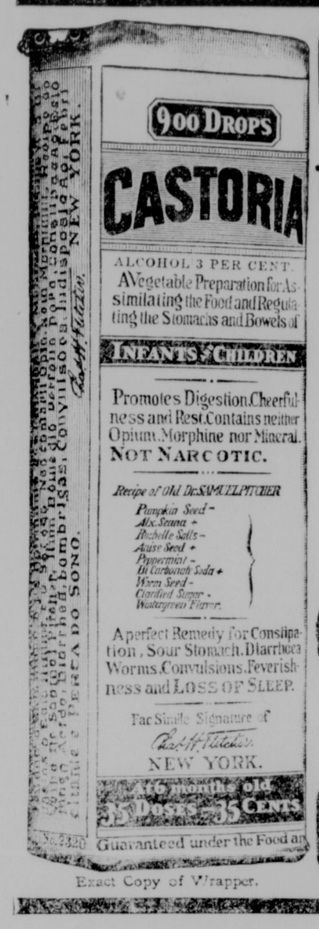
C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

A Grand Picnic.

There will be an enjoyable time in Dewitt's Grove, one and one-half miles north of Deer Park, on Saturday, July 2nd. Dancing all day and in the evening. Music will be furnished by Prof. Althers, A. S. Browning and William Carr. Refreshments of all kinds will be furnished on the grounds and dinner at the house. A grand tournament will also be held in connection with the picnic.

Knights of Pythias Elect.

The semi-annual election of officers of Garrett Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Oakland, occurred at the regular session of the lodge held last Friday evening when the following were elected: Wade H. Hinebaugh, chancellor commander; Paul Mitchell, vice chancellor; Dr. William W. Grant, prelate; Wellington Crane, master at arms; Arthur Lawton, master of work; Julius C. Renninger, trustee.



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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Harry Linwood White and Etta May Shartzer, both of Oakland.

Joshua Layton, of Tunnelton, W. Va., and Idela Grimes, of Rowlesburg, W. Va.

Russell William Summers and Grace Elizabeth Marshall, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

William Hammond Frush and Jemina Anna Meredith, both of Weston, W. Va.

Ralph Coalman Ringler and Minnie Ellen Gerkins, both of Grafton.

Thomas Root and Leola Liller, both of near Eglon, W. Va.

William Ambrose Hoaleraft and Allie Williams, both of West Union, W. Va.

John Elva Conner, of Roseby's Rock, W. Va., and Ora E. Richmond, of Fork Ridge, W. Va.

David Earle Field and Mattie Oliver Taylor, both of Masontown, W. Va.

James Otho McCann, of Fairmont, W. Va., and Maud Crumline, of Morgantown, W. Va.

Desty Thompson, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Bessie Cottrill, of Broad Oaks, W. Va.

Eddie Peters and Emma Post, both of near Buckhannon, W. Va.

Earl Clifford Brewer and Sadie Uphold, both of Swanton.

Asher Ingram Sutton and Clara Theodora Asher, both of Salem, W. Va.

Francis M. Bendure and Georgia Anna Murphy, both of Holloway, W. Va.

Armand Cyril Tricot, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Hallie Hardman Wildman, of Piedmont, W. Va.

Byrum Blosse Hughes and Elsie Coffindaffer, both of near Salem, W. Va.

John Marvin Campbell and Mary Irone Harter, both of Metz, W. Va.

Carl Clark Richards and Mary Roberts, both of Rinehart, W. Va.

Edward Trenton Mauck and Violet Belle Madden, both of Luray, Va.

Don Cameron Keck, of Clayville, O., and Jessie May Zinn, of Reedville, W. Va.

John Arthur DeWitt and Sadie Elizabeth Friend, both of Hoyes.

Archie Thomas Barnes, of Shinnston, W. Va., and Lillie Nell Freeman, of Enterprise, W. Va.

Clarence Beachy and Bertha Yommer, both of Jennings.

Lawrence Cleveland Biggess and Laura Moore, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Lawrence Vincent Byrnes and Mary Josephine Timperley, both of Philadelphia, Pa.

Clarence Arthur Bennett and Margaret Moon, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Carl Wesley Davisson, of Parsons, W. Va., and Julia Dove McDaniel, of Kingwood, W. Va.

Emmet Earl Pyles, of Austen, W. Va., and Lulu Fourtney, of Blaine, W. Va.

Edward Ball and Ettie Wigner, both of Ellenboro, W. Va.

Charles Ross Boyer, of Cranesville, and Mattie M. Riley, of Selbysport.

William Ray Talbott and Erma Jean Smith, of Clarksburg.

Charles Frederick Schmitz and Minnie Ogden, of Clarksburg.

John Monroe Pugh and Nellie Rebecca Davis, of Rowlesburg.

Hassell Wade Corder, of Philippi, and Auddece Lena Love, of Berryburg.

Cecil Glenwood Morris and Mary Elizabeth Turner, of Fairmont.

John Harvey Wagner and Ora Nay, of Clarksburg.

Joseph Allen Burch and Edith Sisler Guthrie, of noar Friendsville.

Beason Daniel Glotfelty and Vinnie Lauretta Kamp, of Accident.

Columbus Martin Gainer and Bessie Lutz, of Nestorville.

Perry Hugh Williams and Bessie L. Lynch, of Mannington.

Clarence Cleveland Williams, of Durant, Ohio, and Lucy Dale McIntyre, of Coon's Run, W. Va.

Jessie Herman Weese and Bertha Milvina Baxley, of Bayard.

John C. Clelland and Louise Katharine Sexton, of Buckhannon.

Clarence Adams and Nora Bennett, of Clarksburg.

Nine with request not to publish.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Subscribe for The Republican.

STORAGE OF APPLES.

How to Keep Them In Good Condition In an Apple Cellar.

An apple cellar should be the tidiest and sweetest corner of the house. Nothing else should ever be stored in it. Its walls should be at least twenty inches thick, and it should have abundant light. All summer it should be open to drafts of air and kept free of any decay.

There should be no moldy boards or any smell of mildew. In other words, the air should be fit to breathe. When the apples are stored the drafts should be stopped, and when steady cold sets in you should shut the cellar tight and let it stay tightly closed until May.

You can place such a cellar as this conveniently under part of your barn or under your carriage house, only there should be no stable adjacent. The floor overhead should be covered with autumn leaves spread thickly to prevent any change of atmosphere below. The thermometer all winter should stand at about 33, just above freezing. Put your apples in shallow bins, cement the floor to keep out rats, and if barrels are used set them up somewhat from the floor.—Outing Magazine.

How to Manage a Life Preserver.

"The worst trouble about a life preserver," said an old sailor, "is that few people know what to do with one when it's thrown to them. Many a man would drown in trying to get a life preserver over his head. The average person struggling about in the water would try to lift up the big life ring and put it over his head. That only causes the man to sink deeper and take more water into his lungs. The proper way to approach a life preserver in the water is to take hold of the side nearest you and press upon it with all your weight. That causes the farther side to fly up in the air and down over your head, 'ringing' you as neatly as a man ringing a cane at a country fair. After that mister drowning man can be rescued."

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., June 25, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, July 11, 1910,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Coal

AND

OTHER PROPERTY

Situate in Garrett County, Md.,

Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 20th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United State for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land.

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 100 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. V. Halterman, by deed dated the 6th day of June, 1904, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 45, folio 152, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1909, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 59, folio 483, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1906, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 300, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stemple and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1904, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 454. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-09-ly.

Proposals For Building Three Wrought Iron Or Concrete Bridges.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until

Monday, July 11th, 1910,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of three wrough iron or concrete bridges.

Bridge No. 1 to consist of one span 46 feet long and 12 feet wide. Same to be built over Yough River at Aml Foreman's 4 miles south of Oakland, Md.

Bridge No. 2 to consist of one span 25 feet long and 12 feet wide. Same to be built over Yough River at John Martin's 9 miles south of Oakland, Md.

Bridge No. 3 to consist of one span 16 feet long and 12 feet wide and to be built at Chisholm's Mill 2 miles from Gorman, Md.

Bids will be in lump sum for each structure completed according to plans and specifications on file.

The County Commissioners ask that bids for both iron and concrete be submitted for the above bridges and they reserve the right to let the contract for either. If iron is used concrete will be used for the substructures.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By Order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS Clerk.

OPERA HOUSE
School of Music
First Door Upstairs to Right.
Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.
Terms arranged on application.
MRS. K. R. RASCHE,
Opera House. OAKLAND, MD

ORDER NISI.

Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia vs. The Stoyer Run Coal Company of Garrett County.

No. 1553 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

Ordered this 25th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale of the real estate and personal property, franchises, rights and privileges made by the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelph, Trustee and Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of July, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23rd day of July, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Alice Campbell, et al. vs. William Guard, et al.

No. 1657 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 15th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Norval Speelman, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of July, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of July, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1800.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 2—Suitable for Commercial Hotel; 4 lots and house of 23 rooms; bath rooms; fairly furnished; large stable All for $5,200.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not are vertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m

GEORGE W. LEGGE, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1910. NUMBER 19

MR. HAGNER'S POSITION

Congressional Candidate Is In The Field To Win.

To the Editor of The Republican:

It has been stated in several of the counties in the Sixth Congressional District that I entered the race for Congress in the interest of some one of the candidates and not for myself. I here declare that such is not the case. I announced my candidacy, believing that I could harmonize the Republican party in the Sixth Maryland District and be elected in November. I am anxious for the nomination and shall leave no stone unturned to secure it. I shall fight till the last minute of the last day and if nominated shall continue an aggressive campaign with all the power I possess till the election is over. I am in the contest for myself alone, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am in favor of the government of the United States rehabilitating the old National Turnpike from Baltimore to Wheeling, West Virginia, and thence from Wheeling to Springfield, Illinois—making it a great National thoroughfare right to the place where the great Abraham Lincoln became famous as a lawyer and at which city he began a career that brought him to the White House to preside over the Nation at a time when he was needed to save the integrity of the United States. A great National military and post road would be the result of the construction of this old National turnpike and to carry it on to Springfield, Ill., would be on behalf of Congress the building of a great memorial to the immortal Lincoln. The expenditure of the costs of one or two battleships would be sufficient to build the great road, for no doubt those through whose lands a great deal of the route passes would be glad to give their land to have such a great national internal improvement pass their homes. A number of the counties in those States through which this road would pass own the pike and would readily transfer their right to the United States free to be relieved of the costs of maintaining it. I believe this government should in time of peace be ready for war. Proper coast defenses and a reasonable number of battleships and torpedo boats must be ready for the Nation's defense, but the expenditure by the Government of sufficient funds to rebuild the old National Pike, the pride of the people, would be money well spent. The route from Wheeling, W. Va., to Springfield, Ill., (if one will examine the map of the United States) passing through Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., is almost a straight line and would not be difficult to construct. The United States can well afford to make this great national improvement and those States which have gone into road building can very materially aid the counties by taking off the taxpayers some of the county roads which would lead into the National Turnpike and make them fine macadam thoroughfares. The idea of the building of the National Turnpike was just what its name indicates. Let this nation follow the examples of the great Eastern countries and have a military and post road through the centre of the country and at the same time immortalize the name and deeds of President Lincoln. I am heartily in favor of this great National project and if nominated and elected will do my utmost to secure an act of Congress looking to the consummation of this great public improvement and do hereby pledge myself to the people of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland to labor unceasingly to have it accomplished.

ALEXANDER R. HAGNER.

BOUNDARY LINE SURVEY WILL BEGIN TUESDAY

When the Commissioners Will Meet in Oakland. Going from Here to Fairfax.

Ex-State Senator W. McCulloh Brown, of Garrett county, representing the State of Maryland, Mr. Julius K. Monroe, rapresentative of the State of West Virginia, and Mr. Henry W. Gannet, of Washington, D. C., chief of the U. S. Geological Survey, will meet in Oakland on next Tuesday, the 12th inst., and go from here with a corps of engineers to Fairfax Stone, the beginning of the boundary line between Maryland and West Virginia, and make the survey of the line as directed by the United States Supreme Court in its decision recently handed down.

The surveying party will camp, moving from place to place as the work progresses, for the greater part of the distance. It is probable that three months will be consumed in making the survey. The line to be run will be east of the Michler line and will be well and permanently marked by stone monuments and will forever settle the long controversy between the States.

Log Train Brakeman Hurt.

Mr. Benj. Wilt, of Bond, while braking on the log train, was badly injured. The brake broke, throwing him under the train and crushing one leg to a pulp. He also received internal injury. He was removed to the Western Maryland Hospital in Cumberland. Mr. Wilt is married and has two children.

Bought Ginseng Farm.

Messrs. Oscar and Alfred Broadwater have purchased a ginseng farm, in district No. 11, from Mr. Charles Merrill for $300.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION

Has Been Denied the People of Oakland by the School Commissioners.

To the Editor of The Republican:

The old saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" holds good today and needs continued emphasis.

Human liberties are the results of a long and painful struggle for inherent rights. Each victory won in asserting humanity's rights and freeing the human conscience has cost too much in blood and treasure to be lightly treated or bartered to the whim of the demagogue. To say that our liberties are in danger and are frequently trampled upon by unscrupulous men who should be their guardians is the expression of a truth familiar to all informed American citizens. "Vested rights," "special privileges," "political chicanery," are a constant menace to free institutions.

In a democratic form of government the people are the government, otherwise our boasted liberty is a farce. Officers elected by the ballots of a free people are chosen to carry out the will of the sovereign people. The people are not their servants, but they are the servants of the people.

This being true the people must of necessity have some way of making known to their public servants what the will of the majority is. Back in the early days of England when democracy began to develop and monarchy and despotism began to decay, "the right of petition" was recognized by the people as the most effective way of bringing before their rulers a redress of grievances or other demands for their welfare, and often their wishes were granted at the point of the bayonet.

America inherited this love of liberty, and it is woven into the very fabric of our national life. In the United States the right of petition is secured by the following words: "Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people to peaceably assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

The first article in the Constitution of Maryland says, "that all Government of right originates from the people."

No man has any moral right in the country to accept an office who is not willing to abide by the will of the sovereign people and who will not in the capacity of that office do his utmost to carry out the people's expressed will.

It is absolutely legitimate, fair and honest to exact promises and get expressions from candidates for political office that we may vote intelligently and know the intentions of all such candidates. The aspirant to office who refuses to openly commit himself on vital questions that the people may know in advance of the election how he stands is not worthy to receive the vote of a free people, neither should he expect it.

The same holds good in all official positions whether elective or appointive, for back of the appointive office is somewhere the electorate.

The same principles hold and are worthy of the same respect whether the petition is to Congress, the State Legislature, a School Board or the town council to clean an alley or abate a nuisance.

There is too much of a tendency in this country to assume that we are a peaceful and liberty loving people, therefore it is better to suffer and endure than to have any trouble. Had that spineless sentiment prevailed Bunker Hill, Yorktown and Appomattox would never have been heard of, and the old liberty bell never have been rung.

The American people need today to assert and demand their rights as of old. In Article 6 of Maryland's Constitution we read: "The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."

This community has passed through what is one of the most striking examples of its kind to be found anywhere. Ninety per cent of the voters and taxpayers honestly and in good faith petitioned their School Commissioners to return to them a well tried, competent and wholly acceptable principal of their High School for the ensuing year.

This petition is scorned, ignored and not given a decent consideration. The act is all the more reprehensible because commissioners living outside the interested community turn a deaf ear to an almost universal demand.

If this action is right the Declaration of Independence is wrong; if it is right the Constitution of the United States is a farce and Maryland's Constitution a pitiful burlesque and human liberty a mere sham. But the action of the commissioners is not right. Public sentiment says it is not; common decency says it is not; and no amount of sophistry or imbecile explanation will ever make it right in the public mind.

If a petition is turned downed it is at least worthy of decent consideration. If turned down common courtesy would demand an explanation. But both courtesy and decency have been denied the public, and those responsible for the act stand forever condemned at the bar of public opinion.

Such public servants should be called to give an account of their stewardship and pay the penalty of their rash folly and then relegated into forgetfulness save as the memory of this unholy and unenviable deed follows them.

G. R. WILLIAMSON.

CONSERVATION WITHDRAWALS.

President Taft, acting under the new conservation law giving the chief executive legal warrant for withdrawing public lands, has taken out from location nearly 8,500 acres embracing power sites, phosphate soils and petroleum lands. The importance of these withdrawals does not rest in the fact that they have been made, but in the fact that they are the first to be legally authorized. President Roosevelt, in the absence of specific laws, acted upon the broad warranty of the executive office, with the wide sanction that this gives in view of many constitutionalists. He acted upon the question of the absorption of public lands by private interests in a manner that he conceived to be thoroughly justifiable. He acted upon the belief that there should be inherent authority in the office itself for the executive to do any executive act, even though there was no law to point to as the particular warranty for the action. The order of withdrawal made by President Roosevelt on November 12, 1906, has also found full ratification by the action of the President in confirming and continuing in force these important Alaskan coal and mineral land withdrawals.

When it is considered that the water power sites withdrawn by the act of the President embrace thousands of acres important in relation to the development of hydro-electrical power, and that the phosphate and petroleum lands are of value difficult to computate, but that will be greatly productive of wealth for the nation, the act amounts to an era in the admisistration of the public domain by law. Behind such measures it will be impossible to establish the cavil that they were not specifically guaranteed by statutes as was done in the case of the Poosevelt withdrawals. Mr. Taft, armed by authority, has retraced some of the important steps of his predecessor and has placed upon them the seal of Congress. He has also gone out in new directions with that authority of the people's representatives.

Hardly less important in relation to the public domain is the order designating engineering officers to carry out the reclamation projects provided for by Congress, which entails the expenditure of $20,000,000. There is no jobbery here and every acre will be carefully inspected, surveyed, the business cost of reclamation gauged and the work entered upon with the fidelity and economy of private enterprise. Maryland will share in the reclamation work and much of its marsh lands, reclaimable through drainage, will be brought into the market. It is impossible to estimate the value of the project to the country and to the states of the work of reclamation that has been well inaugurated by the act of the President. Mr. Taft is the final arbiter in all that relates to the expenditure of the sum provided by the lawmakers. No project shall secure the sanction of the board that has not been approved by the President as feasible and in every way worthy. Thus the extension of the legal warrant for federal control of public lands and appropriations for the reclamation of unprofitable soils will result in the broadening of the powers of the executive, yet in a way to make the central government co-ordinate more closely than ever with particular states.

Money spent in such matters of domestic economy are worthiest forms of investment and will tend to perpetuate to the people the wealth of soil and minerals, as well as of oil and electrical power that inhere in their vast legacy of public lands. Mr. Taft has demonstrated the fact that he has the capability to appreciate the legal necessities of the conservation question.

Lawn Fete.

A lawn fete and ice cream festival Episcopal church of New Germany Satwill be held on the lawn of the Methodist urday night, July 16th. Refreshments and all the delicacies of the season will be served. All are cordially invited. Don't forget the date.

Kicked By Horse.

Mr. Jefferson Broadwater, of New Germany, was kicked by his horse sustaining a fractured hip. This is a serious injury to Mr. Broadwater, he being seventy years old.

TWO YOUNG MEN LOST THEIR LIVES ON THE RAIL

James Perril, of Newburg, Killed in Oakland, Ward Feather Died at Keyser.

The railroad took its toll of human lives in this section of the country during the past few days when one young man was instantly killed in Oakland, and another was so badly injured at a point midway between Hutton and Corinth that he died the following day at Keyser, to which place he was taken for treatment.

The man killed in Oakland was James Perril, of Newburg, who came here on a freight train Monday evening and attempted to get off while the train was going at a rapid rate of speed. Perril's body was severed at the waist and his death was instantaneous. His remains were prepared for burial at the Bolden undertaking rooms and shipped to his father's home at Newburg Tuesday.

Ward Feather, son of Samuel Feather, of Chidester, Preston county, W. Va., was so badly injured Saturday night by being struck by a freight train at a point near Hutton that he died Sunday night at the Hoffman hospital, Keyser, to which institution he was taken for treatment.

NEW GERMANY.

"When the milkin' has been finished
And the cows are turned to pasture
There's a joyous kind o' period
That's sublime.
Th' old dairy's full o' sunshine,
Everywhere there's daisies bloomin'
An' Dan Cupid is busy
Workin' overtime."

Prospects seem good for fair crops.

A few of our young people spent the Fourth at Jennings, a few at Salisbury and a great many at home.

Eldridge Durst is at home for several weeks with an injured arm.

Rev. Friend preached an interesting sermon Sunday night.

Rev. Moon preaches next Sunday at 10.30 a. m.

Orville Stark and Ernest Wiland, who are employod in West Virginia, were home for the Fourth.

Jesse Merrill, of Avilton, was seen in our midst Sunday.

In spite of the small crop many of our people secured cherries.

Miss Bertha Broadwater spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Marshall Durst.

Salem Broadwater passed through this place Tuesday.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

J. N. Robinson Voluntarily Assigned for the Benefit of Creditors.

Mr. J. N. Robinson, who has for a number of years conducted the Yankee Notion Store in the Ravenscroft building on Second street, made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors on Monday to Messrs. J. C. Renninger and W. R. Offutt, attorneys.

While no statement has been made by the attorneys it is understood that the liabilities are about fifteen hundred dollars and the assets will total probably half that amount.

Since Mr. Robinson has been a resident of Oakland he has made many friends who will regret to learn of his failure.

BITTINGER.

Many of the residents of this village spent Monday at neighboring towns where Independence Day was appropriately celebrated. Mrs. Peter G. Stark and Mrs. A. J. Oester prepared a dinner and a supply of ice cream and strawberries which they served to the smaller boys and girls of the village who were denied the privilege of attending a picnic elsewhere, and we venture to say that the little folks enjoyed the day immensely and they as well as their parents are grateful to the good ladies who contributed to their pleasure.

A party of capitalists, accompanied by William Merrill, of Garrett, Pa., made a tour of inspection through this neighborhood last week. These gentlemen are interested in the development of the coal in this section, and it is said that their representatives have already secured options on more than twenty thousand acres of the best coal territory in this part of the county.

Charles Buckel received a splendid new buggy last week from a factory in Indiana, and we take that as good evidence that some one will go out for a drive many pleasant summer evenings.

Mr. John Holman, of Friendsville, was calling on Miss Lizzie Orendorf at this place last Sunday.

Charley Stark, who is employed at Chaffee, W. Va., came to his home here last Saturday and after fitting himself out with a handsome suit at one of our merchants returned post haste to Chaffee and it is rumored that there is a wedding on hand.

William Stanton, of Grantsville, recently completed the erection of a new line of telephone wire from this village to Grantsville for the Mutual Telephone Company.

Lewis Maust and family, of Springs, Pa., spent last Sunday with Mrs. Maust's parents at this place.

The Republican for Job Printing

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Our line is complete now and new styles coming in every day.

One of our specialties for Women—Low Heel and Plain Toe.

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TEDDY TAFTY

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We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

And about those flies—!

There are no good flies except dead ones.

Some straw-hat symptoms are manifesting themselves.

Astronomers, on the other hand, learn something new every day.

Judging by some of the recent fiction, more novelists are of unsound mind than are legally declared so.

Candidates for parliament in Hungary are being pelted with stale eggs. Has Hungary no cold-storage houses?

Soon some nervous people will begin worrying about what the comet will do when it returns seventy-five years hence.

The "Chantecler" cocktail is the latest, but the man who drinks it probably does not feel like crowing the next morning.

The price of skunk skins has advanced 100 per cent., so expect a big rise in several kinds of mink, seal and ermine next winter.

Kissing is safe, says a Boston physician. The young man's fancy will turn this spring, no doubt, with far more than its usual intensity.

New York suburban railroads have raised the rate to commuters. Here is a new incentive for the flying-machine man to continue his activities.

From Lynn comes a story of bread buried in dry sand and kept sound and sweet for 25 years. This seems to be another hint for cold-storage men.

"Do not tell a boy how bad he is," says the superintendent of a boys' school. No, he might get haughty over having achieved such distinction.

Kansas will continue to raise corn and put money in the bank without getting jealous or excited over diamond discoveries in the neighborhood.

Railroads are having trouble fixing transportation charges on women's hats. They are not heavy enough to go by weight. Why not charge by the acre?

Thanks to the California experimenters it is now possible to eat cacti and roses. It'll be long before this prickly fodder takes the place of meat and 'taters.

The scientists may prove or disprove the dangers in kissing, but it will take all the king's horses to stop it—and no one seems to be rounding up horses, either.

The Husbands' union should investigate the case of the man whose wife beat him with her fists, a stove poker, a hammer, and then had him arrested for assault and battery.

An engineer who ran his engine into a train ahead of him says that the Lord ordered him to do it, thus predicating another case of orders gone awry in transmission.

School children in various cities are voting against the firecracker and the insane type of Fourth of July. The children see the point when you present it to them in the right way.

Somebody has found out how to make coffee from dandelion roots, but there is no immediate danger that the dandelion crop will be a failure owing to the fact that a use has been found for it.

The Ornithologists' union of New York has undertaken to try to restore the wild pigeon. Perhaps members of the Ornithologists' union have nothing else that may be regarded as worth while to do.

It is an interesting and noteworthy fact that since the promulgation of the law of June, 1907, the effect of which is to simplify the formalities which are the necessary preliminaries to marriage, there have been more weddings in France than at any period since the beginning of the last century, with the exception of the year 1813 and 1872, in the former of which men contracted unions to escape being sent off to fight, while in the latter many wedding took place which had been delayed by the war with Germany.

That submarine vessels can make extended trips is shown by a recent experience with the Viper, owned by the United States, which, in command of a midshipman, ran 487 miles, from a point off the North Carolina coast to Annapolis. Hitherto no such attempt has been made. Of course, the voyage was made on the surface, as submarines dive only when such action is considered necessary. But that the Viper could go safely for such a distance, unaccompanied by any convoy, is taken to show that such craft are capable of more independent service than was supposed.

In Zurich, Switzerland, the people have a custom of burning an effigy of winter in the streets. If it would help to bring winter to an end the custom might well be adopted in other places.

China has taken another great step toward western civilization and the emancipation of its women. The daughters of the Chinese minister at Washington have learned to make fudge. When the American schoolgirl atmosphere gets into any home, however orientalized, things are bound to be changed.

NECESSITY FOR MILLENIUM

By REV. T. C. RUSSELL
Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Respecting two matters there can be no question:

1. That the early church thoroughly believed in a millennial kingdom, hoped for it, prayed for it—"Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven."

2. It is equally certain that today the doctrine of the millennium is tabooed as "out of date"—out of harmony with the views of the higher critics and evolutionists, who are filling practically all the chairs in our colleges and the majority of the pulpits of Christendom.

The present day concept of the Church of Christ is that God planted it amongst men as leaven in a batch of dough with the intent that it should propagate itself until the entire mass would be leavened.

The two views are so radically opposite that none should confuse them in their minds. If one is right, the other is wrong. If one is Scriptural, the other is unscriptural. The safe, the proper, the right course is to go back and take up afresh the doctrine of the millennium—the doctrine that the faithful of the church now being tried and tested will constitute the glorious Kingdom of God's dear Son after their change from earthly to spirit conditions in the "First Resurrection" (1 Corinthians, 15:42-44).

"Christian people have been fooling themselves long enough!" Yes, it is as absolutely irrational to think of converting the world, as it is unscriptural to believe that God ever gave us that impossible commission. The United States census reports show that there are twice as many heathen today as there were a century ago. The word heathen carries to many a very wrong impression. Many noble-hearted Christians have gone as missionaries to the heathen wholly unprepared for what they met—intelligent reasoning ability, etc. They found that the heathen were full of questions, logical questions, too, which they as Christians had never thought of, and which they were wholly unprepared to answer. Comparatively few of the missionaries are able to hold their own in argument with intelligent people in India, China and Japan. There is no danger of their converting those people. There is more danger of their losing their own faith in the Bible, because of their misapprehension of some of its teachings—respecting the mission of the church, the hope of the church and the hope of the world!

Missionaries are thus handicapped! Full of commendable zeal they leave our shores to tell the heathen that their forefathers have gone to eternal torment and that they are going there, too, unless they accept Christ. It is a rude awakening to be asked where hell is? and why God should have condemned them and their forefathers to such a horrible eternity? and how this could be true and yet he be a God of pity, compassion, love? The heathen ask, Why the different denominations—the different theories of the terms of salvation—by water, by election, by free grace, by joining the church, etc. The missionary, wholly unable to answer the adult native, gathers children about him, starts a school and does all he is able, perhaps, to justify his presence in a foreign land—helping the sick and doing many other acts of kindness which are very commendable, whether from a religious or humanitarian standpoint.

Next let us note that the millennium itself is an absolute necessity for the world, according to the statistics of the world-wise. Many college professors and D. D.'s are inclined to speak glibly of the second coming of Christ being far in the future—"50,000 years yet," say some. But evidently these learned gentlemen have not used their educational advantages in connection with such statements. Any school boy can figure up what the population of the earth would be 1,000 years from now, taking the present population as per the census at sixteen hundred million and the ratio of increase as shown by the census reports at 8 per cent. in ten years. The total would show 3,375,325,000,000 population for the year 2900 A. D.—more than 2,000 for each person now living.

What would humanity do if the earth were crowded to that extent? Where would the necessary food, fuel and clothing be found? Computing all the tillable portion of the earth at twenty-five million square miles or sixteen billion acres would give but one acre for the support of 210 people, or less than five square yards each. At the close of a second such period, 2900 A. D., at the same rate, there would be ten persons for each square foot of standing room. In other words they would stand 15 deep on each other's heads. What shall we think of the wisdom that tells us that the millennium is 50,000 years off? The answer is found in Isaiah's prophecy (29:14).

Are we asked how the millennium if at once introduced would avert the difficulties of the first statement, 210 people for each acre of the habitable earth? We reply that the Scriptures clearly intimate that the rapid increase of our race is associated with man's fallen condition; as our Creator declared to Mother Eve after her disobedience: "I will greatly multiply thy sorrows and thy conception," (Genesis 3:16).

Pictures of the Kingdom

Sunday School Lesson for July 3, 1910

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 13:31-33, 44-52. Memory verse, 44.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."—Rom. 14:17.

TIME.—The autumn of A. D. 28.

PLACE.—In a house in Capernaum on the shore of the Sea of Galilee.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

The Parable or Story of the Mustard Seed.—Vs. 31, 32. "Another parable," showing another aspect of the kingdom of heaven, which the Great Sower had sown in the field of the world.

"The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man," representing the Son of man as in the previous parables, "sowed in his field." It was therefore good seed, living seed that could produce the harvest.

"Which indeed is the least of all seeds." Not the least of all seeds which botanists know, but the smallest of the seeds the people daily used; and the smallest of these in contrast with the plant which grows from it. "Greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree." Not massive like a fir tree of Lebanon, or oak, but an herb so large "that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof."

The Teaching of this Parable. (1) The growth and success in God's field of this world of the kingdom he has planted. I heard a statesman missionary from India say within a week that the religions of India looked upon the present as the iron age, with their golden age in the past. But with Christianity the golden age is in the future, the kingdom is growing toward its ideal and goal, and growing more and more rapidly.

The Parable of the Leaven.—V. 33. Showing the Method by Which the Kingdom Grows. "The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven." Some of the later writers argue from the fact that leaven is usually the symbol of evil, a corrupting thing, a species of putrefaction, that therefore this parable represents "the fellowship of God in service seen to be marred during the present age by the introduction of a corrupting influence."—G. Campbell Morgan.

"Which a woman took." The Son of man who puts this leaven into the meal is here represented by a woman because breadmaking usually devolved upon women.

This Parable Teaches that besides all the visible manifestations of the Gospel represented by the growth of the mustard seed, there is a deeper underlying progress of the Gospel which operates silently, without observation, but with constantly increasing pervasiveness till the whole mass of mankind, all hearts, all nations, all commerce and business, social life, and political institutions, shall be transformed. The leaven works by personal contact with those who are to be leavened, from individual to individual. It is personal work, personal soul in touch with other souls. The leaven that does the work is a living organism.

Two Stories of Finding Treasures.—Vs. 44-46. These two parables were told to the disciples in the house to which they returned from the seashore.

The Hid Treasure. "The kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field." The hiding of treasure is necessary where there are no banks, where the country is frequently overrun by marauders and robbers, where no one can trust another to hold his treasures or to use them in business, and where the rulers are rapacious to obtain the wealth of their subjects. In the unsettled state of the country often the owners never returned, and all knowledge of the treasure was lost.

The Spiritual Treasures in These Two Parables. There are two quite different interpretations of these parables, both of which are natural, both of which may be true, and each one may imply the other. The movement of the parables depends on what is represented by the Treasure and the Pearl, and who by the one who gave all he had to obtain them.

The common interpretation is that we are the seekers for the treasure, and the Treasure and Pearl are the blessings which are found in the kingdom of heaven and only there. They are the treasures of character, usefulness, happiness, and peace; treasures of eternal life, growing more and more in every good quality of the soul till we become "angels excelling in strength," with all the glories, external and internal, that are portrayed in the description of heaven.

The Parable of the Draw Net.—Vs. 47-52 contain explanation of the mystery that good and bad are found in the visible kingdom of God, instead of only the good, and a warning that merely being a member of the visible kingdom will not save him. There will be a separation of the good from the bad, and each will go of necessity to his own place, and the fate which is the fruit of his faith and character.

Another interpretation of the hid treasure, skilfully advocated by Dr. Wolcott Calkins in his brilliant "Parables for Our Time," and by Dr. Morgan, is that Christ is the seeker after the Treasure and the Pearl, which represent the precious souls of men. The treasure is often hidden, like the lost sheep from the ninety and nine, hidden in publicans and sinners and heathen. It is not the search for good men, but for the lost, for human nature in its moral quality and in its spiritual capacity. To find this treasure, Jesus made his whole life subordinatet to his finding the treasure."

CZAR'S SPIES ALERT

Every Russian in New York Under Espionage.

Emperor's Hirelings Haunt the Libraries and Make Note of What Is Read by Supposed Revolutionists.

New York.—If a Russian Jew dwelling in an East side tenement house spends his evenings in a public library reading the history of his fatherland or poring over books on democracy or socialism, the secret police of the czar of Russia will know about it, sooner or later. The name, age, sex, New York address, and occupation of the library reader will in the course of routine business be inscribed on the official records at St. Petersburg, together with a description of the listed person's physical appearance.

According to Bourtseff and the local leaders of the movement with whom he is working, this city harbors many secret agents of the home government whose business it is to keep the police informed of the revolutionary activities here, and especially to cable information whenever a revolutionist leaves New York for a visit to Russia. His departure is known in St. Petersburg before his ship is half way across the Atlantic, and if he ventures to cross the Russian border some pretext is found for arresting him.

It is optional with each spy in this city what ostensible occupation he shall have. He may push a peddler's cart, or keep a shop, or print books, or have a job in some city department. Anything will do so long as his neighbors do not suspect him and admit him to membership in one or more of the many little organizations of the revolutionists. He attends the meetings of these various "circles," takes part in their debates, often as not is a leader and noted for the earnestness of his denunciation of the czar. His real business is to report to the chief of the spies in New York, who in turn communicates with the Russian police and makes a call at

Spy in a Library.

the office of the Russian consul general credited to this city.

This chief agent is supposed to be Alexander M. Evenlenko, who calls himself a publisher, and who declares that he is loyal to the same cause that his accusers are working for. But it is said that Evenlenko makes too many calls at the consulate, and he is specifically charged with informing St. Petersburg of the coming of Matushenko. Matushenko was one of the conspirators who brought about the mutiny on the Russian warship Potemkin. He escaped to this country, where he was harbored by Evenlenko, and then returned to Russia upon the latter's advice. He was captured at the border and hanged three days later.

For every drop of blood spilled in this revolutionary work there are oceans of printer's ink involved. Bomb throwing is infrequent, but pamphlets attacking the czar and printed in New York and Paris are smuggled over the Russian border every day by the cartload. So, in the opinion of the secret police, the first step toward disloyalty to the government is reading about it. That is why the spies in New York have their instructions to watch the libraries. One of these agents is an old man with a long white beard. He is a great reader himself. He spends most of his time in the branch public libraries on the East side.

But he never forgets that he is on duty, and looks away from his fiction pages from time to time to see who is reading the heavier books of philosophy and history and political economy. If he sees that some other reader is there regularly he will walk behind him to get a glimpse at his book. If it is of the sort of literature supposed to breed discontent with monarchies in the mind of the reader, the old spy will find some way of learning that reader's name and address. He will report to the chief agent, who will give the name of the suspect to the spy assigned to the student's particular neighborhood. The second spy will learn what organization, if any, the library patron belongs to, and then attend a meeting to learn how much of what has been absorbed from the books is poured out in speeches denouncing the czar. Then, after this investigation, if the watched man or woman is considered at all dangerous by the agent, the name is forwarded to Russia.

LIQUOR EVIL IS STRONG FOE

Arguments for Its Existence Are Surprisingly Few, Weak and Specious—Three of Them.

The liquor evil is a strong and mighty foe to everything that is pure and good and true. And yet strong and mighty as it is, the arguments for its existence are surprisingly few and weak and specious. Only three are worthy of even a passing notice:

The first is the personal liberty plea. Of course ours is a free land; but free for what? Not for a man or set of men to injure other men and the community. But this is exactly what the saloon is doing. It is an unmitigated evil. Freedom in such a case becomes only a license that should and must be curbed, writes Rev. Charles B. Chapin, D. D., in Christian Work and Evangelist.

The "poor man's club" is another specious argument. But, it may be replied, in return for the warmth and sociability and good cheer furnished the poor man by the saloon, he is dragged down physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, and at the same time he worse than wastes his money. Thus the cost is too great. And, then, what of the wives and children? Are they to be utterly disregarded? Is it not better and less selfish for the man to make his home livable and attractive for those whom he is bound to love and cherish and support? Let him put into his home the wages he spends for rum, and there will be less need for a "poor man's club."

But there is the revenue which the city, county and state receive from the license system, which, it is asserted, is an essential thing. In reply, it may be said, and it can be clearly and convincingly proved by facts and figures, that more is actually paid out for police and criminal courts and prisons and poorhouses because of the saloon than is received from such a revenue.

What, then, can be done to down this foe, which, when looked squarely in the face, has not a single justifiable argument for its existence?

Four things may be suggested:

First, conviction. Some few have deep convictions against this unholy evil because they have been injured by it in their hearts and homes, and others because they are active against it. But the great majority of good people are lukewarm. All such need to be aroused. If they would only make an intelligent study of this monstrous curse, as it is their duty to do, they would soon realize how it ruins the individual and leads to pauperism and crime in the state, and as a result their convictions would stir their very souls and lead to some sort of action.

Second, charity. Most of the foes of the saloon are Christians, and charity is a Christian grace; but the lack of this grace is lamentable. Instead of attacking the saloon, too many temperance people aim their shafts against each other, simply because other methods than their own are being used.

Third, concentration. Temperance sermons and addresses are good, but unless such bring on some definite action the saloon only snaps its fingers and laughs. We need to do as the little girl did who prayed that God would not let her brother catch birds in his trap. When asked why she was so confident that her prayers were answered, she replied, "Because I smashed the trap." If we answer our own prayers by voting against the saloon, by defeating legislators who are allied with this evil, and by enacting laws against it, then the liquor interests become truly frightened.

Fourth, co-operation. This is the tendency of the age, but temperance and church people have not yet sufficiently caught the spirit of it. Temperance organizations are too far apart. There is thus a wicked waste of power. We need to get together, to work and fight as one man, to present a united front. To quote some wise and true words from former District Attorney Jerome: "The reason why the church's wishes and demands find so little consideration at the hands of politicians, legislaters and executive officials is because they so rarely agree among themselves on any specific and definite demands, and they do not go about their reform work in a way to command the attention and co-operation of practical men. No party in city or state could, or would, resist them if they acted together with earnestness, sincerity and true unity of purpose."

Because of a compliance with these four essentials, there are sure signs of success in the temperance campaign in many places.

Abstinence Absolutely Safe.

Gen. Fred Grant tells us that in early life, because of the greatness of his father, he had an unusually large number of invitations to drink. He says: "I tried to drink with extreme moderation, because I knew that alcohol is the worst poison a man can take into his system; but I found out it was impossible to drink moderately. For that reason I became an absolute teetotaler—a crank, if you please. When a man can say, 'I never drink,' he never has to drink, is never urged to drink, never offends by not drinking."

MIGHT HELP HIM.

"Do you think Miss Pink would marry me if I should ask?"

"She might. Women are proverbially foolish."

SKIN BEAUTY PROMOTED

In the treatment of affections of the skin and scalp which torture, disfigure, itch, burn, scale and destroy the hair, as well as for preserving, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are well-nigh infallible. Millions of women throughout the world rely on these pure, sweet and gentle emollients for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, and for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass., sole proprietors of the Cuticura Remedies, will mail free, on request, their latest 32-page Cuticura Book on the skin and hair.

Grief is the agony of an instant. The indulgence of grief is the blunder of a life.—Dunegan.

Stimulate the heart to love and the mind to be early accurate, and all other virtues will rise of their own accord, and all vices will be thrown out.—Coleridge.

Right Name at Last.

"Let me show you our latest novelty," said the clerk in the haberdashery. "Here is the 'north pole' collar button. Named in honor of Cook and Peary."

"By Jove!" laughed the humorous customer. "They couldn't find a better name for a collar button."

"Why not?"

"Because it is so hard to locate."

Good Scheme.

"It's a shame," commented the friend of the restaurant proprietor.

"What's a shame?" asked the restaurant man in surprise.

"Why, that you should give that pretty waitress all the tough steaks for the patrons at her table."

"Oh, I pay her extra for that. You see she is so pretty not one man would kick if the steaks were so tough they pulled his teeth out."

Paired.

She was an amiable old lady, and volunteered much information to the fair stranger who had come down to see an important event in the country town—the laying of the foundation stone of the new church.

"Yes," prattled the old lady, "that is the duke and duchess, and the couple behind them are the mayor and mayoress; and those two to the right are the vicar and—er—vixen."—Ideas.

A Tart Tongue.

Col. Robert C. Carter, at a Nashville banquet, was talking about campaign comrades.

"Then there was Dash of Company A," he said. "Dash had the reputation of being the nastiest-tongued man in the regiment.

"It was Private Dash, you know, who, out foraging one evening on a rich estate, came accidentally upon the owner's wife, a grande dame in evening dress.

"Dash asked her for food. She refused him. He asked again. But, still refusing, she walked away.

"'No,' she said, 'I'll give you nothing, trespassing like this! I'll give you nothing. My mind is made up.'

"'Made up, is it?' said Dash. 'Like the rest of you, eh?'"

Post Toasties

with strawberries and cream.

A delightful combination that strongly appeals to the appetite.

The crisp, fluffy bits have a distinctive flavour and are ready to serve from the package without cooking.

Convenient,

Appetizing,

Healthful food.

"The Memory Lingers"

Popular pkg. 10c.

Family size, 15c.

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OUR DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE

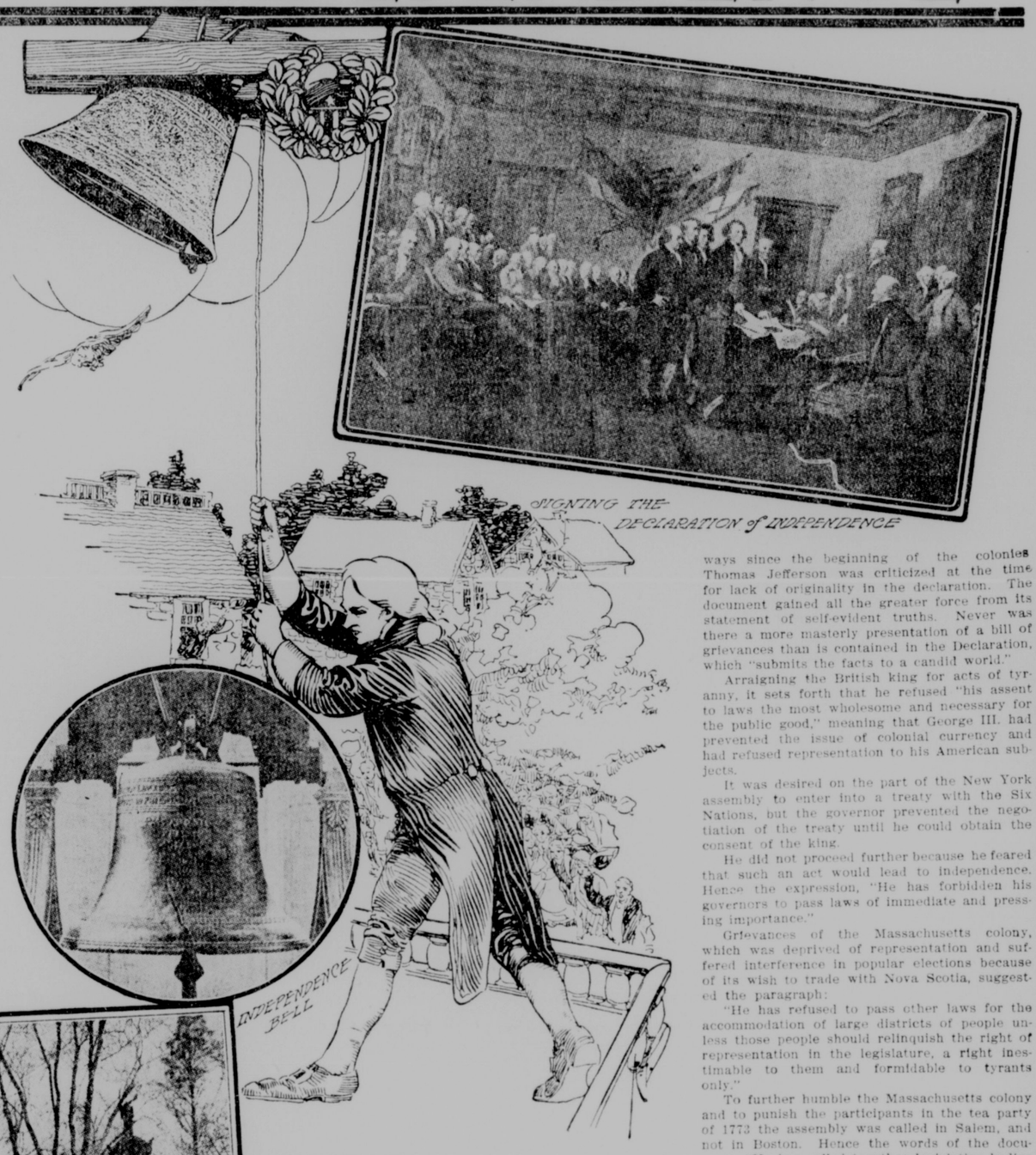
5

THE IMMORTAL instrument which was signed by John Hancock on July 4, 1776, has meant more than the growth and development of an independent nation on this side of the Atlantic. It was in itself the re-enactment of the greatest bill of human rights ever penned, which received the signet of an unwilling king at Runnymede, and the birth of constitutional liberty. In these days of peace and plenty the Fourth of July is given to "salutes of cannon and the ringing of bells and to the feu de joie," with variations, as John Adams predicted that it would be, yet the observance of the Fourth as an occasion for recalling memories past and giving thanks for the deeds of the patriot forefathers is sporadic rather than general in the United States. The Declaration of Independence is not read from the rostrum, as it once was in every community and the orators to the links have gone.

So much has been taken here as a matter of course that it seems hard to realize that this anniversary is celebrated in the very England from which liberty was wrested and that observances of it are officially ordered in many lands beyond the seas. The Fourth of July has become international in scope, for it has changed the governments of nations whose capitals are far from Independence hall. So widespread have its effects become as studied in the light of the present day that in order to get the true value of all that the declaration signifies to the world in 1910 it is necessary to go back to the very beginning of American liberty.

Had not the ideas of government held by the colonists been essentially British there would probably never have been any Declaration of Independence. It is as natural for the Briton to demand his rights as it is for him to live. The War of the Revolution was largely due to the fact that the two thousand miles of water between London and the colonies caused parliament to lose sight of the ties of consanguinity and of race.

Although the original thirteen colonies were so essentially English in thought and feeling they had never actually been established by England as a national enterprise. The only one which had ever received any official aid whatever was Georgia, and that was not sufficient to carry any such feeling of dependence as is essential for the preservation of intimate colonial relations. The right to colonize the North American continent had been granted by charters from a British king. According to the feudal system, which was



SIGNING THE DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE

INDEPENDENCE BELL

INDEPENDENCE HALL PHILADELPHIA

then rapidly becoming effaced, the king owned all the land and distributed it among various favored vassals.

The sovereign in the same way regarded the new world as if it had been won by the sword. The most extravagant ideas prevailed with regard to the wealth of the American lands. It was at one time soberly believed in England that gold and silver and precious stones could be had for the taking and that the natives were the possessors of fabulous wealth. The king gave the charters in most cases with the idea that he would profit greatly from mines which would yield enormous returns to the royal exchequer.

When the colonists came here they found it necessary to make good their titles either by peaceful bargains with the Indians or by force of arms. From the very first the spirit of independence was fostered, for fiefs which had to be maintained by constant vigilance and negotiations and by show of force did not carry with them a deep sense of obligation. Indeed, even at that early day, although for the throne the colonists entertained feelings of loyalty and devotion, a shrewd idea was abroad that the king did not really own the land which he had bestowed by his charter. The conquest of nature and of the savages begot a rugged independence which as the years went by became more and more distasteful to the authorities in England.

Yet the idea of separation from the crown was of slow growth. The forefathers maintained that they were British subjects, although not living within the realm, as indeed was specified in some of the royal charters. The Massachusetts charter, for instance, sets forth that the colonists shall be considered "as if they and every one of them were born within the realm of England." As British subjects, then, they maintained that they should be entitled to representation, and therefore each colony had its assembly, which determined upon all matters of the common weal and established rates of taxation. It was one of the principles expressed in the Magna Charta that the common council of the kingdom "was to assess an aid or to assess a scutage," and again, in 1688, it was declared by the British people, then well on their way to constitutional liberty, that "no money was to be levied for the crown without grant of parliament."

The Declaration of Rights was a forerunner of the Declaration of Independence. There is nothing more essentially British than the dictum that there shall be no taxation without representation. Of the early American statesmen only Franklin and Otis wished to have representation in the British parliament. The others considered that their own assemblies should be the legislative bodies entirely and that if any taxes were to be imposed they should be collected only with the consent of the colonial assemblies.

The question of taxation, however, did not enter into any controversies, for it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that Great Britain, exhausted by many wars and seeking to replenish the national treasury, sought extraordinary means for raising revenue and her ministers proposed that the colonies, which had been growing in wealth and importance, should be made to contribute to the impoverished exchequer. The French and Indian war had shown the power of the colonies and their force and had given a very definite idea of their growing wealth and importance.

Having reached the decision to tax the colonies, the ministry did not spend any time in preliminaries. It was decided that parliament had the right to levy the taxes and the fact that the colonies had no representation in that body was not taken into account. Such a matter would ordinarily have been considered a subject for delicate negotiation, but, the decision to tax having once been made, no time was lost in levying it.

England had in effect been a constitutional monarchy since the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215 and in taxing the colonies not represented in the common council of the kingdom she had violated one of the oldest of the rights which every Briton claims.

Such was the situation in 1764, when the struggle began which 12 years later brought forth the Declaration of Independence, and the next year brought into being the first congress of the American colonies, which decided that the assembly had the power to fix taxes. The stamp act was the first heavy impost levied by the mother country, which provided for the stamping of various legal instruments and papers and contracts of all kinds, as well as dice and playing cards.

The news of the passage of this act roused the colonists to fury. A gallows was erected in what is now City Hall park, New York, and the British governor was hanged in effigy, and the house of Major Jones, in command of the British regiment, was sacked. Then came the rising of the "Sons of Liberty" and the raising of the liberty poles. Boston and Philadelphia were vortices of the storm. So emphatic was the protest that much of the act was repealed and duties were established on tea, which accounted for the sudden rain of tea in Boston harbor. Then came the burning words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death!" before the Virginia in 1773. The year later brought the promulgation of the "Declaration of Rights and Privileges," in which it was declared that every man had "the right to" life, liberty and property and that most ancient right granted at Runnymede, trial by his "peers of the vicinage."

Throughout all this time of storm and strain the protests were made as British subjects, and that congress which met in Carpenter's hall in 1774 was still loyal to the crown. It petitioned the king, remonstrated with parliament and appealed to their brethren in England. Then came Lexington and Concord. The congress of 1775 made provisions for an army, with Washington as commander, and still petitioned. Its petition was refused and mercenaries were hired from petty German princes to—quoting the words of Lossing—"butcher British subjects for asserting the rights of British subjects."

Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offered the independence resolution in June, 1776, and a committee was appointed to draft the declaration, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston. Jefferson wrote the document and alterations were made principally at the suggestion of Franklin and Adams. The paper was submitted to congress on June 28. It was laid on the table until July 1, when nine colonies voted in favor of it.

The independence resolution was actually adopted on July 2 and promulgated to the world on July 4, when John Hancock of Massachusetts affixed to it his bold signature.

The other members of the congress did not sign it until August 2, and the impressive scene connected with the signing was not witnessed until nearly a month later, although it is popularly associated with the Fourth of July.

Centuries of the progress of the rights of man bear witness in the Declaration. That "all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," was not new, for it was recognized at Sinai. That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed had been stated and restated in many ways since the beginning of the colonies Thomas Jefferson was criticized at the time for lack of originality in the declaration. The document gained all the greater force from its statement of self-evident truths. Never was there a more masterly presentation of a bill of grievances than is contained in the Declaration, which "submits the facts to a candid world."

Arraigning the British king for acts of tyranny, it sets forth that he refused "his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good," meaning that George III. had prevented the issue of colonial currency and had refused representation to his American subjects.

It was desired on the part of the New York assembly to enter into a treaty with the Six Nations, but the governor prevented the negotiation of the treaty until he could obtain the consent of the king.

He did not proceed further because he feared that such an act would lead to independence. Hence the expression, "He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance."

Grievances of the Massachusetts colony, which was deprived of representation and suffered interference in popular elections because of its wish to trade with Nova Scotia, suggested the paragraph:

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people should relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only."

To further humble the Massachusetts colony and to punish the participants in the tea party of 1773 the assembly was called in Salem, and not in Boston. Hence the words of the document, "He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records."

Massachusetts colony and others had adopted resolutions in their assemblies that there should be no taxation without the consent of the governed. The Massachusetts assembly was asked to rescind its resolution in 1768 and on its refusal to do so was dissolved. The assemblies of Virginia and North Carolina met the same fate. This state of affairs is summed up in the Declaration in the words, "He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with much firmness his invasion on the rights of the people."

The Declaration protests against the judges being dependent on the will of the king for their salaries, and, indeed, in some of the colonies many of the judges had been impeached for declaring that they would receive their salaries from the royal treasury.

Graphically the authors of the document tell how the erection of a multitude of new offices had impoverished the country, referring to the collectors appointed to carry out the provisions of the stamp act. The quartering of troops in times of peace was a substantial grievance complained of, for the king insisted on retaining British regiments here after the French and Indian war at the expense of the colonists, ostensibly for defense but in reality to suppress a growing democracy.

The words, "He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power," refer to the position taken by General Gage, who, with several regiments of British troops, was in Boston. By order of the king he had been made superior to the civil government.

Here and there through the colonies Americans had been killed in altercations with British soldiers, who were subsequently put on trial and acquitted. The Declaration accuses the king of quartering large bodies of armed troops and of "protecting them by mock trial from punishment for any murders which they may commit."

Such were the principles enunciated in the Declaration, and how well they were sustained by the arbitrament of war the world knows. The nation began celebrating the glorious Fourth from the very beginning. Salutes of 13 cannon were fired by the army in 1777, and the new republic was pledged in wine.

West Point saw a significant celebration in 1779, when General Washington issued a pardon for all prisoners in the army under sentence of death. The last celebration of the army of the Revolution as such took place on both shores of the Hudson river and a grand salute was fired.

More of the nature of a festival dominated the Fourth after 1783, for then came parades, free dinners, toasts, the reading of the Declaration in public by citizens and more and more the participation of the younger generation. Dignity and solemnity marked these early celebrations and eloquent speeches were made.

The Fourth is a statutory holiday in every state and its fame has gone beyond the seas.

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Libby's Vienna Sausage

is distinctly different from any other sausage you ever tasted. Just try one can and it is sure to become a frequent necessity.

Libby's Vienna Sausage just suits for breakfast, is fine for luncheon and satisfies at dinner or supper. Like all of Libby's Food Products, it is carefully cooked and prepared, ready to serve, in **Libby's Great White Kitchen** — the cleanest, most scientific kitchen in the world.

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W. L. Douglas $5.00 and $4.00 shoes equal Custom Bench Work costing $5.00 to $8.00.

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W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. **Take No Substitute.** *Fast Color Eyelets.*
Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog, showing how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

30 ft. Bowels—

Biggest organ of the body—the bowels—and the most important—It's got to be looked after—neglect means suffering and years of misery. CASCARETS help nature keep every part of your bowels clean and strong—then they act right—means health to your whole body. 911

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—Million boxes a month.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

Do You Want to Sell Your Farm If so give me price, description, and state when possession can be had. Not particular about location. I wish to hear from owner only, who will sell direct to buyer.
Rex K. Leonard, Andover, O.

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Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.
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NO STROPPING NO HONING
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The Republican is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year.....$1.25
One copy six months ..... .75
One copy three months ..... .40

Advertising Rates made known upon Application.

Remittances may be made by Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft and addressed to

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1910.

WOMEN AND NEWSPAPERS.

Did you ever watch a woman read a newspaper? If not, try it today. Observation will show that to womankind the news of the retail stores as seen in the advertising makes an intimate personal appeal—because it is closely related to home interests. Women look with avidity to see who is cutting prices, who has the most fetching styles, who has some novel offering. They weigh every word the merchant has to say to them.

Retail advertising is to the homekeeper what the crop news is to the farmer, what the wholesale market reports are to the grocer. Women naturally feel this alert interest in the advertising because it is full of information essential to their efforts to make family incomes accomplish the largest results. Merchants who fail to cooperate with this effort by an adequate public statement of prices and values, are simply ignored in the apportionment of domestic expense.

When a politician's name is rarely seen in the newspapers, the voters assume that he is out of the game. When a merchant's name rarely appears in the advertising, the women assume he is lost in the shuffle. No business enterprise can afford to ignore the women.

MAKE MEAT BARONS EXPLAIN.

According to J. Ogden Armour, meat baron, against whom the United States government has carried on a most unsuccessful prosecution as one of the heads of the Beef Trust, there is some chance for a slight fall in meat prices before the year ends. He declares that if the country produces bountiful crops of wheat, corn and oats this year there will be an abundant supply of cattle and prices should come down. If on the other hand, the grain crops run short the cattle supply will follow suit and prices will remain as they are or go even higher. All this is not very comforting to a man who knows he is paying nearly two prices for every pound of meat he buys.

The chances now are that the crops will be at least fairly good and possibly abundant, but the people are convinced that the beef barons will not allow anything to interfere with their determination to keep up prices. They cannot make the people believe that there is any shortage in the cattle supply, unless it be of their own making. Mr. Armour himself by his own words adds strength to his conviction when he says: "The meat export business from the United States to Europe is dead. South America is furnishing the meat that Europe consumes. The United States cannot compete to advantage with the country south of the Equator. Cattle conditions there are as they were in the West twenty-five years ago. Cattle can be raised cheaper, and, as ship transportation costs but little, if any, more than from the United States, they can be marketed at a much cheaper price. As a cattle producer South America is rapidly outdistancing the United States. The broad plains of the former country are undeveloped. Especially in Argentina the facilities are much better. The class of cattle is not as good, but the meat is good, and that is what Europe wants."

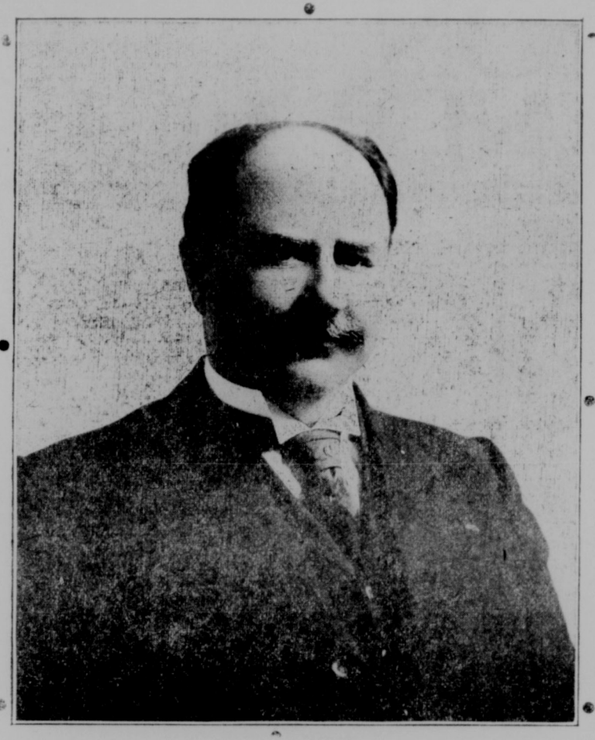
If these be facts, if Europe wants no more meat from the United States, it stands to reason there should be a greater supply for home consumption. The government should compel the beef barons to explain this and force them to discontinue the highway robbery that they have practiced on the public for over a year past.

WOULD BE TRUE TEST.

It would be an appropriate inauguration of the direct primary election law in nominating candidates for state officers if Governor Crothers and Senator John Walter Smith call their respective clans in the Democratic party to battle next year. It would be a struggle which would shake the Democratic party in Maryland to its foundations, for both are resourceful, stragetic, and both know the game well. They are not mollycoddles in politics.

The result of such a fight would demonstrate in Maryland, as it has in other states, that the primary election law is on the side of the man with the better organization and with the heavier artillery. Perhaps, also, the result would induce the Democrats to join the Republicans, after an unsuccessful experiment of giving the "inner people" an opportunity to nominate their candidates, to return to the old safe and sane plan of naming candidates by delegates assembled in convention. The primaries will demonstrate that the best citizens will hold aloof, as they have in other states where the direct nomination plan has been tried, and the politicians will be as influential as ever in making nominations.

By all means let the fight between Governor Crothers and Senator Smith take place next year, in order that the failure of the system of direct nominations may be early proved.



ALEXANDER R. HAGNER.

Mr. Alexander R. Hagner, of Hagerstown, Washinpton county, who is not unknown in Garrett county, made a visit of two days to Oakland last week in the interest of his candidacy for the nomination on the Republican ticket for Congress. While in Oakland Mr. Hagner met many of his old friends and also quite a number of voters whom he had never before seen. Mr. Hagner returned to Hagerstown Saturday morning and expects to make another visit to Oakland and Garrett county generally the latter part of the present month.

MORE DISGRACEFUL THAN THE PRIZE FIGHT.

If there is anything which ought to make the American people feel more ashamed than that a brutal prize fight like that of Monday with all its disgusting and demoralizing surroundings could have been held in this country, it is the hideous outbreak of race hatred that followed because a negro won

When the white man and the negro agreed to fight racial lines were eliminated. The negro fought fairly and won fairly. He whipped Jeffries because he was the better man. He struck no blows below the belt. He carried himself decently in his hour of victory. Yet, because he showed more strength and skill and courage than his antagonist, when the news of the fight was received white men hunted and beat and killed negroes as if they were wild beasts.

Dispatches tell us that in a dozen cities riots were imminent. In New York unoffending black men were dragged from cars and brutally assaulted. Men and boys formed themselves into mobs to chase them. The shame of it is unspeakable. It violated every instinct of decency and humanity. It disregarded every law of sportsmanship. It put a stigma on the whole country. When a white man fights a negro and loses, at least the lower race might be shown that their superiors know how to accept defeat.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The camp meeting opened Tuesday evening with a song service led by Dr. Gilmour and sermon by Rev. Babcock. The attendance was larger than the usual first service which would indicate an increased interest in this great meeting. Besides the old workers quite an array of new faces appear at this meeting and by Sunday a very strong force will occupy the platform, including a Bishop.

The electric light plant broke down Sunday night and we were in darkness Monday and Tuesday nights, but the repairs came Wednesday morning and we are again happy. In order to light the Tabernacle where the camp meeting is being held Supt. Davis had the building piped and the natural gas turned on and the electric light was not missed.

We are expecting a great crowd here Sunday from all sections of the county. Our people should remember that this meeting extends over but one Sunday and if they desire to come on Sunday they will have to come next Sunday.

Rev. E. J. Westfall, wife and little daughter are attending the meeting and will be here until its close.

Mr. Peter Murdock has been employed by the Association.

Mrs. Hast and daughter Miss Effie, of Cumberland, are here for a vacation of two weeks.

There will be no services in the M. E. church next Sunday except Sunday School at the usual hour.

Mr. Upton Cuppett has charge of the meat department of Cuppett, Leighton & Co.'s store.

All the mains have been laid for natural gas and connections to cottages are begin made as rapidly as five gangs of plumbers can make them. About one-half of our people will be using gas in a week or ten days.

We understand the management contemplate piping the Auditorium to provide against a failure of the electric light during the Chautauqua.

The ladies of the Civic Club gave a reception at the bowling alley Monday night. A large crowd was present and light refreshments were served.

Mrs. M. M. Schrock is still improving and will soon be able to go out.

General satisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Miss Vernie Schrock as assistant teacher of our public school. We count ourselves highly favored in having such excellent teachers as Misses DeBerry and Schrock.

Stperintendent Echard has been unjustly criticised for the condition of our streets, when it has been occasioned by the laying of the gas mains and excessive rains. The streets will be put in good condi ion in a few days.

Hon. Alex. R. Hagner, of Hagerstown, a candidate for congress for this district, was in the Park last week.

OAK HILL.

The weather for the past week has been very pleasant.

The people of this place have been busy plowing corn and sowing buckwheat.

Mr. Joseph Teats and family are visiting relatives and friends in this section.

Mr. J. W. Schroyer and son Dennis have been very busy hauling store goods the last month for the merchants at Accident.

Our Sunday school at Oak Hill is getting along very nicely under the good care of Messrs. Roy Turney and George Ault, superintendents.

There will be preaching at this place July 21st by Rev. Powers, also preaching Monday night, the 25th inst., by Brother Wampler.

Constable Silas Teats, of Accident district, has been very busy and is much annoyed because his telephone won't ring. He expects to buy a new one in a few days.

Mr. J. S. Teats has his lime kiln smoking for wheat.

Mr. Martin Rush, our enterprising horse dealer, sent some horses and cattle to Uniontown for Mr. John Clark.

Mr. B. F. Turney raised his large barn several weeks ago.

Mrs. Mary A. Bittner and son expect to move from this section to a point west of Friendsville shortly.

Mr. Joseph Groer and Mr. John Miller had some sheep killed by the lightning.

Saloons Again Open in Fairmont.

After the city having been "dry" for two years, the saloons of Fairmont, W. Va., opened Saturday morning. The saloonkeepers promise to conduct their places on the model liceese basis. There will be no back-bars, no selling to minors and habituals and no opening after hours. The saloons open at six and close at eleven.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments OF Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 7, 1910.

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Election intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be prefered to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable of discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials

District No. 1

W H Turner, Democrat, Judge and Register, Chaffee, W. Va.

J C Condon, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2

R E Friend, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

B F Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3

Noah Warnick, Democrat, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

Phines C Boucher, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4

Jessie E Fazenbaker, Democrat, Judge and Register, Westernport.

Henry Barnard, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5

Philip Bowman, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.

C C Speicher Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6

Wm G Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

J Alvin Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

District No. 7

W H Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

W S Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 8

John L Harvey, Democrat, Judge and Register, Gorman.

Guy Yutzy, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 9

Floyd Crow, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

Richard McKenzie, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

District No. 10

Franklin DeWitt, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

B F Thrasher, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11

Herman Robeson, Democrat, Judge and Register, Avilton.

Robert Crow, Republican, Judge and Register, Merrill.

District No. 12

John Hetrick, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

A L Bittinger, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13

L C Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

Daniel Feichtner, Republican, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

District No. 14

John T Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

B C Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Hutton.

WILLIAM R OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J JOHNSON,
S LAWTON.
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

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This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

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J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper Your Secrets Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

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Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

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Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

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OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

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We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 15—Crellin—Company's Store, 9 to 3.
July 16—Ottoway—Carney's Store, 9 to 3.
July 18—Hoyes Run, 8 to 11.
July 18—Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytle's, 1 to 4
July 19—Friendsville—Crawford Hotel, 9 to 3.
July 20—Selbysport—Riley's Store, 9 to 3.
July 21—Accident—Ries' Store, 9 to 3.
July 22—Cove—Krouse's Store, 9 to 3.
July 23—Grantsville—National Hotel, 9 to 3.
July 25—Thomas Layman's, 9 to 3.
July 26—T. H. Johnson's, 9 to 3.
July 27—Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 9 to 3.
July 28—Strickland's, 9 to 12.
July 28—Walter Warnick's, 2 to 5.
July 29—Merrill's, 9 to 3.
July 30—C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12.
July 30—Jenning's, 3 to 6.
Aug. 1—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 3—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 3—Beckman—Mellinger's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 4—Swanton—W. H. Lohr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 5—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 6—Red House, 9 to 3.
Aug. 8—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 9—Bloomington—Post Office, 9 to 3.
Aug. 10—Kitzmiller—Bank Building, 9 to 3.
Aug. 11—Kitzmiller—Wilson's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 12—Gorman—J. P. Parr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 13—Bloomington—Moody's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 15—Hoyes—W. A. Smith's Store, 9 to 12.
Aug. 15—McHenry, 2 to 5

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1890, being Chapter 556, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

ROBERT L. FRIES,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of Charles C. Frederick, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY

To the creditors of Charles C. Frederick, of Friendsville in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1910, the said party was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 6th day of July, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may property come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 20, 1910.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer spent yesterday in Cumberland on business.

Dr. S. A. Kendall, of Meyersdale, was in the city yesterday on business.

Mr. A. L. Gabie, of Baltimore, spent Monday at "Uplands," near Deer Park.

Mrs. C. F. Schroeder, of Grafton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peddicord.

Mrs. William R. Offutt spent Tuesday in Cumberland with relatives and friends.

Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird, of Cumberland, is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Offutt.

Mayor Parley DeBerry of Terra Alta, spent a few hours in Oakland last Monday on business.

Mrs. Joseph E. Harned and two children are on a visit to friends in Cumberland and Pittsburg.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR & Co.

The stork visited Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lawton Sunday afternoon and left a handsome little daughter.

Mrs. Baughn, of Lynchburg, Va., is in Oakland on a protracted visit to her mother, Mrs. F. W. Chase.

Misses Corinne DeBerry, of Terra Alta, and Nellie Taylor, of Century, W. Va., are guests of Miss Ellen Connell.

Mrs. Mary Emory, of Morgantown, W. Va., visited her aunt, Mrs. Delia Totten, in Oakland a few days last week.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord was in Cumberland last Friday on professional business, returning to Oakland the same evening.

Try one of our Long Life Batterie on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mrs. William C. Davis and daughter, Miss Marguetite, of Morgantown, West Va., are here on a visit to Rev. John M. Davis and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gerkin and children, of Cumberland, were guests of Miss Alice Hesen and other relatives in Oakland on Monday.

Mr. Ed. Offutt returned to Oakland Tuesday night from Arkansas, where he spent two weeks in company with Mr. Charles Glotfelty and Mr. James S. Lakin, inspecting a large body of timber land with a view to purchasing it.

Mrs. Marguerite Whitwam and children, of Keyser, West Va., were guests of Mrs. Margaret Lawton in Oakland a day or two last week.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. Joe Helbig, of Oakland, Md., left for his home in Oakland last night after a visit of several days with relatives here.—Grafton Sentinel.

Howard C. Thrasher, of Gassawav, W. Va., spent last Sunday and Monday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thrasher, at Deer Park.

Mr. C. F. Hammond has received a Maxwell touring car from a Meyersdale (Pa.) dealer, the delivery being made to Mr. Hammond yesterday.

Mrs. L. B. Brydon and two little daughters, Susan and Mary, returned today from a visit to friends at Bloomington, Md.—Grafton Sentinel.

Miss Alma Turney, one of Garrett county's prominent teachers, left Oakland last night for Douglas, Wyo., where she will reside indefinitely with heroldest brother.

Hon. George C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown, was renominated for Congress at the Keyser convention yesterday. On his way home from the convention he stopped off in Oakland and visited his brother, Col. A. G. Sturgiss.

FOR SALE—A practically new six horse power engine and ten horse power boiler. Apply at Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bond and two children, of Thomas, have been guests at the Commercial Hotel for a number of days. Their youngest child—a little girl—has been quite ill since their arrival here but is somewhat improved at present.

Messrs. James Bell, Mark White and Wallace Brown, members of the Oakland band, went over to Kingwood last Friday and accompanied the band of that place to Terra Alta Saturday where they participated in the celebration of the Fourth.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek, at her summer home at Deer Park, on Sunday and the Fourth, entertained Mr. J. Fred Kriel, Jr., of Baltimore City. Mr. Kriel has traveled extensively, but never before visited Garrett county. He was very much pleased.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Minstrel Show.

The minstrel show for the benefit of the Oakland base ball team was postponed last Friday night on account of the sickness of some of those to take part until tomorrow night, July 8th. Messrs. Tower and Varina have been working hard to make this show one of the best ever seen in Oakland and have secured the services of the best singers and players in town. The ball team has gone to a great deal of expense in putting up a good grandstand and expect to have the grounds in first class condition in about a week's time. The tickets for the minstrel are on sale at Harned's Pharmacy.

Mr. Mike Boyle, of Oakland, Md., who played successfully for several years past with the college team at Frederick, Md., arrived in Grafton today and will hold down a place in the infield for Grafton on the team. Mike neither talks nor hears, but he can play baseball. And he's fast as lightning—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. Hice R. Laughlin, superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Grafton, W. Va., paid a visit to his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, at their Deer Park residence on Sunday and the Fourth. Mr. Laughlin is a Deer Park boy and was warmly greeted by his many friends and former associates. He intends now to repeat the Sunday visit as often as convenient.

Sheriff Andrew Shartzer has been instructed to summon a jury of condemnation on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to condemn a right of way through the Connell home farm at Ottaway, the jury to meet some time next week. The surveyed route of the railway company will cut through a corner of the old home and take the site of the store building now occupied by Carney & Pendergast.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Mr. B. W. Harvey, of near Deer Park, has our thanks for a box of strawberries which came from his farm a few days ago. Last August Mr. Harvey set out a thousand plants of the Kansas and Marshall varieties and this being the first crop grown it was rather light. He gathered about three hundred quarts, however. The berries were highly colored and of delicious flavor.

Messrs. Samuel Lees, of Chester, Pa., and Isaac Lees, of Media, Pa., are in Oakland on a visit to their sister, Mrs. Margaret Lawton, at her home on Second street. This is the first visit made to Oakland by these gentlemen in a number of years and is also the first time for nearly a third of a century that the sister and two brothers have been together at the same time. The occasion is a very happy one.

Mrs. D. E. Offiutt returned to her home in Oakland Tuesday night from her old home in Allegany county to which point she was summoned Friday night by a telegram announcing the death of her nephew Herbert Seymour, who was drowned in the Potomac river that evening. The young man was aged 17 years and was buried Sunday, the funeral being attended by a large number of relatives and friends among the former being Mr. W. R. Offutt of Oakland.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

The Fourth of July in Oakland was pretty generally observed by the people of the town. Quite a number of residents of the county were in Oakland on that day, many of them bringing baskets containing their dinners and made the day a pleasant one. The Mountain City Band, under whose auspices the program was arranged and carried out, realized quite a tidy sum as a result of the dance, tournament and other amusements. Blaine Giessman won the first prize as a tournament rider.

Elmer P. Shillingburg, son of T. E. Shillingburg, of Gormania, who graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, June 2nd, has accepted a position as physcian for a company building a railroad in Bolivia, South America, for a term of three years, and sailed from New York on the "Magdelina" June 25th. He was at home but a few days after his graduation. This is a high tribute to one of the most deserving young men of Grant county.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cheuvront have as their guest Mr. Cheuvront's mother, Mrs. M. B. Cheuvront, of Buckhannon, W. Va., who is a daughter of the late Rev. R. L. Brooks, a leader of the M. E. church in this section of the country half a century ago. On the spot where Mountain Lake Park now stands Rev. Brooks and number of other ministers including the late Rev. J. J. Dolliver, conducted the first camp meeting held in what is now Garrett county and it is related that the success of the gathering was of such great magnitude that it was talked of for years. Mrs. Cheuvront is a most amiable lady and relates many interesting things which occurred hereabouts when the county was sparsely settled.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Fall May Prove Fatal.

Luke Kitzmiller, an aged and highly respected citizen who lives near Schell, W. Va., met with a serious if not fatal accident at Stephen Dixon's. He fell down some stone steps and fractured his skull besides receiving internal injuries.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Lost.

A Gold Watch, Open face, Waltham movement, black fob, gold charm, initials, N. C. C. Finder will be rewarded. C. B. CROPP.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First Natinal Bank,

AT OAKLAND,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$197,835 70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		33 84
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		1,000 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		3,500 00
Bonds, securities, etc		13,634 57
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents		924 57
Due from State Banks and Bankers		48 20
Due from approved Reserve Agents		44,554 22
Checks and other Cash Items		109 07
Notes of other National Banks		1,025 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents		267 74
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$16,027 85	16,027 85
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation		2,500 00
Total		$374,457 95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,677 03
National Bank Notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	2,667 62
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	1,518 55
Due to Trust companies and Savings Banks	243 16
Dividends unpaid	36 00
Individual deposits subject to check	229,001 58
Time certificates of deposit	11,210 93
Certified Checks	78 08
Cashier's checks outstanding	25 00
United States deposits	1,000 00
Total	$374,457 95

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1910.

JAMES P. TREACY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: F. A. THAYER,
E. H. SINCELL,
A. G. STURGISS,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$127,342 14
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		311 94
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		63,997 60
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,359 98
Due from State Banks and Bankers		421 80
Due from approved reserve agents		15,745 44
Checks and other cash items		672 52
Notes of other National Bn'ks		105 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		45 09
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 2,867 75	
Legal-tendernotes	5,769 00	8,636 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,250 00
Total		$252,721 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	4,636 30
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	61 79
Individual deposits subject to check	63,125 87
Time certificates of deposit	108,897 18
Total	$252,721 14

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, Orval A. Welch, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1910.

R. M. HOLMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: W. W. SAVAGE,
WM. H. H. FRIEND,
L. E. FRIEND,
Directors.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have avariety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

GO TO CREUTZBURG'S

FOR

Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.

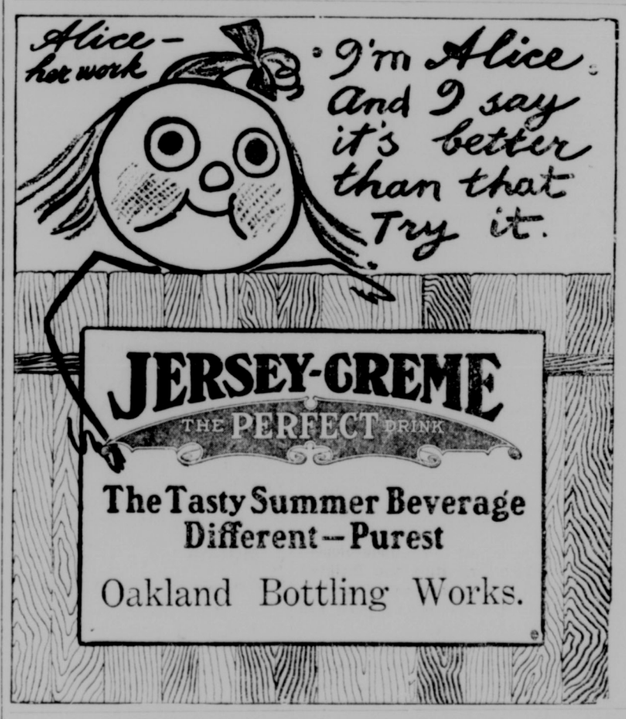
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.

LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP

FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.

Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.



Tax Department
LAST NOTICE

Oakland, Md., June 29, 1910.

All persons owing taxes for the years 1908 or 1909 will please make immediate payment. Kindly remit at once and save me the very unpleasant duty of advertising property as I must have money to meet claims now due.

Address W E HOLLINGER, Treasurer, Oakland, Md.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new county road is to be located, said road commencing at or near the mouth of Crabtree Creek on Savage River by crossing said river from West to East side and passing through the lands of the Lonaconing Coal & Iron Company, Oss Brothers and others to intersect the County Road near Bloomington, a distance of about four and one-half miles, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of June, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

P. F. MCANDREWS,
P. H. RODEHEAVER,
GEO. W. BROADWATER, } Examiners.

Notice to Creditors.

Take notice that I have this 7th day of June, 1910, filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, an account showing distribution to the creditors who have filed their claims duly proved and allowed, in the estate of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt.

The dividend is at the rate of 2 13-100 per centum on claims of general creditors filed and allow and payment of said dividend will be made by Jacob S. Miller, Trustee, after the 26th day of June, 1910 unless exceptions to said account are filed before that date.

ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 10 beginning for the same at a point on the Gorman Road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at the lane between the farms of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of said W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis, and to intersect the Deer Park and Schell Road near the bridge over Laurel Run, a distance of about one mile.

B. W. HARVEY,
C. E. MARTIN,
J. O. HARVEY and others,
Petitioners.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WHITFORD

COPYRIGHT 1908 BY BOBBS-MERRILL CO.

SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night, she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. She passed a terrible night, which was filled with unseemly noises. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff button in a clothes hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot. A strange man was found shot to death in the hall. It proved to be the body of Arnold Armstrong, whose banker father owned the country house. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson and the coroner arrived. Gertrude revealed that she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she had talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

"The quarrel, I believe," he persisted, "was about Mr. Armstrong's conduct to you, Miss Gertrude. He had been paying you unwelcome attentions."

And I had never seen the man!

When she nodded a "yes" I saw the tremendous possibilities involved. If this detective could prove that Gertrude feared and disliked the murdered man, and that Mr. Armstrong had been annoying and possibly pursuing her with hateful attentions, all that, added to Gertrude's confession of her presence in the billiard room at the time of the crime, looked strange, to say the least. The prominence of the family assured a strenuous effort to find the murderer, and if we had nothing worse to look forward to, we were sure of a distasteful publicity.

Mr. Jamieson shut his note-book with a snap and thanked us.

"I have an idea," he said, apropos of nothing at all, "that at any rate the ghost is laid here. Whatever the rappings have been—and the colored man says they began when the family went west three months ago—they are likely to stop now."

Which shows how much he knew about it. The ghost was not laid; with the murder of Arnold Armstrong he, or it, only seemed to take on fresh vigor.

Mr. Jamieson left then, and when Gertrude had gone upstairs, as she did at once, I sat and thought over what I had just heard. Her engagement, once so engrossing a matter, paled now beside the significance of her story. If Halsey and Jack Bailey had left before the crime, how came Halsey's revolver in the tulip bed? What was the mysterious cause of their sudden flight? What had Gertrude left in the billiard room? What was the significance of the cuff-link and where was it?

CHAPTER VI.

In the East Corridor.

When the detective left he enjoined absolute secrecy on everybody in the household. The Greenwood club promised the same thing, and as there are no Sunday afternoon papers, the murder was not publicly known until Monday. The coroner himself notified the Armstrong family lawyer, and early in the afternoon he came out. I had not seen Mr. Jamieson since morning, but I knew he had been interrogating the servants. Gertrude was locked in her room with a headache, and I had luncheon alone.

Mr. Harton, the lawyer, was a little, thin man, and he looked as if he did not relish his business that day.

"This is very unfortunate, Miss Innes," he said, after we had shaken hands. "Most unfortunate—and mysterious. With the father and mother in the west, I find everything devolves on me; and, as you can understand, it is an unpleasant duty."

"No doubt," I said absently. "Mr. Harton, I am going to ask you some questions, and I hope you will answer them. I feel that I am entitled to some knowledge, because I and my family are just now in a most ambiguous position."

I don't know whether he understood me or not; he took off his glasses and wiped them.

"I shall be very happy," he said with old-fashioned courtesy.

"Thank you. Mr Harton, did Mr. Arnold Armstrong know that Sunnyside had been rented?"

"I think—yes, he did. In fact, I myself told him about it."

"And he knew who the tenants were?"

"Yes."

"He had not been living with the family for some years, I believe?"

"No. Unfortunately, there had been trouble between Arnold and his father. For two years he had lived in town."

"Then it would be unlikely that he came here last night to get possession of anything belonging to him?"

"I should think it hardly possible," he admitted. "To be perfectly frank, Miss Innes, I can not think of any reason whatever for his coming here as he did. He had been staying at the club house across the valley for the last week, Jarvis tells me, but that only explains how he came here, not why. It is a most unfortunate family."

He shook his head despondently, and I felt that this dried-up little man was the repository of much that he had not told me. I gave up trying to elicit any information from him, and we went together to view the body before it was taken to the city. It had been lifted on to the billiard-table and a sheet thrown over it; otherwise nothing had been touched. A soft hat lay beside it, and the collar of the dinner-coat was still turned up. The handsome, dissipated face of Arnold Armstrong, purged of its ugly lines, was now only pathetic. As we went in Mrs. Watson appeared at the card-room door.

"Come in, Mrs. Watson," the lawyer said. But she shook her head and withdrew; she was the only one in the house who seemed to regret the dead man, and even she seemed rather shocked than sorry.

Before Mr. Harton left, he told me something of the Armstrong family. Paul Armstrong, the father, had been married twice. Arnold was a son by the first marriage. The second Mrs. Armstrong had been a widow, with a child, a little girl. This child, now perhaps 20, was Louise Armstrong, having taken her stepfather's name, and was at present in California with the family.

"They will probably return at once," he concluded, "and part of my errand here to-day is to see if you will relinquish your lease here in their favor."

"We would better wait and see if they wish to come," I said. "It seems unlikely, and my town house is being remodeled." At that he let the matter drop, but it came up unpleasantly enough, later.

At six o'clock the body was taken away, and at seven-thirty, after an early dinner, Mr. Harton went. Gertrude had not come down, and there was no news of Halsey. Mr. Jamieson had taken a lodging in the village, and I had not seen him since mid-afternoon. It was about nine o'clock, I think, when the bell rang and he was ushered into the living room.

"Sit down," I said grimly. "Have you found a clew that will incriminate me, Mr. Jamieson?"

He had the grace to look uncomfortable. "No," he said. "If you had killed Mr. Armstrong, you would have left no clews. You would have had too much intelligence."

After that we got along better. He was fishing in his pocket, and after a minute he brought out two scraps of paper. "I have been to the clubhouse," he said, "and among Mr. Armstrong's effects, I found these. One is curious; the other is puzzling."

The first was a sheet of club notepaper on which was written, over and over, the name "Halsey B. Innes." It was Halsey's flowing signature to a dot, but it lacked Halsey's ease. The ones toward the bottom of the sheet were much better than the top ones. Mr. Jamieson smiled at my face.

"His old tricks," he said. "That one is merely curious; this one, as I said before, is puzzling."

The second scrap, folded and refolded into a compass so tiny that the writing had been partly obliterated, was part of a letter—the lower half of a sheet, not typed, but written in a cramped hand.

——by altering the plans for——rooms, may be possible. The best way, in my opinion would be to——the play for——in one of the——rooms——chimney.

That was all.

"Well?" I said, looking up. "There is nothing in that, is there? A man ought to be able to change the plan of his house without becoming an object of suspicion."

"There is little in the paper itself," he admitted; "but why should Arnold Armstrong carry that around, unless it meant something? He never built a house, you may be sure of that. If it is this house, it may mean anything from a secret room—"

"To an extra bathroom," I said scornfully. "Haven't you a thumb-print, too?"

"I have," he said with a smile, "and the print of a foot in a tulip bed, and a number of other things. The oddest part is, Miss Innes, that the thumb-mark is probably yours and the footprint certainly."

His audacity was the only thing that saved me; his amused smile put me on my mettle, and I ripped out a perfectly good scallop before I answered.

"Why did I step into the tulip bed?" I asked with interest.

"You picked up something," he said good-humoredly, "which you are going to tell me about later."

"Am I, indeed?" I was politely curious. "With this remarkable insight of yours, I wish you would tell me where I shall find my four-thousand-dollar motorcar."

"I was just coming to that," he said. "You will find it about 30 miles away, at Andrews Station, in a blacksmith shop, where it is being repaired."

I laid down my knitting then and looked at him.

"And Halsey?" I managed to say.

"We are going to exchange information," he said. "I am going to tell you that, when you tell me what you picked up in the tulip bed."

We looked steadily at each other; it was not an unfriendly stare; we were only measuring weapons. Then he smiled a little and got up.

"With your permission," he said, "I am going to examine the card room and the staircase again. You might think over my offer in the meantime."

He went on through the drawing room, and I listened to his footsteps growing gradually fainter. I dropped my pretence at knitting and, leaning back, I thought over the last 48 hours. Here was I, Rachel Innes, spinster, a granddaughter of old John Innes of revolutionary days, a D. A. R., a Colonial Dame, mixed up with a vulgar and revolting crime, and even attempting to hoodwink the law! Certainly I had left the straight and narrow way.

I was roused by hearing Mr. Jamieson coming rapidly back through the drawing room. He stopped at the door.

"Miss Innes," he said quickly, "will you come with me and light the east corridor? I have fastened somebody in the small room at the head of the card room stairs."

I jumped up at once.

"You mean—the murderer?" I gasped.

"Possibly," he said quietly, as we hurried together up the stairs. "Some one was lurking on the staircase when I went back. I spoke; instead of an answer, whoever it was turned and ran up. I followed—it was dark—but as I turned the corner at the top a figure darted through this door and closed it. The bolt was on my side, and I pushed it forward. It is a closet, I think." We were in the upper hall now. "If you will show me the electric switch, Miss Innes, you would better wait in your own room."

"The Quarrel, I Believe."

Trembling as I was, I was determined to see that door opened. I hardly knew what I feared, but so many terrible and inexplicable things had happened that suspense was worse than certainty.

"I am perfectly cool," I said, "and I am going to remain here."

The lights flashed up along that end of the corridor, throwing the doors into relief. At the intersection of the small hallway with the larger, the circular staircase wound its way up, as if it had been an afterthought of the architect. And just around the corner, in the small corridor, was the door Mr. Jamieson had indicated. I was still unfamiliar with the house, and I did not remember the door. My heart was thumping wildly in my ears, but I nodded to him to go ahead. I was perhaps eight or ten feet away—and then he threw the bolt back.

"Come out," he said quietly. There was no response. "Come—out," he repeated. Then—I think he had a revolver, but I am not sure—he stepped aside and threw the door open.

From where I stood I could not see beyond the door, but I saw Mr. Jamieson's face change and heard him mutter something, then he bolted down the stairs, three at a time. When my knees had stopped shaking, I moved forward, slowly, nervously, until I had a partial view of what was beyond the door. It seemed at first to be a closet, empty. Then I went close and examined it, to stop with a shudder. Where the floor should have been was black void and darkness, from which came the indescribable damp smell of the cellars.

Mr. Jamieson had locked somebody in the clothes chute. As I leaned over I fancied I heard a groan—or was it the wind?

CHAPTER VII.

A Sprained Ankle.

I was panic-stricken. As I ran along the corridor I was confident that the mysterious intruder and probable murderer had been found, and that he lay dead or dying at the foot of the chute. I got down the staircase somehow, and through the kitchen to the basement stairs. Mr. Jamieson had been before me, and the door stood open. Liddy was standing in the middle of the kitchen holding a frying pan by the handle as a weapon.

"Don't go down there," she yelled, when she saw me moving toward the basement sairs. "Don't you do it, Miss Rachel. That Jamieson's down there now. There's only trouble comes of hunting ghosts; they lead you into bottomless pits and things like that. Oh, Miss Rachel, don't—" as I tried to get past her.

She was interrupted by Mr. Jamieson's reappearance. He ran up the stairs two at a time, and his face was flushed and furious.

"The whole place is locked," he said angrily. "Where's the laundry key kept?"

"It's kept in the door," Liddy snapped. "That whole end of the cellar is kept locked, so nobody can get at the clothes, and then the key's left in the door, so that unless a thief

Bolted Down Stairs, Three at a Time.

was as blind as—as some detectives, he could walk right in."

"Liddy," I said sharply, "come down with us and turn on all the lights."

She offered her resignation, as usual, on the spot, but I took her by the arm, and she came along finally. She switched on all the lights and pointed to a door just ahead.

"That's the door," she said sulkily. "The key's in it."

But the key was not in it. Mr. Jamieson shook it, but it was a heavy door, well locked. And then he stooped and began punching around the keyhole with the end of a lead pencil. When he stood up his face was exultant.

"It's locked on the inside," he said in a low tone. "There is somebody in there."

"Lord have mercy!" gasped Liddy, and turned to run.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Where It Goes.

"That man made an immense fortune out of a simple little invention." "Indeed! What did he invent?" "Invent? Nothing, you dub! He was the promoter!"

BEYOND POWER OF MAN.

Gayboye—Men are no good, eh? Wasn't it man that made us smokeless powder, horseless carriages and wireless telegraphy, eh?

Mrs. Gayboye—Yes, and I'd think more of man if he'd make you smoke less tobacco, drink less wine and spend spend less money!

IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

A Case of Terrible Kidney Trouble.

Henry Palmer, Cole and Walnut Sts., Barnesville, O., says: "My kidney trouble was caused by hardships and exposure in the army. The awful pains across my back gradually became more severe until I was in constant misery. My feet and hands were swollen to twice their natural size. The kidney secretions were in a terrible condition—for months I voided what seemed to be clear blood. I became so dizzy everything seemed to whirl. My condition was alarming when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Before long I improved and was soon strong and well."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Barberous Humor.

Barber—How would you like your hair cut, sir?

Stude—Fine. Do you think I came in here to discuss the tariff?

Not Transferable.

Miss A. had on a skirt of delicate fawn color, which the others coveted.

"Do bequeath that skirt to me, Miss A.," said one friend; "it matches a waist of mine exactly."

"I don't see what you want of this old skirt," Miss A. replied. "It's on its last legs now."—Success Magazine.

Conditional Piety.

Two Scotch fishermen, James and Sandy, belated and befogged on a rough water, were in some trepidation lest they should never get ashore again. At last Jamie said:

"Sandy, I'm steering, and I think you'd better put up a bit of prayer."

"I don't know how," said Sandy.

"If ye don't I'll chuck ye overboard," said Jamie.

Sandy began: "Oh, Lord, I never asked anything of ye for fifteen years, and if ye'll only get us safe back, I'll never trouble ye again, and—"

"Whist, Sandy," said Jamie. "The boat's touched shore; don't be beholden to anybody."—Short Stories.

Didn't Know the Purpose.

Mark Twain, as an example of unconscious humor, used to quote a Hartford woman who said one day in the late spring:

"My husband is the dearest fellow. 'Jim,' I said to him this morning, 'are you very hard up just now?'

"'I certainly am hard up,' he replied soberly. 'This high cost of living is terrible. I don't know what I'm going to do.'

"'Then, Jim,' said I, 'I'll give up all thought of going to the country for July and August this year.'

"But the dear fellow's face changed, and he said:

"'Indeed, then, you won't, darling. I thought you wanted to buy a hat with an aigrette or some such foolishness. No, no, my darling—Jim can always find the money to let his dear little wife go to the country.'"

A DETERMINED WOMAN

Finally Found a Food That Cured Her.

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a woman in Salisbury, Mo. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a Chicago traveler.

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use the new food the cramps disappeared and have never returned.

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts.

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells them by the case to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

To Make Table Cloths Last.

Table linen is expensive. It costs more today than it did five years ago. When it begins to wear in holes, to come from the wash with worn spots that tell how soon it will be no good, no wonder the housewife despairs. Cheap, common soaps full of caustics that eat the linen are greatly to blame. Easy Task laundry soap is an enemy to dirt and stains and a friend to the table linen. Get two five cent cakes; try it, and if it does not surprise and satisfy you the makers will return your money.

Honored by the Governor.

Effusive compliments have been paid to Governor Marshall many times, but it remained for an old Irish woman to cap the climax.

The governor met her at a funeral which he attended the other day and she was full of reverence for the Indiana executive.

"Ah," she said, "an' 'tis the guv'nor," and she swallowed up the governor's slim right hand in her own right hand, made large and muscular by many days of toil. "Yis, 'tis the guv'nor, an' it's glad I am to see ye, guv'nor, an' indade the corpse is honored by your prisince."—Indianapolis News.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Similarity.

Eva—Then you are not fond of pressed flowers?

Jack—No, they always remind me of a kiss through a telephone.

Eva—Gracious! In what way?

Jack—They have lost their sweetness.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Not a Musician.

"What is a man called who plays on a saxophone?"

"You mean what does he call himself or what do his hearers call him?"

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER

Is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. 25c, 35c and 65c.

It is quite useless expecting to find perfection when we do so little to promote it ourselves.—Royston.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM
FOR BRIGHT'S DISEASE
FOR BACKACHE
FOR DIABETES.

NUMBER 375 "Guaranteed"

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About its Wheat-Producing Power:

"The greatest need of this country [United States] in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada.

Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat

were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 23 bushels per acre.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3 per acre, are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured; mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" sent free on application, and other information, to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

H. M. WILLIAMS
Law Building Toledo, Ohio

(Use address nearest you). (6)

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine.

Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.

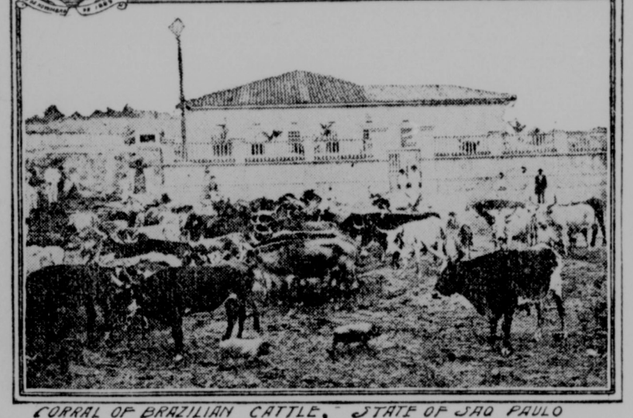
PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

EMPIRE STATE OF BRAZIL



CORRAL OF BRAZILIAN CATTLE, STATE OF SAO PAULO

Washington.—Fully four and a half out of every five pounds of coffee drunk in the United States comes from Brazil, and the proportion is growing steadily higher, principally because the Brazilian bean is of a superior quality and flavor. The generality of coffee drinkers have a hazy idea that "Mocha" and "Java" enter largely into the morning beverage, but it is a fact that all the Mocha and Java that reach this country in a year would not supply St. Louis for six months.

It is generally known and understood that the greater proportion of fine Brazilian coffee comes from the state of Sao Paulo in that country, and the statement that Sao Paulo, the richest state in the Brazilian Union, is "one vast coffee estate" has been made so frequently that the general impression has gone abroad that little else but coffee is produced in the state. It is true that Sao Paulo alone, last year, produced 1,716,000,000 pounds of coffee that had a value of $140,000,000, and that this vast aggregate found its way outward through the greatest coffee port in the world, Santos; but it is also true that Sao Paulo has a host of other industries that are developing at a rate that is astonishing. It is in Sao Paulo that the great wheat growing concessions have been granted; it is from Sao Paulo that the enormous shipments to Europe of live cattle will be made; it is Sao Paulo that now maintains three hundred factories engaged in a truly remarkable array of industries. These factories alone represent an investment of over $40,000,000 and are employing 50,000 workmen.

It is true that coffee is the staple, but these factories are turning out cotton and woolen fabrics; they are making rope, twines and papers. There are breweries, marble quarries, metal industries of various natures; vast estates that are devoted to the culture of rice, and square miles of territory that produce enormous quantities of fruits that are shipped in all directions. Sao Paulo has gone extensively into grape culture, and is turning out wines that are becoming vastly popular in several countries Agriculture of a general nature has engaged the attention of the residents of the state to a greater degree in the last few years, and as a consequence the railways are extending in every direction throughout the state. As an indication of the volume of business transacter through the port of Santos it last year reached a grand total of five and a half million tons, which compares very favorably with the trade of Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Ayres, the two largest South American ports.

In great measure this progress is due to the far-sighted and patriotic efforts of those statesmen who have directed the destinies of the state, and it has been recently stated by a South American historian that the history of the State of Sao Paulo was the history of all Brazil.

HONOR RESTED WITH AUTHOR

How the Late Popular Writer, O. Henry, Outwitted Unscrupulous Editor.

A friend of the late O. Henry writes of him: "He was reckless in spending money, and frequently gave elevator boys and bellboys $5 and $10 notes. But he wasn't 'easy,' despite his financial regardlessness. His friends narrated an incident showing the man's shrewdness. A magazine noted for 'slow pay,' they say, contracted with him for a three-part story, for which he was to receive fifteen hundred dollars. He got a five hundred dollar advance before starting to work, and when he turned in the second installment (none of it had been printed yet) got five hundred dollars more, and asked for the third five hundred dollars as an advance before finishing the tale. The editor, in an effort to save money, apparently, declared that, after all, the story didn't appear to be worth more than one thousand dollars—this when he had the two installments in his office. 'All right,' said O. Henry. 'I won't write the third one then.' And he didn't. He laughed at the editor. 'Well then,' said the latter, 'I'll run the two parts and then let our readers have a guessing contest as to how the story ends—and put up, perhaps, a five hundred prize to the winner.' For a moment the author thought he was outwitted. Then he said: 'Go ahead—and I'll win the prize.' He intended to win it, too."

An Office Business Only.

A young man called at the office of a justice of the peace and with some hesitation made known his business, which was to be married. The justice replied that he thought he could perform the service, and asked if the young man had his license.

"Yes, sir," the youth replied.

"Well, where is the young lady?"

"She—she's at her father's."

"Well, bring her here."

"She'd rather be married at home, squire."

"And you expect me to go there and marry you?"

"Yes, sir, if you please."

"Young man," said the justice, "this office of mine is like a department store. We sell matches here, but we don't deliver them at the house."—Youth'sCompanion.

Slightly Confused.

Marie was making her first visit to the beach. She was fearless of the water, and spent as much of her time in bathing as she was allowed. One morning there was an unusually strong undertow, and many of the bathers spoke of it. Marie, hearing them, stowed away the new phrase in her mind.

When she came in from her bath, she told how fine the water was, and told of the fun she had had. Then, assuming her grown-up manner, she remarked: "Oh, but the undertaker was strong this morning!"

His Real Calling.

There is a writer in New York who has achieved little success, but who, being amply supplied with worldly goods, refuses to be discouraged. So he keeps turning out books the merits of which he earnestly attests by word of mouth and heavy purchases from the publishers. He is a long time friend of Simeon Ford, boniface, wit and philosopher. That Mr. Ford is the only one who ever read all of his friend's books probably furnishes a reason why the attentuated hotel man is one of the most solemn looking of humans.

They were at dinner recently when the author said: "Sim, you've been awfully kind to me—you are my real audience, for you've suffered like a friend and read all I have written. Sometimes I think that I have made a great mistake and I am not really an author after all."

"I think you're right," assented Mr. Ford. "You're a born chemist."

"How's that?" suspiciously asked the author.

"Well," remarked Simeon, "every book you write becomes a drug on the market."

Putting It Up to Uncle.

Henry G. Brooks, the well-known New York lawyer, talking about domestic troubles, has had his share of the servant problem, though he won't admit it. However, he is frank enough to tell one on himself, as he did recently at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"We have a mighty good girl who got word that her uncle was very ill. She asked to be allowed to go away for a few days and go to the funeral. After a week had passed we commenced to get nervous. So a note was sent to her inquiring when she would be able to return and how her uncle was.

"We got a reply something like this: "'Dear Sir: I will be back as soon as possible. Uncle is getting weaker and weaker. Ma has told him I can't stay here much longer, and I know he don't want me to lose my job.'"

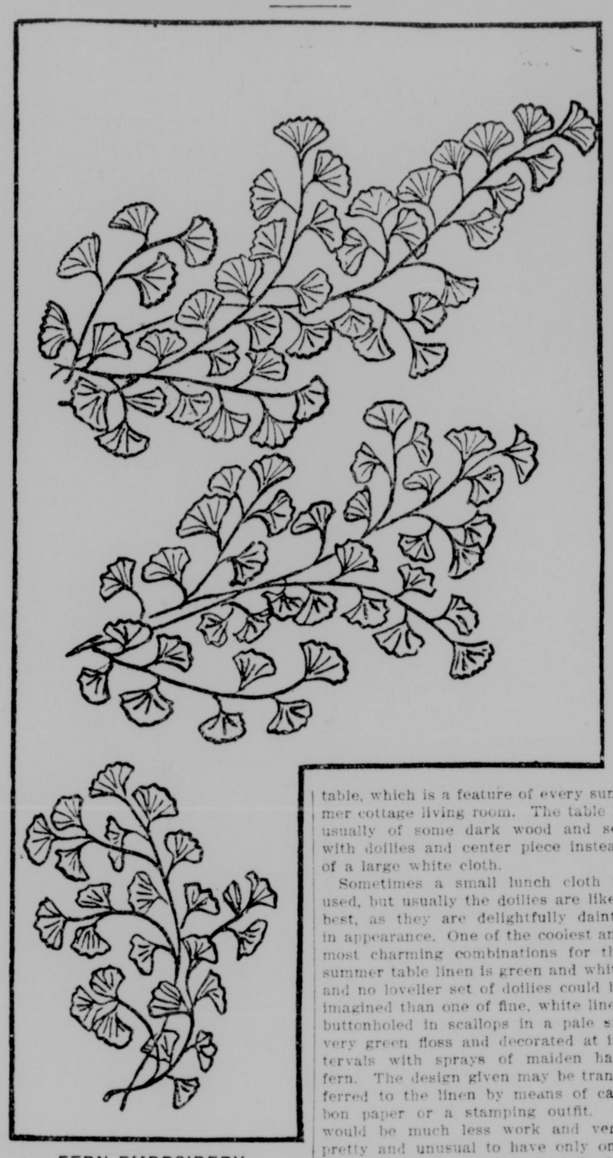
Adornment.

To adorn ourselves seems to be a part of our nature, and this desire seems to be everywhere and in everything. I have sometimes thought that the desire for beauty covers the earth with flowers, paints the wings of moths, tints the chamber of the shell and gives the bird its plumage and its song. O, daughters and wives, if you would be loved, adorn yourselves; if you would be adored, be beautiful.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Vanity of Life.

How small a portion of our life it is that we really enjoy. In youth we are looking forward to things that are to come. In old age we are looking backward to things that are gone past; in manhood, although we appear indeed to be more occupied in things that are present, even that is too often absorbed in vague determination to be vastly happy on some future day when we have time.

In Maiden Hair Fern



FERN EMBROIDERY.

One of the Prettiest Summer Decorations for the Vacation Season Table Linen.

In nearly every summer home the living room is used as dining-room, the meals being served on the center table, which is a feature of every summer cottage living room. The table is usually of some dark wood and set with doilies and center piece instead of a large white cloth.

Sometimes a small lunch cloth is used, but usually the doilies are liked best, as they are delightfully dainty in appearance. One of the coolest and most charming combinations for the summer table linen is green and white and no lovelier set of doilies could be imagined than one of fine, white linen buttonholed in scallops in a pale silvery green floss and decorated at intervals with sprays of maiden hair fern. The design given may be transferred to the linen by means of carbon paper or a stamping outfit. It would be much less work and very pretty and unusual to have only one spray of the fern on each doily instead of several, as very simple things are best in the summer. Three sprays of fern are given, one large one for the plate and tumbler doilies.

To embroider the fern use wash silks of different shades of green. Embroider in long-and-short stitch and Kensington outline for the stems.

NEAT IDEAS IN TUB DRESS

Costumes That Will Be Just the Thing When the Really Warm Weather Is With Us.

The first costume is in old blue linen; three tucks are made at the side of both skirt and bodice, the latter has one wide tuck standing out over the shoulder. Buttons in sets of four trim both bodice and skirt. The cuffs are tucked all over, so is the collar band.

Straw hat turned up at the side and trimmed with large flowers.

Materials required: 7 yards 42 inches wide, 3½ dozen buttons.

The other design, although made in linen for summer wear, is a style that may be reproduced just as well in any firm woolen material

The color of our model is sky blue; in style, it is a semi-princess, the front forming a panel.

The skirt is trimmed with a band of wide broderie anglaise, from under which the linen is cut away. The yoke is of piece embroidery, and is outlined with a fold of darker blue linen under the edge. The oblong pieces of embroidery form a further trimming.

Hat of pale blue fancy straw trimmed with a feather mount.

Materials required: 7 yards 40 inches wide, 3 yards wide embroidery, ½ yard piece embroidery for yoke, 1½ yards narrower insertion.

Strawberry Face Lotion.

A good vegetable lotion to soften and whiten the skin is made by hulling a quart of strawberries, mashing them through a sieve, then adding two tablespoonfuls of strong vinegar to each quart of berries. Let it stand until it draws plenty of juice and strain through a fine muslin. Bottle tightly and keep in a cool place.

FANCIES OF FASHION

Tucking is used a great deal on the summer gowns.

Swiss fabrics are often worn with a colored slip.

This season one finds entire coats and wraps of cretonne.

The elastic belts, in different widths, are more popular than ever.

Coarse Russian braid is used a great deal for trimming coats and capes.

The chanteeler is found embroidered on the instep of the latest silk hosiery.

The tiniest of roses are used for trimming caps of muslin or lace for the baby.

The shoulder seam on the new shirt waists is much longer than that of last season.

Lingerie embroidered with the all-pervading chantecler is one of the fads of the hour.

Many of the summer coats have long revers that cross and button below the waist line.

A box-plaited quilling of net is the finish at the wrist of a pretty sleeve seen recently.

Ribs of brass as well as of gilt and white enamel are seen in some of the summer sunshades.

Separate blouses of black net with lace insertion are worn over an underblouse of white.

Going-away Coats.

An enterprising English dressmaker fills in her spare time making "going-away coats" for little dogs. This would indicate that the American belle, who carries in her arms the small mite of a dog is not the only foolish woman in existence.

It is said that these little coats are fashioned of velvet or cloth to match the bride's traveling gown, but to the practical they suggest only those very wonderful blankets we made in our little-girl days for brother's wooden horse.

Pockets, we are told, for the handkerchief and for four gutta-percha shoes for doggie finish the coat.

Cold Water Only.

When the kitchen wall is darker than it should be and you strongly suspect that part of the general grayness is soot, there is a ready remedy in cold water, provided the wall be painted or covered with enameled paper.

The paper should first be dusted down with a feather or a clean cloth wrung out of cold water until clean. Do not use warm water, as it is likely to turn the paper yellow. Be sure to rinse the cloth as it gets dirty and also to change the water frequently if you would secure the best results.

A LITTLE AFRAID OF IT.

Tickson Klicks—Give you a tip, the matrimonial bonds are pretty good!

Oldebatch—Not for me, Klicks. I'm not doing anything in speculation.

A Protection Against the Heat.

When you begin to think it's a personal matter between you and the sun to see which is the hotter, buy yourself a glass or a bottle of Coca-Cola. It is cooling—relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. Wholesome as the purest water and lots nicer to drink. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Send 2c stamp for booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" and the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910. The latter contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues, and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. Address The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Wrong Diagnosis.

A drummer was taken ill suddenly. He went to see a physician of considerable standing, and the following conversation ensued: "I feel very sick," declared the drummer. "What's the trouble?" asked the physician. "Severe pain in my side." "Humph," said the doctor slowly, "I think you have appendicitis." "You have made a mistake, doctor," replied the salesman. "I'm not a millionaire, just a plain drummer." "Well, I guess you just have the cramps, then," replied the indignant personage. "Five dollars, please."

Thomas Hood's Oversight.

Thomas Hood gave to literature the undying "Song of the Shirt," but he might have written an even sadder song, that of the washtub. Easy Task laundry soap was unknown in his day. It is only for the last quarter century that it has been relieving women of backaches and bruised hands. It takes the dirt out of or off of anything—actually does most of the work itself. Your grocer has it.

According to Her Count.

"Yes," said the young wife; "Philip and I have lived together a whole year, and we've never had the slightest quarrel."

"What are you talking about! You and Philip were married seven years ago!"

"To be sure we were, but you forget that he's a traveling salesman."

There is a conscience of the head as well as of the heart, and in old age we feel as much remorse if we have wasted our natural virtues.—Lord Lytton.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

What can harm us if we are true to ourselves and do what we think is right?—Black.

YOUR BACKACHE WILL YIELD

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Bloomdale, Ohio.—"I suffered from terrible headaches, pains in my back and right side, and was tired all the time and nervous. I could not sleep, and every month I could hardly stand the pain. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health again and made me feel like a new woman. I hope this letter will induce other women to avail themselves of this valuable medicine."—Mrs. E. M. Frederick, Bloomdale, Ohio.

Backache is a symptom of female weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so safely and surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Cure the cause of these distressing aches and pains and you will become well and strong.

The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has restored health to thousands of women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

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LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. $2.00 a bottle. Horse Book 9 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1 and $2 a bottle. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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Asthma and HAY FEVER CURE sent by express to you on Free Trial. If it cures send $2. If not, don't. Give express office. Do it now. NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO. 407 Ohio Avenue, Sidney, Ohio.

Be Wise in Time —

You cannot keep well unless the bowels are regular. Neglect of this rule of health invites half the sicknesses from which we suffer. Keep the bowels right; otherwise waste matter and poisons which should pass out of the body, find their way into the blood and sicken the whole system. Don't wait until the bowels are constipated; take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They are the finest natural laxative in the world—gentle, safe, prompt and thorough. They strengthen the stomach muscles, and will not injure the delicate mucous lining of the bowels. Beecham's Pills have a constitutional action. That is, the longer you take them, the less frequently you need them. They help Nature help herself and

Keep the Bowels Healthy Bile Active & Stomach Well

In Boxes 10c. and 25c. with full directions

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CHAFING ABRASIONS RING WORM ERUPTIONS HERPES BURNS

in itching and irritable conditions of the skin produces a feeling of comfort to the sufferer never before experienced. It is the recognized specific for itching piles and the standard remedy in eczema. 50 cents a jar all druggists, or sent direct on receipt of price.

RESINOL CHEMICAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

As an application for Eczema, Burns and Scalds, I consider Resinol Ointment better than anything else. Mrs. George H. Brash, Beatrice, Neb.

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PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Three Men and Two Women Whom Jesus Loved.

Text, "Lord, He Whom Thou Lovest Is Sick."

Chicago, June 26.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here twice today in Orchestra Hall. As usual he had a large and attentive audience. We quote one of his discourses in part as follows:

All men who have any knowledge of Jesus esteem him—Christians, Gentiles, and Jews. All men whatever their religious convictions are ready to admit the surpassing personality of the great Nazarene and his wonderful words of life. It is as respects his Messiahship that they differ. However, we submit that if he were not the special servant of Jehovah, the Son of God, as he claimed, sent into the world on a special mission, then he must of necessity have been either a deceived man or a wicked impostor. His wonderful personality and words of justice and wisdom and love contradict the thought that he was either ignorant or a deceiver. Hence the only tenable ground is that he was a deceived man or else that he was indeed the Son of God who acted and spoke and performed miracles under Divine direction and power. We hold that the evidences of his teaching overwhelmingly corroborate the truth of his claims. But here we make a distinction between the claims which our Lord Jesus made for himself and other claims which have been made for him without his sanction and without apostolic or other inspired corroboration.

Let it not be supposed that we are forgetting the length and breadth of Jesus' love for all humanity and a special love for all of his disciples, yea, for all who loved righteousness and sought, as he did, to do the Father's will. In keeping with this was his prayer for his disciples on the night before his crucifixion, in connection with which we read, "Jesus having loved his own, loved them unto the end" (John xiii, 1). And again his statement "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends" (John xv, 13). And again his statement, "Who is my mother, and who are my brethren? And he stretched forth his hand to his disciples, and said, Behold my mother, and my brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in Heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother" (Matthew xiii, 48-50). These expressions give us a glimpse of the length and breadth of the love of Jesus. But for the present occasion let us consider those persons whom Jesus is said to have specially loved.

"Jesus Beholding Him Loved Him."

The rich young nobleman who came to the Lord said, Rabbi, what good thing shall I do that I may inherit the Kingdom of God? Jesus saith unto him, Thou knowest the commandments . . . and he said unto him, Master, all these have I observed from my youth. Then Jesus beholding him, loved him. Jesus lovingly admired the young man who was thus desirous of being in full accord with the Heavenly Father's will. That young man had very much of the Master's own spirit. He wanted to do right and he desired to have the gift of God, eternal life. He thought that he must have merited this by his faithful attention to the Law. Yet he knew that he had not attained to eternal life, that the death sentence was still upon him. He sought counsel of the greatest Rabbi, the greatest Teacher. That Teacher loved so earnest a spirit and proffered him advice on what he still lacked of coming fully up to God's requirements of those who will be granted a place in the Messianic Kingdom, which in "due time" is to bless Israel and, through Israel, all the families of the earth.

In no uncertain terms the Master gave the young man to see that while he had been keeping, probably to the best of his ability, the commandments of the decalogue, he had only imperfectly discerned the meaning of the Divine requirement of love for his neighbor as for himself. The young man was very rich. And to fulfil the requirements of the Law to love his neighbor as himself would have meant not the hoarding of wealth, nor necessarily the distribution of it all, but the wise use of it in the interest of his fellowmen. But to gain a share in the Kingdom would require even more than this. He must take up his cross and become a follower of Jesus—walking in the steps of full obedience to the Divine will. The price was too much for the young man, and he went his way. Jesus merely answered the question but did not urge the young man to thus present himself a living *sacrifice* to God and his service. Indeed in no case did Jesus ever do more than invite—never did he urge. On the contrary he advised, Sit down first and count the cost of discipleship.

What could we surmise respecting the eternal destiny of this young man who had been striving so earnestly to keep the Law and to gain eternal life, and who turned from Jesus and declined to take up the cross and follow him? Could we suppose that Divine Justice would send such a man to eternal torment under these conditions? If there were such a penalty over him could we suppose that Jesus would have allowed him to go without urging him strenuously, without at least warning him, that by his course he was making the choice of eternal torment? Can we suppose that our Master knew that all the people whom he addressed and who failed to accept his message would be consequently consigned to eternal torture, and that he let them go without urging the matter upon them? We could not so think! Thank God we are gradually getting free from the bondage of error fastened upon us by those who mistranslated certain words in our Bible.

We get the proper view when we remember that Jesus' message at that time was "The Gospel of the Kingdom." He was merely inviting whoever might have the ear to hear and the heart to appreciate the privilege to become associated with himself in the glorious Kingdom for which he told his disciples to pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." What the rich young man lost was the special privilege of becoming a joint-heir with Christ in that Kingdom which, in due time, will be established and whose mission will be the blessing of Israel and the world. It will bring to them "times of restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began" Acts iii, 19-21.)

"He Whom Thou Lovest Is Sick."

Our text stands related to a very wonderful chapter in our Lord's ministry. Jesus with his disciples was about three days' journey from Bethany, the home of Lazarus, Martha and Mary. But they knew his whereabouts, for he was a special friend and their home was his home whenever he was near Jerusalem. Lazarus took seriously ill. But the two sisters, Martha and Mary, feared nothing, since they had such great confidence in Jesus, even to belief in his ability to awaken sleepers from death. They thought it proper to send the Master word respecting Lazarus, but not proper to dictate to him what should be done in the case. Rather they left to himself to decide whether he should speak the word and rebuke the disease or whether he should come to Bethany and take the sick by the hand and say, Arise. The simple message they sent was, "Lord, he whom thou lovest is sick." The beautiful, childlike, simple faith which they exhibited must have been very precious in the Master's sight. Nevertheless Jesus said nothing, and did nothing in the matter for three days. Then he said to his disciples, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth." They did not grasp his meaning until he said to them plainly, Lazarus is dead; and I am glad for your sakes that I was not there. I am glad because it will give me an opportunity to demonstrate to you and through you to all who shall be my disciples in the future the great power of God that is vested in me in respect to the resurrection of the dead.

All Bible Students surely have noticed how frequently in the Scriptures the word "sleep" is used as a poetical synonym for death. "Abraham slept with his fathers." "David slept with his fathers." Prophets, priests and kings are said to have slept with their fathers, whether good or bad. Likewise the New Testament uses the same figure of speech. We read that St. Stephen the martyr, stoned to death, "fell asleep." St. Paul speaks of the Church as falling asleep in death and refers to all of our friends, good and bad, who go down into death, as being "asleep in Jesus." He tells us that we need not sorrow for them as others who know not the resurrection hope. All who fall asleep in death because of Adam's transgression and its death sentence have in Jesus a Divinely appointed Redeemer who in God's due time is to awaken all the sleeping hosts of Adam's race. "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of man and come forth." They that have done good (who have secured Divine approval as worthy of eternal life) shall come forth unto the resurrection of life [full perfection]; and they that have done evil [that have not secured the Divine approval as being worthy of eternal life] shall come forth in the resurrection for judgment (John v, 28, 29) or trial, for discipline, for correction in righteousness during Messiah's reign of 1,000 years.

Coming forth in that judgment time or trial time, all the willing and obedient will eventually be lifted out of sin and death, while those disobedient to the light and opportunity will be again consigned to death—Second Death, everlasting extinction (John v, 28, 29, R. V.).

We have read our Bibles too carelessly in the past and have given too much heed to those who, with less opportunities than ourselves, grossly misinterpreted its teachings. What did we think respecting this word "sleep" anyway? Did we suppose that both the good and the bad "sleep" in heaven? We were told that the bad would go to a place too warm for sleep. But our own brains and our own Bibles we never thought of using in connection with the subject. Now, when we hearken to the Word of God, how plain, how simple, how reasonable, are its teachings! The dead are dead and not alive. However, in view of God's plan that there shall be a resurrection of the dead "in due time" he speaks of the dead not as extinct like the brute, but as merely asleep. They are waiting for the morning—the glorious morning of Messiah's Kingdom, when "the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in its beams," when Satan shall be bound for a thousand years and deceive the peoples no more. Instead of the reign of Sin and Death the reign of Righteousness and Life everlasting shall begin. How beautifully the Scriptures answer the question of where the dead sleep. "Many of them that *sleep in the dust of the earth* shall awake" (Daniel xii, 2).

"Lazarus, Come Forth."

Jesus and his disciples turned their steps toward Bethany. Poor Martha and Mary meantime were sorely disappointed. Not for a moment did they suppose that their mighty Friend would allow this trouble to come upon them—that he would neglect to come or to use his power to save Lazarus from dying. So grief-stricken and so heart-broken were they that Martha only came to meet the Master, and her first words were those of gentle reproach reminding him of their disappointment in him: "Lord, if thou hadst been here—if thou hadst come when we sent thee word—our brother had not died."

What message of comfort did Jesus express? Did he say, Martha, Lazarus is far better off in heaven! He is with the angels! He is singing and very happy! Surely you would not bring him back to earth again! Were these the words of Jesus? No. He merely said, "Thy brother shall rise again." He thus implied that her brother was not alive but really dead. How could he rise again if he had not ceased to live? Martha's reply indicates that she understood what were the teachings of Jesus and of the prophets. She said, "I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day." But Jesus wished to draw her attention to the present and to have her ask him even at this time to call Lazarus back from the sleep of death. So he said, "I am the resurrection and the life." You, Martha, recognize me as the Messiah, the Son of God. You believe that eventually when the resurrection does take place, God's resurrection power will be exercised through me. And now I am here with you. Why do you not ask me to exercise some of this power in advance? Where have you laid him?

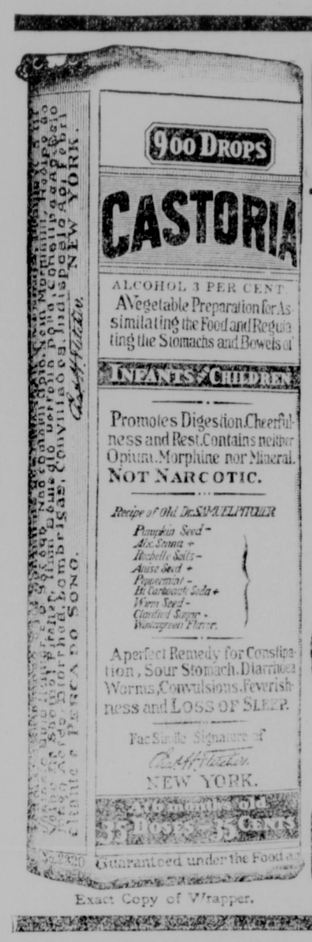
Martha finally caught the thought, but replied, No, no, Lord, it is too late now. By this time he stinketh, for he has been dead four days. If you had come when I sent you word, or even had gotten here within a day or so, there would have been some hope, but now it has gone too far for that; for decomposition has set in. No miracle could possibly reorganize broken-down tissues. But Jesus insisted that they should show him the place. When he came to the tomb, what did the Master do? Did he command Lazarus to lay aside his crown and harp in heaven and bid the angels goodby and come back to earth life? No! Did he call for him to come up from Purgatory, the location of which nobody knows? No! What did he say? Addressing the tomb, he said, "Lazarus, come forth!" And what occurred? The *dead* one came forth. He was not alive at all! He was dead!

The Beloved Family.

We read again, "Now Jesus loved Martha and her sister, and Lazarus." Some have thought that they discerned Lazarus amongst later disciples of Christ—possibly Barnabas. But anyway he was one whom Jesus loved, even though he was not one of the apostles who followed with the Lord. And Martha has come down to us as a synonym of bustling, energetic hospitality, "busied about many things." Yet surely she was loving and loyal to the Master. Jesus loved Martha and we may be sure therefore that he loves all of similar character. But he loved Mary also. And we do not forget that when she gave up some of her housework that she might sit at the feet of Jesus and learn of him the Master declared that she had "chosen the better part." This was the same Mary who anointed the Master with the precious spikenard ointment five days before his burial. Martha and Mary both loved and were loved of the Lord, yet, evidently, Mary's love and the form it took was specially approved of the Master.

Finally we come to John the loving disciple of whom it is said that he was "that disciple whom Jesus loved." What a glorious testimony was John's! We remember that he and his brother loved the Lord so dearly that they desired that in his Kingdom in the future they might be next to him, one on his right hand, the other on his left hand. We remember that the Master answered that only by drinking of his cup of shame and ignominy, and by being baptized into his sacrificial death could they hope to sit in his throne at all. And we recall how loyally they agreed to these terms.

In proportion as we are desirous of having the Master's aproval and smile, let us each seek to cultivate his character-likeness. The Apostle tells us that such copies of God's dear Son are to be honored with a share with him in his Kingdom glory on the heavenly plane. To such will come the honor and privilege of blessing and uplifting mankind in general—to an earthly salvation in Paradise restored—by and by. As we note the special features of character which called forth the Master's love we will more and more be able to copy them in reaching our goal.



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THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. MARY VIRGINIA WEST.

Mrs. Mary Virginia West, died Saturday morning, July 2, after a lingering illness at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George C. Walter, near Loch Lynn Heights. Her husband died about two years ago, but she leaves several sons and daughters to mourn her dsparture. She had been a Christian for some time and with childlike simplicity and faith trusted in her Lord for salvation. She was a member of the Deer Park Baptist church. She was buried in the Deer Park cemetery Sunday afternoon, the funeral services being conducted by her pastor, Rev. C. W. Hudson, assisted by Rev. J. G. McEndoe. A large concourse of friends and relatives followed her to her last resting place and as the sun was sinking in the west her body was lowered into the grave to await the resurrection. The sympathy of a host of friends is extended to the bereaved ones in their sorrow.

May the God of mercy wipe away al tears from their eyes and soothe their grieving spirits. C. W. H.

Call for Your Letters.

Oakland Hotel (2), Wm. Winters, Mrs. Lucy Waddell, J. R. Hughes (2), Thos. Johnson, Homes Parsons, Philip Reese Niatherly.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody invited.
C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Coal AND OTHER PROPERTY

Situate in Garrett County, Md., Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 29th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United State for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY, the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land.

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 100 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Adda A. V. Haiterman, by deed dated the 4th day of June, 1909, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 43, folio 152, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1909, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 433, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1906, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 200, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stempie and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1907, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 454. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

DR. W. W. GRANT, DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-09-ly.

Proposals For Building Three Wrought Iron Or Concrete Bridges.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until

Monday, July 11th, 1910,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of three wrought iron or concrete bridges.

Bridge No. 1 to consist of one span 40 feet long and 12 feet wide. Same to be built over Yough River at Ami Foreman's 4 miles south of Oakland, Md.

Bridge No. 2 to consist of one span 25 feet long and 12 feet wide. Same to be built over Yough River at John Martin's 9 miles south of Oakland, Md.

Bridge No. 3 to consist of one span 16 feet long and 12 feet wide and to be built at Chisholm's Mill 2 miles from Gorman, Md.

Bids will be in lump sum for each structure completed according to plans and specifications on file.

The County Commissioners ask that bids for both iron and concrete be submitted for the above bridges and they reserve the right to let the contract for either. If iron is used concrete will be used for the substructures.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By Order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS Clerk.

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MRS. K. R. RASCHE,
Opera House. OAKLAND, MD

ORDER NISI.

Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia vs. The Stoyer Run Coal Company of Garrett County.

No. 1553 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 27th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale of the real estate and personal property, franchises, rights and privileges made by the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelph, Trustee and Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of July, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23rd day of July, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Alice Campbell, et al. vs. William Guard, et al.

No. 1637 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 15th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Norval Speelman, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of July, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 8th day of July, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1800.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 10 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 2—Suitable for Commercial Hotel; 4 lots and house of 23 rooms; bath rooms; fairly furnished; large stable All for $5,200.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,[illegible]
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not are vertised here. For particulars address
M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

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Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1910. NUMBER 20

A STATEMENT ASKED.

School Commissioners Should Give Reason For Ignoring People's Demand.

To the Editor of The Republican:

The writer has confidence in the ability and integrity of the members of the School Board and knows that the intelligent, thinking people would appreciate it if they would each come out in a statement frankly giving the reasons for ignoring the request of such a large majority of our citizens in making a change in the head of our schools.

If they have acted in good faith and with "the greatest good to the greatest number" as their aim, the only way to put themselves right in the eyes of their constituents is to candidly state their reasons for their official actions, and a failure to do so means the acknowledgement of some ulterior or undue influence.

If the reasons are just and tenable the public should submit, and if they are not only one way they can escape public condemnation and that is to reconsider their action of June 24th and correct this outrage.

The public school question is the most vital issue before us today. Upon it depends our future welfare and destiny. Neither a shade or shadow of politics or religion should be tolerated as touching it. And this is a family matter all our own. If any official should dare to attempt to stir up religious prejudice or political bigotry he should be promptly ostracised as an enemy of our institutions.

A HIGH SCHOOL PATRON.

Oakland, Md., July 11, 1910

He Is Disappointed.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I am one of those who believed that with the inauguration of Mayor Hart and the new Council that some improvement would be brought about in the sanitary conditions of the town of Oakland. Perhaps we are not to be entirely disappointed in this respect for possibly before the snow flies again the paper lying in the streets may be gathered up, and the weeds growing along the sidewalks may be cut down, but don't you think the Mayor should get a move on himself?

If the Mayor and Council feel that the work is too onerous, would it not be a good idea to have the ladies of the town form a Civic Club and turn over to them the business of keeping the town clean?

Yours for health,

CIVILIAN.

Oakland, July 12, 1910.

Lawn Fete.

A lawn fete and ice cream festival will be held on the lawn of the Methodist Episcopal church of New Germany Saturday night, July 16th. Refreshments and all the delicacies of the season will be served. All are cordially invited. Don't forget the date.

MINE AT KITZMILLER CLAIMS ANOTHER VICTIM

Cleaver H. Pool Killed at Pleasant Valley Mine Yesterday.

Cleaver H. Pool, aged about thirty-five years, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pool, of Kitzmiller, was killed yesterday afternoon at the Pleasant Valley mine near Kitzmiller while in the performance of his duties as wheelman on the plane at the mouth of the mine.

No particulars, other than those above mentioned, can be learned of the man's death, the telephone service from Oakland to Kitzmiller being entirely knocked out this morning on account of the storm of a day or two ago.

Mr. Pool was married several years ago to Miss Gertrude Laing, formerly of England, and leaves two children. He was a nephew of Mr. M. R. Hamill, of Oakland, and also of Messrs. E. J. and Lewis C. Hamill, of Kitzmiller.

"Square Deal" Denied.

To the Editor of The Republican:

The people are entitled at all times to a "square deal" at the hands of those who have been elevated to positions of public station, whether such elevation come through the electorate or by appointment from higher authority.

In the matter of administering the school affairs of the county the people are entitled to be dealt with in the utmost candor by the School Commissioners and their wishes as expressed by petition or in any other manner selected by them as a means of voicing their desires are entitled to a "square deal."

As a Republican, I feel that our party's representative on the School Board has not regarded the wishes of the people as conveyed to the Board by their petition asking for the retention of Prof. Palmer as the head of the High School, and in turning down the request of our citizens in this matter, he has brought justly merited condemnation upon our party.

When a public servant is no longer willing to listen to the voice of the people, but rather assumes to know what is better for their interests and welfare than they themselves, it is time for him to vacate the office and let someone fill it who is willing to give the people a "square deal," and by so doing relieve his party of the opprobrium which his act has brought upon it.

Better get out, Mr. Yost, while the walking is good.

SQUARE DEAL.

Oakland, July 13, 1910.

OSTEOPATHIST.

Dr. Isabel Garrison Eller, a graduate of the full three years course as required by the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, will be at the Roslyn Cottage, Mountain Lake Park, for the summer. it

BARONESS SEEKS HER HUSBAND

Russian Claims She Is Wife of Percy Procter, of Cincinnati.

In New York Tuesday a handsome young Russian woman who says that she married a member of the wealthy Procter family of Cincinnati in London last fall appeared at police headquarters and asked that an officer be sent with her to Cincinnati, where she proposed going in an endeavor to find her husband. She was told that the New York police had no authority outside of the city limits.

The woman says that her husband came to America four months after their marriage, and that she subsequently followed him to the United States. He is much older than she and according to the woman's story is being kept from her by relatives. A civil suit involving stock that her husband is alleged to have given her is now pending in the Cincinnati courts.

With reference to the above a telegram dated Cincinnati, July 12th, which appeared in yesterday's Baltimore Sun, says: That relatives in this city do not seek the Russian Baroness von Kliefuss, alleged wife of Percy Procter, and that they "have no interest whatever in her," was the statement made tonight by William C. Procter, brother of Percy Procter, and head of the wealthy Procter family.

The Baroness first came into public view here several weeks ago, when she arrived from Europe and through counsel entered as an intervening petitioner in a civil suit, in which stocks held by Percy Procter figured. She set up the claim that she was married to Mr. Procter in Europe several years ago and that the determination of the suit involving the stocks would affect her dowry.

The case is still pending. Percy Procter is about 64 years old and has lived abroad for several years.

Representatives of the Procter family say they have no personal knowledge "as to whether the Baroness was married to Percy Proctor."

BITTINGER.

Our esteemed friend, Joseph Hostettler, a former Garrett county school teacher who is following that profession in the state of Washington, was a pleasant caller in this village last Monday.

Messrs. Asa Bittinger and Charles Seehler, have purchased a new Plano binder for use on their farms.

Columbus Brenneman returned to his home at this place last week after several weeks treatment at the University Hospital at Baltimore, and is rapidly regaining his normal health.

Prof. I. N. H. Beahm, of Nokesville, Va., spent a day or two this week with his brother, Prof. J. C. Beahm, at this place.

The German Baptist brethren held an outdoor meeting in the grove near the residence of Jonas C. Beachy on last Sunday morning. The services were conducted by Rev. Samuel Miller.

Dennis Brenneman is the owner of a cow, from which he asserts he gathers a gallon of cream daily.

John Holman, of Friendsville, was a caller at Joel Orendorf's last Saturday evening.

Merchant O. C. Buckel has installed a handsome soda water fountain in his general store.

AVILTON.

Misses Fannie Skidmore and Nellie Harvey, of Frostburg, have been the guests of friends here this week.

Mr. Geo. Weitzell is attending camp meeting at Mountain Lake Park.

Mrs. David Emerson, of Lonaconing, is spending this week with relatives here.

Miss Violet Johnson, of Garrett, Pa., is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Merrill.

Misses Jessie and Edith Merrill and Messrs. Lewis Warnick and Mahlon Railey visited in Salisbury, Pa., last week.

Miss Annie Broadwater has returned to her home after spending some time at Jennings, Md.

Miss Carrie Simpson, of Fairview, is the guest of the family of Lewis Broadwater.

Lewis Warnick, of New Germany, was the guest of friends here last week.

Porch Party.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Matthew's Episcopal church have issued invitations for a porch party to be given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pollock, on Second street, Friday evening, the 15th inst., for the benefit of the church. Refreshments will be served from seven to eleven o'clock.

CONDEMNATION JURY AT HUTTON

Part of the Connell Homestead Will Be Taken by B. & O. R. R. Co.

This morning a special train bearing Sheriff Shartzer and a jury, court officers, lawyers and Baltimore and Ohio Railway officials, left Oakland for Hutton, six miles west of here, where the jury, after being sworn in, will view the old Connell homestead prior to hearing evidence concerning its value which is being sought by the railway company for the purpose of laying its tracks through a portion of the farm.

The jury, after viewing the property, will return to Oakland, accompanied by the witnesses in the matter, who number about twenty-five, and this afternoon at the court house the evidence will be taken and arguments made by counsel.

It is understood that the railway company has made an offer of $1500 for the property, which has been refused by the owners, $6,000 being asked.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The camp meeting will close tonight to the regret of many. This has been the best attended meeting in years, and the crowd on last Sunday was probably larger than ever before in the history of the camp meeting. The spiritual tide was high from the opening meeting and never ebbed until the close. The preaching and teaching was of a high order. Two Bishops occupied the pulpit during the meeting and the attendance of ministers, evangelists and other Christian workers was larger than usual. Many testified that they had received a spiritual uplift that would make them more efficient workers in the Master's vineyard in the future.

Among the ministers present who a vet known in this neighborhood we note th following: Revs. W. D. Reed, G. R. Williamson, E. P. Idleman, J. L. B. Jones, W. S. Davis, A. Mick, J. P. McKee, M. W. Rider, H. E. Friend and E. J. Westfall.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society will hold a convention beginning tomorrow and continue until Monday evening. These meetings will be interesting and profitable to those who may attend.

At the Annual meeting of the Community of Mountain Lake Park, held yesterday the following officers were elected: President of the Annual Meeting, L. P. Carr, of Fairmont, W. Va.; Secretary of Community, Rev. J. Sumner Stone, of New York; Street Commissioner, Thos. H. Cuppett, of Mt. Lake Park; Chief of Police, Adam Long, of Mt. Lake Park; Treasurer, R. G. Richardson, of Piedmont; Annual Committee, Thos. H. Cuppett, of Mt. Lake Park and J. M. Dare, of Parkersburg, W. Va. The all-year residents generally refrained from participating in the election. Mr. E. E. Friend declined the nomination for Treasurer as did also Mr. Jacob L. Echard for Street Commissioner.

Miss Carmichael has closed her millinery store in Loch Lynn and will visit friends in Ohio and elsewhere until fall when she will return with a large fall and winter stock of millinery and continue business in the room she occupied this spring.

Messrs. Joseph and William Harner, of Morgantown, W. Va., and Mr. Edward Harner, of Terra Alta, W. Va., were visiting friends in this neighborhood this week.

Miss Rose Howe was a recent guest at Loch Lynn Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McCrum, of Uniontown Pa., visited the Park this week.

The services next Sunday in the M. E. church will be class meeting at 10 a. m. and Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Rev. Carl Doney, D. D., president of the West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, will address the school.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smouse is dangerously ill at the residence of Mrs. Smouse's sisters in the Park.

Mrs. E. C. Stone celebrated the 85th anniversary of her birth at her large residence here Tuesday. Her children, grand children and great grand children were with her in large numbers.

Messrs. C. J. and F. E. Rathbun just returned from a fishing trip to Belgrade Lakes, Maine, taking in on the trip the cities of New York, Boston, Portland, Fall River and Newport. They were absent two weeks and enjoyed the trip and the excellent fishing in the lakes. Should you wish to hear some good fish stories call on "Joe."

Miss Maria Douhan, Deaconess, who has been located in Brooklyn, N. Y., for several years, will arrive at the Park tonight for an indefinite stay, the guest of Mrs. J. A. Hayden.

FOR SALE—A practically new six horse power engine and ten horse power boiler. Apply at Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

GRANTSVILLE WILL HAVE A NEW STATE BANK

With a Capital of $15,000 Which Has Been Subscribed by Home People.

Grantsville, on the old National Road, with one National Bank, which has been successfully managed for a number of years and is considered a money maker for the stockholders, will have another bank within the next sixty days, which will have be chartered by the State of Maryland under the new banking laws recently enacted by the Legislature.

The new bank will have a capital of $15,000, all subscribed by people who reside either in or near Grantsville, and will be managed by a competent board of directors.

Mr. John O. Getty, until last Friday cashier of the National Bank at Grantsville, when he resigned, will be the cashier of the new bank. Others interested in the National bank there, who resigned from the board of directors with the cashier and who will be stockholders in the State bank, are Messrs. Dr. G. C. Keller and Jacob J. Bender.

Contracts have been made for the furniture, vaults, etc., for the new bank and it is expected that it will be open for business in less than two months.

St. Swithin's Day Tomorrow.

According to tradition, tomorrow will determine those regions of the world that will be wet and those that will go dry for the next 40 days from July 15.

The way of forecasting the summer weather does not come from the modern weather bureau, but goes back to centuries. St. Swithin was chaplain to Egbert, King of England, and was tutor to Egbert's son Ethelwulf. He was afterward bishop of Winchester, and died in 862. He was buried, according to his own wishes, outside the cathedral of Winchester, where the rain of heaven could fall upon his grave.

But when the Bishop was canonized as St. Swithin, about a century after his death, the monks thought his grave too lowly for so great a man, and they prepared to move his body to a handsome crypt inside the cathedral. July 15 was the day set for the removal of his remains but on that day a heavy rain set in and prevented any attempt to move the body.

The rain continue intermittently for 40 days, and the monks took this as a sign of the displeasure of heaven at the proposed removal and allowed the body to remain where the saint had decreed and requested before his death.

The Republican for Job Printing

THE DEATH RECORD.

REV. JAMES H. DAUGHERTY.

Rev. James H. Daugherty, 53 years old, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of West Union, W. Va., died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Parkersburg, W. Va., Monday morning after an illness lasting only a few hours. Before going to West Union Rev. Mr. Daugherty had charge of Methodist Episcopal churches in Baltimore, Md., Huntington and Wallace, W. Va. He officiated at the laying of a corner stone for a handsome new church building at West Union just one week before his death. In addition to his widow, Rev. Daugherty is survived by two sons, Rev. Dr. C. L. Daugherty, pastor of Trinity Methodist Protestant church, Bidwell street, Northside, Pittsburg, and Henry Daugherty, of Cumberland, formerly of Oakland.

Music at the Bible Conference.

We are planning to have the very best singing at the Mountain Lake Park Bible Conference that it is possible to have. We invite all the singers from the various churches in Oakland, and surrounding towns and community, as well as all the singers located in the Park for the summer. Each singer will be furnished a book free, and the special chorus will sing at the Tabernacle each evening at 7:30 o'clock, also at the Sunday services, morning, afternoon and evening. Let all who will assist in this work report at the Tabernacle at 8 p. m. Thursday, July 21st, for the organization of the chorus, and for a short rehearsal.

JOHN P. HILLIS,
Director of Music.

Will Erect Jacobs' New Residence.

The Lonaconing Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the erection of the new residence of Hon. William H. Jacobs, at "Oak Springs," Garrett county, near Lonaconing, and work was commenced this week. It will be recalled that the Jacobs residence was destroyed by fire early in May last, and in which an infant grandchild lost its life.

It is understood the new residence will be of modern architecture and the Lonaconing Construction Co. and Tomlinson Bros. builders will make an excellent job of it. When completed it will be one of the finest residences in this section.—Lonaconing Star.

Married.

MOOMAW—LEE—At the Glossman Hotel in Oakland, Wednesday afternoon, July 13th, by Rev. C. W. Hudson, of Loch Lynn Heights Baptist church, Miss Della O. Lee and Mr. Benjamin Franklin Moomaw, both of Loch Lynn Heights.

Subscribe for The Republican.

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The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

Fishing tackle catalogues are ripe.

Vacation plans progressing nicely?

Flies are not a habit; they are an infliction.

Dirt, flies, disease, death; each follows the other.

Rocking the boat is still a spring pastime for fools.

Four kisses brought $20 in Omaha. Let's hope they were worth it.

Fresh air is fine, but if you would live long open the window from the top.

Edison says that one could live entirely on canned goods. But would one?

Have a garden if you will, but don't give all your profits to the wardware man.

A Poughkeepsie girl was ostracized for marrying. This item has no moral.

If Wisconsin frogs can eat Florida alligators, frog legs may solve the meat problem.

As soon as we are rid of the winter, we are confronted with the tornado and the mosquito.

If you hear a buzzing sound and see a black object in the air—kill it—it's a fly and dangerous.

Manure is best applied with a manure spreader on clover sod or other sod that is to be broken for corn.

An Oregon man cured himself of dyspepsia by fasting 40 days. He will never again have dyspepsia or anything.

What does the New York newsboy who is going to cross the country on roller skates think the country roads are like?

The man who told a St. Louis convention that husbands are a necessary part of the family has a great future before him.

The man who marries the girl with the two heads will get his when she becomes angry enough to talk with both at once.

Physicians who are watching that Patterson boy who swallowed a $5 ...'d piece say that they can see no nge in him.

The next man who succeeds in flying across the English channel will ave to be satisfied with a "Spark-'ron-the-Wires" item.

A New Jersey man lights his pipe in an oil tank. When he gets out of the hospital he intends to try his stunt in a powder mill.

According to a scientist, dreams are the realization of our wishes; at any rate they are all the fulfilment some of the wishes seem to get.

A heap of rubbish around your house is a tombstone to your self-respect, a death blow to your civic pride and a breeding place for flies.

It will be some time, however, before men with flying machines will sleep in England every night and go to work on the continent every morning.

Who knows why it is that the most interesting astronomical attractions always occur for the benefit of the Zulus and the savages who aren't interested?

Professor Munsterberg says that it is easy to detect crime. True, but mighty hard sometimes to detect the criminals, as even our police department will testify.

Young ladies who expect to graduate from one of the prominent eastern colleges this year are preparing to do so in very simple gowns. Education seems to help, after all.

The Nebraska woman who was indicted for refusing to divulge her age to the census taker evidently is one of those persons who dislike to lie a little even to save themselves trouble.

The killing of five German bluejackets of the mine-laying division of the German navy, while they were maneuvering for practise, is an accident which reveals the dangers of peace for men who must be prepared for war. Fatal gunnery accidents are not rare, and even the maintenance on shipboard of heavy magazines of high explosives that are not needed except during actual hostilities is a menace to the ship's entire compliment.

Somehow the French are the ones who are crossing the English channel by the airship route. Rather an international affair, that.

The report from Professor Alessandrini of the University of Rome that he has discovered the bacilus of pellagra in water will lift a burden of accusation against moldy corn, which has long been supposed to be the source of the disease. The report from Rome makes the urgency of the pure drinking water problem more obvious than ever.

THE KING'S SALARY

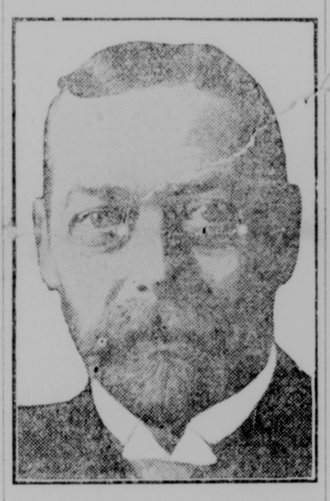
George V. Gets $2,350,000 for Annual Expenses.

In Addition His Queen, the Princes and Princesses of Royal Family Are Liberally Supplied With Pin Money.

London.—The king of England and the president of the United States are alike in one respect—they are both dependent on their respective peoples for their salary and allowances, the purse strings being held by parliament in one case and by congress in the other. The methods of doing things differ in the two countries, but they amount to the same in the end, and the people foot the bills. But kings cost much more than presidents. Some people thought it a "big raise" when the president's salary was increased from $50,000 to $75,000 a year, with $25,000 a year for traveling expenses, but the British king and royal family cost a good many times as much.

At the beginning of every reign an annual sum is settled on the king by parliament and in addition allowances are made for each member of his family and for all the expenses pertaining to the royal household and to maintaining the honor and dignity of the crown. Under the British system these expenditures constitute "the civil list" and the account is kept separate from the ordinary expenses of the government. Formerly certain sources of revenue, called "hereditary revenues" were settled on the crown, out of which not only the royal expenditures proper, but the expenses of the civil service, everything except the army and navy, were to be paid. Under this system the king could use the revenues as he liked and if he saved anything it went to swell his private purse, while if he ran in debt or created a deficit parliament paid it. The accumulated debt at the end of a reign sometimes amounted to many millions of dollars.

The present system of making what might be called specific appropriations for the crown dates from



King George V.

the reign of George III., when the national debt was so enormously increased by the American war that the people demanded reform, especially in the abuses of the civil list, and in the practise of conferring life pensions on royal favorites. In 1782 parliament passed a civil list act abolishing many useless offices, reducing the pension list and providing for closer supervision of the royal expenditure.

At the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign the annual grants for the crown were fixed and sums voted as follows: Privy purse, $300,000; salaries of household, $656,300; expenses of household, $862,500; royal bounty, $66,000; contingent, $40,000; total, $1,925,000. In addition the queen might grant life pensions not to exceed $6,000 a year in any case, to persons whom she might consider worthy, provided that all pensions granted should be reported to parliament by the twenty-ninth of July each year.

On the accession of King Edward VII. (1901) it became necessary to readjust the civil list and a committee was appointed to investigate and report on the subject. The committee reported a bill which was passed increasing the annual appropriation for the civil list from $1,925,000 to $2,350,000, distributed as follows: Their majesties' privy purse, $550,000; second-class salaries of royal household, $629,000; third class expenses of royal household, $965,000; repair and decoration of royal palaces, $100,000; royal bounty and alms, $66,000; contingent, $40,000. In addition parliament granted an annual allowance of $100,000 to the prince of Wales, $50,000 to his wife and $40,000 each to the king's three daughters and other special grants. By the death of King Edward Queen Alexandra comes into a life pension of $350,000 a year and all of the surviving children of Queen Victoria continue to draw life pensions.

It is not likely there will be any material reduction in the civil list granted George V. from that of King Edward, which totaled $2,350,000 a year. Compared with this the president's salary of $75,000 a year with $25,000 for traveling expenses does not seem excessive.

ESCAPED INDIAN MASSACRE

Col. Warner Lewis of Missouri Only Survivor of Butchery by Osages in '63.

Montgomery City, Mo.—Through a mere incident it develops that Col. Warner Lewis, prominent attorney of this city, father of Robert Lewis, Republican candidate for governor in 1896, is the erstwhile "unknown" confederate soldier who escaped the bloody conflict with the Osage Indians in 1863. In that fight 16 comrades were killed, scalped and their heads cut off.

There were only 18 in the company and it was thought that all were killed, but there were two survivors, Colonel Lewis and John Lafferty, who met death shortly after his escape.

Colonel Lewis gives the following account of the battle:

"Yes, it is true that I am the only survivor of that awful battle. I have

Col. Warner Lewis.

just told a few friends of my remarkable experience and escape, but it has not reached the public until now, nearly a half century after.

"The story comes to the surface through a magazine article published in Oklahoma, which it seems is gathered from some Indians who have heard of the massacre. This magazine story, telling of the death of these confederates, says:

"'Down on the sandbar in the Osage country in a space of some four rods square, were found the almost nude bodies of the dead comrades. Their heads, besides being scalped, had been, according to the Osage custom, severed from their bodies. Afterward their heads were all collected, some being at a considerable distance from their remains, and, being placed with their bodies, they were all buried.'

"Leading from these dead bodies were the foottracks of two men walking side by side and close together, as if one might have been supporting the other. It is probable that these two men were shot while in the water attempting to cross a stream near by and it is also probable that they made good their escape."

"You see, this magazine writer comes pretty near guessing correctly when he says that it is possible that two of this fatal company made their escape. Myself and John Lafferty were the lucky ones, but Lafferty was killed before the war closed."

BARNES, CHICAGO CAPITALIST

Head of Illinois Voters' League, Who Filed Charges Against Lorimer, Former Pastor.

Chicago.—Clifford W. Barnes, president of the Illinois Voters' league, who, acting as a citizen, laid formal charges of bribery in the election of William Lorimer before the United States senate, is a Chicago capitalist whose home is in Lake Forest. He has taken an active interest in legislative affairs and social questions for several years.

Born in Corry, Pa., in 1864, he was graduated from Yale and then took the degree of master of arts at the

Clifford W. Barnes.

University of Chicago. He has been a pastor and social settlement worker and general secretary of the Religious Association of America. From 1900 to 1905 he was professor of sociology in Illinois college.

Why Should Indians Swear?

Some writer says Indians don't swear. Why should they? They do not have to hook their wives up, they do not have to endure rotten telephone service, they do not have to hang on the car straps, they do not sit behind vast millinery creations at the theater and few of them have to work.—Houston Post.

Disappointments of Our Lives

By REV. F. R. MARSH
Pastor First Congregational Church
Houston, Texas

What we see, largely determines what we are. The books we read and the sights we witness furnish much of the foodstuff out of which character is made. Indeed, we say broadly: "Seeing is believing," and limit the field of man's activities to the boundaries of his horizon.

It is not without significance that the children of Israel, dying from fever caused by the fiery serpents, were told that everyone who looked should live. Surely the principle is of wider application than this isolated incident. It can be truly said that only those who look really live. Here is a blind man. He never had the incentive to work that comes to every man at the sight of thousands of his fellows thronging our city's streets, intent upon their business. Standing on some mountain peak, he never saw the crimson bars falling behind the king of day; never knew the glory of God as skies with sun and stars and constellations unfold his mighty acts; never felt the inspiration when the night was passed and on the morning sky clusters of purple cloud began to ripen in the crimson dawn—that man does not know nature, nor life nor God. Vision has value.

Years have passed. You have not been living on the tower. You have plunged in the valleys. You have waded deep waters. You have scaled steep heights. Sometimes it has been hard, God knows. Down the highways of the years you have come struggling, crying, cursing, sometimes praying, but the ideal has not been realized. Disappointment means the failure of one of two parties to keep an appointment. The vision has failed.

Here is where a prophet on a tower is needed. He can see some things which you can not. You, in the depths below! You, in the darkness behind! You, disappointed at the appointed place, hear what the Lord God says to Habakkuk on the tower: "The vision is yet for an appointed time. . . . though it tarry, wait for it, because it will surely come."

Life's disappointments are a universal experience. Some disappointments must succeed the certain delusions of youth. The man higher up has spoken a word to us and our cherished plans have crumbled like a jig saw puzzle. Joys we have sought are crowded back into the future. Stern reality has driven beyond today into that vast tomorrow blessings that seemed almost within our grasp.

It is equally true of the moral life. In the darkness of some depression we have had a vision of what we might be, of what we ought to be and of what we said: "By the grace of God, we will be."

But we haven't. At least I hope we have not attained that ideal. I say "hope so," because if we have achieved that ambition it means, not that we have made wonderful progress, but that the vision was too insignificant to have lasting value.

The disappointments of life, be they in secular business, Christian work or Christian character, may produce one of two results. One is despair. Hope deferred makes the heart sick. Disappointments are like eggs, which, brooded over and hatched, produce the serpents of despair. When a man begins to ask: "What's the use?" he ought to stop and find out.

The other effect of disappointment may be to call up reserves of strength and new battalions of energy.

Within the past year three notable biographies have been published of an actor, a soldier and a reporter. Richard Mansfield, autocrat, of haughty spirit, at the beginning of his career was offered an important part in a play. He fainted because he had been two days without food, which he was too poor to buy, and was immediately dismissed. Disappointment of poverty. Tecumseh Sherman, forty years old, wrote: "I look upon myself as a dead cock in the pit, not worthy of further notice." Disappointed ambition! A little English boy, whose father was dead, whose mother had abandoned him, ran away from the poor house, drifted to America, fought as a confederate soldier at Shiloh and eventually crowned disappointments with the laurels of success. His real name was John Rowlands; the world knows him, by the grace of the queen of England, as Sir Henry M. Stanley.

Think of the disappointments of these men and a host of others who have endured as seeing an invisible vision. Paul wrote: "We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed." We are perplexed, but not altogether without help. Persecuted but not forsaken. Cast down, but not destroyed.

This means that with a vision to be attained, there must also be added a vision to secure attainment. This means that with an ideal there must also be added a force to realize that ideal.

Now, with this added help, though the vision tarry, wait for it. Do not discard the ideal. Do not even cramp the ideal to fit the real. Grow to its dimensions. Do not shirk the task to fit your past efforts. Redouble your efforts. Be absolutely sure you have the right idea before you make it your ideal.

Then, though it tarry, your disappointment will prove heaven's appointment for a future day and God will be on time

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

Oh, the primmest little maid,
Just the most precise of misses;
Never thought of love, she said,
Took no sort of stock in kisses.

Quite immune to Cupid's darts,
Laughed at hosts of suitors sighing
When they told of aching hearts
All such symptoms still decrying.

But all this was long ago—
Well, I should say, 'twas last summer;
You read the account, I know,
In the papers—'twas a hummer.

How she managed to elope
With a curly-headed actor,
In this stunt of hers, I hope,
Common sense was not a factor.

Two Reasons.

Seymour—I don't intend to marry until I reach the years of discretion.

Ashley—In that case you'll never marry.

Seymour—How do you make that out?

Ashely—In the first place, you would never reach the years of discretion, even if you lived a thousand years; in the second place, if you did reach the years of discretion you would know enough not to marry.

DOWN, NOT UP.

Henderson—Does your wife ever call you up at your office?

Henpeck—No; she waits until I get home and then she calls me down.

Not Much More.

She wore a most ravishing smile,
This maiden so trim and so cute,
And a little bit more, 'twas down at the shore—
She had on a bathing suit.

Naturally.

Higgins—How were the aeroplane races yesterday?

Wiggins—Good, only for the fact that the track was too heavy for making records.

Higgins—What do you mean?

Wiggins—They were pulled off over Pittsburg, you know.—Puck.

An Unfair Advantage.

"Oh, they have lobsters!" exclaimed the fair maid as she glanced over the restaurant menu card. "And I dearly love them."

"I'm glad of that," replied the young man in the case, "as I have frequently been accused of being a lobster."

A Born Diplomat.

His Wife—John, yesterday was my birthday and you never even thought to bring me a box of candy.

Her Husband—I'm sorry, my dear, but there isn't a thing about your appearance to remind me that you are a day older than you were a year ago.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

Tim—I see dat Joe Simpson's goil's gone back on him.

Tom—Huh! dat's easy. Der feller she's goin' wid now, his mudder keeps er candy store.

Back to the Soil.

"Have you joined the back-to-the-soil movement?"

"You bet; I'm tired of artificial flies and wooden minnows, and I'm going to dig some good old worms for bait."

The Fearless One.

"With all your wealth are you not afraid of the proletariat?" asked the delver in sociological problems.

"No, I ain't," snapped Mrs. Newrich. "We boil all our drinkin' water."

All Off.

"War in the east was very imminent in the magazine I take."

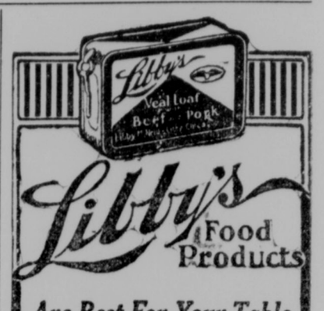
"Well?"

"But the darn thing changed editors."

Getting Acquainted.

"If you suddenly found yourself face to face with President Taft, what would you do?"

"Oh, I guess I'd ask him for a match."



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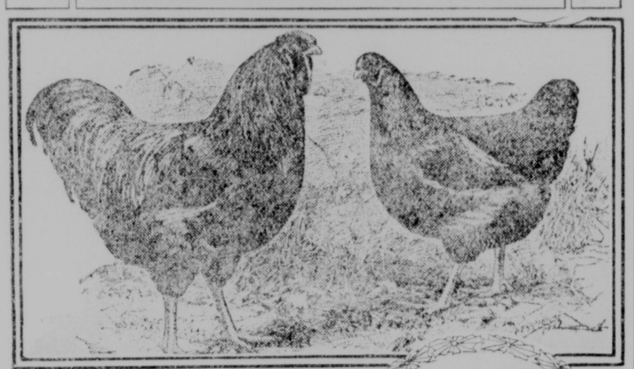
A FLORIDA CHICKEN FARM



PAIR OF RHODE ISLAND REDS

FOR the last four years I have earned my pin money out of chickens. My hens give me a profit of more than five dollars a head. You think that an enormous yield for chickens? So do I, for I had been raising a few chickens ever since I was a small girl; but I have my account book and so I know just what I spend and what I take in.

My chickens are Rhode Island Reds and bred from the best layers. I have found that there is more in the strain than in the breed of chickens. I carried my chickens with me when I went to Florida, so I know all about them for generations.

Years ago I sold all my other breeds, keeping only the Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, because I had proved to my satisfaction that these two breeds gave most eggs in the winter when eggs are scarce and fetch the highest prices. I finally discarded the Plymouth Rocks because I found the Rhode Islanders hardier and lighter feeders, or perhaps I should say better foragers.

This characteristic of their being good foragers has had a good deal to do with my large profits in Florida. I never have given my flock meat. They find insects enough for their own meat supply. Since the first season down there I have never given them a bit of meat except the few morsels that are mixed in the table scraps which they have regularly every day.

In Florida I have not raised my own feed but have bought it in small quantities at the regular retail prices. I have been forced to hire all labor done, such as building and repairing the houses, coops and fences. At my home in Massachusetts, being then a comparatively strong woman, I was able to do all such things myself, and yet my chickens never netted me more than $1.50 a head all the years that I struggled with them.

There in the winter the birds had to be housed and supplied with green and meat food besides their regular rations of grain. In Florida they run in the yards all the year long and get their green food from the small patch of grain which I keep for them at the back of their yard and their own meat by catching insects.

Northern friends who have come to visit me ask if there is not a difference in the prices which I now receive for my chickens and those I sold while in Massachusetts. I am forced to reply that I formerly received somewhat higher prices than are paid in Florida. Most of my eggs and dressed fowls are bought by the largest hotel and though it is run by a northern manager, he expects and gets southern prices. All that the hotel does not take is readily sold to private families, so I never have the expense of shipping.

I do not think any other breed would do as well as my Rhode Island Reds. I let my hens sit on their own eggs. I have found this best in a small flock. A hen must have some time for rest from laying. I never allow a hen to sit more than once in each year, because it is not necessary where all are equally good mothers and where there is a good demand for fresh eggs.

Before the chickens are a month old the mother invariably has begun to lay again. I have four hens that give me 200 eggs each year. They are mother and three daughters. As the mother is now four years old I am looking forward to the time when her yield of eggs will drop off, but even then I think it will pay me to keep her, not only because of the strain, but also because she is an excellent brooder and mother. The ordinary hen I do not think it pays to keep after it is two ears old.

I have found that in Florida the houses have to be much more carefully attended to than in Massachusetts because of the extreme difficulty in keeping down vermin. My houses are all of wood built for ventilation more than warmth. For the first four feet the boards are put on solid to prevent the depredations of what the negroes down here call varmints, that is, minks, 'coons, foxes and stray dogs and cats that may slip through your fence. Above this solid line a space of two inches is allowed between the boards until on a line with the roosts. There again is a solid belt to prevent the chickens from roosting in a draft.

Besides the usual enemies here a chicken raiser has to fight snakes. They slip into the nests and not only swallow the eggs, but often devour young chicks. To fight them a Florida friend told me to get a pig and give her the run of the yard, but to make sure she had no Berkshire blood in her veins. It seems that in Florida, if nowhere else, the Berkshire hog has a reputation of eating flesh and being especially fond of young poultry.

I succeeded in getting a pig of no particular breed, and since then have had no trouble with snakes; indeed it is seldom that one is seen in the place. That pig and her succession of families have driven away all that they haven't eaten up. Oh, yes, the snakes fight for their lives, striking the pigs repeatedly, but this doesn't appear to interrupt the feast. They are calmly caught and chewed up. They say the snake diet doesn't injure the quality of the pork or affect the taste in the slightest, but I much prefer to sell my pigs to serving them on my own table.

I feed my poultry only once a day; I mean the grown fowls. The chicks are fed just as I did in Massachusetts. This one meal is given at night and they have all they will eat up. In the fall months when the grass seeds are ripe the fowls eat very lightly. At the beginning of my venture here I did give a morning feed, but I soon found that the chickens preferred to go to the grain patch and the orange grove when they first jumped down from their roosts.

If I were stronger and able to do all the work myself I am sure I could easily make eight dollars a head. I have heard of several instances down here in which such a profit is made regularly and without a great amount of work.

MARY FINNY URMSTON.

RELATED BY OLD SETTLER

Just a Little Happening in Which He and a Big She-Bear Had Parts.

Senator Boies Penrose, at a dinner at the Philadelphia club, said of a movement that he opposed:

"It promises incredible things. In fact, it makes me think of Jack Travers of Pike county. Jack is an old man now. He remembers the time when bears were as plentiful on the barren mountains as rattlers still are. Once, when I was fishing at Porter's lake, I asked him if he had ever had any remarkable adventures with bears.

"'Well, no, senator,' said the old man, as he filled his pipe with cut plug; 'I can't say as I ever had much to do with bears hereabouts. Wunst, in my sparkin' days, me and a bear got together—twa'n't nothin', though.

"'It all come about over old Sukey, our cow. She had a bad habit of stayin' out late at night. Then I'd have to go to the woods and fetch her home to the milkin'.

"'Well, one night when I wanted to go sparkin', Suke was late agin, and it certainly riz my dander. I started out after her, cussin' a blue streak, and in about an hour I heerd her snortin' and puffin' in the thicket.

"'I'd missed my gal by that time, and I was riled clear through. I cut a saplin' and went for old Sukey. It was too dark to see, but I knew her snuffle, and I grabbed her by the ear and began to lay on with my stick just about proper.

"'The old cow showed fight. She wrestled me around considerable. But I was mad—mad all over—and I half-pushed and half-drug and half-carried her to the barn, and there I tied her up tight and fast, and I milked her in the dark. Afterward I went to bed.

"'I certainly did have to laugh, though, when I come down the next mornin'. G— durned if I hadn't fotched home and milked a big she-bear.'"

Antiquated.

"Man wants but little here below," quoted the poetic person.

"On the contrary," rejoined the practical party, "the classified columns of the modern newspaper prove conclusively that his wants are numerous."

The beauty of the doughnut is the fact that the hole always agrees with the dyspeptic.

When Fate Relented

By Ellen Heney

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"Oh, it's a sweet little room," said Miss Stiles ironically.

Her gaze roamed pensively over the little hall room she dwelt in, from the plump divan cushions to the book shelf above her cretonne-concealed washstand. A trunk bumped on the landing outside her door and then proceeded with a series of smaller bumps up the stairs and landed with a final crash overhead.

"Some one new." Faint hope flickered up, to die instantly. "But of course no one worth while would come here to live," she mumbled scornfully. Bitter distaste of her surroundings, of her daily grind, of her colorless days arose within her and jogged her momentarily out of the rut of dogged cheerfulness and acceptance of environment that she had forced herself into.

"I hate 'em," thumping her head into the pillows viciously. "I hate everybody." Rising, she faced herself accusingly in the wavy-surfaced mirror. "I hate myself, too. I'm even beginning to crook my little fingers like them—they'll be calling me genteel next. Ugh, I'd rather be bad—downright horrid—than genteel, with a cotton wool brain and a sawdust heart."

A soft wind stirred the ruffled curtain and whisked her hair, and, turning, she thrust her head out into the sunshine.

"Pooh, Sally girl, but you've got the blues," she informed herself, sniffing the crisp air eagerly.

With the stirring of spring sap comes an eagerness in the blood mayhap, but it's the fall for the recklessness and zest of adventure, with its insistent warning whisper of departing days, its urge to make haste, that opens one's eyes to fleeting youth, its fanning breath charged with the last faint scents of summer sweetness. And it moved unwontedly in Sarah Stiles's heart as she sniffed the keen air and softened the repression of her lips.

"Gird up your loins and put on your tan pumps, Sarah, and fare thee

forth," she murmured, "and perhaps adventure will hit you on the shoulders, you poor, lonesome thing, and introduce you to an affinity. Any way, the fall air is glorious."

From the woods came the tingling scent of autumn leaves and sun-warmed mosses and cool-shaded depths. A woodpecker accentuated the silence in sharply tapped measures and a squirrel darted across the sun-flecked road.

Miss Stiles kicked her heels against the fence she was perched on and in uncontrollable abandon threw back her head, pursed her lips and poured forth a lilting, whistling refrain of her long ago school days.

Faintly floating from the distance another whistle chimed in, and she paused, the edges of her soul shell drawing together instinctively, but a smile lingered on her lips. Plaintively rising and falling, the notes came nearer. Softly the girl crept to the fringe of bushes overhanging the road and watched the whistler swinging along, his head tilted back, his hands buried in his pockets.

"I wonder," she whispered nervously, "if I dare—um. He looks—er—intelligent—and nice. I believe I will."

Her sweet, shrill whistle joined his; breathlessly she peered out, when suddenly the earth crumbled beneath her feet and laughing, hair-blown, clutching the willowy saplings in her path, she descended into the very arms of the approaching whistler.

While she put straight her hat and tucked in stray hairpins he picked up the scattered crimson leaf clusters and presented them to her.

"Did you learn 'The Farmer Boy' in a little red school house, too?" he wondered, and at the honest wistfulness in his voice the last remnant of Sally's caution melted.

"Foolish, reckless, horrid." The world's thousand voices crooned it warningly in her ear, but she smiled back into the boyish eyes.

"It was a gray stone school house with a boys' yard and a girls' yard, and a pump in front where we all waited our turn for the tin dipper."

"But there was a boy who cleaned your slate and left pink, mint hearts on your desk."

"Engraved 'I love you,'" she assented. "And was there a girl you made cart wheels in front of all the way home—all whirling hands and legs?"

"Gee, I wished you'd gone to my school!" His eyes were shining delightedly, and Miss Stiles sobered suddenly.

"But we're grown-ups now," she sighed. "Only sometimes we forget."

"Wouldn't it be great to slide back to those kid days, when everything was what it seemed, when we cried when we were hurt and laughed when we were glad, and believed in everybody we knew and everything we were told?" he asked.

"Now I smile when I'm hurt and cry when I'm glad," she said.

"Well?" he challenged, his hands still thrust deep in his pocket and his eyes dancing eagerly. "You don't look like a girl who would take a dare."

"I'm no 'fraid-cat," she boasted.

"I know where there's a birch." The laugh in her eyes flickered anxiously.

"Oh-o!"

Her little squeal of delight was genuine. "And we might find some wintergreens. Tough, old ones, you know, with red berries. Oh, it's fine to be a kid."

"Yuh betchyu. 'Tain't no fair to talk like grown-ups, though," he protested.

To think there was a man like this in that grubbing city beyond! Her eyes were as childish and blue as the autumn sky as she protested.

"I'll beat you to that sumac, there, little boy," pointing with outstretched finger. "One, two, three, ready—go."

With that mad scamper, Sarah Stiles began an afternoon of unalloyed, foolish fun that never flagged until she was homeward bound, loaded with the gorgeous foliage of the autumn woods. They paused at a bend in the road, where cottages below were glimpsed through the leaves and a sky of molten gold poured itself into a glittering river. The laughter curves fell away from Miss Stiles's lips in a tired, satisfied sigh.

"But it must be good-by," she was insisting. "Miracles cannot bear repetition. It's a rainbow afternoon for memory—let's not touch it with the stupid finger of reality and shatter it, boy. Besides, if fate is eager and willing."

"You're a silly, little girl," said the man softly. "You're cruel, too. Haven't we grown up together?"

"Very improperly—in one afternoon," she pointed out. "But, don't you understand? I can't be the little girl any more. Any way, I'm afraid, I know—it wouldn't last."

"I can't lure you any more," he said ruefully. "But I am sorry. Here," he drew out a card and rapidly wrote a line upon it. "At least, you'll take this. And if you relent—I'll be waiting."

Running lightly, she started down the road. Then she looked back and while he watched, with a wistfully regretful smile, she tossed the card into the wayside bushes.

She had paused a scant moment in the boarding house hall to survey her tumbled hair when through the curtained door she saw him coming, fumbling a bunch of keys in his hand. With a smothered cry, she fled up to her own room and waited, peering breathlessly through a tiny crack.

It was the same gray figure, with hands deep in his pockets—the very whistling man into whose arms she had almost fallen two hours before. His heavy tread mounted slowly and sounded in the room overhead, where the crash of a trunk had driven her to despair that same day. She buried her head in the cushions, laughing hysterically. Then arising, she surveyed her radiant face in the tiny mirror.

"What a dear, sweet, lovely old thing fate is," she murmured.

The Artist's Compensation.

Save in a few business concerns, great concerns, Harrod's, the army and navy stores and the like, what a strange welter is in our whole system of payment for work—more especially in the higher branches of work! Art and literary work are terrible examples of this confusion and want of science, writes a pessimist in the London Saturday Review. The payments to many of the best workers in those barren fields are so bad that a man is quite sanguine if he sees not at the end of his career the madhouse or the pauper's grave.

If he paint without genius, a painter may, by attracting an ignorant public, make himself secure. If he write without individuality or real force, the writer may likewise make himself secure by driving hard bargains with those who buy and sell his wares. But for the most part good work in these branches is the work of sensitive men, who are still children in money matters and who shrink from bargaining. Politics and public life and business makes a much better game than art or letters.

The Last Word.

Creep into thy narrow bed,
Creep and let no more be said.
Vain thy onset! All stand fast,
Thou thyself must break at last.

Let the long contention cease!
Geese are swans and swans are geese.
Let them have it how they will!
Thou art tired; best be still.

They outtalked thee, hiss'd thee, tore thee?
Better men fared thus before thee;
Fired their ringing shot and pass'd,
Hotly charged—and sank at last.

Charge once more, then, and be dumb!
Let the victors, when they come,
When the forts of folly fall,
Find thy body by the wall!

—Matthew Arnold

TEMPERANCE NOTES

FIGHT AGAINST OPIUM CURSE

Reports From All Parts of Chinese Empire Show Habit Is Being Rapidly Stamped Out.

Ever since the issuance of an imperial edict in China placing opium and opium smoking under a ban reports have been sent out regularly showing the progress of the anti-opium struggle in all parts of the Chinese empire. From these it would appear that the opium habit is being rapidly stamped out, but the Peking correspondent of the Lancet, after an investigation of his own, feels justified in stating that such is not the case. According to his report, in some provinces the demand for opium continues as great as ever and efforts are being made to meet it without official interference to more than a nominal extent. In the province of Shantung, however, where there has been of late a very great increase of opium imports, apparently from Shanghai, the authorities at Kiaochou (the customs port) confiscated 40 cases and imprisoned the owners, thus raising an important legal point as to whether they could do so on an article which comes under treaty regulations and has paid duty according to stipulations.

As far as hospital experience goes one would at first say that opium smoking had almost disappeared. The Chinese have now become secretive and deceptive about it and it is now very rare for a man to seek treatment for smoking or to confess, when being treated for other complaints that he is still addicted to the drug. But among the people about three-tenths have stopped and among the officials about eight-tenths. The latter, however, are subject to examination and stop for varying periods, resuming their smoking after examination.

An exception must be made in the case of army officers. The habit would seem to be entirely abolished in this class of men. It is now rather difficult to buy opium in Peking unless under license, which permits a smoker to buy five drams weight. Each license costs 10 cents and is available for three months after issue. Government regulates the amount purchasable each time, so that a gradual diminution takes place each renewal.

As for morphia, there was undoubtedly a great rise in the number of opium smokers who left off opium and took to hypodermic injections of morphia at the time of the anti-opium edicts and for some months after their issue. But this craze has died down. The reason for the diminution is simply an inability to procure the drug or the hollow needles. At the same time there is a certain amount of morphia taking still. It is sold in an underhand way in Japanese chemists' shops. By those who are willing to pay the cost of this comparatively expensive luxury it can always be got, but if one were to compare Peking with other large cities, such as New York, there would be no difficulty in proving that the number of morphia maniacs in the latter city is very much greater.

URGES ABSTINENCE IN ARMY

Secretary of War Dickinson Encourages Temperance Movement—Its Rapid Progress.

The movement for temperance is spreading among all classes. It has extended to the cadets in the naval school at Annapolis. The members of the first class got together recently and pledged themselves not to use intoxicants, also to exert their influence in this direction with the other classes. They are convinced that the standard of discipline and efficiency can be raised if rum drinking is stopped.

Secretary of War Dickinson has commended voluntary abstinence to all within and without the army.

A letter was read at a mass meeting held in a Washington church for the purpose of inaugurating total abstinence associations in the army and navy. In the letter Mr. Dickinson says:

"I believe in everything that encourages voluntary abstinence both within and without the army. All other things being equal, the man who abstains is better qualified to be a useful and law abiding citizen and to promote his own happiness and that of his family and friends."

The Cocaine Habit.

Probably few readers had any previous knowledge of the prevalence of the cocaine habit so shockingly exposed in the recent proceedings instituted by the pharmaceutical board. This drug is of recent introduction, and in certain limited uses it has been found a highly beneficial agent; in the rapidity with which its abuse has spread among various classes of people its dangers have come to outweigh greatly all its benefits. The very properties which make cocaine useful in skillful hands make it extremely injurious in its continued constitutional effects, says Philadelphia Ledger. Physicians are aware of this danger and of the seductive nature of the drug, and employ it with extreme caution, but all sorts of quacks have seized upon it to pander to a depraved appetite, so that its consumption has been stealthily extended until it has become actually a public menace.

CORN PLANTING IS OVER

THAT CANADIAN TRIP SHOULD NOW BE TAKEN.

If you had intended going to Canada for the purpose of purchasing land on which to establish a home and accompanying some land company, whose holdings you proposed to look over or to go up on your own account to select one hundred and sixty acres of land free, you should delay no longer. Corn-planting is over, your wheat crop is well ahead, and you have a few weeks' time before you are required in the fields again. Now make your intended trip. Reports at hand show that the crop prospects in Canada were never better than they are today. The cool weather has not affected the crop, but if anything, it has been a benefit. There has been plenty of moisture and those who have had their land properly prepared look upon this year as likely to be one of the best they have had. A great many are going up this season who expect to pay two or three dollars an acre more than they were asked to pay last year. Others who wish to homestead are prepared to go farther from the line of railway than would have been necessary last year. Still it is worth it. So it will be with you. Next year lands will be higher-priced and homesteads less accessible. There is a wonderful tide of immigration to Central Canada now. It is expected that one hundred and fifty thousand new settlers from the United States will be numbered by the end of the present year, an increase of fifty per cent over last year. In addition to this there will be upwards of one hundred thousand from the old country, which does not include those who may come from the northern countries of the Continent. These all intend to settle upon the land. The reader does not require an answer to the questions, "Why do they do it?" "Why are they going there in such large numbers?" Western Canada is no longer an experiment. The fact that one hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat were raised there last year as against ninety-five millions the year previous, shows that the tiller of the soil in Central Canada is making money and it is safe to say that he is making more money than can be made anywhere else on the Continent in the growing of grains. He gets good prices, he has a sure and a heavy crop, he enjoys splendid railway privileges, and he has also the advantages of schools and churches and such other social life as may be found anywhere. It is difficult to say what district is the best. Some are preferred to others because there are friends already established. The Grand Trunk Pacific, on its way across the Continent, is opening up a splendid tract of land, which is being taken up rapidly. The other railways—the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern are extending branch lines into parts inaccessible a couple of years ago. With a perfect network of railways covering a large area of the agricultural lands it is not difficult to secure a location. Any agent of the Canadian Government will be pleased to render you assistance by advice and suggestion, and a good plan is to write or call upon him. The Government has located these agents at convenient points throughout the States, and their offices are well equipped with a full supply of maps and literature.

Valued Absences.

"Always speak kindly of the absent," said young Mr. Primly.

"I would," replied Miss Cayenne, "if I thought it would be an inducement to some tiresome people to remain so."

A Trained Nurse's Experiences with Resinol Ointment.

I applied Resinol to an ulcerated leg of six months' standing. Almost everything had been tried to heal it. Made two applications a day for four weeks and leg was permanently healed.

I have used Resinol on children's faces to heal eruptions and for everything that seemed to need an ointment with satisfactory results in every case.

Mrs. Isadore E. Cameron,
Augusta, Me. (Graduated Nurse.)

Horrible Thought.

"But why do you think we are in imminent danger of a war with England?"

"Ain't Alfred Austin just as likely as not to write a poem on the occasion of Roosevelt's visit?"

A Woman's Advice.

A woman was looking over the shoulder of a man who was writing this item, and just when he got to this point, and was writing the word "soap," she said:

"There's one great essential in a laundry soap. It must be a soap that will not rot the clothes or the fabrics. Some soaps will clean goods, but they rot them; others have sticky, yellow rosin in them and stain the clothes yellow. Just you write that Easy Task soap saves half the work and saves all the clothes and drives away the dirt and keeps away the disease germs, and is the best soap I ever found."

And so her advice has been followed, for women know soap.

Give a man health and a course to steer, and he'll never stop to trouble about whether he's happy or not.—G. Bernard Shaw.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes.
Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Men who remain neutral in times of public danger are enemies to their country.—Addison.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1910.

THE STING OF A BEE.

An Eastern fable tells of a potentate who demanded that there should be brought to him the stings of a thousand bees killed because one of their colony had dared commit lese majesty by stinging the hand of royalty. When they were brought in a tiny golden thimble the king was so amazed to find that a thousand of the hypodermic points made such a little mass that he issued a manifesto to the effect that thereafter no person within the bounds of the kingdom should complain at the sting of a bee. The lesson of the fable is that petty annoyances hurt because they are exaggerated in the mind, that when they are seen in their actual proportions they are so slight as to merit only contempt. How much comfort would come to the majority of persons if they could but see the tiny size of the bee stings that leads them to acts of petulance, words of anger, expressions of reproach. The bee sting annoyances have caused lifelong breaches of friendship, they have broken up families and caused anger and resentment to take the place of love and fealty. The big burdens of life often reflect the nobility of their bearers. The heavy tasks impart a benediction upon the toiler, the large duties and responsibilities confer a distinction, but the little things the petty things—how they do wear the spirit and how irksome do they become. It does not do to deny the hurt of the bee, it does not do to say that one is impervious to the stings of insects. It does no good, upon the other hand, to permit the sting to be magnified by the mind. How much better to see the instrument of one's annoyance in its proper proportions and then to assume an attitude of contempt for it, to maintain oneself free from the anger, pain and annoyance that it causes. One may thus become immune to the sting of the bee. Not actually so, but he may find out that some sweetness lurks in the composition of even those who delight to hurt. The power to regard the annoyances of life as indications that there is sweetness at hand, to seek to derive the good rather than complain at the evil is the true philosophy of existence. How puny are the stings of this existence as contrasted with the benefits that life brings everyone. How insignificant the annovances as contrasted with the pleasures of life. Those who would complain about the petty inflictions and the contemptible acts of their fellows towards them have only to look for the hive and they will be rewarded.

It is a wonderful faculty to see things in their proportions and not magnify the evil and ignore the good. The good is a thousand times greater than the evil, the blessings of life many times more than the ills of existence, yet one must learn to seek for the one and bear with the other.

It is difficult to take this view of life. Many who can sustain the slings and arrows of outrageous fortunes cry out against the sting of the bee. Yet when one comes to realize how silly, how wrong is much of the distress evidenced over the sting of the bee, the little annoyance and the infliction may be made a hint of the stores of honey ready for one's gleaning. Few are the graver troubles, numerous the little annoyances, the actual and anticipated sting of the bee. Ridding oneself of the spirit of complaint over trivialities learn to seek the golden stores of honey that are found in every way of life.

TAFT AND BEVERIDGE.

No man in the Republican party today can stand the test of his undeviating Republicanism better than the Indiana Senator whom the Democrats have singled out as the particular object of their miscontruing endeavors. Senator Beveridge, the brilliant orator, the zealous advocate of views matured and fortified, who made the Senate respect him from the time of his entrance into the body, is a man of unsullied Republicanism. Only the perversion of Democratic blind guides could lead them to believe otherwise. The Democrats are rabid in their endeavor to discredit the Republican party before the voters of the country. The siren song of control of the next House has been sung into their ears. The silliest feature of their campaign is the endeavor to accomplish the defeat of Senator Beveridge through misrepresentation. They proclaim that he is the enemy of President Taft when no Republican is more regular in his respect for the head of the nation and the head of the party. They assert that Mr. Beveridge has been at odds with the President upon the leading policies. As a matter of fact, the only policy upon which they have differed is the purely economic one of the tariff, and the difference in this particular has been the honest difference of party men as to the extent to which revision of the tariff should be carried. Mr. Beveridge is a regular Republican. He has no sympathy whatever with the palaver politician. He stands for policies judged by the breadth of benefit they will confer. This determines his position as a regular Republican, if there is any distinction to be made that would call for the use of such a word. He is as thoroughly Republican as any of the great leaders of the party of the past. He has consistently sought to make the force of his individuality felt, and with such success that, while he has at times seemed apart from President Taft, there has never been a difference them that diminished their personal or political mutual esteem. Senator Beveridge and Mr. Taft are both radical, if radical means to indorse measures that the party a decade ago would not have supported. The great economic positions of the Republican party more or less impinge upon the tariff, and for this reason a wider range of view as to the scope of a Republican tariff is possible than was formerly the case. A perfect tariff is impossible of formulation. The degree of satisfaction to be felt in the Payne-Aldrich measure must rest largely with each Republican of competent judgment to determine for himself. The majority of the party believe it to be the best tariff that could have been enacted. While some, like Mr. Beveridge, dissent from such a sweeping declaration, this reflects credit upon the party, showing that its adherents may entertain divergent views while holding to a common position.

It is impossible for the Democrats to understand, much less appreciate, the fact that positions and not opinions count. They are absolutely without a position upon the tariff, the conservatives having repudiated the position of Mr. Bryan, which has been made ridiculous since it was incorporated in the last Democratic national platform. When they harp upon the insurgency of Mr. Beveridge they are indulging in twaddle, as they have no perception of independence within the proper range of individual view as being consistent with loyalty to the policies of a party. President Taft cannot be injured by specious misrepresentation. The persistent misconstruing of the position of Senator Beveridge cannot detract one iota from the strength and value of this vigorous Republican within the ranks of his party.

Men like President Taft, former President Roosevelt and Senator Beveridge, bound together by the strongest ties of mutual devotion to the country and their party, confute allegations of Republican division. The President has no more cordial supporter than former President Roosevelt. The latter is not obligated to destroy the ties of his personal attachment for individuals because they have not in all instances been loyal to President Taft. On the other hand, in his relation to policies Mr. Roosevelt stands firmly committed to the Republican party and to the policies he has always avowed. The only possible difference between his position and that of Mr. Taft is that of method, and here comes in the range of opinion while the position is held in common. Democrats cannot conceive of men in such relations not exhibiting political animosity, because Democrats have no conception of party breadth.

Every effort of his political foes to seek to discredit President Taft and to represent former President Roosevelt or Senator Beveridge as at variance with him simply affords a fresh measurement of the mental and political narrowness of the Democratic leaders and makes the people doubly rejoice that Democratic efforts to gain control of the lower branch of Congress are pursued upon an utterly mistaken notion of what constitutes Republican harmony.

LOVES HIS FRIENDS.

Some of the political leaders and their followers appear unduly exercised over Colonel Roosevelt's reported promise to assist Senator Beveridge in his contest for re-election by making an address to the voters of Indiana. And why shouldn't he aid the Senator? The latter has always been one of the Colonel's ardent admirers and supporters and it is natural in the ex-President to remember favors.

It is probable that Colonel Roosevelt is satisfied to be a plain Republican without the attachments "regular" and "insurgent" which have become so common since he retired from the presidential chair. While Senator Beveridge has shown insurgent tendencies, Senator Lodge has been a stalwart among the regulars, and Colonel Roosevelt has also promised to aid the Massachusetts senator in his contest for re-election. Both of these gentlemen who are regarded so far apart by people who are always looking for trouble, have long been intimate personal friends of Colonel Roosevelt and were earnest supporters of his policies, while he was in public life. The Colonel can stand by his friends without endorsing their positions in political disputes. He couldn't afford to endorse all the political idiocrasies of his friends but remembering their loyalty, he loves them notwithstanding their different ideas of duty. No doubt he expects to see them all drop the names which they have applied to each other and all march under the one banner of Republicanism and to that end he is directing his labors.

To the Board of School Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland.

GENTLEMEN:

We, the undersigned, endorse the retention of U. G. Palmer as Principal of the Oakland Public and High Schools.

F. A. THAYER	R. L. WOLFE	J. O. WHITE
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JAS. D. HAMILL	TRUMAN WEST	MRS. E. FUNDENBURG
E. A. SHAFFER	J. O. CLEVELAND	JAS. A. HAYDEN

Lost.

A Gold Watch, Open face, Waltham movement, black fob, gold charm, initials, N. C. C. Finder will be rewarded. C. B. CROPP.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, passed on the 11th day of July, 1910, in a cause wherein Annie Weir et al. are plaintiffs and James McMillan et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1651 Equity in said court, the undersigned Trustees will on

Saturday, August 6th, 1910,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Md., offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, and described as follows, to wit: Being a part of Military Lot No. 4008, containing

3 Acres, More or Less,

and particularly described in a deed from Franklin P. Green and wife to Margaret S. McMillan, dated 31st day of March, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 24, folio 159, etc., one of the land records of Garrett county, Md.

Said land is improved by a two story dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, (or all cash at the option of the purchaser,) the credit payments to bear interest from the date of sale, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustees.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
Trustees.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$74,153 29
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		24,900 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		663 82
Bonds, securities, etc		23,492 30
Banking house, furniture and fixture		11,136 90
Other Real Estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		459 79
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers		42 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents		10,304 87
Notes of other National Banks		1,285 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents		81 00
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$8,714 10	
Legal tender-notes	1,130 00	9,844 10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation)		1,249 50
Total		$158,102 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	8,000 00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	234 25
National Bank Notes outstanding	24,900 00
Due to other National Banks	4,118 87
Dividends unpaid	750 00
Individual deposits subject to check	94,895 31
Certified Checks	65
Cashier's checks outstanding	113 49
Total	$158,102 57

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day 7th day of July, 1910.

SUE R. LAUGHLIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. A. SMITH,
C. E. HILLEARY,
WADE SAPP,
Directors.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany County.

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital Stock - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department

Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 15—Crellin—Company's Store, 9 to 3.
July 16—Ottoway—Carney's Store, 9 to 3.
July 18—Hoyes Run, 8 to 11.
July 18—Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytle's, 1 to 4
July 19—Friendsville—Crawford Hotel, 9 to 3.
July 20—Selbysport—Riley's Store, 9 to 3.
July 21—Accident—Rhes' Store, 9 to 3.
July 22—Cove—Krouse's Store, 9 to 3.
July 23—Grantsville—National Hotel, 9 to 3.
July 25—Thomas Layman's, 9 to 3.
July 26—T. H. Johnson's, 9 to 3.
July 27—Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 9 to 3.
July 28—Strickland's, 9 to 12.
July 28—Walter Warnick's, 2 to 5.
July 29—Merrill's, 9 to 3.
July 30—C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12.
July 30—Jenning's, 3 to 6.
Aug. 1—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 3—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 4—Beckman—Mellinger's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 4—Swanton—W. H. Lohr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 5—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 6—Red House, 9 to 3.
Aug. 8—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 9—Bloomington—Post Office, 9 to 3.
Aug. 10—Kitzmiller—Bank Building, 9 to 3.
Aug. 11—Kitzmiller—Wilson's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 12—Gorman—J. P. Parr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 13—Bloomington—Moody's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 15—Hoyes—W. A. Smith's Store, 9 to 12.
Aug. 15—McHenry, 2 to 5.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1890, being Chapter 556, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

ROBERT L. FRIES,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of Charles C. Frederick, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY

To the creditors of Charles C. Frederick, of Friendsville in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1910, the said party was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 6th day of July, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 20, 1910.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones	

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Miss Ruth Delawder, of Washington, D. C., is here on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. E. A. Weimer.

Mr. John Bond, of Bond, was in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday visiting his brother, Mr. N. U. Bond.

Mr. George T. Brew, of Ronceverte, West Va., visited friends in Oakland for a day or two last week.

Miss Alma Scherr went to Morgantown Tuesday morning where she will visit friends for two weeks.

Try one of our Long Life Batterie on your telephone. Satisfaction guaranteed; 25 cents each. S. Lawton & Sons.

Miss Anna Gonder has returned home from school and will spend the vacation with her mother in Oakland.

Colonel Klem Clement, of Shawnee, Okla., and Texas, has been the guest of Mrs. Bowie Johnson this week.

Mrs. Julian Lynne, of Shenandoah Junction, West Va., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Legge.

Miss Gracia Stemple, who has been on a visit to friends near Clarksburg, has returned to her home in Oakland.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned spent Sunday in Cumberland with his family who are visiting relatives and friends in that city.

Dr. G. C. Keller, of Grantsville, accompanied by his daughter, is in Oakland and at Mountain Lake Park for a few days' visit.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR & Co.

Mrs. Frank Jamesson, of Piedmont, W. Va., spent Sunday in Oakland with his wife, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder.

Mrs. W. P. Lowry and daughter, Miss Nettie Lowry, of Baltimore, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer at their home on Alder street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Robinson are packing their household effects preparatory to leaving Oakland and will locate either in Cumberland or Philadelphia.

Mrs. Thomas Franklin and children, of Roanoke, Va., are at the home of Mrs. Franklin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mitchell, for a protracted visit.

Mr. Kimmell Frazee, of near Selbysport, who accompanied County Commissioner W. M. Lowdermilk to Oakland last Sunday afternoon, returned home Tuesday evening.

Mr. B. H. Warner, Jr., of Montgomery county, this State, a candidate for nomination to represent this district in congress, was in Oakland last week, the guest of Mr. W. R. Stull.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt went to Cumberland this morning to attend the funeral of the late John P. Brady, who died at his home near that city Tuesday after a protracted illness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird and Miss Jane Baird came to Oakland last Saturday from Cumberland in Mr. Humbird's automobile and spent a few days visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Offutt.

Mrs. John C. Crane, of near Terra Alta, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones at their home on Second street for a few days recently, returning home Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Posten.

LOST—On the road between Abel DeWitt's and Henry Casteel's on Saturday, June 25th, a horse contract book. Finder please leave at First National Bank and receive reward. D. J. Swartzentruber.

Mr. E. J. Fringer, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Lulu Fringer, left Oakland Monday morning for an overland trip to Petersburg, W. Va., where they will be guests for a week or two of relatives and friends.

Tomorrow County Treasurer Robert L. Friese will leave for his annual collection tour through the county, going from here to Crellin, thence to Hutton. His itinerary will cover every section of the county. He will be absent from his office for upwards of a month.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

It is no doubt easier to stop the exhibition of the fight pictures than it would be to stop the fights which the exhibition would produce, and the easy way is the safe one for the present. Perhaps later—along when the snow flies and the temperature of the white and black blood is lower—it may be safe to exhibit the pictures. By that time not so many will want to see them, and those who care to take a look at them will wonder why they were ever so foolish as to get excited over the fight or the pictures.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Tuesday morning with all members of the Court present the following were the proceedings of the Orphans' Court for Garrett county:

First and final account of James A. Kelley, guardian of John Swan Truly, was ratified and confirmed.

First and final account of Mary E. Pysell, executrix of Andrew Pysell, deceased, ratified and confirmed.

G. Semmes Hamill was appointed guardian to Russell Chisholm.

Elizabeth B. Leary was appointed guardian of Edward W. Leary.

Inventory of the personal estate of Richard E. Garlitz, deceased, filed, and an order of sale was passed.

The last will and testament of Eli Stanton, deceased, probated and admitted to record.

Primaries on August 30th.

Chairmen Hanna and Vandiver, of the Republican and Democratic State Committees, have agreed upon Tuesday, August 30th, as the date on which to hold the congressional primaries throughout the State, except in the Fifth District, in which Hon. Thomas Parran was nominated by the convention system just prior to the announcement of Attorney-General Straus' opinion.

Doing a Good Work.

J. Ed. Kildow, of Elkins, was in Salem Monday, having brought a young girl to the Industrial Home. Mr. Kildow established a Children's Home at Elkins about two years ago, and since that time has placed almost one hundred children in good homes as members of the family. He has at the home twenty-five children at this time and would like to correspond with good people who need and should have children. Write and tell him what you would like to have and he will please you.—Salem Herald.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Hattie Wolfe, Edna Frazee, Mrs. Dora Grace, Clark Groves, Mrs. Jane Hardesty, Mrs. May Rhodes, E. D. Simons, B. F. Michael, Mary Moreland, Roy Lowrie, J. P. Hughes, Mrs. Mamie Conner, Cora Carter, Sue Kissner, S. J. Lichtz.

The Medical Association of Allegany and Garrett counties held its semi-annual meeting at the court house in Oakland yesterday afternoon. The sessions were attended by quite a number of physicians and matters of interest to the medical profession were freely discussed. At the close of the meeting the visiting gentlemen were entertained at supper by the local professional men.

Tuesday morning the commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States to survey the boundary between the States of Maryland and West Virginia, accompanied by a corps of chainmen, flagmen and axemen, and taking with them a load of camp equippage, supplies, etc., left Oakland for Fairfax Stone where the survey was begun yesterday morning under the direction of Messrs. Brown, Monroe and Gannett, the commissioners.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

There was a quiet wedding in town Tuesday night, at the residence of David R. Beavers. The parties were Andrew Werner, widower, from Eglon, and Mrs. Adaline Sypolt, widow, from near Oakland. Rev. G. W. Bent made the nuptial knot. The groom is well known in this county, where he resided many years, but has been located in the West for several years and came back home for another wife. The groom is 69 and the bride 60. He is a number 3 and she is a number 2. They are thinking of locating in Kingwood.—Kingwood Argus.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Church Services.

ST PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10,45 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES. Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. SHEARER

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 8 p. m. Subject, "Having done all, stand."
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

DEER PARK.

Mr. Leslie Buckler and Miss Bessie Buckler, of Baltimore, are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. James Swan Frick at their lovely cottage, Hunting Ridge. They contemplate remaining here for a few weeks before departing for the Adirondacks.

Col. Charles H. Heyl, U. S. A., retired, came up from his Washington home. He and his coachman made the entire trip by wagon, four days being consumed, the rest of the family coming by train in a little less than six hours. Col. Heyl's route took him to Winchester, Va.; to Capon Bridge, to Romney, W. Va.; thence over the Northwestern pike to Ridgeville, and thence to Deer Park through Blaine, W. Va., crossing the Great Backbone Mountain that looms up so prominently from Deer Park.

Col. Heyl and his family will shortly entertain at their cottage, White Oaks, Captain and Mrs. Sewell. Captain Sewell is also a retired officer of the army. The Sewells reside in Philadelphia. Miss Julia Heyl will shortly entertain in honor of Miss Marshall, of Washington, daughter of General Marshall, chief engineer of the army.

Mrs. C. K. Lord, of Baltimore, is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall Bell, of Pittsburg, here at the Lord cottage on Congress avenue. They made the trip here in their automobile, occupying but a few hours, coming by way of Uniontown, Pa. Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Bell entertained a small dinner party, Mrs. C. K. Lord, Miss Olivia Turnbull and her brother, Mr. Horatio Turnbull, being presennt.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Powelson, of New York, who have apartments at the Deer Park Hotel, gave a children's party last Friday afternoon in honor of the birthday of their little child.

Mr. Lawrence T. Turnbull is visiting his mother at her cottage, Red House.

Mr. J. Fred Kreil, Jr., and Mr. A. L. Gable, of Baltimore, and Mr. Howard Thrasher, of Gassaway, W. Va., spent the early part of last week at Uplands, near Deer Park, the summer home of Miss Irene Haulenbeek and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek, of Baltimore.

The hotel orchestra this year, a very excellent one, is presided over by Mr. George S. Dunham.

Miss M. D. Talley, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Jessie C. McCubbin, of Mount Washington, Baltimore county, Maryland, are guests at "Uplands," near Deer Park.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Male entertained at dinner last Sunday, the Messrs. W. T. Sines, Abraham Lincoln Sines and John Sines. These gentlemen belong to the Dunkard church and held services near the Male farm on Sunday afternoon. The Messrs. Sines are located at Swallow Falls.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek, of Deer Park, went to Philadelphia last Sunday night on train No. 12. She made a very brief visit returning on Wednesday.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real EState

In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Allen Garlitz and wife to Mary L. Sloan, dated the 31st day of March, 1905, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 45, folio 374, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorneys named therein, hereby give notice, that on

Friday, August 5th, 1910,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. in front of The First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all that tract or parcel of land situate in Garrett county, Maryland, about two miles west of Swanton, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a stake and stonepile standing about 1 perch southwest of a black pine tree marked as a pointer and standing also at the beginning of the last line of a tract conveyed by J. R. Anderson to John A. Wagner, and running thence with the 10th line of said conveyed tract reversed, South 63 West, 74½ perches to a stake and stonepile in the 3rd line of a tract conveyed by C. M. Miller and wife to John E Steiding, and with the 3rd and 2nd lines thereof reversed, with an allowance of 3¼ for magnetic variation, North 20 East, 122 perches to a double pine tree, West, 65½ perches to a stake in a corner of field, North, 72 perches to the end of the last line of Military Lot No. 186, and with said line reversed, East, 89½ perches to a stake and stonepile, South 25 East, 84 perches to a stake and stonepile at the beginning of the 3rd line of a tract of land conveyed by J. R. Anderson to Mrs. Lucy McRobie, and with said 3rd line South 41 East 60 perches to a stake and stonepile, South 52 West, 94 perches in the last line of said conveyed tract to John A. Wagner, and with said line reversed to its beginning, North 25 West, 36 perches to the beginning, containing,

105¼ Acres, More or Less.

Terms of sale as prescribed in said mortgage, cash on day of sale.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for said mortgagee named in mortgage.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Offutt & Renninger, Trustees, v. E. M. Robinson.

No. 1659 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of E. M. Robinson to file their claims in this cause with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, properly authenticated on or before the 29th day of July, 1910, as I shall proceed to state an account on the 30th day of July, 1910, distributing the funds in the hands of the trustees in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have avariety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.
RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.
AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.
CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.
SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

GO TO CREUTZBURG'S

FOR

Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.

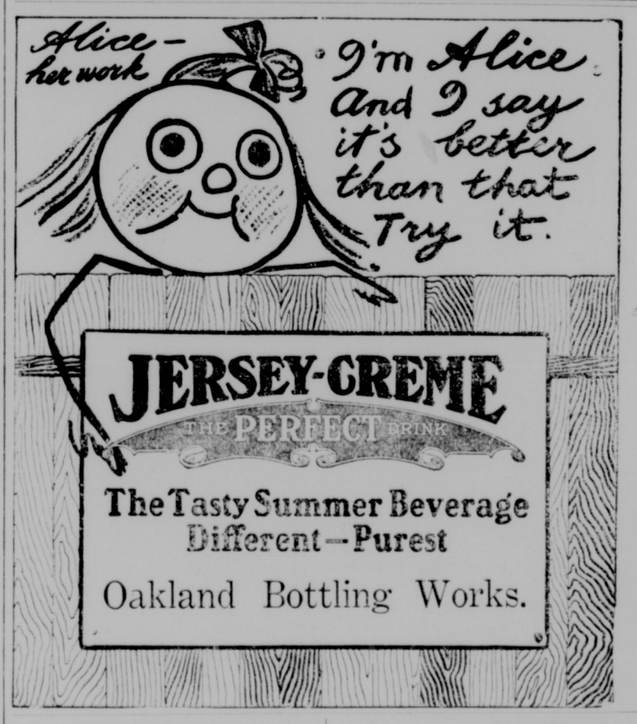
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.

LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP

FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.

Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.



Tax Department
LAST NOTICE

Oakland, Md., June 29, 1910.

All persons owing taxes for the years 1908 or 1909 will please make immediate payment. Kindly remit at once and save me the very unpleasant duty of advertising property as I must have money to meet claims now due.

Address W E HOLLINGER, Treasurer, Oakland, Md.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following county road is to be re-located. The road to be re-located is known as the Mansfield Road, in the North end portion between Fahey and Hughes and Fahey and Mansfield, so as to give said road a more gradual and better grade, and examine whether the said re-location should be made will meet on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1910, for such purpose and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said re-location and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

GEORGE GEISSMAN,
JONAS YUTZY,
W. H. SMOUSE,
Examiners.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to Creditors.

Take notice that I have this 7th day of June, 1910, filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, an account showing distribution to the creditors who have filed their claims duly proved and allowed, in the estate of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt

The dividend is at the rate of 2 13-100 per centum on claims of general creditors filed and allow and payment of said dividend will be made by Jacob S. Miller, Trustee, after the 20th day of June, 1910 unless exceptions to said account are filed before that date.

ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 10 beginning for the same at a point on the Gorman Road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at the lane between the farms of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of said W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis, and to intersect the Deer Park and Schell Road near the bridge over Laurel Run, a distance of about one mile.

B. W. HARVEY,
C. E. MARTIN,
J. O. HARVEY and others,
Petitioners.

Mourning Apparel

THE death of England's king throws nearly all the courts of Europe into mourning and in consequence the subjects of mourning apparel and mourning etiquette are up for consideration more generally than for many years. Customs change slowly, especially those which rule in matters of greatest moment. Rules of etiquette governing in the events of death, marriage, births and social functions of high importance have all been carefully thought out and are the crystalized expressions of consideration for others. They are formulated from the conduct of those whose good taste and keen intuitions put them in position to set examples. Much latitude is allowed individual taste in the matter of mourning apparel. Some people decry any special dress for those in mourning, on the ground that we should not divide our sorrows with others. But the great majority feel that the assumption of mourning attire is imperative as a sign of respect to the dead or to his family as well as an outward token of a sense of loss. To ignore a death seems to cast a slight upon the worth of the departed soul; therefore, an increasing number of persons in the best social circles assume what is called "complimentary mourning." This is either a badge of mourning of some sort, or the wearing of black for a short term. This is a different matter from the mourning apparel assumed by members of a family. Complimentary mourning does not involve the restrictions which that of relatives assumes. Certain fabrics are chosen for those in mourning. These are crape, silk genadine, nuns-veiling, bombazine, net, uncut velvet, crepe-de-chine, mourning silks, felt, voile and other fabrics of a jet black hue and soft luster or dull finish. Crape is recognized as the correct fabric for first mourning everywhere, and is in fact the insignia of mourning. Crape is used as a finish, or decoration, on other fabrics, and sometimes entire garments are made of it. It is a beautiful fabric made of silk and having diagonal rib or crinkle across the surface. It is made in both dull and silky luster; the dull finish is considered the more elegant. Recently it is much used in dress accessories, such as collars, cuffs and bands, and in stoles and muffs, for those in deep mourning. Silk grenadine is very generally worn in this country for veils, as shown in Fig. 1. It is light in weight, supple and durable. It is used in the open weaves for face veils and is often bordered. For summer, large mesh silk veils, bordered with a fold of crape, are worn, with millinery made of or trimmed with these materials, the crape nearly always appearing in a flat border or fold. English manufacturers have succeeded in waterproofing these fabrics so that rain or moisture does them no harm.

The transition from deep mourning to colors is accomplished gradually. After a certain period of time, more or less long at the discretion of the wearer, the mourning veil is discarded; next crape is eliminated. The attire is next all black, but not necessarily of recognized mourning fabrics. After black, gray, the cold lavenders and white are worn. White may be worn with black accessories for mourning, and is correct, but is more often assumed for what is called "second mourning," that is, in the period of transition from mourning to colors.

There is nothing so dignified and nothing more elegant than a well-chosen mourning costume. In choosing models or patterns for making mourning gowns or hats (or any garment) plain, neat and elegant designs are correct. Nothing "fussy" is admissible. No extremes of the mode are to be considered. For millinery neither very large or very small hats, but those in shapes which are always worn should be selected. Exquisite workmanship must characterize the work of both milliner and dressmaker. Fortunately the regular mourning fabrics, crape, bombazine and nuns veiling, all are adapted to the sort of work required.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

FOR YOUNG LADY.

This is a very smart frock suitable to be made in cashmere, silk and wool crepon, or any fine woolen.

The corselet bodice and side of skirt are cut in one to below hips;

the front is a panel to foot; the lower part of side and back of skirt is plaited; braiding forms the trimming on skirt and front of bodice, a simple border being worked at edge of the shoulder straps. The under-slip is of piece lace.

Materials required: 6 yards 46 inches wide, 2 yards 18 inches wide for under-slip.

Like a Rose.

The rosette on a plain sailor hat gives all the richness necessary. Folded like a rose into a round shape, a bias piece of Persian silk has been so manipulated that its final effect would suggest both expense and art.

USEFUL FOR THE TRAVELER

Pin Case An Almost Indispensable Requisite When One Is on a Journey.

A new form of the well-known pin case for traveling is being shown just now that makes acceptable prizes or a present for European travelers.

The case is formed like a wallet with a flap at the side that buttons over with a patent clasp. This is made of cardboard covered first with cotton batting, then with cretonne, fancy brocades, ribbons or with an embroidered linen case.

Inside there is a single leaf adjusted to back of case like the page of a book. This is covered on both sides with white elderdown or flannel, which is carried over to line the sides of case as well.

In this lining is stuck on the outer east safety pins in all sizes and colors. On both sides of the inner page are arranged big headed pins in various sizes and color. These can form fancy borders or a star figure below and a border or other artistic grouping.

These cases may be made in any convenient size; one four by five inches gives plenty of space.

Silk Seams.

The making of a silk blouse is rendered all the more difficult, where the home dressmaker is concerned, by the fact that the seam to lie flat must be ironed, while a hot iron is only too apt to mark the silk indelibly. By far the best course to pursue is that of passing each seam, open or closed, over the upturned edge of a warm iron. With both hands the seam should be pulled taut and slowly passed over the iron, care being taken to avoid touching more than the seam with the point or side and thereby marking the material underneath.

About Veils.

When money is scarce there seems nothing that runs away with one's money so fast as veils. Their life is a very short-lived one and often a misadventure ruins them as soon as bought. Yet we must wear them if we want to look smart, and to buy cheap ones is morse than useless, as they never look well from the day they are bought. The truest economy is to buy fine net by the yard, says the Woman's Life. It cuts to better advantage, you get four veils for the price of one, and it is of a far better quality and lasts longer than if you buy veiling pure and simple.

The KITCHEN CABINET

"LET us be content to work,
To do the thing we can, and not presume
To fret because it's little."
—E. B. Browning.

The Woman With a Grievance.

We all know her and have had her griefs and worries loaded on to an already burdened back. It certainly is a comfort to some people to divide their discomforts by sharing them and a normal person never will refuse to take the recital of trials and give in return a full measure of sympathy; but there are people who should not be sympathized with, it is the worst possible thing for them. What they need is a good dose of cold facts and be made to realize that they are not of all women the most miserable. Let them "count their mercies, name them one by one," and they will find many silver sides to their clouds.

She who comes with tales of her husband, his faults, failings and shortcomings, is the one who raises the ire of the high-minded woman. Would she enjoy the idea of knowing that her husband canvassed their private affairs with his friends as they met? She would be deeply hurt and indignant, and yet she does the same thing herself. The golden rule must be worked both ways or it is of little value in the home. One person cannot do all the thoughtful, kind things without making others selfish. Selfishness is a many-sided evil. Some of the most self-denying people are the most selfish, for they enjoy doing the things for others that they should be taught to do for themselves.

How often a mother teaches the child the very evil she would shield it from, because of her deep love, which is not quite deep enough to wound the child sometimes for his own good.

She cannot bear to see it suffer, yet she builds for a future suffering immeasurably greater.

Unpopular Portions of Meat.

The livers of calves, cooked with bacon, are liked by many; but there seems to be a prejudice against the brains and kidneys as food. The French cook prepares many nice dishes from these portions.

In these days of high prices, every edible part of the meat should be used.

"WITH aching hands and bleeding feet
We dig and heap—lay stone on stone;
We bear the burden and the heat
Of the long day and wish 'twere done,
Not till the hours of light return
All we have built do we discern."
—Matthew Arnold.

A Bride's Salad.

Peel an average sized apple, cut in dice and mix with one-half the quantity of pineapple and about a tablespoonful of pecan or hickory nuts. Arrange lettuce on plates and heap the salad mixture on the lettuce. Lay on a few strips of fresh cocoanut cut thin. Cover with whipped cream and add a strawberry or two, or a cherry.

For a pot roast, one may buy a small piece of meat, although it is never quite as nice as a larger one. A delicious flavor will be added to the roast if a half pound of prunes are cooked with the meat. They may then be pickled and served with the meat.

For an emergency dessert when mother drops in to dinner, take stale cake, cut in squares and toast, spread each square with preserves, put two together and cover with sweetened whipped cream.

Some Dishes a Little Unusual.

A nice dinner dish, or one suitable for luncheon, is canelon of veal. To prepare it, chop together one-half pound of cold, cooked veal, and the same amount of boiled ham. Add one tablespoonful of grated lemon peel, one-half teaspoonful of mace, salt and pepper to taste, and two well beaten eggs. Add cream enough to mold it into a loaf; dust with flour; brush with egg and serve.

Stuffed Potato Croquettes.

Prepare a potato mixture of one and one-half cupfuls, one tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of pepper; form into croquettes, make an opening in the end and fill with chopped green pepper that has been sauted in a little butter. Add a yolk of egg and just sufficient milk to the croquette to make it easy to mold.

Parsons Sponge.

Line a glass dish with stale cake cut in slices, or with lady fingers. Sprinkle thickly with finely chopped nuts, add a few dates and raisins, cut fine, and over this pour a boiled custard, garnishing with the beaten white of egg poached by spoonfuls in hot milk. Cubes of jelly add to the beauty of the dish.

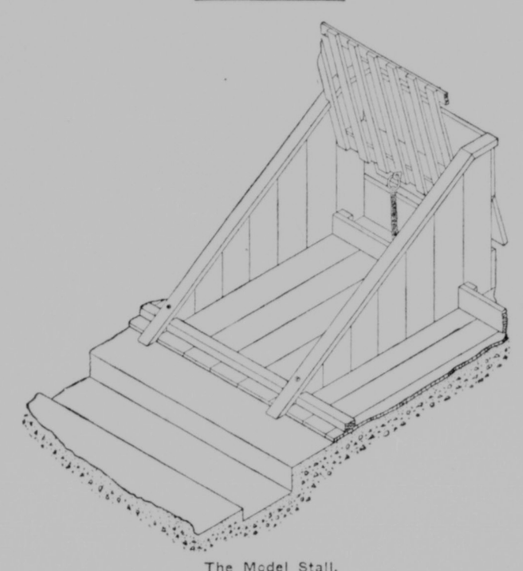
Summer Dishes.

When looking for something to give variety to our menus, a few new recipes, new to many, may be helpful. Here are some, good because tried and proved by many trials.

Nellie Maxwell

NECESSITY OF HAVING SANITARY COW STALLS

Dairymen Awakening to Subject to Meet Demands for Pure Milk and Its Products—Inexpensive and Easy to Make.



The Model Stall.

(By C. A. OCOCK, University of Wisconsin, Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The demand for pure milk, produced under sanitary conditions, is constantly increasing, and to produce such milk it is necessary to have clean cows kept in sanitary stalls. That dairymen of the state are realizing the wisdom of constructing sanitary barns is shown by the many inquiries for information on this subject. This awakening among the dairymen is in part an outcome of the pure food laws which have been enacted to meet the demand for pure milk and its products.

Sanitary cow barns should contain sanitary fastenings for securing the cows, but this does not necessarily imply that such fastenings need be patented. There seems to be a prevailing impression among dairymen that a comfortable sanitary stall or stanchion is an expensive factory product, while the fact is that any farmer who is handy with carpenters' tools can build a stall which will secure as good results as any patented stall upon the market. The stalls described in this bulletin embody in their construction all of the principles found in any of the patented stalls and the dairyman may easily choose a stall among these types which will meet the needs of the average dairy.

The average dairyman of 20 years ago gave the sanitary stall little consideration and used any method of building which best suited his individual ideas. He cared little about the condition of the cow at milking time so long as she gave the milk. The most of the old dairy barns are so arranged that it is impossible to keep cows clean in them.

The Model stall is a home made product and was originated by ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard. He has used this stall in his own stables for several years and finds it very satisfactory. It is probably the nearest approach of a perfect stall of any in use at the present time. It is constructed, as shown in illustration, so as to force the cow to have her hind feet between the crossbar and gutter when standing, thus preventing the fouling of the stall by her own droppings. When lying down she is brought forward and compelled to lie in front of the crossbar. The cow is forced to stand back from the hay rack when eating because of the position in which it is hung. The crossbar is adjustable and the stall will accommodate a large or small cow. The chain or fastening is so arranged that as the cow starts to lie down she is drawn forward and will step in front of this crossbar to prevent an uncomfortable position. The door in front is hinged at the top and opens upward when grain and water are given. Hay is placed in the hay rack from the front. The partitions are so constructed that it is almost impossible for a cow to step upon the udder or teat of one lying down next to her. This feature alone is worth the cost of several stalls to the owner of valuable individuals.

A wooden mat is laid over the concrete floor. This mat is removable, permitting the cleansing of the entire floor whenever occasion demands. If it seems desirable the manger may be constructed of concrete the same as the floor and where new stalls are being erected the manger and floors should be made at the same time. This construction will be more durable than separate construction.

RECORD-MAKING JERSEY COW

At the New Jersey experiment station the dairy herd is composed of strictly business animals. Both grades and pure-bred animals are kept, the basis of their membership in the herd being production rather than genealogy. The cow shown herewith is Manda King 2d, No. 184023, says American Agriculturist. She is a pure-bred Jersey. During 10 months in 1908 she yielded 10,308 pounds of milk containing 573 pounds of butter. During six months and 24 days in 1909 she yielded 8,249 pounds of milk containing 458 pounds of butter.

MUCH DANGER IN PASTURING

When Desired to Turn Mare and Colt on Grass It Should Be Done Gradually, as Sudden Change Is Dangerous.

(By W. J. LLOYD.)

When the mare has been kept at work up to a short time before foaling, and has been fed a grain ration, and then after foaling is turned out to pasture with her foal, it is safe to say the foal's death warrant is signed.

Mares that have been worked moderately up to the time they are due to foal are quite certain to have good husky foals, and after the foals have got a good start on the dam's milk that has been formed from rich grain food, all goes well until she is turned out on grass.

Then the composition of the milk is changed and the grass milk is like so much poison to the colt, its bowels become loose, and he sucks more and more, until at last he has the scours and dies.

The result is not caused by eating poison grasses or weeds, but by the sudden change in the composition of the mare's milk due to a change in her food.

When it is desired to turn the mare and colt out to grass, get them accustomed to the change gradually.

When the mare is allowed to run in the pasture at night and fed a full grain ration she may safely be turned out to grass with her foal, but her grain food must be continued to insure good results.

I believe that it pays to feed the mare and her foal a little grain food every day, although very few follow this practise.

Damage by Rats.

The government estimates that rats alone do damage to crops, grains, food and other things to the amount of $100,000,000 a year.

GETTING RICH RAPIDLY ENOUGH.

"He doesn't believe in trusts."

"He doesn't need to. He owns a summer resort hotel."

SKIN HUMOR 25 YEARS

"Cuticura did wonders for me. For twenty-five years I suffered agony from a terrible humor, completely covering my head, neck and shoulders, so even to my wife, I became an object of dread. At large expense I consulted the most able doctors far and near. Their treatment was of no avail, nor was that of the —— Hospital, during six months' efforts. I suffered on and concluded there was no help for me this side of the grave. Then I heard of some one who had been cured by Cuticura Remedies and thought that a trial could do no harm. In a surprisingly short time I was completely cured. S. P. Keyes, 147 Congress St., Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, '09."

Face Covered with Pimples

"I congratulate Cuticura upon my speedy recovery from pimples which covered my face. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent for ten days and my face cleared and I am perfectly well. I had tried doctors for several months but got no results. Wm. J. Sadler, 1614 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, May 1, 1909."

Fido's Exercise.

"Justin," said Mrs. Wyss.

"Yes," said Mr. Wyss.

"Will you speak a kind word to Fido and make him wag his tail? He hasn't had one bit of exercise today."—Scraps.

Your Great Grandmother Made Soap.

She would fill a barrel with wood ashes, let rain water seep through them to make lye, and then have a soap boiling day, using all the bacon rinds and scraps of fat meat and grease she had saved. She made soft soap. Nowadays women don't have to ruin their tempers and their health and their looks making soap, or toiling all day over the washing. Easy Task soap—a pure, white laundry soap made of clean tallow, cocoanut oil, borax and naphtha does the hard work in the laundry and everywhere else in the house that a safe and sure cleaner is needed.

His Approach Heralded.

The pet cat, wearing a bright red ribbon around his neck, was chatting democratically with a stray cat, on the back verandah. "I wonder what's the matter with me, Maltese," said the pet cat; "I can't stalk a mouse successfully to save my lives."

"No wonder," said the stray cat, disdainfully, "if all your neckties are as loud as that you're wearing."

TAKE A FOOT BATH TO-NIGHT

After dissolving one or two Allen's Foot-Tabs (Antiseptic tablets for the foot-bath) in the water. It will take out all soreness, smarting and tenderness, remove foot odors and freshen the foot. Allen's Foot-Tabs instantly relieve weariness and sweating or inflamed feet and hot nervousness of the feet at night. Then for comfort throughout the day shake Allen's Foot-Ease the antiseptic powder into your shoes. Sold everywhere 25c. Avoid substitutes. Samples of Allen's Foot-Tabs mailed FREE or our regular size sent by mail for 25c. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

"Foot-Tabs for Foot-Tubs."

To love and to serve is the motto which every true knight should bear on his shield.—Downs.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE
NUMBER 375 "Guaranteed"

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS 150 DeKalb Ave. Brooklyn, New York

Keep Fit

Your brain, muscles and nerves depend upon good physical condition. Secure it by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night, she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. She passed a terrible night, which was filled with unseemly noises. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff button in a clothes hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot. A strange man was found shot to death in the hall. It proved to be the body of Arnold Armstrong, whose banker father owned the country house. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson and the coroner arrived. Gertrude revealed that she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she had talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder. Jamieson told Miss Innes that she was hiding evidence from him. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped down a laundry chute. It developed that the intruder was probably a woman.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"Liddy," I called, "go through the house at once and see who is missing, or if any one is. We'll have to clear this thing at once. Mr. Jamieson, if you will watch here I will go to the lodge and find Warner. Thomas would be of no use. Together you may be able to force the door."

"A good idea," he assented. "But—there are windows, of course, and there is nothing to prevent whoever is in there from getting out that way."

"Then lock the door at the top of the basement stairs," I suggested, "and patrol the house from the outside."

We agreed to this, and I had a feeling that the mystery of Sunnyside was about to be solved. I ran down the steps and along the drive. Just at the corner I ran full tilt into somebody who seemed to be as much alarmed as I was. It was not until I had recoiled a step or two that I recognized Gertrude, and she me.

"Good gracious, Aunt Ray," she exclaimed, "what is the matter?"

"There's somebody locked in the laundry," I panted. "That is—unless—you didn't see any one crossing the lawn or skulking around the house, did you?"

"I think we have mystery on the brain," Gertrude said wearily. "No, I haven't seen any one, except old Thomas, who looked for all the world as if he had been ransacking the pantry. What have you locked in the laundry?"

"I can't wait to explain," I replied. "I must get Warner from the lodge. If you came out for air, you'd better put on your overshoes." And then I noticed that Gertrude was limping—not much, but sufficiently to make her progress very slow, and seemingly painful.

"You have hurt yourself," I said sharply.

"I fell over the carriage block," she explained. "I thought perhaps I might see Halsey coming home. He—he ought to be here."

I hastened to the lodge.

"Where is Warner?" I asked.

"I—I think he's in bed, ma'am."

"Get him up," I said, "and for goodness sake open the door, Thomas. I'll wait for Warner."

"It's kind o' close in here, ma'am," he said, obeying gingerly, and disclosing a cool and comfortable-looking interior. "Perhaps you'd keer to set on the po'ch an' rest you'self."

It was so evident that Thomas did not want me inside that I went in.

"Tell Warner he is needed in a hurry," I repeated, and turned into the little sitting room. I could hear Thomas going up the stairs, could hear him rouse Warner, and the steps of the chauffeur as he hurriedly dressed. But my attention was busy with the room below.

On the center table, open, was a sealskin traveling bag. It was filled with gold-topped bottles and brushes, and it breathed opulence, luxury, femininity from every inch of surface. How did it get there? I was still asking myself the question when Warner came running down the stairs and into the room. He was completely but somewhat incongruously dressed, and his open, boyish face looked abashed. He was a country boy, absolutely frank and reliable, of fair education and intelligence—one of the small army of American youths who turn a natural aptitude for mechanics into the special field of the automobile, and earn good salaries in a congenial occupation.

"What is it, Miss Innes?" he asked anxiously.

"There is some one locked in the laundry," I replied. "Mr. Jamieson wants you to help him break the lock. Warner, whose bag is this?"

He was in the doorway by this time, and he pretended not to hear.

"Warner," I called, "come back here. Whose bag is this?"

He stopped then, but he did not turn around.

"It's—it belongs to Thomas," he said, and fled up the drive.

To Thomas! A London bag with mirrors and cosmetic jars of which Thomas could not even have guessed the use! However, I put the bag in the back of my mind, which was fast becoming stored with anomalous and apparently irreconcilable facts, and followed Warner to the house.

Liddy had come back to the kitchen; the door to the basement stairs was double-barred, and had a table pushed against it; and beside her on the table was most of the kitchen paraphernalia.

"Did you see if there was any one missing in the house?" I asked, ignoring the array of sauce pans, rolling pins and the poker of the range.

"Rosie is missing," Liddy said with unction. She had objected to Rosie, the parlor maid, from the start. "Mrs. Watson went into her room, and found she had gone without her hat. People that trust themselves a dozen miles from the city, in strange houses, with servants they don't know, needn't be surprised if they wake up some morning and find their throats cut."

After which carefully veiled sarcasm Liddy relapsed into gloom. Warner came in then with a handful of small tools, and Mr. Jamieson went with him to the basement. Oddly enough, I was not alarmed. With all my heart I wished for Halsey, but I was not frightened. At the door he was to force Warner put down his tools and looked at it. Then he turned the handle. Without the slightest difficulty the door opened, revealing the blackness of the drying room beyond!

Mr. Jamieson gave an exclamation of disgust. "Gone!" he said. "Confound such careless work! I might have known."

It was true enough. We got the lights on finally and looked all through the three rooms that constituted this wing of the basement. Everything was quiet and empty. An explanation of how the fugitive had escaped injury was found in a heaped-up basket of clothes under the chute. The basket had been overturned, but that was all. Mr. Jamieson examined the

"But Before We Go On, I Want to Say This."

windows; one was unlocked, and offered an easy escape. The window or the door? Which way had the fugitive escaped? The door seemed most probable, and I hoped it had been so. I could not have borne, just then, to think that it was my poor Gertrude we had been hounding through the darkness, and yet—I had met Gertrude not far from that very window.

I went upstairs at last, tired and depressed. Mrs. Watson and Liddy were making tea in the kitchen. In certain walks of life the tea pot is the refuge in times of stress, trouble or sickness; they give tea to the dying and they put it in the baby's nursing bottle. Mrs. Watson was fixing a tray to be sent in to me, and when I asked her about Rosie she confirmed her absence.

"She's not here," she said; "but I would not think much of that, Miss Innes. Rosie is a pretty young girl, and perhaps she has a sweetheart. It will be a good thing if she has. The maids stay much better when they have something like that to hold them here."

Gertrude had gone back to her room, and while I was drinking my cup of hot tea, Mr. Jamieson came in.

"We might take up the conversation where we left off an hour and a half ago," he said. "But before we go on, I want to say this: The person who escaped from the laundry was a woman with a foot of moderate size and well arched. She wore nothing but a stocking on her right foot, and, in spite of the unlocked door, she escaped by the window."

And again I thought of Gertrude's sprained ankle. Was it the right or the left?

CHAPTER VIII.

The Other Half of the Link.

"Miss Innes," the detective began, "what is your opinion of the figure you saw on the east veranda the night you and your maid were in the house alone?"

"It was a woman," I said positively.

"And yet your maid affirms with equal positiveness that it was a man."

"Nonsense," I broke in. "Liddy had her eyes shut—she always shuts them when she's frightened."

"And you never thought then that the intruder who came later that night might be a woman—the woman in fact, whom you saw on the veranda?"

"I had reasons for thinking it was a man," I said, remembering the pearl cuff-link.

"Now we are getting down to business. What were your reasons for thinking that?"

I hesitated.

"If you have any reason for believing that your midnight guest was Mr. Armstrong, other than his visit here the next night, you ought to tell me, Miss Innes. We can take nothing for granted. If, for instance, the intruder who dropped the bar and scratched the staircase—you see, I know about that—if this visitor was a woman, why should not the same woman have come back the following night, met Mr. Armstrong on the circular staircase, and in alarm shot him?"

"It was a man," I reiterated. And then, because I could think of no other reason for my statement, I told him about the pearl cuff-link. He was intensely interested.

"Will you give me the link," he said when I finished, "or, at least, let me see it? I consider it a most important clew."

"Won't the description do?"

"Not as well as the original."

"Well, I'm very sorry," I said, as calmly as I could, "I—the thing is lost. It—it must have fallen out of a box on my dressing table."

Whatever he thought of my explanation, and I knew he doubted it, he made no sign. He asked me to describe the link accurately, and I did so, while he glanced at a list he took from his pocket.

"One set monogram cuff-links," he read, "one set plain pearl links, one set cuff-links, woman's head set with diamonds and emeralds. There is no mention of such a link as you describe, and yet, if your theory is right, Mr. Armstrong must have taken back in his cuffs one complete cuff-link, and a half, perhaps, of the other."

The idea was new to me. If it had not been the murdered man who had entered the house that night, who had it been?

"There are a number of strange things connected with this case," the detective went on. "Miss Gertrude Innes testified that she heard some one fumbling with the lock, that the door opened, and that almost immediately the shot was fired. Now, Miss Innes, here is the strange part of that. Mr. Armstrong had no key with him. There was no key in the lock, or on the floor. In other words, the evidence points absolutely to this: Mr. Armstrong was admitted to the house from within."

"It is impossible," I broke in. "Mr. Jamieson, do you know what your words imply? Do you know that you are practically accusing Gertrude Innes of admitting that man?"

"Not quite that," he said with his friendly smile. "In fact, Miss Innes, I am quite certain she did not. But as long as I learn only parts of the truth, from both you and her, what can I do? I know you picked up something in the flower bed; you refuse to tell me what it was. I know Miss Gertrude went back to the billiard room to get something, she refuses to say what. You suspect what happened to the cuff-link, but you won't tell me. So far, all I am sure of is this: I do not believe Arnold Armstrong was the midnight visitor who so alarmed you by dropping—shall we say, a golf-stick? And I believe that when he did come he was admitted by some one in the house. Who knows—it may have been—Liddy!"

I stirred my tea angrily.

"I have always heard," I said dryly, "that undertakers' assistants are jovial young men. A man's sense of humor seems to be in inverse proportion to the gravity of his profession."

"A man's sense of humor is a barbarous and a cruel thing, Miss Innes," he admitted. "It is to the feminine as the hug of a bear is to the scratch of—well, anything with claws. Is that you, Thomas? Come in."

Thomas Johnson stood in the doorway. He looked alarmed and apprehensive, and suddenly I remembered the sealskin dressing bag in the lodge. Thomas came just inside the door and stood with his head drooping, his eyes, under their shaggy gray brows, fixed on Mr. Jamieson.

"Thomas," said the detective, not unkindly, "I sent for you to tell us what you told Sam Bohannon at the club, the day before Mr. Arnold was found here, dead. Let me see. You came here Friday night to see Miss Innes, didn't you? And came to work here Saturday morning?"

For some unexplained reason Thomas looked relieved.

"Yas, sah," he said. "You see it were like this: When Mistah Armstrong and the fam'ly went away, Mis' Watson an' me, we was lef' in charge till the place was rented. Mis' Watson, she've bin here a good while, an' she warn' skeery. So she slep' in the house. I'd bin havin' tokens—I tol' Mis' Innes some of 'em—an' I slep' in the lodge. Then one day Mis' Watson, she came to me an' she sez, sez she: 'Thomas, you'll hev to sleep up in the big house. I'm too nervous to do it any more.' But I jes' reckon to myself that ef it's too skeery fer her, it's too skeery fer me. We had it, then, sho' nuff, and it ended up with Mis' Watson stayin' in the lodge nights an' me lookin' fer work at de club."

"Did Mrs. Watson say that anything had happened to alarm her?"

"No, sah. She was jes' natchally skeered. Well, that was all, far's I know, until the night I come over to see Mis' Innes. I come across the valley, along the path from the club house, and I goes home that way. Down in the creek bottom I almost run into a man. He wuz standin' with his back to me, an' he was workin' with one of these yere electric light things that fit in yer pocket. He was havin' trouble—one minute it'd flash out, an' the next it'd be gone. I hed a view of 'is white dress shirt an' tie, as I passed. I didn't see his face. But I know it warn't Mr. Arnold. It was a taller man than Mr. Arnold. Besides that, Mr. Arnold was playin' cards when I got to the club house, same's he'd been doin' all day."

"And the next morning you came back along the path," pursued Mr. Jamieson relentlessly.

"The nex' mornin' I come back along the path an' down where I dun see the man night befoh, I picked up this here." The old man held out a tiny object and Mr. Jamieson took it. Then he held it on his extended palm for me to see. It was the other half of the pearl cuff-link!

But Mr. Jamieson was not quite through questioning him.

"And so you showed it to Sam, at the club, and asked him if he knew any one who owned such a link, and Sam said—what?"

"Wal, Sam, he' lowed he'd seen such a pair of cuff-buttons in a shirt belongin' to Mr. Bailey—Mr. Jack Bailey, sah."

"I'll keep this link, Thomas, for a while," the detective said. "That's all I wanted to know. Good-night."

As Thomas shuffled out, Mr. Jamieson watched me sharply.

"You see, Miss Innes," he said, "Mr. Bailey insists on mixing himself with this thing. If Mr. Bailey came here that Friday night expecing to meet Arnold Armstrong, and missed him—if, as I say, he had done this, might he not, seeing him enter the following night, have struck him down, as he had intended before?"

"But the motive?" I gasped.

"There could be motive proved, I think. Arnold Armstrong and John Bailey have been enemies since the latter, a cashier of the Traders' bank, brought Arnold almost into the clutches of the law. Also, you forget that both men have been paying attention to Miss Gertrude. Bailey's flight looks bad, too."

"And you think Halsey helped him to escape?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

JUNGLE AMENITIES.

Elephant—Say, Hippo, close that submarine opening of yours or the water will rush in and sink you.

Hippopottamus—Oh, lock up your trunk and put a strap round it if you don't want to have it busted.

DANGER SIGNALS.

Sick kidneys give unmistakable signals of distress. Too frequent or scanty urinary passages, backache, headache and dizzy spells tell of disordered kidneys. Neglect of these warnings may prove fatal. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills. They cure sick kidneys.

Mrs. M. A. Gamblin, Russellville, Ark., says: "I was in such bad shape from kidney disease that I gave up hope of my recovery. I could rest neither night or day, the pains in my back nearly driving me frantic. There were decided dropsical symptoms such as swelling of my feet and ankles and my heart palpitated violently. After doctoring without benefit, I began with Doan's Kidney Pills and when I had used two boxes I was as well as ever."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Juvenile Buster.

The famous Champ Clark, at a dinner at Bowling Green, said of the trusts:

"The feeling against monopolies has reached even to the nursery. I saw a little girl the other day slip something beneath her plate. Then she murmured angrily:

"'I wish there was an anti-crust law.'"

Casey at the Bat.

This famous poem is contained in the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910, together with records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. This interesting book sent by the Coca-Cola Co., of Atlanta, Ga., on receipt of 2c stamp for postage. Also copy of their booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" which tells all about this delicious beverage and why it is so pure, wholesome and refreshing. Are you ever hot—tired—thirsty? Drink Coca-Cola—it is cooling, relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere.

Applause is only the clacking of tongues. Self-respect is better than fame.—Antoninus.

THE FINEST FABRIC

is coarse compared with the lining of the bowels. When irritated we have pains, diarrhea, cramps. Whatever the cause, take Painkiller (Perry Davis').

A torn jacket is soon mended; but hard words bruise the heart of a child.—Longfellow.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A genius is a man who tries to borrow money—and gets it.

THIRD OPERATION PREVENTED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill. — "I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I was so sick that two of the best doctors in Chicago said I would die if I did not have an operation. I had already had two operations, and they wanted me to go through a third one. I suffered day and night from inflammation and a small tumor, and never thought of seeing a well day again. A friend told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her, and I tried it, and after the third bottle was cured."—Mrs. Alvena Sperling, 1468 Clybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

If you are ill do not drag along at home or in your place of employment until an operation is necessary, but build up the feminine system, and remove the cause of those distressing aches and pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

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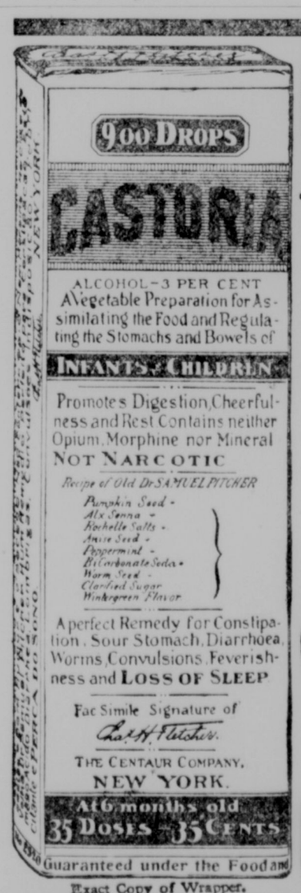

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The Glorious Liberty of the Children of God.

"The creature also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God" (Romans viii, 21)

Brooklyn, July 3.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle preached today in Brooklyn's largest Auditorium, the Academy of Music, from the above text, to a crowded and attentive audience. He said:

Tomorrow will be celebrated as "Liberty Day" by Americans in all parts of the world. To some, of course, it means a holiday, a time of recreation, but to others of us it speaks eloquently of "Liberty enlightening the World." Even the enemies of the Republic must concede that an influence has gone forth from these shores to the uttermost bounds of earth—an influence against tyranny, and in a broad, general way in line with the Golden Rule, which respects the liberties of others as it desires its own to be respected. It is difficult to estimate the weight of influence attaching to the numerous letters going from these shores to every country under heaven, to every hamlet and village and city. It is difficult to estimate the influence of the newspapers and magazines which go forth from this land breeding the love of liberty. And yet, dear friends, every day and every year, as our ideas mature, we come to see more and more distinctly what constitutes true "liberty," and to distinguish this from "license," which sometimes steals the livery of liberty, to grossly misrepresent it.

It is not surprising that many who come to our shores from lands where personal liberty is almost unknown are inclined to expect more liberty than we can safely accord them. They are obliged to learn gradually the lesson that social liberty signifies, not personal license, but the permission to do only those things which will not interfere with the rights and liberties of others. Indeed, this is the lesson which all must learn in order to be good, useful citizens of this Republic; a lesson therefore to be learned by all who would enjoy true liberty. It is the lesson of self-control; the lesson of minding one's own business; the lesson of speaking evil of no man; the lesson of doing good unto all men as we have opportunity; the lesson of intruding on the proper rights and privileges of no one else. But alas, how few of the world have come to rightly view the liberty of which we boast!

In the School of Christ.

It is in the School of Christ that the pupils or disciples of the Lord Jesus may learn of him, the Great Teacher, the important lesson of self-control and the proper exercise of our own liberty, without encroaching upon the rights and liberty of others. Alas, dear friends, we must concede that remarkably few of the Lord's people have learned this lesson and are qualified to graduate along this line! Many followers of Christ continually practise injustice in the little things of life, neglecting to regard the liberties and rights of others. In the Church, in the home, in business, the rights of others are all too frequently ignored or only partially recognized. It is more important that we learn to recognize the rights and liberties of others than to insist upon our own rights. The former course tends to make us Godlike; the latter cultivates selfishness and frequently gets us into difficulty unnecessarily. The Apostle's instruction is that so far as possible, we should live peaceably with all men, which often necessitates the voiding of our own rights for the sake of peace.

This matter of insisting upon rights and liberties is moving the world more and more toward contention and strife, and hastening it toward the great time of trouble which shall engulf the whole social structure. Doubtless the great majority will be claiming their individual rights while almost totally disregarding the rights of others. We urge, therefore, that kind of love of liberty which is willing to sacrifice as respects its own privileges, that it may be helpful to others in maintaining their proper liberties. Nor does this signify that the people of God should *ignore* their own liberty and fight for the liberty of others. Rather we should stand for the principles of righteousness, and both by word and precept refrain from stirring up violence, or jeopardizing the interests of others. Liberty of conscience we should maintain in ourselves and should encourage in others.

"Liberty of Children of God."

St. Paul speaks in our text of the "liberty of the children of God." This, primarily, signifies our desertion from our taskmaster, Sin, and the surrender of our wills to God and righteousness. It means a repudiation of liberty to do wrong and the grasping, through Christ, of liberty from bondage to Sin. But, as the Apostle elsewhere explains, we find it impossible to conquer fully the fallen flesh. We will find it impossible as "New Creatures" to attain the full liberty of Sonship under present conditions, because, as St. Paul declares, "The flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the two are contrary the one to the other" (Galatians v, 17). We have a constant fight to resist the enslaving influences of Sin—to maintain our liberty as sons of God. The victory will not be fully attained until our resurrection, when "This corruptible must put on incorruption." Then our new minds will receive new, perfect spirit bodies, through which they can operate perfectly, and exercise, to the full, true liberty, true freedom.

The full liberty of the Children of God, therefore, is not attained in this present life, but will be attained in the resurrection, when we shall be perfected in the Master's likeness. And in this connection it is well to note that this is the liberty of the angels also—liberty of freedom from Sin, from the power and domination of error and superstition and weaknesses through heredity. All the angels were thus created, and father Adam and mother Eve also were thus created, in the full likeness of the children of God. Some lost their liberty by disobedience; they became slaves to Sin and Death, and have been more or less bound by these conditions from then until now. So, then, "The liberty of the children of God" is absolute perfection—the ideal condition for which the Church is striving.

The Groaning Creation.

The Apostle in our text is discussing the condition of the world of mankind in general. He reminds us that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now" (Romans viii, 22). In the nineteenth verse he tells us what they are waiting for, namely, "The earnest expectation of the (human) creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God." The world of mankind is now enslaved to Sin and Death; they cannot help themselves; they must wait until God's time for setting them free from this bondage. God's time will come in connection with the glorification of the Church, and her manifestation with her Lord in the glories of his Messianic Kingdom. Then the groaning creation will be set free from the bondage of Sin and Death, under which it now groans and travails.

Made Subject to Vanity.

The Apostle reminds us that the slavery of mankind to Sin and Death came upon the world through vanity, or frailty, unwillingly. Our frailties are the result of sin and of the Divine sentence. Father Adam was disobedient and our Creator, in sentencing him to death, made the dying condition such that all of his children would be involved with him, as sinners, through heredity, and thus sharers in his dying condition. But God did not subject our race to this dying condition, "this slavery to Sin and Death, with the intention of blasting the hope of humanity to all eternity, much less with the expectation of sending Adam and his race to eternal torture. Rather, we are to understand that when God pronounced the death sentence upon our race, intermingled with it was the hope, the desire, on the part of the Creator, that the result of that death sentence should not be man's absolute and eternal destruction, after the manner of the brute beast. In the Divine purpose there mingles a hope—a desire and intention that all of Adam's race who will learn the lesson of righteousness may ultimately be delivered from the *bondage* of Sin and Death, into the true liberty of children of God. It was to secure, in God's due time, for Adam and his race, liberty from Sin and Death, that Christ died for our sins.

The Creation to Be Delivered.

Our minds now turn to the liberty which, by God's grace, came to this nation in 1776; and, similarly, some of our nation look to the liberty that was accorded them by the "Emancipation Proclamation." But these emancipations are nothing in comparison with the great Emancipation which God purposes shall come to all the world of mankind through Christ. Enslaved to Sin, through Father Adam's disobedience, "Sold under sin," the purchase of the race by the precious blood of Christ is to be announced by the Great Judge who pronounced the sentence. This is a glorious hope, a glorious prospect, but as yet it is merely a prospect. Only the true Church has as yet been set free; and she waits for *perfect* freedom through the "First Resurrection." "The whole world lieth in the Wicked One," and still are slaves to Sin and Death conditions in every way.

The arrangement of Divine Providence for this great liberation of the captives of Sin and Death is wonderful! God's Kingdom is to be established and to exercise his reign or rule of righteousness amongst men for a thousand years! Satan is to be bound during that period, that he may deceive and entrap humanity no more. The knowledge of God and the assistance of Divine power are to be extended to every creature, bond and free, rich and poor, of every tongue and nation. Not only will the living nations enjoy this privilege of release from slavery to Sin and Death, through the great Redeemer, but, additionally, all who are in their graves will have the glorious opportunity of being awakened and of being brought to a knowledge of the Truth, that they may be saved by laying hold thereon—by conforming heart and life to the rules of the Kingdom of God's dear Son, and thus attaining eternal life.

Truly, that will be a glorious epoch, when to the great Deliverer "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess, to the glory of God." It will be grand, indeed, to witness during the thousand years of Christ's reign the gradual liberation of the slaves of Sin and Death—their gradual attainment of full mastery over their weaknesses and imperfections by the assistance of the great Emancipator! Many of these poor slaves went down to the tomb in fearful anticipation of a future of eternal torment. How glad they will be when they awake from the sleep of death, realizing it as only a momentary interim! They will be advised of the fact—that the Redemption price has been paid by Jesus and that, therefore, he is fully qualified and empowered to set them free in every sense of the word—not only from the *condemnation of death*, but also from the actual blight of death—the mental, moral and physical weaknesses, which are elements of the death sentence.

True, the Scriptures intimate that all will not appreciate the privilege of emancipation from the dominion of Sin and Death. It is not for us to speculate as to the number who will ultimately be set free. It is sufficient for us to know that all will be brought to a full opportunity of attaining or rejecting the emancipation privileges. All will be free in the sense that none will die the Second Death, except by his own willful, deliberate sympathy with sin and rejection of the righteous and liberal terms of the Great Liberator.

Not Only They but Ourselves.

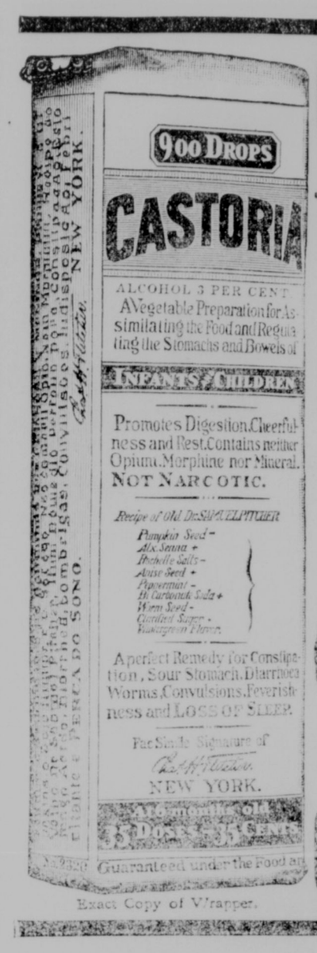
Pursuing the subject, the Apostle marks the Church of this Gospel Age as separate and distinct from the world. He shows that those who receive the begetting of the holy Spirit now, are already children of God, and already enjoying full freedom, full liberation from the *condemnation* of Sin and Death. He says, "And not only they (the groaning creation, the world), but ourselves also (the spirit-begotten Church of this age), which have the first fruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption (deliverance) of our Body"—"the Body of Christ, which is the Church" (Verse 23; I Corinthians xii, 27).

The Apostle is here pointing out that while the world is groaning under its share of the Adamic condemnation, believers in Christ also groan—though in a different manner. The world groans and travails, waiting for the Church's manifestation—"the manifestation of the Sons of God." The Church groans, not outwardly, but inwardly, while waiting for something different. The world is waiting for the manifestation of the Sons of God, because "Now are we the Sons of God" (I John iii, 2). Our salvation will come, therefore, before this manifestation of the Sons of God, which will bring release to the world. The elect Church is *waiting for the adoption*, the deliverance of the Body in the First Resurrection. Our Heavenly Father has already granted us the *spirit* of adoption whereby we can cry, "Abba, Father," but our adoption is not yet accomplished, completed. We are already set free in our *minds* from the Law of Sin and Death, but will not be entirely free until our adoption shall be completed by our resurrection change. The adoption of the Church by the Father will be her full entrance into the liberty of the Sons of God, her full entrance into perfection, "changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye" (I Cor. xv, 52).

The Apostle continues the same thought, pointing out that the salvation of the Church at the present time is not her actual or complete salvation, but a hope-salvation or a faith-salvation. He points out that what we hope for is to be brought unto us at the revelation of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, at his second advent. He points out that, in the meantime, if we have this hope as an anchor to our souls, it will lead us to be patient in waiting for the glorious things of the Divine arrangement. It will lead us to wait patiently for the Lord's time for our own blessing and further opportunity for service in bestowing God's blessings upon the world. We are to wait for our deliverance, with *patience*, and in this we shall be exercising and developing one of the graces of the holy Spirit necessary for our perfecting. It is not sufficient that we learn to *love liberty;* we must learn full submission to the Divine will and to receive our liberty, in kind and in time, according to the good pleasure of the Father.

The expression, "The redemption of our Body," does not refer to the Lord's people, individually, for each of us will have a separate body in the resurrection. The Apostle's thought is that of the Scriptures in general, namely, that there is one Body, which is the Church; and that, so far as our complete adoption by the Father is concerned, this must be done in unison; he will not receive the Church separately, member by member, but altogether, at the close of this age. Then so many as shall have fought the good fight of faith and finished their course, so many as shall be found worthy a place with our Lord in his throne will be "changed" in the "First Resurrection." These will be presented together as one glorious Body, or "Church of the living God, whose names are written in heaven."

So far, then, as the world is concerned, let us think less of assisting them to individual and personal liberty than to freedom from the yoke of Sin. Let us rejoice in the privilege and opportunity which, if faithful, we will have by and by with the Master, of delivering or setting at liberty from sin and death the entire groaning creation. Let us remember that to attain this we must become members of the glorified Kingdom, which will extend this blessing to all the families of earth.



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MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Near Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from William J. Nair and wife to Mary L. Sloan, dated the 15th day of November, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 43, folio 165, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorneys named therein hereby give notice, that on

Friday, the 5th day of August

1910, at the hour of 11.30 o'clock a. m. in front of the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all the following real estate, situate about one-half mile southwest of Oakland, in Garrett County, Maryland:

1st. All that lot, piece or parcel of land containing 10 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to the said William J. Nair by A. G. Sturgiss and others by deed dated the 6th day of January, 1899, and recorded among the Land Records of Garrett County in Liber E. Z. T. No. 36, folio 127, to which said deed reference is made for a full and complete description of said land.

2nd. All that other land adjoining the above mentioned tract containing 1 acre and 14 perches, more or less, and being the same land which was conveyed to the said William J. Nair by John Feity, Jr., by deed dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 38, folio 357, one of the Land Records of Garrett County, to which said deed reference is made for a complete description of said land.

This property is improved by a comfortable frame dwelling, stable and other outbuildings, good water, fruit trees and the most of said land is cleared and under cultivation.

Terms of sale as prescribed by said mortgage, cash on day of sale.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for mortgagee named in mortgage

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Coal
AND
OTHER PROPERTY
Situate in Garrett County, Md., Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 9th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United state for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY, the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land.

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 150 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. V. Halterman, by deed dated the 6th day of June, 1904, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 43, folio 132, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1906, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 433, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 230, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stemple and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1906, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 454. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

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MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Thomas J. Roy and Rebecca F. Roy, his wife, to Katharine B. Stille dated the 5th day of July, 1905, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 51, folio 79, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorneys named therein, hereby gives notice that on

Friday, August 5th, 1910,

at the hour of 10.30 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all the following described real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland; about three and one-half miles northwest of Oakland, the same being a part of Lot No. 6 of the subdivisions of a tract of land called "William and Mary," and adjoins the farms of William H. Hardesty and Owen Macklin, and beginning for the same at an anciently planted stone standing at the end of 227½ perches on the 2nd line of the whole tract called "William and Mary," which is also at the end of the 1st line of said Lot No. 6 and running thence with the 2nd line thereof, North 3 degrees West, 80 perches to a planted stone marked No. 2, standing at the end of the 2nd line of William H. Hardesty's land, and reversing it West, 89 4-5 perches to the end of the 1st line of said Hardesty's land to a planted stone marked No. 1, thence South 1 degree East, 63 perches to the 1st line of said Lot No. 6, thence with it South 77 degrees East, 91 perches to the beginning, containing

38½ Acres, More or Less.

The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling, stable and other outbuildings, a young orchard, and about one half of said land is cleared and under cultivation.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed in said mortgage—Cash on day of sale.

D. JAMES BLACKISTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee named in said Mortgage.

For further information apply to E. H. Sincell, Oakland, Maryland.

ORDER NISI.

Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia vs. The Stoyer Run Coal Company of Garrett County.

No. 1553 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

Ordered this 27th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale of the real estate and personal property, franchises, rights and privileges made by the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelph, Trustee and Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of July, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23rd day of July, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County.
In the matter of the estate of Henry A. Reichelt, deceased.

Ordered by the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, this 12th day of July A. D. 1910, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Rosie Reichelt Guenther, Executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Reichelt, deceased, to Peter Reichenbecher and Otilda Reichenbecher his wife, be qualified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of August, 1910; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once in each of three successive weeks before the 5th day of August, 1910.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $58,500.

W. J. BARNARD,
HENRY KAMP,
J. THOMAS MOON,
Judges of the Orphans' Court.

True copy. Test: E. E. FRIEND, Register.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $2,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 2—Suitable for Commercial Hotel; 4 lots and house of 23 rooms; bath rooms; fairly furnished; large stable All for $5,200.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to schcol and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not are vertised here. For particulars address
M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1910. NUMBER 21

CONNELL HEIRS WERE AWARDED $1900 BY JURY

For Land Wanted at Hutton by the B. & O. R. R. CO.

The jury of condemnation summoned by Sheriff Shartzer for the purpose of condemning certain land at Hutton wanted by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for right of way purposes, went to Hutton last Thursday morning on a special train and after viewing the property returned to Oakland with a large number of witnesses on the special. Dinner was served at the Frantz Hotel at the expense of the railway company, and immediately afterward the jury went to the court house when the evidence of witnesses was taken and arguments made by counsel, Mr. Thayer and Mr. Peddicord for Mrs. Connell and Mr. G. S. Hamill for the railway company.

Evidence as to the value of the property to be condemned varied greatly, some of the witnesses placing it ridiculously low, while others placed a fair valuation upon it. It was shown, however, that revenue equal to an investment of $6000 was being derived from the rents accruing.

The jury was given the case early in the evening but did not arrive at a verdict until quite late at night when they awarded Mrs. Connell the sum of $1900, which, in the estimation of many conservative people, was very low.

It is understood that the matter is entirely unsatisfactory to Mrs. Connell and that an appeal from the decision of the jury will be made to the Circuit Court for this county.

THE DEATH RECORD.

HAMILL SMOUSE

The death of Hamill, aged seven years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Smouse, of Fairmont, West Va., who are stopping at Mountain Lake Park for the summer, removes the only surviving child of the fond parents. The boy was taken ill several weeks ago with whooping cough and later contracted pneumonia which terminated in his death on Tuesday night. Hamill was a boy of rare intelligence and beauty and his death was a terrible shock to his father and mother and is sincerely mourned by their hosts of friends. The funeral will occur this morning eleven o'clock from the Mountain Lake Park home, interment to be made in Oakland.

Fire at Selbysport.

The house of W. S. Grove at Selbysport, Garrett county, was destroyed by fire which originated in the attic shortly after midnight, Wednesday, while the members of the family were asleep. They were able to save but few articles. The loss is $2,000 with $1,000 insurance.

STONE CRUSHES WORKMAN.

Arzoangelo Tarpino, an Italian Youth, Met Pitiful Fate near Bloomington.

While engaged digging out the bank, at Everetts Tunnell for the new B. & O. third track, near Bloomington, at 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, Arzoangelo Tarpino, an Italian laborer, aged nineteen, was struck in the head by an immense rock boulder, that loosened above, and was fatally injured, his head being fearfully crushed. He was picked up and passenger train No. 6 flagged and put in the baggage car, to be taken to a Cumberland hospital, but he died just as the train neared Cumberland. His body was removed to the Wolford morgue in the ambulance waiting to receive him. Workmen near him say that the rock which weighed over a ton was deflected when it struck him and leaped in the air, nearly catching another man. Despite his fearful injury, Tarpino showed wonderful vitality, succumbing only when within sight of the hospital. He was unmarried, and was employed by Grey & Linken, contractors, who are cutting out the Everett tunnel and building the third track near that place.

BITTINGER.

District Road Supervisor Jacob Brenneman attended the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners at Oakland last week.

A. J. Oester was confined to the house a day or two last week by a slight illness brought on by the excessively hot weather.

F. M. Bittinger is on the sick list this week, his physician stating that he is suffering from an attack of walking typhoid fever.

Misses Lizzie and Naomi Orendorf spent last Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Earl Stanton, near Grantsville.

Mrs. K. A. Bittinger and daughter, Mrs. Ida Yommer, made a business trip to Grantsville last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frye and children, of Braddock, Pa., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Bittinger this week.

Samuel Broadwater and family, of New Germany, visited at the home of C. E. Ellithorp in this village last Sunday.

M. K. Malone, of Elizabeth, Pa., is spending his summer vacation in this neighborhood and is boarding at the home of Ira Durst.

A party of twenty-six young folks from this village walked across Meadow Mountain last Sunday evening and visited the hermitage of Hannah Spiker, an aged and eccentric character. The young folks carried many presents of food and clothing to the old lady's cabin and after a short visit returned leaving Aunt Hannah in a most gracious humor.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR & Co.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK BIBLE CONFERENCE.

DR. HENRY OSTROM.

The Bible Conference at Mountain Lake Park, which promises to be one of the best features of this summer's program, will open Friday, the 22nd, at 7 p. m. The Rev. Henry Ostrom, D. D., will give the opening address. On Saturday, the 23rd, and Sunday, the 24th, George Heber Jones, of Korea, just returned from Scotland, will give the principle addresses.

All next week the program continues with one famous speaker after another. No admission fee is charged for any these addresses.

All singers will receive a hearty welcome in the big chorus choir.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

In it All Communications To The Republican Will Appear.

THE REPUBLICAN establishes a department this week to be known as "The People's Forum," in which will appear all communications contributed by its readers touching upon public topics and matters of interest to the readers of the paper. For this department we invite communications which are of public interest, but would suggest that letters be limited to not more than five hundred words each and that any subject under discussion in this department be free of personalities or anything that might tend to arouse animosities.

A Rejoinder.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Two communications in last week's Mountain Democrat, one entitled "A Communication," the other, "Was Prof. Palmer Displaced," and signed respectively, "A Tax-Payer and Voter," and "Fairplay," demand some little attention, not because of their good sense, intellectual brilliancy or veracity, but rather because all these qualities were in a large measure lacking, and the public no doubt expects a reply.

In a general way let me say that not a single proposition in my article of two weeks' ago in THE REPUBLICAN, entitled "Right of Petition" was answered. That article simply contained a few fundamental propositions that inhere in self government, and were backed by quotations from the National and State constitutions, with the application that our School Commissioners in thwarting the will of the people, violated these basic principles, and made themselves the victims of public indignation.

I here and now stand by that article and will so stand until by decent, forceful argument I am led to see it is wrong. And yet these simple statements were called "a tirade of abuse."

Now I shall proceed to give a little attention to each article as they separately appeared in the Democrat. I do not feel at all humiliated to have my production styled "a Fourth of July oration." This county feels the need of a little old time Fourth of July patriotism and if we had more of it perhaps little petty office holders could not with impunity trample on the will of a sovereign people.

"Tax-Payer" does not seem to know who the author was. On that point I do not care to enlighten him. His acquaintance would not be worth the trouble. But why reply to an article written by such an obscure person? On coming to Oakland last fall I immediately enrolled as a voter in the Clerk's office. Yet "Tax-Payer" claims to have searched the records. The assessor has not been around yet, which is no fault of mine. I shall be glad to welcome him any day, and will give in my property at its full value. I wonder if "Tax-Payer" has done as much? If the said "Tax-Payer" will come out from hiding I shall be glad the compare tax receipts with him.

I again assert that the action of the Board in ignoring the petition without explanation is a reprehensible and dastardly act. He claims that I did not ask for a hearing or an explanation. This is false, because the very act of signing the petition was a request for a hearing, and in the event the petitioner can't get his reques the is entitled to an explanation. This, thus far, has been denied the ninety per cent. of the school's patrons who petitioned the Board.

"Tax-Payer" closes by saying that I have nothing to say on the vital question, "Has the action of the School Board been for the betterment of the school facilities of the town or not?" I was discussing a principle rather than the question he considers so vital. If, however, he is so anxious for illumination on this point I only need to refer him to public sentiment. At least eighty per cent. of Oakland's population think the results will be disastrous, and that unless the action of the Board is rescinded and the matter adjusted to the satisfaction of the public the coming session is doomed to a most humiliating failure.

I drop "Tax-Payer and Voter" here that I may devote a little time to "Fairplay." But before proceeding to Fair-Play's article a word should be said that applies to both writers. They are both cowards of a very low and vulgar type. Newspaper etiquette always demands that when a signed article is answered it should be over the signature of the one who answers. So these gentlemen? who replied to my article were either afraid of public censure or ashamed of their untenable position, or their inability to answer in a respectable way, so their famous names were withheld. After all there is some advantage in being a lonely person known only to a mere handful of people. Such an one can afford to be man enough to sign his name to an article. There are men so well known to the public that all they do must be anonymus, otherwise by making themselves known they might be heading toward the penitentiary. This may not be true of the honorable? gentlemen who replied to my article, but the fact remains that they withheld their names, and this to say the least, is a reflection on them.

Now for "Fairplay." He begins in a very general way by introducing the Journal also also, and calling attention to "far-fetched excuses." His cloven hoof protrudes, however, in the next sentenced when he uses the word "bigotry," and this gives colouring to the remainder of his sophistry, and reveals to the most casual observer the venom from which the whole thing springs.

He also uses the word "political," a word which also gets close to the hearts of a few menials in public school circles.

In a future article on the "Public School and Politics," I shall have something more to say on this line. However, the two words "bigotry" and "politics" serve to "chase the lion to his den" and reveal to the public the hiding precincts of "Fairplay."

The next two or three paragraphs are not worthy of attention. This much may be said: When "Fairplay" can convince the public that white is black, night, day; and can make the worse appear the better reason, then his ingenius sophistry trying to prove that Prof. Palmer was not displaced and that he was put where the people wanted him, may get some hearing. This fact remains, and I defy anybody to explain it away. The people of Oakland wanted Prof. Palmer as Principal of their High School. They expressed their wish to the School Board by an overwhelming petition. They were ignored by the Board and another man was elected to the position by methods not only reprehensible, but which some of our lawyers say are illegal. Now Mr. "Fairplay" explain this away if you can. If you can't then be decent and acknowledge the fact.

He introduces the question of money. This to use his own languarge is "far-fetched" and has no bearing on the subject, except as it affects the gentleman chosen to supplant Mr. Palmer. He now begins some personal thrusts at the writer, and chimes in with "Tax-Payer" in speaking of my obscurity. After the most extensive research possible to his two by four intellect he discovers that I hail from West Virginia, and implies, though he does not express it, the old question of Nathaniel, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?"

His painstaking research revealed also the fact that the author of that awful article in THE REPUBLICAN is a Methodist preacher. Horror of horrors! Now he finds a place for "bigotry" and is at home in his mediaeval thinking. We begin to smell the Middle Ages as this reanimated fossil, sailing under the nom de plume of "Fairplay," vents his spleen and lays bare to the public's gaze the real sentiment of his heart.

Now I regret, and I presume the community does, the unfortunate fact that the church question has been introduced. I am willing to submit my article to the most competent critics, conscious that there was not the remotest hint in it relating to ecclesiastical affairs. I was careful there. "Fairplay" makes the onslaught and reads into my article a thing that was not there. He evidently wanted it there. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

I want to say to "Fairplay" that on that point I make my reply very mild in the hope that he is willing to drop it there. He can least afford to enter into a scrap of that kind. If he persists I announce here and now that he will find me with the "goods on," and some things will be forthcoming that he does not anticipate. The public school is one of the bulwarks of our civilization, and the public well knows who its friends have been. Enough here for the present.

This is not so much a question of men as it is a question of principle. He is right in saying that I would have protested had Cardinal Gibbons been an applicant. I would have done the same had one of my own Bishops been the applicant. But why deal with impossible suppositions? However, if Cardinal Gibbons wants to teach school, and will make application, and the people want him, and the School Board turns him down, I will champion his cause.

(Continued on Page Eight)

FORGER PASSED A NUMBER OF WORTHLESS CHECKS

Colored Man Discharged by Col. J. M. Burns Forges His Name.

A colored man giving his name as John Carroll, or Carrilton, who was until last Friday in the employ of Col. J. M. Burns at Mountain Lake Park as coachman and then discharged, worked a number of business men in Oakland and Mountain Lake Park for various amounts by passing forged checks with the name of Col. Burns signed as the maker. The forgeries were not discovered until the checks were presented at the Garrett National bank for payment and those caught by the forger "went up into the air."

The total amount of the four or five forged checks represent nearly $60, much of which was cash from the merchants' tills, while others took in the checks as payment for goods and good naturedly passed over the cash for the balance.

The man took his departure from here the same evening he worked the checks through and was seen on Saturday night in Cumberland. An effort was made by Sheriff Shartzer and other state officers to locate the offender but up to this time have been unsuccessful.

STRANGER BADLY INJURED

At Deer Park By Falling from Swiftly Moving Freight Train.

A stranger in a strange country, seriously injured by falling from a freight train at Deer Park, was taken to the office of Dr. Legge in Oakland yesterday morning and immediately lapsed into unconsciousness. Upon examination Dr. Legge found that the man was in a very serious condition from a number of cuts and bruises and was also internally injured. The necessary surgical aid was rendered and after consciousness had returned it was learned that the strangers name was J. A. Whetsell, of Jane Lew, West Va., to which point a telephonic message was sent. The reply was that the man was engaged in the lumbering business and was financially well fixed. He exhibited to Dr. Legge several checks aggregating a considerable sum besides a number of books of deposit in banks located in West Virginia and requested to be taken to a hospital where he could receive proper care. Complying with his request the injured man was taken to the Western Maryland hospital at Cumberland last night on train No. 12.

FOR SALE—A practically new six horse power engine and ten horse power boiler. Apply at Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO

Have purchased a large stock Best Quality

BINDER TWINE

which we offer at 8 1-2c. lb. for cash; 9c. on time or for trade.

HARVESTING OIL,

1 gallon cans 35c.

Have Big Stock Scythes, Grain Cradles, Forks, Rakes, etc.

P. S. Wanted, 2000 2nd hand Bags.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

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Teddy-Tafty Sundae

The Latest in Ice Cream.

Healthful

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Oakland Steam Bakery

Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

See that fly? Kill him!

With all his faults, a fly doesn't bother one as much as does a mosquito.

They are fighting in Nicaragua, but why they are fighting no one seems to know.

Blondes are becoming fewer, according to statistics. So many are "letting it go back dark,' nowadays.

The individual census cards make a pile 16 miles high. And the man higher up presumably is the top card.

A liberal supply of sentimentalism is good for a man; it keeps him from brooding over his non-performances.

A St. Louis man chewed up a $5 bill with a sandwich. At that it was about as cheap as a piece of meat of corresponding size.

Massachusetts woman wants a divirce because her husband keeps a live lobster in the ho se. Well, what's she been keeping?

And now a Beloit professor will tramp in the African wilds. How does he know those cannibals will be able to discriminate between a professor and a missionary?

A Chicago surgeon has discovered how to graft new extremities on the bodies of his patients. Science should, in this way, be able to assemble a man superior to the natural article.

A man who started to cure by fasting one of the ills that flesh is heir to has made the discovery that it cured all ailments in his case. Having become defunct he is free from all disease, even the fever called living.

Because Chinese immigrants have been detained on Angel island, the Chinese residents haye boycotted American goods. Just what their reasoning is, is difficult to understand. Evidently, however, they are trying to meet boycott with boycott.

The thrifty Dutch also are buying large amounts of American bonds and other securities for permanent and safe investment. The Netherlanders are a canny folk, and when they make a purchase of this kind it is pretty strong testimony to the excellence of the bargain.

That Culebra cut is one of the great difficulties in constructing the Panama canal. Latest reports show that a vast mass of stone and mud has dropped into the excavated channel, involving a whole lot of extra work. But this is one of the contingencies that had to be considered, and American pluck and perseverance will carry the job through in the face of all obstacles.

Physicians have succeeded in making the stethoscope and telephone so sensitive that the heart beats of a patient in London were distinctly transmitted to a seismologist on the Isle of Wight. It is expected that this will be of great use in enabling physicians to keep in more sensitive touch with their patients at all hours.

The new battleship South Carolina has returned to Norfolk after a trip at sea for target practise with a new record with big guns, having made sixteen bullseyes in sixteen shots with the twelve-inch weapons. With a score like that to their credit the jackies of the South Carolina must come pretty close to the championship for good shooting.

The ex-Shah of Persia appears to have settled for himself at least the problem of what to do with deposed monarchs. He is studying medicine and hopes soon to become a practising physician. And that is a much more honorable and commendable proceeding than dwelling apart in sulien idleness or plotting revolutions against his country. Some other "exes" might imitate his example with much credit to themselves.

Of course it is guesswork as yet, and no one will know the actual population of the United States until the decennial federal enumeration now in progress shall be completed. But word comes from Washington that census officials, basing their opinion on what has been learned thus far, believe that the total for the country will be not far from 100,000,000, which will surpass most estimates made previously.

A Chicago judge bars wife beaters from citizenship. He might also bar them up away from the rest of the world.

Here's a man complaining because "his wife eloped with his best friend." Friend, perhaps, was just trying to prove it.

When there are a few more flying machines the commuter who works in France and lives in England will have a living chance.

Deaf and Dumb—and Blind

By PAUL CALVIN ANDERSON

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When the tide is out at Palm Beach hundreds of hotel guests walk up and down the hard, wet sands. Others speed up and down in their autos. Others, still, sit on hired chairs and gaze out seaward and imagine they can hear the songs of mermaids.

On a certain day in the present twentieth century Philip Gillett was among those who walked. He was a young man at the beach with his mother and sister, and his occupation when at home in New York was preparing himself for architecture. He did that mostly by looking at one or two skyscrapers a day from the outside and spending $500 per week allowed by his father. It was his father who had insisted that the young man take up architecture. There never had been an architect in the Gillett family, and he wanted one. He had a manor house, and he wanted a hennery built, and he wanted to point to it after it was finished and say: "A Gillett did that!"

On this particular day Philip Gillett had toothache and he set out to walk it off. His sister had told him to hold a wad of cotton saturated with peppermint essence in his mouth, and to keep his mouth shut. He thought a good deal of his sister, and he was obeying her.

Toothache affects a person peculiarly—particularly a man. It gives him what is known as a grouch. He wants to stand on the beach and see a dentist drown in the sea. He isn't to blame, but everybody else is. And what made young Mr. Gillett crosser still was the fact that he had to chew cotton and keep his mouth shut. It was not dignified. It was taking undue advantage of a fellow.

Among those who motored that day were Miss Edna Blair and Miss Kitty Waldron, girl chums. They were in

Resorted to More Peppermint.

Miss Kitty's auto, and she was running it herself. After getting out of the crowd, and heading up the shore, they saw a young man half a mile ahead of them. He was scuffing along on the hard track and was in their path. The honk! honk! was sounded, but he paid no attention. He wanted to be run over and have that aching tooth smashed out.

The autmobile passed him within two feet and in spite of himself he gave a jump and swallowed the peppermint-soaked wad of cotton. He then had to produce more cotton and more peppermint for his aching tooth.

Mr. Gillett's walk had extended two miles when he sat down on a hummock and resorted to more peppermint. His sister was right; it began to have a soothing effect! He began to feel glad that he was alive and away from the snow heaps of New York city. Just then he caught sight of the auto returning. As it drew near, he saw that Miss Edna Blair was passably good looking and that Miss Kitty Waldron was more so. The auto was aiming to pass him within a few feet, but that was all right. He reasoned that the girls desired a nearer view of the young man, whom they had so frightened, and he was right about it. They didn't seem to see him, of course, but that was false pretense.

And after that fate stepped in. The auto was exactly opposite Philip to an inch, and exactly six feet and one inch and a half away, when a front tire exploded with a bang. Two young ladies screamed. The auto ran wild until half buried in the sand. The young man was blown over on his back by the concussion and swallowed his wad of cotton for the second time in an hour.

He would have been less than human if he hadn't arisen with a face as red as paint and cross all the way through. He grabbed for his hat and might have gone running over the sand dunes had not a sweet and plaintive voice reached his ears:

"Oh, sir, please do help us! We have bursted a tire!"

Yes, he would help. As a gentleman he must do so; but he made up his mind to do no more. That is, he wouldn't speak a word to those girls. They had fed him on cotton, so to speak, and he would have his revenge. He advanced and raised his hat. Then he inspected the tire.

"I hope you were not hit by one of the flying pieces," said Miss Kitty in her most ingratiating manner.

No reply.

"Will we have to walk back to the hotel?"

No answer.

"You see we have a spare tire here."

No answer.

Mr. Gillett owned an auto himself. In fact, his mother and sister were down the beach in it at that very moment. He knew all about tires. He took the jack from its place, and without motioning the girls to descend he went at it and had the tire replaced inside of 12 minutes. He might have done it in ten except for overhearing such observations as:

"Say, Edna, he must be deaf."

"Yes, deaf as an old tin pan."

"And he hasn't spoken a word. Do you think he's also dumb?"

"He looks it."

"Poor young man! It's just awful! He's got considerable style about him."

"Oh, I don't know. Wasn't it funny to see him go over on his back. If his hat hadn't blown off he'd have swallowed it!"

"Hush, you bad girl! I'll tell you what he is. He's a professor in some deaf and dumb school. And he owns an auto, too. See how handy he is. I wish we hadn't frightened him so."

"If we had scared him worse, he might have got his voice and hearing back. Think what it would be to marry a deaf and dumb man! Are you going to thank him?"

"Not in words, but I'll just look my thanks."

As Mr. Gillett finished and stood back and raised his hat the thanks were duly looked and the auto whizzed along. He followed at a slow pace. The toothache was all gone, but he had been humiliated. He had been made to jump aside like a kangaroo; he had been blown flat on his back; he had been made to swallow wads of cotton; he had almost been called names to his very face. No wonder he wouldn't speak to his sister for an hour after getting back to the hotel, and that his mother laid her maternal hand on his locks and said:

"Philip, I hope you won't go into a decline, as your grandfather did at this very place."

There is fate and there is revenge. Fate had come—revenge had to wait a day or two. Then the sister came running to Philip.

"Oh, Phil!" she exclaimed; "I've met just the nicest girl you ever saw! She's stopping at the Royal. I've invited her to take a spin in the auto, and you are to be chauffeur. I want you to meet her."

As the aching tooth had gone out of business and the world looked rosy again, Philip consented, though entirely to please the sister. They differed on the girl question.

It was only when they had rolled around to the hotel and picked up their passenger that Mr. Philip Gillett would have swallowed a whole roll of cotton batting had it been handy. She was the girl of the other auto—the girl who had looked her thanks—Miss Kitty Waldron!

Mr. Gillett tried to say things, and Miss Waldron did likewise, and the sister sat there and wondered if both of them had toothache. And when they got back at last and Mr. Gillett assisted Miss Waldron up the steps of the veranda, she turned to him to say:

"Sir, have you any explanations to make?"

"I have, and will call this evening to make them."

The explanations must have proven satisfactory, as an auto ride became a thing of daily occurrence thereafter, and the season had not yet closed when Miss Gillett put her arms around her brother's neck and murmured:

"Oh, Phil, I'm so glad—so glad! I just hoped you two would take each other, and now you have!"

A Spanking Chair.

Although the whipping post is a thing of the past, the principle in revised and modern form and judiciously applied is expected to work wonders in enforcing good behavior upon some of the worst offenders brought before the juvenile court.

A "spanking chair" has been set up in the basement of the juvenile home at Columbus, O., and Elisha Searls was the first to occupy it. He promised to be good for all time when he had been given a good "dressing," and he was instructed to relate his experience to other lads who have an inclination to be very, very naughty.

The juvenile court paddle consists of a long leather strap, wide and heavy, and it is bound with felt so that the edges will not cut or bruise the flesh. The paddle "stings right," but leaves no marks, and is much more humane than a switch or a slipper—and more effective.

But Lawyers Must Live.

It is impossible to see the long scrolls in which every contract is included, with all their appendages of seals and attestations, without wondering at the depravity of those beings of promise by such formal and public evidences.—Johnson.

MUCH DRUNKENNESS HIDDEN

English Inspector, Under Inebriate Act, Shows How Little Is Known of True Conditions.

Although there has been an acknowledged improvement in the general drinking habits of Great Britain, says the London Mail, it is by no means clear that any real advance has been made toward the suppression of habitual drunkenness—the form of drunkenness that gave rise to temperance work, the form that causes all the real misery and matters most.

This is the conclusion reached by Dr. R. W. Branthwaite, inspector under the inebriate act. The large majority of the population, he says in his annual report, are now moderate drinkers who never get drunk or teetotalers, but below the surface there is a small army of habitual drunkards who are hidden out of sight in better class life, or, in lower class life, lost in the obscurity of slums, prisons and workhouses.

"In times gone by," Doctor Branthwaite says "the habitual inebriate was constantly in evidence in the streeets, in public houses, and in private life. He was allowed freedom to roam about and display his peculiarily, being treated with the same toleration as the village idiot or harmless lunatic. When he became too great a nuisance he was put still more in evidence by public chastisement in pillory or stocks. In other words, every drunkard was then known and seen. Today the habitual drunkard in a well-to-do private family is relegated to the skeleton cupboard and prevented so far as possible from publicly exhibiting his failing.

"Pauper drunkards hide themselves in workhouses, shelters, or charitable colonies, the only places where they can get food; or, when they become sufficiently insane, are immured in asylums. The man who appears drunk in a play house, drunk and disorderly in the street, or who commits a criminal offense through drunkenness is hurried to the police cell, ultimately to prison. As a consequence of all this the ordinary individual sees little or nothing of the habitual drunkards of today, and is apt to believe that but few exist.

"It remained for some persons who were intimately associated with these hidden drunkards, some 30 or 40 years ago, to point out how plentiful they were, how little they had been affected by orthodox temperance efforts in the past, and how meager was the evidence that any decrease in the prevalance would be likely to result from the steady exercise of such energy in the future."

Three departmental committees, it is pointed out, have strongly recommended that power to commit an inebriate to control in a retreat on the application of friends should be given to a properly constituted court.

The number of cases sent to inebriate reformatories in 1908 was 262—44 men and 218 women—as compared with 463 in 1907, but the decrease was principally due to want of accommodation for London cases.

Most of the people sent to to inebriate reformatories are of the "feeble-mind" class. Of the 3,032 admissions of the past ten years, only about 36 per cent. were up to the average mental capacity. As a moderately sound mind is required for success in the struggle to throw off the drink habit, the probability of producing good results is limited.

Nevertheless, Doctor Branthwaite considers that good is being done. In the past ten years 670 inmates were released on license before the expiration of their terms, and in 63 per cent. of the cases with satisfactory results, retaining their freedom for an average period of seven and a half or eight months without a relapse.

BETTER EFFICIENCY IN ARMY

Colonel Commandant Tells of Improvement in British Service by Temperance Principles.

The following order issued opportunely by Colonel Gatliff, commandant of the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marine light infantry, is interesting to temperance reformers, as showing the steady trend toward temperance noticeable in the British military service. "As most service offenses arise from having too much to drink, the colonel commandant desires to point out to all whom it may concern that the beginning of the new year is the best time for making a fresh start. During 1909 there has been a diminution in the cases of drunkenness as compared with 1908, and there is still room for further improvement. Men who may be inclined to excess should formally resolve that under no circumstances whatever will they drink too much, and all who are not quite sure of themselves are strongly advised to become teetotalers. Men who make these good resolutions and stick to them will, at the end of 1910, find themselves better off in pocket, in health, with improved prospects in the corps, with a great increase of self-respect, and in every way they will be betters servants of our king and country."

No soul was ever yet saved who was too idle to seek.

UNDEFEATED CHAMPION OF THE NORTHWEST.

T. A. Ireland, Rifle Shot, of Colfax, Wash., Tells a Story.

Mr. Ireland is the holder of four world records and has yet to lose his first match—says he: "Kidney trouble so affected my vision as to interfere with my shooting. I became so nervous I could hardly hold a gun. There was severe pain in my back and head and my kidneys were terribly disordered. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me after I had doctored and taken nearly every remedy imaginable without relief. I will give further details of my case to anyone enclosing stamp."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

When Father Helped.

The fond father held the manuscript while his son practised the oration.

"Shall we permit the ruthless hand of the hydra-headed tyrant," cried the youth, "to—to—to—well, what is it?"

The father was wrestling with the manuscript.

"Oh, yes," he muttered, "here it is: 'to dessicate.' Go on."

"It's desecrate," cried the boy, indignantly. "'Shall we permit the ruthless hand of the hydra-headed tyrant to desecrate the—the—the—' why don't you prompt me?"

The father was staring hard at the manuscript.

"The—the poodle—paddle—poodleum of our liver ties," he stammered.

"It's the 'palladium of our liberties,'" roared the boy. "Gimme that paper—I'll say it meself."

And he stalked away angrily.

But He Wasn't.

Senator Depew, in his Washington residence on his seventy-sixth birthday, told a reporter that his health was perfect.

"You do, indeed, sir," said the reporter, heartily, "look the picture of health."

"Yes," said the senator, "I shouldn't have said I was well if my appearance didn't bear me out. A self-contradictory statement is merely ludicrous. You have heard about the census taker?

"A census taker rang the bell of a Hillyer place residence the other day and an elderly gentleman opened the door.

"'I'd like to see the head of the house,' said the census taker.

"'S-sh! Not so loud!' whispered the elderly gentleman. 'Now, what is it? I'm the head of the house?'"

Try This, This Summer.

The very next time you're hot, tired or thirsty, step up to a soda fountain and get a glass of Coca-Cola. It will cool you off, relieve your bodily and mental fatigue and quench your thirst delightfully. At soda fountains or carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Delicious, refreshing and wholesome. Send to the Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola." Tells what Coca-Cola is and why it is so delicious, refreshing and thirst-quenching. And send 2c stamp for the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910—contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities.

Get After the Flies.

With the warm days flies multiply amazingly. Now is the time to attack them and prevent the breeding of millions from the few hundreds that already exist.

Perhaps the most effective method of destroying flies is by burning pyrethrum in each room. This stuns the flies and they can be swept up and burned.

Flies are dangerous carriers of disease and an enemy of humankind. Do your part toward keeping down the pest and improving the health of your community.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Oh, Mr. Wright!

Wilbur Wright was talking to a Dayton reporter about the Daily Mail's $50,000 aerial race from London to Manchester.

"It was shocking, though," said the reporter, "that Graham White, an Anglo-Saxon flying man, let himself be beaten by a Frenchman."

Mr. Wright smiled.

"Shocking?" he said. "It was more than that. It was a-Paulhan."

Faster.

Teacher—Children, nature is superior to man in everything. For instance, there is nothing that travels so fast as the unseen wind.

Willie—Huh! You ought to hear what my pa says about a sight draft!

Penalized for Holding.

Maud—Do you believe in palmistry?

Ethel—In a way. I've known it to work splendid as a starter when the young man was shy.

He who commits injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

Don't throw kisses, my boy; deliver them in person.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief--Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature: *Brent Good*

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Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.

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SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN ETC. ETC.

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PLANTEN, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

WOMAN'S ADVANCE IN CHINA

One of the Most Encouraging Signs of Progress That the Great Empire Has Yet Given.

When Christ begins to uplift a race, the evidence of it is seen in the position and education of woman. In the great land of China woman is still ignorant and enslaved to man. Mentally, morally and physically she is still near the bottom of the ladder—but a change is coming and has, in fact already become evident. A new style of woman is appearing, with unbound feet, with face washed from the old-time paint and powder, with the impulse and admitted right to take her place beside the men of her family and acquaintance in social and intellectual life.

Perhaps the most evident change has been in the line of woman's education. Thirty years ago there was not even the simplest classic for them; now the road to highest education is opening. The very men who a generation ago wished to keep them in subjection now demand they shall be like their western sisters.

"A cry comes from all over China for teachers, for women who know," says a writer in Woman's Work. "This need offers perhaps the greatest opportunity for American young women that exists anywhere for the Chinese are willing to pay for English, for music, for anything. It is decreed that their women must be enlightened."

Another sign of progress in China is seen in the new official Chinese almanac, which contains for the first time in its history the Christian Sunday as well as the Chinese holy days.

German Alcohol Stills.

An authority on alcohol stills says that there are 20,000 farm stills in operation on as many farms in Germany. The German government permits the farmer to produce a certain amount of grain or potato alcohol, the amount depending upon the size and location of the farm and the annual demand for the product, upon the payment of a reduced revenue tax. Alcohol distilled in excess of the quantity allowed is subject to the higher rate of taxation. Denatured alcohol, however, is not subject to any tax.

The Secret.

"Miss Bright," whispered Miss Gaussip, "can you keep a secret?"

"Yes," replied Miss Bright, also whispering, "I can keep one as well as you can."

Girls don't take much interest in pugilism, but they will continue to train for the engagement ring.

A "Corner" In Comfort

For those who know the pleasure and satisfaction there is in a glass of

ICED POSTUM

Make it as usual, dark and rich—boil it thoroughly to bring out the distinctive flavour and food value.

Cool with cracked ice, and add sugar and lemon; also a little cream if desired.

Postum is really a food-drink with the nutritive elements of the field grains. Ice it, and you have a pleasant, safe, cooling drink for summer days—an agreeable surprise for those who have never tried it.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night, she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. She passed a terrible night, which was filled with unseemly noises. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff button in a clothes hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot. A strange man was found shot to death in the hall. It proved to be the body of Arnold Armstrong, whose banker father owned the country house. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson and the coroner arrived. Gertrude revealed that she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she had talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder. Jamieson told Miss Innes that she was hiding evidence from him. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped down a laundry chute. It developed that the intruder was probably a woman. Gertrude was suspected, for the intruder left a print of a bare foot. Gertrude returned home with her right ankle sprained. A negro found the other half of what proved to be Jack Bailey's cuff button.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

"Undoubtedly. Why, what could it be but flight? Miss Innes, let me reconstruct that evening, as I see it. Bailey and Armstrong had quarreled at the club. I learned this to-day. Your nephew brought Bailey over. Prompted by jealous, insane fury, Armstrong followed, coming across by the path. He entered the billiard room wing—perhaps rapping, and being admitted by your nephew. Just inside he was shot, by some one on the circular staircase. The shot fired, your nephew and Bailey left the house at once, going toward the automobile house. They left by the lower road, which prevented them being heard, and when you and Miss Gertrude got downstairs everything was quiet."

"But—Gertrude's story," I stammered.

"Miss Gertrude only brought forward her explanation the following morning. I do not believe it, Miss Innes. It is the story of a loving and ingenious woman."

"And—this thing to-night?"

"May upset my whole view of the case. We must give the benefit of every doubt after all. We may, for instance, come back to the figure on the porch; if it was a woman you saw that night through the window, we might start with other premises. Or Mr. Innes' explanation may turn us in a new direction. It is possible that he shot Arnold Armstrong as a burglar and then fled, frightened at what he had done. In any case, however, I feel confident that the body was here when he left. Mr. Armstrong left the club ostensibly for a moonlight saunter, about half after eleven o'clock. It was three when the shot was fired."

I leaned back bewildered. It seemed to me that the evening had been full of significant happenings, had I only held the key. Had Gertrude been the fugitive in the clothes chute? Who was the man on the drive near the lodge, and whose gold-mounted dressing-bag had I seen in the lodge sitting room?

It was late when Mr. Jamieson finally got up to go. I went with him to the door, and together we stood looking out over the valley. Below lay the village of Casanova, with its Old World houses, its blossoming trees and its peace. Above on the hill across the valley were the lights of the Greenwood club. It was even possible to see the curving row of parallel lights that marked the carriage road. Rumors that I had heard about the club came back—of drinking, of high play, and once, a year ago, of a suicide under those very lights.

Mr. Jamieson left, taking a short cut to the village, and I still stood there. It must have been after 11, and the monotonous tick of the big clock on the stairs behind me was the only sound. Then I was conscious that some one was running up the drive. In a minute a woman darted into the area of light made by the open door, and caught me by the arm. It was Rosie—Rosie in a state of collapse from terror, and, not the least important, clutching one of my Coalport plates and a silver spoon.

She stood staring into the darkness behind, still holding the plate. I got her into the house and secured the plate; then I stood and looked down at her where she crouched tremblingly against the doorway.

"Well," I asked, "didn't your young man enjoy his meal?"

She couldn't speak. She looked at the spoon she still held—I wasn't so anxious about it; thank Heaven, it wouldn't chip—and then she stared at me.

"I appreciate your desire to have everything nice for him," I went on, "but the next time, you might take the Limoges china. It's more easily duplicated and less expensive."

"I haven't a young man—not here." She had got her breath now, as I had guessed she would. "I—I have been chased by a thief, Miss Innes."

"Did he chase you out of the house and back again?" I asked.

Then Rosie began to cry—not silently, but noisily, hysterically. I stopped her by giving her a good shake.

"What in the world is the matter with you?" I snapped. "Has the day of good common sense gone by! Sit up and tell me the whole thing."

Rosie sat up then, and sniffled.

"I was coming up the drive—" she began.

"You must start with when you went down the drive, with my dishes and my silver," I interrupted, but, seeing more signs of hysteria, I gave in. "Very well. You were coming up the drive—"

"I had a basket of—of silver and dishes on my arm, and I was carrying the plate, because—because I was afraid I'd break it. Part-way up the road a man stepped out of the bushes, and held his arm like this, spread out, so I couldn't get past. He said—he said—'Not so fast, young lady; I want you to let me see what's in that basket.'"

She got up in her excitement and took hold of my arm.

"It was like this, Miss Innes," she said, "and say you was the man. When he said that, I screamed and ducked under his arm like this. He caught at the basket and I dropped it. I ran as fast as I could, and he came after as far as the trees. Then he stopped. Oh, Miss Innes, it must have been the man that killed that Mr. Armstrong!"

"Don't be foolish," I said. "Whoever killed Mr. Armstrong would put as much space between himself and this house as he could. Go up to bed now; and mind, if I hear of this story being repeated to the other maids, I shall deduct from your wages for every broken dish I find in the drive."

I could fancy Liddy's face when she missed the extra pieces of china—she had opposed Rosie from the start. If Liddy once finds a prophecy fulfilled, especially an unpleasant one, she never allows me to forget it. It seemed to me that it was absurd to leave that china dotted along the road for her to spy the next morning; so with a sudden resolution, I opened the door again and stepped out into the darkness. As the door closed behind me I half regretted my impulse; then I shut my teeth and went on.

I have never been a nervous woman, as I said before. Moreover, a minute or two in the darkness enabled me to see things fairly well. Beulah gave me rather a start by rubbing unexpectedly against my feet; then we two, side by side, went down the drive.

There were no fragments of china, but where the grove began I picked up a silver spoon. So far Rosie's story was borne out; I began to wonder if it were not indiscreet, to say the least, this midnight prowling in a neighborhood with such a deservedly bad reputation. Then I saw something gleaming, which proved to be the handle of a cup, and a step or two farther on I found a V-shaped bit of plate. But the most surprising thing of all was to find the basket sitting comfortably beside the road, with the rest of the broken crockery piled neatly within, and a handful of small silver, spoons, forks and the like, on top! I could only stand and stare. Then Rosie's story was true. But where had Rosie carried her basket? And why had the thief, if he were a thief, picked up the broken china out of the road and left it, with his booty?

It was with my nearest approach to a nervous collapse that I heard the familiar throbbing of an automobile engine. As it came closer I recognized the outline of the Dragon Fly, and knew that Halsey had come back.

I Was Conscious That Some One Was Running Up the Drive.

Strange enough it must have seemed to Halsey, too, to come across me in the middle of the night, with the skirt of my gray silk gown over my shoulders to keep off the dew, holding a red and green basket under one arm and a black cat under the other. What with relief and joy, I began to cry, right there, and very nearly wiped my eyes on Beulah in the excitement.

CHAPTER IX.

Just Like a Girl.

"Aunt Ray!" Halsey said from the gloom behind the lamps. "What in the world are you doing here?"

"Taking a walk," I said, trying to be composed. I don't think the answer struck either of us as being ridiculous at the time. "Oh, Halsey, where have you been?"

"Let me take you up to the house." He was in the road, and had Beulah and the basket out of my arms in a moment. I could see the car plainly now, and Warner was at the wheel—Warner in an ulster and a pair of slippers, over heaven knows what. Jack Bailey was not there. I got in, and we went slowly and painfully up to the house.

We did not talk. What we had to say was too important to commence there, and, besides, it took all kinds of coaxing from both men to get the Dragon Fly up the last grade. Only when we had closed the front door and stood facing each other in the hall did Halsey say anything. He slipped his strong young arm around my shoulders and turned me so I faced the light.

"Poor Aunt Ray!" he said gently. And I nearly wept again. "I—I must see Gertrude, too; we will have a three-cornered talk."

And then Gertrude herself came down the stairs. She had not been to bed evidently; she still wore the white negligee she had worn earlier in the evening, and she limped somewhat. During her slow progress down the stairs I had time to notice one thing: Mr. Jamieson had said the woman who escaped from the cellar had worn no shoe on her right foot. Gertrude's right ankle was the one she had sprained!

The meeting between brother and sister was tense, but without tears. Halsey kissed her tenderly, and I noticed evidences of strain and anxiety in both young faces.

"Is everything—right?" she asked.

"Right as can be," with forced cheerfulness.

I lighted the living room and we went in there. Only a half-hour before I had sat with Mr. Jamieson in that very room, listening while he overtly accused both Gertrude and Halsey of at least a knowledge of the death of Arnold Armstrong. Now Halsey was here to speak for himself: I should learn everything that had puzzled me.

"I saw it in the paper to-night for the first time," he was saying. "It knocked me dumb. When I think of this houseful of women, and a thing like that occurring!"

Gertrude's face was still set and white. "That isn't all, Halsey," she said. "You and—and Jack left almost at the time it happened. The detective here thinks that you—that we—know something about it."

"The devil he does!" Halsey's eyes were fairly starting from his head. "I beg your pardon, Aunt Ray, but—the fellow's a lunatic."

"Tell me everything, won't you, Halsey?" I begged. "Tell me where you went that night, or rather morning, and why you went as you did. This has been a terrible 48 hours for all of us."

He stood staring at me, and I could see the horror of the situation dawning in his face.

"I can't tell you where I went, Aunt Ray," he said after a moment. "As to why, you will learn that soon enough. But Gertrude knows that Jack and I left the house before this thing—this horrible murder—occurred."

"Mr. Jamieson does not believe," Gertrude said drearily. "Halsey, if the worst comes, if they should arrest you, you must—tell."

"I shall tell nothing," he said with a new sternness in his voice. "Aunt Ray, it was necessary for Jack and me to leave that night. I cannot tell you why—just yet. As to where we went, if I have to depend on that as an alibi, I shall not tell. The whole thing is an absurdity, a trumped-up charge that cannot possibly be serious."

"Has Mr. Bailey gone back to the city," I demanded, "or to the club?"

"Neither," defiantly; "at the present moment I do not know where he is."

"Halsey," I asked gravely, leaning forward, "have you the slightest suspicion who killed Arnold Armstrong? The police think he was admitted from within, and that he was shot down from above, by some one on the circular staircase."

"I know nothing of it," he maintained; but I fancied I caught a sudden glance at Gertrude, a flash of something that died as it came.

As quietly, as calmly as I could, I went over the whole story, from the night Liddy and I had been alone up to the strange experience of Rosie and her pursuer. The basket still stood on the table, a mute witness to this last mysterious occurrence.

"There is something else," I said hesitatingly, at the last. "Halsey, I have never told this even to Gertrude, but the morning after the crime I found, in a tulip bed, a revolver. It—it was yours, Halsey."

For an appreciable moment Halsey stared at me. Then he turned to Gertrude.

"My revolver, Trude!" he exclaimed. "Why, Jack took my revolver with him, didn't he?"

"Oh, for heaven's sake don't say that," I implored. "The detective thinks possibly Jack Bailey came back, and—and the thing happened then."

"He didn't come back," Halsey said sternly. "Gertrude, when you brought down a revolver that night for Jack to take with him, what one did you bring? Mine?"

Gertrude was defiant now.

"No. Yours was loaded, and I was afraid of what Jack—might do. I gave him one I have had for a year or two. It was empty."

Halsey threw up both hands despairingly.

"If that isn't like a girl!" he said. "Why didn't you do what I asked you to, Gertrude? You send Bailey off with an empty gun, and throw mine in a tulip bed, of all places on earth! Mine was a 38 caliber. The inquest will show, of course, that the bullet that killed Armstrong was a 38. Then where shall I be?"

"You forget," I broke in, "that I have the revolver, and that no one knows about it."

But Gertrude had risen angrily.

"I cannot stand it; it is always with me," she cried. "Halsey, I did not throw your revolver into the tulip bed. I—think — you — did—it—yourself!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Burglar's Text Book.

The police of New York found upon a burglar, arrested by them, a treatise on safe-cracking that is said to be the most remarkable document that has ever fallen into their hands. The contents are so well compiled that the police unhesitatingly declare the author a past grand master in his profession, and, according to Popular Mechanics, are somewhat anxious to find out just how many copies are in circulation throughout the country.

For the most part the manuscript is in the yegg code, a lingo freely used by thieves the country over. It describes the two kinds of safes recognized by the profession, namely, the fireproof and the burglar-proof, asserting, however, that there is no genuine burglar-proof safe, and that kind that are drill-proof are only called so by courtesy. Minute directions for cracking a safe are given, together with diagrams to illustrate the treatise.

Guilt Revealed.

"Johnny, do you smoke cigarettes?"

"I d-d-do a l-l-little, sir," stammered Johnny, paling beneath the tan of the baseball field.

The boss fixed him with his eagle eye.

"Then gimme me one," he said. "I left mine on the bureau."

WINE, WOMEN AND WAGES

By Rev. M. A. Matthews, D. D.
Pastor of First Presbyterian Church Seattle, Wash.

In calling to your attention the perplexing problems included in the title of this sermon, you are, no doubt, willing to admit that it is impossible to give an exhaustive review of the underlying conditions and causes. If we are successful in making you think, arrive at a conclusion and form a resolution, the sermon has accomplished its purpose. In fact, it is not the purpose of a sermon to relieve the audience of mental exercise. Its best work has been done when it creates an appetite for Bible study, investigation and honest thought; when it provokes the auditors to think and forces them to arrive at logical, sane, spiritual conclusions.

The work of this pulpit has always been done along that line. It does not try to inject hypodermic doses of encyclopedia into the audience. It leaves that work to superficial, alleged students. If in this sermon you can be provoked to think, to act and to do your Christian duty, every one will be satisfied.

Wine, women and wages have been, since the catastrophe in the Garden of Eden, very obstreperous subjects. No man pretends to know everything about them. In fact, one of them is very elusive, and perhaps will never be fully understood until she reaches Paradise regained. The more elusive the subject the more fascinating the study and the more exciting the pursuit of knowledge.

These three problems are ever with us, and will remain with us, and will continue to be serious problems until the end of the ages. Many ridiculous, foolish and harmful solutions remain unsolved. One is prone to think and believe the time has arrived for serious, sane, righteous efforts to be made at remedying the conditions now confronting us.

The harmful effects of intoxicating beverages have been apparent to students for the last 5,000 years.

Drunkenness is a crime against God, against man, against society, against the home, church and child. There is no excuse for it. There is no logical reason to sustain it. It has been tried and condemned before every bar of justice, before public opinion and by every thinking man who has ever lived or who now lives.

Drunkenness must cease. If the man who makes a beast of himself were the only one involved we might become cold hearted and cruel enough to say: "Let him drink himself to death, go to the dogs, and be devoured by the vultures." The man who makes a beast of himself, who destroys his life by strong drink, and who wallows in the gutter, perhaps, deserves no more consideration. However, he is not the only one involved. His family are to be considered, his children are to be pitied, society is to be protected, and posterity is to be prevented from inheriting his habits, tendencies and diseases.

Many remedies have been tried for drunkenness. The man who comes into this world cursed by heredity, with a tendency to drink, is to be pitied. He ought to have every effort made in his behalf that could possibly prevent him from following his inclinations to the drunkard's grave and to the drunkard's cell. It is impossible for a man who dies a drunkard to be saved. No drunkard who dies a drunkard can inherit the kingdom of God or receive the blessings, joys and citizenship of heaven. There are no drunkards in heaven. In order for a drunkard to be saved he must turn from his evil ways, give up his life of sin, accept Jesus Christ as his personal Savior, be regenerated by the Holy Spirit, and then he can be saved in this life and from himself, his appetites and his passions.

The man who deliberately contracts the habit of drunkenness deserves physical punishment, ostracism, and the infliction of every pain that will make him conscious of the wrong he is perpetrating against his family and society.

The whipping post would perhaps be effectual remedy for premeditated, deliberate drunkenness. The man who disregards his family and shows contempt for society by deliberately getting drunk ought to be stripped to the waist, tied to a public whipping post, and given 39 lashes on his naked back once a week for six months. If that remedy were applied, some of your "genteel drunks," who are destroying their families, dissipating their property, insulting society and damning young men would be immediately and effectually cured.

The idea of a man getting drunk, going home and insulting his family, abusing his little, helpless wife, terrorizing and cursing his little children, is repugnant to every thought. His poor, helpless wife and little children seem to be without remedy at the hands of your courts, because justice is administered by namby-pamby men who seem to be afraid to punish a genteel rascal. The whipping post ought to be established for wife beaters, professional drunks and men who disregard their duties to their families, their children and society.

Remember that I said I was deeply interested in and sorry for the man who is born a drunkard, and by inheritance was cursed with an appetite for demonized wine. Such a man, if he becomes a drunkard, ought to be tried for insanity and confined in an asylum for life.

TUMOR OF YEARS GROWTH

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Holly Springs, Miss. — "Words are inadequate for me to express what

yourwonderfulmedicines have done for me. The doctors said I had a tumor, and I had an operation, but was soon as bad again as ever. I wrote to you for advice, and began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you told me to do. I am glad to say that now I look and feel so well that my friends keep asking me what has helped me so much, and I gladly recommend your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Willie Edwards, Holly Springs, Miss.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy — tumor. If you have mysterious pains, inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound at once.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and such unquestionable testimony as the above proves the value of this famous remedy, and should give everyone confidence.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

NO MORE THAN HE DESERVED

Conscienceless Interrupter of Suffragette Meeting Probably a Sadder and Wiser Man.

The suffragette meeting was in full blast. Enthusiasm was rampant and every remark the distinguished leader made was cheered to the echo.

"And now we come to personal courage," cried the speaker, excitedly; "our masculine enemies try to deride us with such allusions as 'frail femininity,' or 'weaker vessels,' but we can show more bravery than men."

"Aye, aye, sister!" echoed a mighty chorus.

"When it comes to real danger we fear nothing."

"Aye, aye, sister!"

"Now, take sister Horn, our worthy fighter and vote getter of this district. She fears nothing. Two nights in succession sister Horn came home from one of our enthusiastic meetings and found a man under her bed."

There was a short pause. Then a little emaciated chap who had crept to the front unobserved arose and stretched his arms.

"H'm!" he ejaculated, with a deep yawn. "I'll bet a dollar agin a plug of tobacco that man was her husband seeking safety."

And when the little emaciated chap finally recovered his bearings he was on the sidewalk minus hat and collar.

Authority on Soup.

A little boy, promoted to company dinner at the family table, enjoyed his oyster cream hugely until he came to an unrecognized object at the bottom of the plate.

"What is it? Oh, just an oyster, dear," responded the child's mother, sharply appealed to.

"Why did Dora put it in?"

"Oh, to make the soup good."

"She can leave it out next time," the tiny epicure decided. "The soup's good enough without."—Exchange.

Diplomacy is the art of making others believe you are interested in them, when in reality they make you weary.

A Pleasing Combination

Post Toasties

with Cream and Sugar.

Adding strawberries or any kind of fresh or stewed fruit makes a delicious summer dish.

The crisp, golden-brown bits have a most delightful flavour—a fascination that appeals to the appetite.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers,
Pkgs. 10c and 15c

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.
Battle Creek, Mich.

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1910.

AT EVERY recurring election complaint is registered against the party leader who is termed a boss, because he refuses to accept instructions from some self-constituted censor, and immediately the smaller fry, who include disappointed office seekers taking advantage of the criticism, proceed to wield the hammer. An investigation would demonstrate that the men who knock the hardest are usually disappointed aspirants who sought the aid of "the boss" and were denied the assistance they ask for. Had their requests received favorable consideration, they would have worshipped at the shrine of the boss, and none would have bent so lowly as they. Angered at the refusal, however, they proceed to get even, giving no thought to the party to which they profess allegiance and only intent upon destroying the power of the man who would not do their bidding.

That such men are not sincere in their opposition to the system which they condemn is evidenced by the fact that they had previously been beneficiaries under it or subsequently accepted favors and licked the hand that smote them. This has frequently occurred.

There have been occasions when the party manager has found it expedient to take up as a candidate a man to whom he is bitterly opposed in order to propitiate an element whose assistance is necessary to carry the ticket and keep the party in power. This, however, is not done when the danger is imminent, and an election cannot be won without such a concession, for even a boss, strange as it may seem, would prefer to have those who oppose him in power than be charged with defeat.

WHITE SLAVE CONFERENCE.

No subject of social legislation has so nimbly found its way to the statute books of the states and of the nation as that of the repression of the white-slave traffic. No movement has had the more intelligent furtherance from this community. It is, therefore, a matter of more than usual interest to note the meeting of the National Vigilance Committee at Mountain Lake Park, which began Tuesday. Dr. O. Edward Janney of Baltimore, who has taken a foremost place in the ranks of fighters for the purity standard violated by the nefarious white-slave business, will be prominently before the meeting of the social workers from all parts of the country.

It has been made clearly known that the decent sentiment of the country will not tolerate wrong of so ghastly a nature in relation to the weaker sex as the exploitation of the unprotected or the unsophisticated female by professional purveyors of womanhood. Maryland has had placed upon its statute books, in common with many other states and in conformity with the federal government, laws that look to the rigid repression and the rigorous punishment of those who offend civilization by their acts.

The various subjects to be treated at the beautiful mountain resort are in line with the protection of virtue and the salvage work that is being carried on by one and another organization in behalf of womanhood. Such convocations do much for the promotion of good sentiment and the realization of desired ideals, and they deserve the support and good will of all lovers of the better impulses and better motives in human society.

Young Bank Cashier.

Jesse C. Sharpless, who has been employed in a clerical position in the First National Bank of Keyser several years, has been elected cashier of the First National Bank of Gormania. He is only 23 years old, but has had such experience as fits him fully for the position of trust. He will move his family to Gormania at once, and assume the duties of the position on Monday next. —Keyser Echo.

Mr. Walter Ravenscroft Ill.

A telegram received in Oakland this morning by a friend of the family conveyed the intelligence of the extreme illness of Mr. Walter Ravenscroft, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft, of Oakland. Mr. Ravenscroft suffered a stroke of appoplexy a day or two ago at his home in Ridgeway, Pa., and last night his condition was very grave.

The Republican for Job Printing

MOVE AGAINST GIRL SLAVERY

Conference Opened at Mountain Lake Park Tuesday.

A conference under the auspices of the National Vigilance Committee for the Suppression and Prevention of the White Slave Traffic, together with the American Purity Alliance, met at Mt. Lake Park Tuesday with a good attendance. The gathering was called to order by Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Park, who, after words of welcome, introduced Judge Delacy, of the Juvenile Court of Washington, D. C., as chairman. On taking the chair Judge Delacy spoke earnestly concerning the evils of the white slave traffic and urged all present to unite in its suppression. Miss Ida E. Miner, of Washington, was chosen secretary. Letters of sympathy and co-operation were read from Governor Crothers, Senator Rayner, Charles J. Bonaparte, Robert Garrett, Governor Mann, of Virginia, and Commissioner Rudolph, of Washington. The latter named as delegates Mrs. Ellen Spencer Murray, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Rev. R. H. McKim, Charles A. Massie, Miss Florence M. Brown, Mrs. H. B. McFarland, Deaconess Ida E. Miner, Mrs. Mary Bayly, Mrs. L. A. Fetran and Charles P. Neill.

Dr. O. Edward Janney, of Baltimore, chairman of the National Vigilance Committee, spoke on the white slave traffic. Dr. Janney spoke of the necessity of arousing the nation to the fact that there exists a traffic in women far-reaching in its influence and terrible in its results. It is as treacherous as it is widespread. The trader often appears in the guise of a friend, who gains the confidence of the unwary, offers easy employment at a distance, and then entraps the victim, or he may marry the girl with the same intention. Girls from towns and villages all over the United States are being entrapped. It was shown that the procurers, men and women, are hunters, that they take all chances, and use every means to secure their prey, that they destroy thousands of young girls every year. Extracts from government reports and the reports of prosecuting officers were read, confirming the statements made.

In the discussion that followed Judge Elliott, of Baltimore, related cases of white slavery that had come before him in the Criminal Court. He urged all citizens to exert every influence to break up the connection that exists between politics and social vice and to firmly support all those whose duty it is to enforce the laws.

Miss Laura B. Garrett, of the Maryland Society of Social Hygiene, gave a talk of unusal interest to parents and teachers on mother love as shown by plants and animals.

In the afternoon Miss Garrett addressed the Woman's Club of Mountain Lake Park.

Why They Did It.

To the Editor of The Republican.

The communication in last week's REPUBLICAN, signed "A High School Patron," asking the school officials for reasons for taking the action they did in the selections of the principals of the schools in Oakland, is such that is worthy of notice.

Although the request comes a little late and after a great many and uncalled for harsh things have been said and published, it is the first request coming from any one asking why Prof. Loraditch was selected as principal of the High school and Prof. Palmer was not, and on behalf of the Board I will comply with the request.

In the first place, I will state that in naming Prof. Loraditch for the High School the Board had no desire or intention to ignore those who signed the petition for the appointment of Prof. Palmer as principal of the "Public and High Schools," but were of the opinion and are still of the same opinion that by leaving Prof. Palmer as principal of the Grammar (Public) school he is in the position where he can serve seventy-five per cent of his petitioners.

Under the arrangement (separating the High and Public schools) Prof. Palmer could not hold the principalship of both. Two principals were required. There were two applicants, and the selection of either one as principal of the High School (the only one under the law the Board had authority to fill) was not and could not be construed to mean that the other and the friends of the other were ignored.

In selecting Prof. Loraditch the Board thinks there can be no question as to his ability and qualifications for the position. No one has raised this question, therefore it is not necessary to enter into any explanation as to his qualifications.

By the separating of the schools the selection of the principal of the Public (Grammar) school is wholly in the hands of the trustees of that school, and before the Board took action the views of two of the three trustees were ascertained and Prof. Palmer assured that his salary would remain at what he had been getting for the past two years.

Now as to the advisability of separating the schools.

Briefly stated, the Act of 1910 says that all High Schools of the first group shall have three teachers (besides the principal) teaching High School branches alone, together with manual training and commercial teachers.

The Oakland school has had only two teachers teaching High School branches heretofore.

Should not some effort be made to fulfill the requirements of the law governing High Schools? Would the Board be condemned (and rightly) or be commended by the present fault finders if they did not plan to make the school come under the law.

Any one who has given educational matters any thought will agree with the school officials that better work can be done under the plan of having separate schools when the present building is inadequate to hold all the pupils and the number of teachers required.

Unless the provisions of the new law are complied with this county will be unable to get approximately $2,500 from the State for High School purposes, and which otherwise will go into the State general school fund and be apportioned to all the counties in the State.

From an educational standpoint and as an official, believing the separating of the schools and having over each a principal, both competent, is for "the greatest good to the greatest number," the point cited by "A High School Patron," but believe the nasty "flings" and insinuations, by those who wish to make believe that they have the good of the schools in view, have in no way been a benefit to the schools.

The Board does not feel that it has been guilty of any criminal action in naming the principal of the High School, a prerogative delegated to it by the School laws, passed by the representatives of the people in General Assembly. It is true, Prof. Palmer had quite a number of names on the petition he filed, among they many excellent and interested parties, together with a grest many disinterested ones, and in the Grammer school is where he can serve best most of the interested ones.

I have endeavored to be brief and as plain as possible, and write solely because of the gentlemanly request of "A High School Patron" and not in reply to anything that any scribbler or "knocker" has said. Respectfully,

CHAS. A. DEFFINBAUGH,
Pres. Garrett School Board
Oakland, Md., July 18, 1910.

GRANTSVILLE.

Charles H. Bill, Mahlon Miller and many other property owners in the vicinity of Grantsville as far south as Bittinger, have recently given options on their coal lands to C. D. Hershberger, Wm. C. Livengood and others, said to be representing the same parties who have recently taken options or purchased outright the coal under extensive tracts along the Blue Lick and other portions of Somerset county, Pa. W. A. Merrill, a prominent coal operator of Garrett, Pa., and J. J. Dougherty, of the Quemahoning Coal Company, who is directing the development work along the Blue Lick, have been through the country here and are mixed up in the deal. The presence of such men here and the fact that it is known that they represent vast financial interests, gives color to the hope that some extensive developments are on the tapis in this region. Some of the options secured have been taken for three and some for six months. It is understood that a core drill will soon be put to work in the Casselman valley above Grantsville to determine the thickness and quality of the lower coal measures. Borings made in the past along Shade run and the Casselman have disclosed the fact that enormous wealth is concealed in the earth hereabouts. Thus far the coal underlying the hills and mountains of this section of Garrett county remains untouched except where the surface veins have been tapped here and there for local fuel supply. If all of the options on coal lands that have been taken in the last month or two are made good a great deal of money will be placed in circulation here within the next three to six months.

Garrett county, although not traversed by the Wabash extension being built through Allegany county, Md., and Somerset and Fayette counties, Pa., is already indirectly benefitting by the construction of the new road. Charles H. Bill and Peter Nathan who are cutting a tract of timber near Friendsville have a contract to furnish lumber for the Carter Construction Company for use at the tunnel to be bored through Big Savage mountain near Deal. They have already shipped several car loads via Confluence to Sand Patch.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Miller, living two miles south of town, have had as their guests during the past week Mrs. Miller's brother, Enoch Kreitzburg, wife and two children, of Sharon, Pa., who have been visiting relatives and friends at Meyersdale since July 5th. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were at Meyersdale last Thursday superintending repairs to Mrs. Miller's house on Grant street which was badly damaged by the tornado that swept over Somerset county, Pa., on June 18th. The Millers have one of the newest and best farm homes in this vicinity and any one visiting them is sure of being hospitably entertained.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The conference under the auspices of the National Vigilance Committee for the Suppression and Prevention of the White Slave Traffic held sessions for three days and will close tonight. The chairman of the meeting was Judge Delacy of the Juvenile Court of Washington City. The attendance was good.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will hold their annual conference here commencing tomorrow and closing Monday afternoon with the serving of refreshments and the sale of useful and fancy articles at the Hall of Philosophy from 2 to 5 o'clock. The sermon in the Tabernacle Sunday morning will be preached by Dr. Henry Ostrom and the music will be furnished by Prof. John P. Hillis and his chorus.

The Bible Conference, under the direction of Dr. Henry Ostrom, also commences tomorrow for a session of ten days. While this and the meeting noted above overlap, the sessions will be so arranged as to be mutually helpful to both. Prof. John P. Hillis has organized a strong chorus to furnish music for the conference, and Dr. Ostrom will be assisted by a large number of the most prominent religious teachers in America. This conference will be one of the best meetings ever held on the grounds and will be continued from year to year.

Mr. and Mrs. Winchell are making their handsome cottage, "Land's End," more and more attractive every day.

Miss Blanche Chance is at a hospital in Wheeling where she was operated on for a very annoying affliction from which she has suffered for several months. We understand that the operation entirely relieved the young lady and that she will be home in a few days.

Miss Abbie Chance left here last Sunday to attend the marriage of Miss Ettie Cadle and Mr. Emory Flowers, which occurred at the home of the bride's parents, Reistertown, Md., yesterday.

The Ladies Civic Club will establish a tennis court in connection with their bowling alley.

The Allen cottage near the railroad has been sold to a party in Baltimore who will occupy it shortly.

Dr. Harry McComas and wife were in the Park Tuesday where the Dr. presented his wife to his many friends.

Of all the wars we have had in this peaceful place and among this peace loving people, none have quite equaled the post card war now on between the dealers in that commodity in this community.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: Class meeting at 11 a. m. and Sunday school at 2 p. m.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smouse, whose critical illness we noted last week, died yesterday morning.

Mr. Adolph Rambeau, of Wheeling, is at the Park for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson went to Keyser today to purchase a supply of fruit for their boarding house.

Mr. Jasper Clark, of Cleveland, Ohio, son of Rev. C. E. Clark, is here. His father and sisters Misses Ethel and Madge will be here in about a week. Rev. Clark and Miss Ethel appear on the Chautauqua platform next month.

Cottages are in demand and many more could be rented. A number are not rented simply because they are not in a fit condition for occupancy.

Mr. W. H. Mallette has taken out a license for the sale of post cards and homemade candy at his residence opposite the Association office.

Mr. L. P. Carr, president of the Annual Meeting, went to Fairmont, W. Va., today.

Mrs. J. H. Cuppett, of Clarksburg, W. Va., is spending a few days here.

Mrs. Leah F. Sincell and Miss Julia Byrne are occupying the Sincell cottage. Later they will be joined by Mr. B. H. Sincell's family.

ASHER GLADE.

It was a hundred years ago,
When by the woodland ways,
The traveler saw the wild deer drink
Or crop the birchen sprays.

We have have had some very warm weather this past week and several electrical showers.

Mrs. Minerva Fike is slowly improving.

The farmers are busy harvesting wheat at the present time.

Mr. Wm. Brumbaugh, of Bedford county, Pa., passed through this place last week.

Mr. Lloyd K. Fike and wife expect to go to a festival at the South Avenue church.

The cherries in this section are nearly all gone.

Miss Ethel Conner is sick at this writing.

Wm. H. Thomas made a trip to Markleysburg, Pa., one day last week.

Mr. Marshall Fike of Markleysburg, Pa., was in our section wanting to trade horses one day last week.

Wm. H. Thomas sold a yearling heifer last week to Mr. Ephram Thomas.

OSTEOPATHIST.

Dr. Isabel Garrison Eiler, a graduate of the full three years course as required by the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, will be at the Roslyn Cottage, Mountain Lake Park, for the summer. 4t

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank
Of Allegany County.
Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 15—Crellin—Company's Store, 9 to 3.
July 16—Ottoway—Carney's Store, 9 to 3.
July 18—Hoyes Run, 8 to 11.
July 18—Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytle's, 1 to 4
July 19—Friendsville—Crawford Hotel, 9 to 3.
July 20—Selbysport—Riley's Store, 9 to 3.
July 21—Accident—Ries' Store, 9 to 3.
July 22—Cove—Krouse's Store, 9 to 3.
July 23—Grantsville—National Hotel, 9 to 3.
July 25—Thomas Layman's, 9 to 3.
July 26—T. H. Johnson's, 9 to 3.
July 27—Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 9 to 3.
July 28—Strickland's, 9 to 12.
July 28—Walter Warnick's, 2 to 5.
July 29—Merrill's, 9 to 3.
July 30—C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12.
July 30—Jenning's, 3 to 6.
Aug. 1—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 3—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 3—Beckman—Mellinger's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 4—Swanton—W. H. Lohr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 5—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 6—Red House, 9 to 3.
Aug. 8—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 9—Bloomington—Post Office, 9 to 3.
Aug. 10—Kitzmiller—Bank Building, 9 to 3.
Aug. 11—Kitzmiller—Wilson's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 12—Gorman—J. P. Parr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 13—Bloomington—Moody's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 15—Hoyes—W. A. Smith's Store, 9 to 12.
Aug. 15—McHenry, 2 to 5

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1900, being Chapter 556, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

ROBERT L. FRIES,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the matter of Charles C. Frederick, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY

To the creditors of Charles C. Frederick, of Friendsville in the county of Garrett, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1910, the said party was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my Law Office, No. 1 Washington Street, in Cumberland, Maryland, on the 6th day of July, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 20, 1910.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL.	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones	

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Dr. H. M. Kemp of Bloomington, spent Monday in Oakland on business.

Mr. G. Semmes Hamill went to Baltimore yesterday on professional business.

Mrs. Adam Kline, of New York City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph White, in Oakland.

Miss Evelyn Helbig, of Oakland, is visiting her cousin, Miss Lillian Knieriem, in Cumberland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Northrup, of Cumberland, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Cheuvront at their home in Oakland.

During the illness of Charles White, clerk in the Treacy grocery, his position is being filled by Homer Turney.

Mr. Daniel Hinebaugh, who spent two weeks at Thomas, W. Va., visiting his son, returned to Oakland yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira F. Steiner, of Baltimore, are here as the guests of Mrs. Steiner's father, Mr. E. D. Kepner, on Alder street.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S.Lawtont & Sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. McComas, of Baltimore, arrived in Oakland Monday night and will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. McComas for a short time.

Mr. E. J. Fringer and daughter, Miss Lulu, who visited relatives at Petersburg, W. Va., for a week, returned home Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Catherine Manges left last Friday for Johnstown and other points in Pennsylvania where she will be the guest of friends for a short time.

Mrs. Samuel E. Boyer and little son, of Fairmont, W. Va., who were guests of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinebaugh for a week, returned home Monday afternoon.

Messrs. Dixon & Kelso are erecting a large addition to their already commodious warehouse on Liberty street. The new addition will front on Railroad street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith and two children, of York, Pa., are in Oakland visiting Mrs. Smith's parents, Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges, at the Lutheran parsonage.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Mrs. Joseph E. Harned, son and daughter, who were on a visit to relatives and friends in Cumberland and Pittsburg, returned home last Friday evening.

Mrs. Frank Jamesson and son William, of Piedmont, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs King Delawder for several weeks, returned home yesterday morning.

Mr. William Scherr, accompanied by his sister, Miss Alma, went to Morgantown last Friday, in which city their parents will locate in a short time as residents.

Miss Wade, daughter of Rev. P. J. Wade, pastor of the Carmel Lutheran church, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Renninger at their home in Oakland yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sweeney, of Clarksburg, W. Va., are at Miss Nell Stanton's for the summer. Mrs. Sweeney had as her guest Sunday Miss Hamilton, of Clarksburg.

The postoffice at Watsondale, Pa., just across the line from Selbysport, has been discontinued and mail intended for patrons of Watsondale office should be addressed to Guard. Md.

LOST—On the road between Abel DeWitt's and Henry Casteel's on Saturday, June 25th, a horse contract book. Finder please leave at First National Bank and receive reward. D. J. Swartzentruber.

State Senator Harvey J. Speicher, accompanied by a number of friends, drove up to Oakland from Accident last Saturday in Mr. Speicher's automobile, returning home Sunday afternoon.

Hon. James S. Lakin, chairman of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia, with headquarters in Charleston, spent a day or two this week in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt.

A rattlesnake, measuring five feet and having thirteen rattles attached, was killed on the Casteel farm, two miles north of Oakland, Tuesday by Walter Hardesty who was engaged in hauling rock.

Rev. and Mrs. Chas. Beachy are in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Durst this week. They expect to go to Grantsville later where they will be the guests of friends and relatives until fall when they will return west. For the past year Mr. Beachy has been engaged in evangelistic work in the State of Washington.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Ravenscroft, son and daughter, of Baltimore, arrived in Oakland last Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon they went down to their summer home at Accident to remain a few weeks.

Rev. and Mrs. G. R. Williamson entertained Class No. 11 of the M. E. Sunday school at the parsonage Tuesday evening. The class is made up of quite a large number of boys ranging in years from twelve to sixteen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Robinson left Oakland last Friday morning for Philadelphia where they will reside indefinitely. The departure of these excellent people from Oakland is deeply regretted by their many friends residing here.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Miller and daughter, of Washington, D. C., are visiting relatives and friends in Oakland and other parts of Garrett county, Mr. Miller having arrived here Saturday night, his wife and daughter preceding him by several days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mountain arrived in Oakland Sunday evening and on Monday Mr. Mountain resumed his old position as foreman for Mr. J. E. Francis, road contractor. For the present Mr. and Mrs. Mountain are stopping at the Browning Hotel.

County Surveyor A. C. Mason, accompanied by Mr. F. A. Thayer and his son Ralph and E. H. Sinceil, Jr., went to a point near Frostburg Tuesday to make a survey of a large tract of land which is to be subdivided into smaller parcels and placed upon the market.

Carmel Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Carmel, W. Va., will hold its annual picnic at that place on Saturday, August 6th, when a program including amusements of all kinds will be carried out. The main feature of the picnic will be a tournament which will be ridden at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Louis Gortner purchased from Messrs. Renninger & Offutt, receivers, the stock of general merchandise assigned to them by E. M. Robinson. Mr. Gortner has consolidated his goods with those he recently purchased and is occupying the Robinson stand in the Ravenscroft building on Second street.

A dog belonging to Ken Browning was bitten by a rattlesnake Tuesday and although the animal's head became swollen to twice its size the bite is not expected to prove fatal. The snake was in a wheat field on Mr. Browning's farm and was killed by the harvest hands. It measured about three feet in length.

Five members of the Mountain City Band, Messrs. Charles Liller, C. H. Echard, Dennis Rasche, Wall Brown and Roy Hinebaugh, left Oakland yesterday morning for Keyser, W. Va., where they joined the Keyser band and went from that point to Moorefield, W. Va., to furnish music at the Democratic Congressional convention to be held there today.

The government chief chemist says that ice cream is very injurious to the youth of the country during the heated term. The next thing some scientific iconoclast will be holding forth on the deleterious nature of the moonlight-excursion germ and the dangers of the park-concert microbe. And the youth of the country will continue in these germ-inviting ways and will survive, as it has done since romance and ice cream were invented.

Dating from Monday Grafton will be perfectly "dry," the authorities having ordered stopped the sales of "bevo," "near beer" and the like. Since the town has been "dry" malt establishments have flourished. At a recent meeting of the men who have had much trouble, arrests having been made from time to time, it was agreed by them to voluntarily quit the business.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Maryland Agricultural College, which appears in this paper today. The College has had an upward tendency for many years until it stands today well at the head of schools of like character in any part of the country. The faculty is large and thorough in all branches. Maryland youths seeking an education along technical lines should favor Maryland schools and the Agricultural College is one of the best.

The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, opinion by Judge Miller, has decided that it is legal for social clubs to sell to their own members. The decision was based on a case from Logan county, where a club insisted on the right to sell intoxicants to its own members outright without any lockers or other evasion. The result was the indictment, trial and conviction of Everett Atkinson, who took the case to the Supreme Court of Appeals on a writ of error and had the action of the lower court reversed.

E. M. F. Automobile.

Mr. William R. Offutt, of Oakland, was in the city yesterday, and while here purchased a 30 h. p. E. M. F. touring car from the local agents, the Queen City Garage Co. Mr. Offutt will take his new machine home today.—Cumberland Times.

Lost.

A Gold Watch, Open face, Waltham movement, black fob, gold charm, initials, N. C. C. Finder will be rewarded. C. B. CROPP.

Examiners' Notice

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the proposed new county road is to be located, said road to begin at a point on the Gorman road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at a lane between the lands of J.B. Shockey and W.G.Riley and running thence through the lands of W.G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis and intersect the Deer Park and Schell road near the bridge over Laurel Run, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of August, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. W. KELSO,
J. THOMAS MOON, } Examiners
JAMES E. LISH,

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.

Entrance examinations 13, 14.

Eight courses of Instruction leading to professional degree of B. S. Agricultural, Horticural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.

The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.

The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, passed on the 11th day of July, 1910, in a cause wherein Amile Weir et al. are plaintiffs and James McMillan et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1651 Equity in said court, the undersigned Trustees will on

Saturday, August 6th, 1910,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Md., offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, and described as follows, to wit: Being a part of Military Lot No. 4008, containing

3 Acres, More or Less,

and particularly described in a deed from Franklin P. Green and wife to Margaret S. McMillan, dated 31st day of March, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 24, folio 159 etc., one of the land records of Garrett county, Md.

Said land is improved by a two story dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser, the credit payments to bear interest from the date of sale, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustees.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
Trustees.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real EState

In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Allen Garlitz and wife to Mary L. Sloan, dated the 31st day of March, 1905, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 43, folio 374, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorneys named therein, hereby give notice, that on

Friday, August 5th, 1910,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. in front of The First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all that tract or parcel of land situate in Garrett county, Maryland, about two miles west of Swanton, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a stake and stonepile standing about 1 perch southwest of a black pine tree marked as a pointer and standing also at the beginning of the last line of a tract conveyed by J. R. Anderson to John A. Wagner, and running thence with the 10th line of said conveyed tract reversed, South 65° West, 74½ perches to a stake and stonepile in the 3rd line of a tract conveyed by C. M. Miller and wife to John E Steiding, and with the 3rd and 2nd lines thereof reversed, with an allowance of 3½ for magnetic variation, North 20° East, 122 perches to a double pine tree, West, 85½ perches to a stake in a corner of field, North, 72 perches to the end of the last line of Military Lot No. 1861, and with said line reversed, East, 89½ perches to a stake and stonepile, South 27° East, 84 perches to a stake and stonepile at the beginning of the 3rd line of a tract of land conveyed by J. R. Anderson to Mrs. Lucy McRoble, and with said 3rd line South 41° East 60 perches to a stake and stonepile, South 50° West, 94 perches in the last line of said conveyed tract to John A. Wagner, and with said line reversed to its beginning, North 25° West, 36 perches to the beginning, containing,

105¼ Acres, More or Less.

Terms of sale as prescribed in said mortgage, cash on day of sale.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for said mortgagee named in mortgage.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Offutt & Renninger, Trustees, v. E. M. Robinson.

No. 1679 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of E. M. Robinson to file their claims in this cause with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, properly authenticated on or before the 29th day of July, 1910, as I shall proceed to state an account on the 30th day of July, 1910, distributing the funds in the hands of the trustees in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have avariety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

GO TO CREUTZBURG'S

FOR

Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.

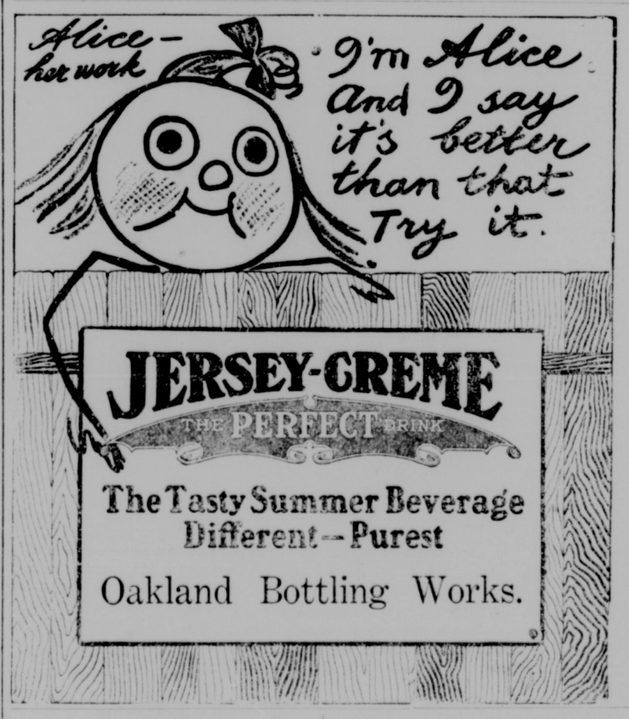
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.

LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP

FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.

Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.



Tax Department

LAST NOTICE

Oakland, Md., June 29, 1910.

All persons owing taxes for the years 1908 or 1909 will please make immediate payment. Kindly remit at once and save me the very unpleasant duty of advertising property as I must have money to meet claims now due.

Address W E HOLLINGER, Treasurer, Oakland, Md.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following county road is to be re-located. The road to be re-located is known as the Mansfield Road, in the North end portion between Fahey and Hughes and Fahey and Mansfield, so as to give said road a more gradual and better grade, and examine whether the said re-location should be made will meet on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1910, for such purpose and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said re-location and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

GEORGE GEISSMAN,
JONAS YUTZY,
W. H. SMOUSE,
Examiners.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to Creditors.

Take notice that I have this 7th day of June, 1910, filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, an account showing distribution to the creditors who have filed their claims duly proved and allowed, in the estate of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt.

The dividend is at the rate of 2 13-100 per centum on claims of general creditors filed and allow and payment of said dividend will be made by Jacob S. Miller, Trustee, after the 20th day of June, 1910 unless exceptions to said account are filed before that date.

ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee.

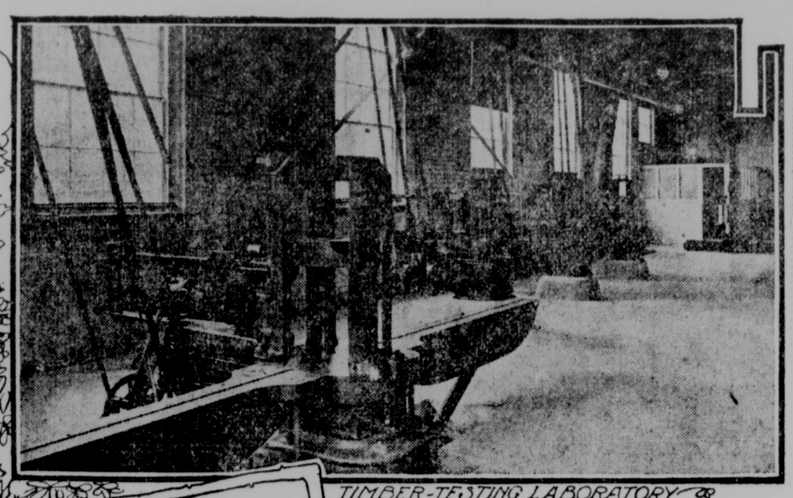
Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 10 beginning for the same at a point on the Gorman Road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at the line between the farms of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of said W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis, and to intersect the Deer Park and Schell Road near the bridge over Laurel Run, a distance of about one mile.

B. W. HARVEY,
C. E. MARTIN,
J. O. HARVEY and others,
Petitioners.

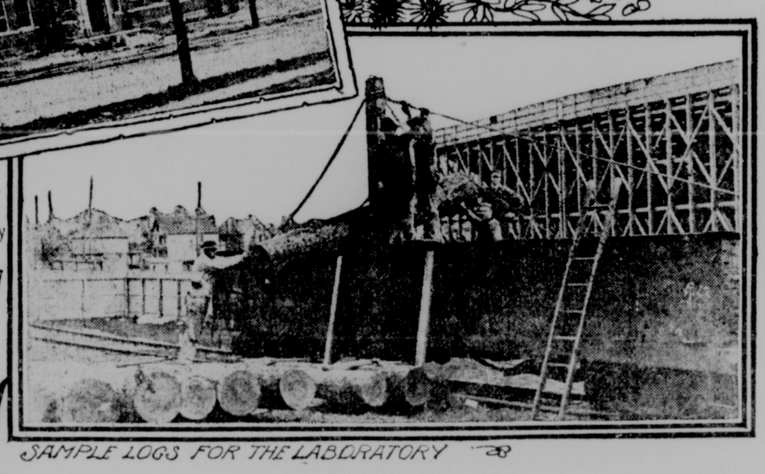
SAVING THE SHAVINGS

by WILLARD G. BLEYER

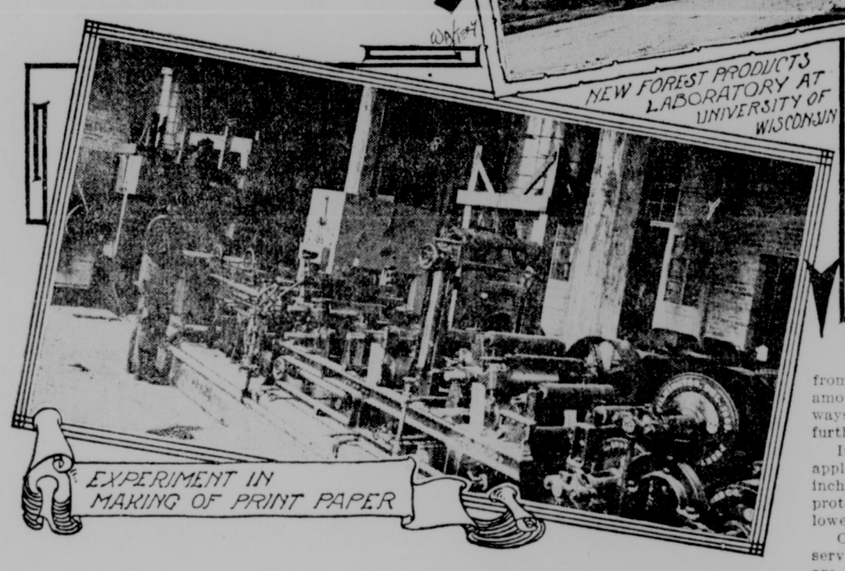


TIMBER-TESTING LABORATORY

NEW FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



SAMPLE LOGS FOR THE LABORATORY



EXPERIMENT IN MAKING OF PRINT PAPER

OUR FORESTS will last but 25 years longer if we continue to cut them at the present rate, declares Gifford Pinchot, former general forester, and one of the best informed men on the forest problem of the country.

The increased cost of lumber, the scarcity of many kinds of woods, the high price of print paper, already bear witness to the forest famine that faces the United States.

And still only one-third of every tree cut down is now being utilized.

Two-thirds of every one of the millions of trees felled annually, including the big stumps, the heaps of branches, cords of slabs and tons of sawdust are being destroyed, burned up to get rid of the so-called waste.

Incidentally burning over the slashings starts forest fires that destroy annually millions of feet of standing timber.

Now Uncle Sam is going to try to save the shavings and make cheaper print paper, wood alcohol, turpentine and other useful products out of the two-thirds of the tree that is now being thrown away.

The United States forest service has just established a big experimental laboratory out in the heart of the middle west, at Madison, the capital of the state of Wisconsin, in connection with the state university, in which government experts will attack the problems of these forest products.

The new building has just been formally dedicated and the fine equipment of machinery and testing apparatus which is to make it the most complete laboratory of its kind in the country is rapidly being installed. The staff of some twenty government investigators has already arrived and been established in the suite of offices in the new building and for some months have been delivering lectures before the students of forestry.

In the new laboratory the United States forest service and the University of Wisconsin will co-operate in the investigations which will be made to solve problems confronting the paper manufacturers, lumbermen, builders and others who deal with the products of the American forests. The building itself, which cost some $50,000, and the site upon which it stands, south of University avenue, between Camp Randall and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tracks, were furnished by the university. The equipment was furnished by the government at a cost of about $75,000 and the staff of investigators is also maintained by government appropriations. These men, in addition to their laboratory work, will deliver lectures in the regular forestry course of the university. The laboratories, too, although devoted chiefly to the government experiments, are open to the faculty and students for advanced research along the lines of study undertaken by the experts.

The laboratory, which faces north on University avenue, is a fine fireproof building of dark brown brick, trimmed with white Bedford stone and roofed with red tiles, with a 180-foot frontage and a depth of 80 feet. Immediately east of the building a private spur from the railroad carries the lumber into the laboratory yards. A derrick is to be erected north of the track for unloading the big logs and stumps for the experiments from the flat cars. Immediately opposite, south of the track, is to be installed a small sawmill with a saw which will cut timbers up to 20 feet in length.

Already logs of long-leaf, short-leaf and loblolly yellow pine have been sent in to the laboratories by lumbermen and paper manufacturers at Kenwood, La., Hattiesburg, Miss., Thornton, Ark., and spruce logs from the Maine woods. A number of fat pine stumps for the turpentine, rosin and alcohol tests have also been received.

Sheds for air drying the lumber line the west side of the yard, which is to be graded and covered with cinders. Immediately back of the building is a deep, cement-lined pit to hold the creosote to be used in experiments until it is pumped out into the laboratory tanks.

The problem of making a satisfactory print paper from materials other than spruce and hemlock is one which will receive particular attention, and for this purpose a complete paper making plant has been made a part of the laboratory equipment. Every process, from the breaking of the wood into chips for the first treatment by soda and sulphite solutions to the final running of the sheets of paper through the calendering rolls to produce a finished surface, will be followed carefully, so that the results of substitution of various woods for the usual materials will be noted at each stage of manufacture.

Both soda and sulphate processes of treatment of the chips will be used and the laboratory will make its own sulphite liquor in a vat adjacent to the digestors, in which the wood is cooked by steam until the lignin is all dissolved and only the cellulose left. A blast of high-pressure steam drives the chips against the side of the digestor, further dividing the cellulose fibers, and then the whole mass is pumped out by a centrifugal pump into a tank in which it is stirred until the fiber is still further broken up. Over and over it is run through "riffler" troughs and over screens where suction draws out the fiber to be used and leaves behind the small chips, splinters and other waste.

When the liquor has been washed out of it in a washer driven by an electric motor (a contrivance much like the housewife's washing machine) it is put into a press and the water is squeezed out of it. Such of the pulp blocks from the press as are not wanted immediately are then in convenient form to store away on shelves.

After going through the beating engines the refined pulp is run on to the screens of the paper machine and taken up by felt rollers, from which it goes to wooden rollers and then between metal rollers to the steam-heated drying drums, where the wet sheet is run back and forth until it is ready for the final smooth finish of the hot steel calendering rolls. Any grade of paper can be made on this machine, from the roughest brown paper to fine correspondence paper, in a running sheet 15 inches wide, and even a water-marking device is attached, so that the impression can be made on the wet sheet before it goes through the rollers and on to the winding drum at the end.

How to make timber last longer by protecting it with preservatives from the various borers and fungous growths which attack wood will be another important problem to which considerable time and laboratory space are to be given.

Beneath the building is a great pit, heated by steam to a temperature most favorable to rot, and there, in separate glass compartments all about the walls, are to be samples of timbers with the various fungous growths and animal and insect enemies of the wood attached. The progress of their effect upon the wood will be closely watched and compared with that of the same pests upon samples of the wood treated with different preservatives, prepared and applied in the room above.

A big skylight and many windows make the preservative laboratory an excellent place to work and every facility is provided for testing the various forms of preservatives and antiseptics to protect timbers, such as those in mines and water-front piers, which are much subject to the attack of minute animals and plants.

Into two great treatment cylinders the timbers are shoved and steam pumps force the oil from tanks above at high pressure into the cylinders. When no more oil will enter the cylinder, even under 150 pounds pressure per square inch, it is drawn off and again returned to the tanks and measured. The difference between the amount drawn off and that originally forced in, deducting the oil collected from the vapor condenser, gives the exact amount absorbed by the timber, which is always weighed before and after treatment as a further means of calculating the oil absorbed.

In a small cylinder the preservative may be applied at a pressure of 600 pounds per square inch for smaller specimens and the resulting protection can be compared with that of the lower pressure preservatives.

Open tanks are provided for tests of preservatives that do not require pressure. These are heated with steam coils and an iron cage hung above lets the railroad ties or other timbers down into the hot oil. By a trolley arrangement the cage can be lifted and run across to other tanks filled with cold oil, so that it is not necessary to pump out the hot oil and replace it with the cold, as in laboratories where there is but one set of tanks.

All about the inner walls of the preservatives laboratory are ranged shelves to accommodate the samples of wood for treatment and those already submitted to the different forms of protection against rot and other attacks.

What woods will best stand various kinds of strain, in bridges, buildings and different structures will be determined in the timber testing laboratory, where two seven-horsepower motors furnish the electric current to run the machinery.

In the torsion machine timbers can be twisted until the strain reaches 30,000 inch-pounds. Five "Universal" testing machines are provided to test the strength of different woods under slow pressure, one having a capacity of 100,000 pounds, another twice that, and three other smaller ones 30,000 pounds.

To see what sudden strains oak, pine, maple and different woods will withstand a Hatt-Turner impact machine was built in the machine shops of the Purdue university and sent to the forestry laboratory for experiments. It can be so gauged that the hammers, ranging in weight from 50 to 250 pounds, can be dropped from heights up to six feet upon the beam or block of wood, exerting a sudden pressure of hundreds of pounds.

In a laboratory where so much machinery is in constant use there must be facilities for instant repairs. For this purpose one end of the laboratory is fitted up into a machine shop. Here, too, much labor is saved by use of electricity to run the engine lathe, milling machine and other necessary apparatus. Beside the anvil there is a gas forge for heating and tempering steel.

The equipment of the wood shop, where timbers and samples of wood are to be prepared for tests, is very complete.

Steam heated ovens for drying wood, in order to test the shrinkage, warping tendencies and water content of different woods are a part of the laboratory equipment, and a portion has also been set off for a seasoning room.

In this connection, in another laboratory, tests will be conducted to discover the heat conductivity of different woods, to assist in the work of the kiln drying and preserving tests.

Stumps and other resinous portions of the trees now burned as trash will be put into stills and retorts and the turpentine, tar and gases will be extracted, carried off, separated and refined into the various commercial products. If methods of doing this economically can be fixed upon, the problem of utilizing much of the big pine trees now wasted will be solved.

All of the many chemical tests made necessary by the work of the different departments will be centered in a big chemistry laboratory on the second floor, where eight large windows on the east and south furnish admirable light, and eight stone tables, besides those running all about the room beneath the windows, give room for the apparatus and experiments.

As some of the tests will produce strong fumes, there are tables encased in glass with hoods and ventilators above to carry off the smells and small doors through which the experimenters will work.

A corner room is set apart for special work in distilling turpentine and other products and special unlighted space is provided as a chemicals storage room. Still other unlighted spaces are reserved as photographic darkrooms and record vaults for the safe keeping of the valuable reports of the work done.

One of the most interesting offices is that of the pathologist who has charge of the experiments with the fungi and other enemies of the woods. Upon his desk are large collections of glass tubes containing cultures of every sort of vegetable growth which feeds upon wood fibers, and samples of all the minute animalculae which attack timbers. Many he secured last summer in his visits to mines in different parts of the country, since one of the greatest sources of the dangerous mine cave-in is the destruction of supports by these little enemies.

A large drafting room, lighted from the north and east, a library and filing room, a lecture hall and a suite of 17 offices for the staff officials and their clerks and stenographers complete the building arrangements below and in the attic a space for storing materials which cannot be left in the open yard and which is reached by an elevator from the basement.

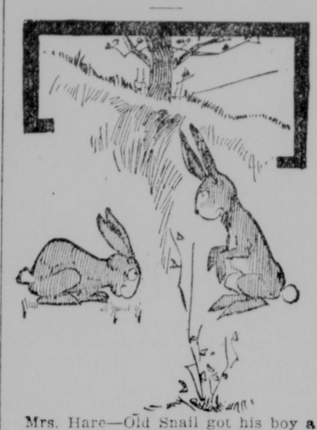
The government will appoint to regular work in the laboratory, as an addition to the present staff, several of the students who have been doing forestry work the past winter at the University of Wisconsin.

The forestry lecture course of the university, just closed, included this year, besides the regular work under State Forester E. M. Griffith, lectures by W. L. Hall, assistant forester at the Washington office; R. S. Kellogg, who holds a similar position; Franklin H. Smith, in charge of the wood utilitization office of the government at Chicago; H. F. Weiss and H. S. Bristol, assistant directors of the new laboratory; L. F. Hawley, in charge of the wood distillation of the laboratory, and Frederick Dunlap, in charge of the kiln drying investigations.

At the time of the formal dedication of the laboratory the various departments of the government work were in full operation, that the visitors may see the actual work in progress—just how paper is made; how timbers are tested; how stumps are distilled, and how the little marine animals are prevented from boring through shipping.

The staff of the new laboratory is as follows: McGarvey Cline, Purdue '04, director; H. S. Bristol, Yale, and H. F. Weiss, Yale, assistant directors; H. D. Tiemann, Stevens Institute of Technology, in charge of technology; Ralph Thelen, University of California, mechanical engineer; W. H. Kempfer, University of Michigan, in charge of maintenance; Edwin Sutermeister, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in charge of wood pulp laboratory; E. Bateman, Yale, in charge of chemistry; L. F. Hawley, Cornell, in charge of wood distillation; Frederick Dunlap, Cornell, in charge of kiln drying operations; F. W. Bond, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in charge of wood preservation; C. T. Barnum, Cornell, and C. P. Winslow, Yale, engineers in wood preservation laboratory; J. A. Newlin, Purdue, in charge of timber tests; H. E. Surface, Ohio State university, engineer in wood chemistry; H. E. McKenzie, University of Maine, engineer in timber tests; C. J. Humphrey, University of Nebraska and Cornell, pathologist, and A. W. Schorger, Ohio State university, chemist.

INCOMPETENT.



Mrs. Hare—Old Snail got his boy a position last week and he only held it one day.

Mr. Hare—What was it?

Mrs. Hare—A messenger boy.

A Hibernian Verdict.

A New Yorker is the happy employer of an aged Irishman, who grows eloquent over the woes of the Emerald isle. Said the boss: "Pat, the king of England is dead."

The old man was silent for a moment. Then he took off his hat.

"Well," he said slowly, "as a man he was a fine bit of a boy. As Englishmen go, he was as good as yez can make them. As a king, there was nobody on earth as could beat him. But still, I'll keep me eye on George."

Your Wife's Picture.

A man ought to be ashamed to live so that his wife is compelled to look as she does at housecleaning time. He'll allow her to buy cheap old yellow soap right along and take twice as long for her housework and washing, when Easy Task soap will save time, health and money for her. A man wouldn't tolerate old-fashioned methods in his place of business for a minute. If your wife would use Easy Task soap all the time there wouldn't be a tenth of the dirt to get rid of at housecleaning time.

For the Dog's Sake.

"Where are you going for your summer vacation this year?" asked Mrs. Gotrox.

"O, dear, I've not made up my mind yet," sighed Mrs. Rich wearily. "I want to find some quiet, restful spot, where my dear little French poodle can get plenty of fresh air."

Decidedly So.

Hewitt—Are you sweet on that girl?

Jewett—Sweet on her? The sugar trust isn't in it.

A rich man's children seem to think it is up to them to make a noise in the world.

Ennui is the price we pay for knowledge.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It is a wise worm that turns no oftener than he has to.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES.
NUMBER 375 "Guaranteed under"

WESTERN CANADA
What Prof. Shaw, the Well-Known Agriculturist, Says About It:
"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel, 900 miles north of the International boundary. Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
70,000 Americans
will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year. 1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item. Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as lands held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions. Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways.
For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Supt of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.
H. M. WILLIAMS
Law Building Toledo, Ohio
(Use address nearest you) 42

PROOF in the Morning!
We tell you about how good you'll feel after taking a CASCARET—that millions of people—buy, use and recommend them—But that's talk—you *buy* a box now—take as directed *to-night* and get the *proof* in the morning—After you know CASCARETS you'll never be without them. 913
CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Midsummer Hats

JUST for the heads of youth and loveliness, one of that small company of designers who make Paris the top o' the world (in millinery), has given to us these three things of beauty for the summer girl. They look so simple! And they are in reality only broad-brimmed leghorn and hemp shapes with plumes and ribbon, or flowers and ribbon, for garniture. But their simplicity is only seeming. It is the result of a deep study of lines by a gifted artist. It is like the simplicity of a perfectly plain and perfectly fitted, tailored coat, a thing difficult of achievement.

These broad brims, droop and lift, flowing about the face and head in lines that make us wonder and envy, not at their own sweet will, but by the careful calculation of the mind that planned them. They are, indeed, fitted to the face and head. They compel us to note how they silhouette an exquisite profile, or point to the fine line of the eyebrows, or play up the depth of the eyes or veil half the pretty face in mystery.

On the broad brimmed leghorn with black velvet facing, a mass of delicate tulle roses and a curious lily in black velvet are banked against the crown. The brim, drooping gradually at the left, is so wide that it throws the entire profile, including the beautiful throat, and the neck, into high relief. The girl who chooses this must possess a profile worth while, because it will stand out like a stone cameo, with such a hat for a background.

The hemp hat covered with oddly mounted uncurled ostrich plumes is of a sort to carry off the honors at the Grand Prix, where millinery and horses triumph—but mostly millinery. It would surely hold its own in any meeting of those who make dress a study and vie with one another in display. Happy the bride or bridesmaid who may indulge herself in its counterpart. It is a hat for high occasion. There are four long, but not heavy, plumes, more like a soft mass of snow than anything else in nature. There is almost no curl in the long fibers. Such a hat never was and never will be out of style.

The third hat is more distinctly of the season. It has a bell-like brim with irregular edge and a fairly tall crown. Fuor long plumes are mounted at the right under a bow that is more than large. They fall completely over the crown, to the left brim. One half the face is in shadow from the sharp droop of the brim. This hat is almost universally becoming.

All these hats are set on the head in the proper position. It will be noticed that the pose is dignified—not rakish. The crowns are posed as they should be, directly on top of the head. It is the modeling of the brims that gives each hat its individuality and makes each extraordinary. As studies in midsummer high art millinery they must interest everyone. Those who would like facsimiles of any one of these must consider whether their features are of the same class or not, and remember that the rest of the toilette must play up to the hat. Such millinery is immensely useful for it is brimming over with good suggestions, which we will do well to follow—some of them at a discreet distance. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

PRETTY FOULARD WAIST

This simple waist is of dotted foulard, white ground, with blue dots. It is trimmed on each side of the front with a band of embroidery in colors, bordered with rolls of liberty.

The full front is of white silk voile; the collarette and sleeve ruffles are of lace.

Take Good Care of Your Gloves.

Gloves are another item about which many do not concern themselves sufficiently. A soiled glove looks as badly as a soiled collar, yet no one would think of wearing the latter, whereas gloves that reek with dirt and germs are worn with the greatest disregard for appearances and hygiene. Fastidious women find the chamois glove a delightful substitute for the regular kid, as it can be washed when soiled, wears as well as any other, and is much more comfortable. Gloves, like stockings, should be mended the moment they begin to show wear; in fact, every garment requires constant inspection to keep it in condition and always ready for use. —The Delineator.

SUMMER BEDROOM IN COLORS

Soft Shade of Green One of the Most Appropriate That Can Be Devised.

A beautiful green room of a summer cottage has been produced with green woodwork in one of the restful sage-green tints, the walls papered in a plain cartridge paper, with a frieze of stray vines, all in different shades of the same cool color. The wicker furniture is finished in a forest green stain and the carpet is covered with a green and white rug of fine, jointless matting. Sheer white mull curtains hang at the windows with straight-falling draperies of liberty silk of the same color over them. A white porcelain bedroom candlestick four feet high stands at the head of the bed. It is a straight column resting on a square block base, the fluted finish outlined in green. It holds a large green wax candle, at the side of which is a little holder for a box of matches. Other fittings of the room carry out the green and white scheme, and as the apartment faces the south, the effect has been to temper its high light and contribute a restfully subdued tone.

Black Jewelry to the Fore.

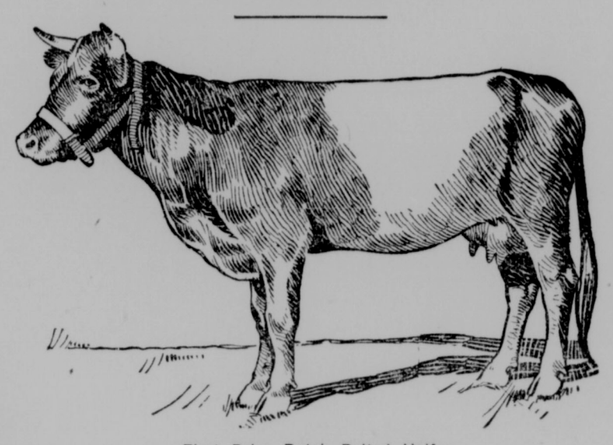
Black jewelry is threatening a return to extensive vogue. Whenever any calamity abroad brings a prominent part of the populace into mourning black jewelry is sure to come around again. Persons who remember the death of the prince consort tell interesting tales of the extent to which the craze went at that time. Everybody wore black ornaments, and jet. Jet is already in high esteem with the powers that direct the wardrobe and has been for a year or more, but the manufacturers are getting ready for a still greater demand for it than they have seen for two generations at least.

Salt For Freckles.

If you are troubled with freckles try putting a teaspoonful of salt in a basin of water and bathing the face with it. Do this occasionally and see how quickly they will fade.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF SELECTING DAIRY HERD

Animals Chosen Should Be Carefully Examined and Tested Physically—Should Show Evidence of Health and Vigor.



First Prize Dutch Belted Heifer.

(By PROF. H. E. ALVORD.)

There is no point of greater importance in selecting animals for the foundation of a herd or in making purchases of additions than to get perfectly healthy stock. Animals chosen should be critically examined and should afford evidence of being strong in constitution and of healthful vigor. It is advised that all be tuberculin tested, and this of course should be done by a competent veterinarian. Besides the robust character of the individuals, the breeding stock from which they are descended and the herd, stables and farms from which they come should be closely examined on the score of health. Breeding and rearing the animals needed to replenish and increase the herd and refusing to allow strange animals on the farm are the best safeguards against the introduction of disease.

If purchases must be made let the new stock be strictly quarantined for at least one month before mingling with the herd. On every farm of any size a well-secluded building for a stock quarantine and hospital suitably arranged and equipped is a most useful adjunct. This not needed for calving cows or for cases of lameness or ordinary accident, but for cases of acute sickness, retention of afterbirth, abortion or any symptoms of contagious disease it is essential. Of course the building itself, its care and the attendance upon its occupants must be subjected to regulations suitable to any hospital or quarantine.

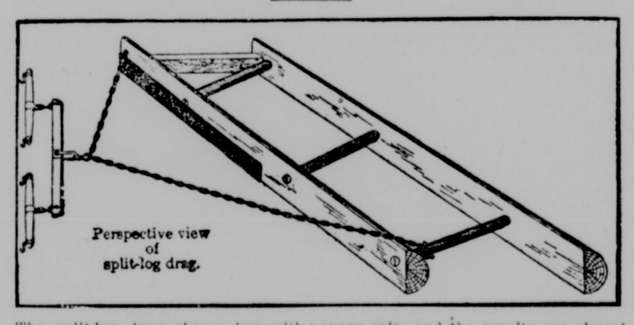
There are many of the ordinary accidents and ailments to which domestic animals are subject which can be managed by an intelligent owner or under his direction without professional assistance. "Every man his own cattle doctor," is a very delusive title; one may well follow this suggestion within reasonable limits, but there is always a point hard to define at which professional aid should promptly be summoned.

So long as an owner is certain of the difficulty and has knowledge and experience as to treatment or remedy he may depend upon home resources. But in cases of obscurity, uncertainty or complications the owner of a good cow disregards his own interests and his moral obligation if he fail to summon a veterinarian, as much as if he neglected to secure proper medical service for a sick child. And the veterinarian should be selected with the same care one exercises in choosing a family physician.

Close confinement, with impure air and lack of exercise, is as prejudicial to the health of milch cows as to that of human beings. Some recently promulgated theories of dark, warm stables and no exercise for profitable milk production are without a rational basis and certain to lead to disastrous results sooner or later. Exposure to storms and cold is equally injurious to the health and profit of cows. A judicous mean is the provision for moderate exercise in the open air and sunshine, and the application of the same common sense care for the comfort of cows which one would approve for members of his own household.

Every member of the herd, young or old, should pass under the critical eye of the owner or his trusty assistant daily, and preferably twice a day. The least symptom of disorder, like dulness, loss of appetite, rough coat and irregularity of milk, manure or urine, should be noted and promptly receive the attention which it deserves. Experience is needed on the part of the caretaker to detect and correct the beginnings of trouble and thus maintain the general health of the herd.

SPLIT-LOG DRAG IS USEFUL



Perspective view of split-log drag.

The split-log drag shown herewith is one of the simplest, cheapest, and yet the most useful and effective implements for the improvement of earth roads ever invented, a mere glance at which will enable any practical farmer to make one. In some states the farmers by common agreement drag the road along their own fronts after every rain, and the results are almost unbelievable.

Value of Sheep.

Sheep are great soil renovators and weed eradicators, but the man who would make a profit on them should not get the idea that they are simply scavengers.

IMPORTANCE OF FEEDING HENS

Problem on Which All Inexperienced People Go Broke Until They Have Mastered It—Few Master Science.

(By C. C. WENTZLER.)

Feeding is the dividing line between failure and success in poultry culture.

Even professionals sometimes assert that the feeding is a matter of secondary importance. It is all important. It is the problem, the rock, on which all inexperienced people go broke until they have mastered it. Poultry feeding is a science. Few master the science.

It is the one thing in which common sense will not guide you. You can't feed common sense. It requires a knowledge of foods. Corn and wheat and meat are as far as the knowledge of some people extends. We should become familiar with the foods and learn what functions they perform.

We know that corn makes fat. We also know that fat is the fuel—the source of the chicken's heat and energy. There is very little egg-making principle in it, however. Wheat contains some fat. It also contains protein, which is needed for egg and tissue building. But it is one of a long line of egg-building foods. It is not the best food for feathers. And in some parts of the country it may be the most expensive of the egg-building foods. Corn, in some sections, is also prohibitive, owing to its price, to be used economically. It is then that knowledge of foods comes into play and suggests substitutes. Chickens, like all other live stock, require variety to do their best.

When cickens have unlimited range they balance their own foods and get what the system craves. When man feeds he has to furnish this balance. Common sense will not always decide how to get the balance.

Science in Farming.

Convince your son and daughter that to be successful on the farm they must have healthy bodies and bright minds and they must be proficient in mathematics, chemistry, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, biology, political and domestic economy and a half-dozen other sciences, and they will begin to respect the farm and stop calling farming "Dago business," and a little later the world will look up to the farmer, not down at him.

FROM THE MOUTHS OF BABES

Johnny Probably Told the Truth, but at a Dreadfully Inopportune Time.

A teacher in one of the lower grade schools was entertaining two visitors to the classroom. Several days previously the teacher had furnished amusement and at the same time increased the children's store of knowledge by a series of questions of the following nature:

"What do we sit on that rhymes with hair?"

Some child would answer: "Chair."

Today the visitors would be pleased to observe how readily the pupils could answer.

"What do I wear on my head that rhymes with cat?" asked the instructress.

Up went the hand of a boy with red hair.

"Well, Johnny," said she, "you may tell us."

Johnny arose and appeared frightened.

"It's a rat," he blurted.

And then the tableau.

BOY TORTURED BY ECZEMA

"When my boy was six years old, he suffered terribly with eczema. He could neither sit still nor lie quietly in bed, for the itching was dreadful. He would irritate spots by scratching with his nails and that only made them worse. A doctor treated him and we tried almost everything, but the eczema seemed to spread. It started in a small place on the lower extremities and spread for two years until it very nearly covered the back part of his leg to the knee.

"Finally I got Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and gave them according to directions. I used them in the morning and that evening, before I put my boy to bed, I used them again and the improvement even in those few hours was surprising, the inflammation seemed to be so much less. I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, the same of the Pills and the Soap and my boy was cured. My son is now in his seventeenth year and he has never had a return of the eczema.

"I took care of a friend's child that had eczema on its face and limbs and I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They acted on the child just as they did on my son and it has never returned. I would recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone. Mrs. A. J. Cochran, 1823 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1909."

Up to Date Milking Scene.

"What's going on around here?" asked the surprised visitor. "Is this a hospital?"

"Oh, no," answered the tall man in the silk hat; "this is the stage setting for a New England farm drama. The next act will be the milking scene."

"But I thought the young lady in the antiseptic apron was a trained nurse?"

"Oh, no; she is the milkmaid. The young man in the rubber gloves that you thought was a doctor is the farm boy. As soon as they bring in the sterilized stool and the pasteurized pails and find the cow's tooth brush the milking scene will begin."

Children's Skins.

Every now and then a child's skin will break out in some kind of a rash and folks think it caught the trouble at school or somewhere away from home. Half the time the trouble is caused by the use of unwholesome yellow soaps for washing clothing. They leave the dirt in the goods and make the clothing harsh and irritating to the skin. No wonder the rash breaks out. Easy Task soap is clean and white and sanitary and is best for children's clothes and yours, too. Get it at your grocer's.

There's a Reason.

"Paul, if I were to die, should you marry Widow Muller?"

"Good heavens, no!"

"Why not? Every one says how like me she is."

"Yes, that's just the reason."

Gunner—"They say since Coggwood bought his new automobile he has run into wealth." Guyer—"Yes, he ran into a 400-pound hog the other day."

A PACKAGE MAILED FREE ON REQUEST OF

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

The best Stomach and Liver Pills known and a positive and speedy cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach or sluggish liver. They contain in concentrated form all the virtues and values of Munyon's Paw-Paw Tonic and are made from the juice of the Paw-Paw fruit. I unhesitatingly recommend these pills as being the best laxative and cathartic ever compounded. Send us a postal or letter requesting a free package of Munyon's Celebrated Paw-Paw Laxative Pills, and we will mail same free of charge. MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO., 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

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Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. $2.00 a bottle.

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

W. N. U., CLEVELAND, NO. 28-1910.

Rosy Cheeks or Pale Ones?

A moment's reflection with your mirror will give the hint as to the condition of your system. Pale cheeks, muddy complexion, dull eyes, show a poverty of blood. You require something to make a plentiful supply of rich, red blood course through your veins. To ensure this take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

the wonderful little blood-makers. Whatever your blood may need the stomach will supply from the daily food when it is in good working order. Beecham's Pills aid the stomach to digest its food and to assimilate the blood elements. They increase the supply and improve the quality of the blood. If you are pale, weak, languid, or anaemic, a few doses of Beecham's Pills will

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In boxes with full directions, 10c. and 25c.

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Eczema, Erysipelas, Herpes, Poison Ivy, Scalds, Eruptions, Nettle Rash, Ringworm, Itch, Chafing, Burns, Erythema.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE PEOPLE'S FORM.

(Continued from Page One.)

A word in conclusion. He says, "the Rev. Mr. Williamson does not strike a very clerical attitude." Just what is meant by "striking an attitude" is difficult to tell. They may have said it that way in the 15th century. I have never tried, and never shall, to assume or "strike" a clerical attitude. The clerical attitude just recently almost precipitated civil war in France, has made Italy atheistic, is causing now all sorts of trouble in Spain, and makes the difference between the civilization of Mexico and the United States.

No, Mr. "Fairplay," I prefer to be a man among men, wear men's clothing, and be a plain preacher of the gospel of Christ.

Last, the Methodists of Oakland have not yet asked me to express through the paper for them their appreciation of the sympathy "Fairplay" seems to have for them. They can hardly do it in person for they may not know who "Fairplay" is. The Methodists of Oakland may be in need of sympathy, but "Fairplay" can't give it; for a coward is neither capable of giving nor of receiving sympathy. As for myself I don't need his sympathy, and I am very sure I don't want it.

In the closing paragraphs he has opened up a question that I shall discuss shortly in an article in the near future entitled the "Minister and Civic Affairs." G. R. WILLIAMSON.

Dodging the Issue.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In an article in last week's Democrat signed "Tax Payer and Voter," the writer of the same, who is evidently closely allied with the School Board, attempts to divert the attention of its readers from the egregious blunder made by that body in ignoring the will of the people of Oakland, almost unanimously expressed in making the change in the principalship of the high school, by slurring the Rev. George R. Williamson, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, who had the temerity to express publicly what the people of Oakland generally thought of said act. The writer professes not to know who "G. R. Williamson" is, If he does not, his lack of knowledge in this respect is on a par with his dense ignorance as to what constitutes common and ordinary decency. But if he does not know who Rev. Williamson is, does he not know the large number of patrons of the Public Schools of Oakland, who signed a petition to the Board of School Commissioners protesting against a change? Does he live in this town and don't know that these petitioners want the information asked for by Rev. Williamson? They have the right to know why their request was ignored and trampled under foot. If the action of the Board was prompted by any other reason than to comply with the demand of the "small boss" that he and his might profit thereby the people are in ignorance of that reason and should be informed.

We agree with the writer of the article referred to in his one assertion that "the most vital question involved is, has the action of the School Board been for the betterment of the school facilities of the town or not?" At the present the people are under the impression that a serious blunder has been made by the Board. If it has information to the contrary the people are entitled to be advised in regard thereto. They want the reasons for the action of the Board, and will not be satisfied with a newspaper article which begs the all important question, and is an insult to a highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Garrett county and a minister of the gospel, as well as to the intelligence of the people at large.

ANOTHER VOTER AND TAXPAYER.

Was He Sincere?

To the Editor of The Republican:

In last week's issue of the Mountain Democrat may be found two communications in defense of the late regretable action of the Board of School Commissioners. These letters are signed respectively "Tax-Payer and Voter" and "Fairplay," but it seems extremely likely from the matter and diction that both are products of the same facile pen. However that may be, the longer communication, that signed "Fairplay" (what a keen sense of humor the writer must possess!) is clearly the work of Garrett County's most prominent school official. The earmarks are too plain to be mistaken. In this letter the said official plainly states that the board had but one motive for its action—the best interest of the school. The same idea comes out in the other, in the form of a question: "Has the action of the School Board been for the betterment of the school facilities of the town or not?" Well, has it? Let us see.

I suppose even our aforesaid school official would acknowledge that the first qualification of a teacher—especially a principal of a high school—is education. Mr. Palmer comes from what is acknowledged to be one of the foremost colleges in Pennsylvania, which state perhaps stands first among the United State in matters educational. Mr. Loraditch is a graduate of a small normal school, also in Pennsylvania, and probably a very good school of its kind, but certainly not to be compared to Lafayette College. Mr. Palmer has been for many years a high school teacher, instructing during that period in all the branches which make up high school work. Mr. Loraditch has for the past nine years taught manual training—and the best of us grow rusty in studies which we have no occasion to use. Does this seem like looking after "the best interests of the school?"

Is not personal popularity with pupils and parents a valuable asset to a teacher? Ask any of the high school pupils which of the two men in question they prefer—and remember that they have had experience with both—and see what the answer will be.

As for the feeling of the parents, one need only examine Mr. Palmer's petition to find out their attitude. I have taken the pains to procure a list of last year's high school pupils. Some, I find came from out of town, but residing in or near Oakland were between sixty-nine and seventy-two. The names of the parents (or nearest relatives) of forty-four of these children were affixed to Mr. Palmer's petition as it appeared in THE REPUBLICAN of last week. A majority isn't it? Much more I might say; but this it seems to me, shows conclusively how the School Board or rather its deus ex machina, who does not longer appear publicly as a member of that august body, but is well known to be the power behind the throne—works for the school's best interests. If this be their idea of "fairplay," heaven grant they may never judge for me!

PARENT OF A HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL.

Anti-Bossism.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Political bossism, whether of the Republican or Democratic variety, or of both combined, is something that the people are no longer willing to submit to, and it is time that notice were served upon the whole outfit that it will not be tolerated by our people in the conduct of the schools.

Whenever and wherever the political boss arrogates to himself the right to say that, through political expediency, such a one shall be pulled down and another raised to the position thus vacated, it were high time that the people assert their rights and dethrone the bosses. If the people of our town submit quietly to the effrontery of the School Board in ignoring their petition that Mr. Palmer be continued in the principalship of the schools, a condition brought about through bossism, as many believe, then they deserve to wear the collar of the bosses, with their names engraved thereon, so that even the wayfaring man, though a fool, may know who owns them.

ANTI-BOSSISM.

Oakland, July 20, 1910.

An Open Letter From Mr. Palmer.

To the Board of School Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:—In the current issue of the Democrat "Fairplay" (who hasn't the courage to sign his real name) makes several statements which are not true and for fear that you may think I sanction them I write this letter and am ready to appear before you in person if you desire.

This article claims that "before the Board made the appointment they took" me "into their confidence" and I "virtually agreed" to what has been done in the matter of the Oakland principalship.

I hasten to brand such reports as absolutely false. I "virtually agreed" in the sense that the man being hung agrees to the execution and in no other.

As you gentlemen know individually and officially no member of your Board ever mentioned compromise to me or I to him except at the interview at the Oakland Pharmacy at the adjournment for supper during your meeting of June 24th when your President and Secretary came with the compromise proposition which I promptly turned down in the presence of J. E. Harned and B. H. Sincell who are ready to make affidavit to that effect.

In reference to the statement afloat that I may have consented to this arrangement at some previous time, if such were the case, why was it necessary that your President and Secretary again present it if this arrangement had been "virtually agreed" to already?

I will acknowledge that your Secretary on several occasions pictured to me the "advantages" of the Grammar School and the "disadvantages" of the High School, evidently in the hope that I would be persuaded into his way of thinking, but I have never consented to accept anything than what I now have under the law, viz.: the High School Principalship.

You gentlemen see just as well as I do how much more desirable is a position which pays $1200 per year—salary fixed by statute—to one paying $1000 per year absolutely in the hands of the School Board which may reduce the salary at any meeting to $50 per month, if they think proper and from whose decision there is no appeal.

And if the Grammar School Principalship is such a good place as "Fairplay" thinks why not give it to the other man who has never had any High School experience and allow me to retain the High School Principalship where I have had a dozen years' experience?

I fail to see the opportunity to make $200 in the Normal and Training School. Next Spring the High School here will still be in session at the time the Normal is usually held and the patronage of the teachers is all it will have. The students will attend the High School. This year we had thirteen teachers in in the Normal. There were not enough teachers in the county normal to pay the instructors' board. The Board paid me $75 for my services in the first Training School. This was cut to $50 last year and to $40 this year—$10 less per month than is paid at Grantsville for teaching manual training to juveniles. What might the salary be next year?

I want no friction or unpleasantness in this matter. All I ask for are my legal rights. Ten years ago when your Secretary and his colleague brought suit against my associates and me to oust us from office—in which they succeeded—neither my friends nor I resorted to stirring up political and religious animosity, but we submitted with grace and without malice to the majesty of the law. It is to be hoped for the good of the community that you will frown down those persons who are defending your action in the papers by appealing to political and religious prejudice over assumed names.

Yours truly,
U. G. PALMER.

Oakland, Md., June 15, 1910.

People's Rights Ignored.

To the Editor of The Republican:

The personality of the principal of the Oakland High School makes very little difference to the patrons of the school, so long as he possesses the qualifications necessary to a proper discharge of the duties of the position, but it does make all the difference in the world to the patrons of the school, and to their children as well, when, with an almost unanimous voice asking for the retention of the head of the school, their request is over-ridden and turned down, simply because, for political reasons, it became necessary to "keep peace in the family!"

There is not, and absolutely should not be, any question of politics or religion in this matter, and that the people did not regard it as a political or religious question is clearly evidenced by the names attached to the petition for retention of Prof. Palmer as principal of the schools as published in your paper last week.

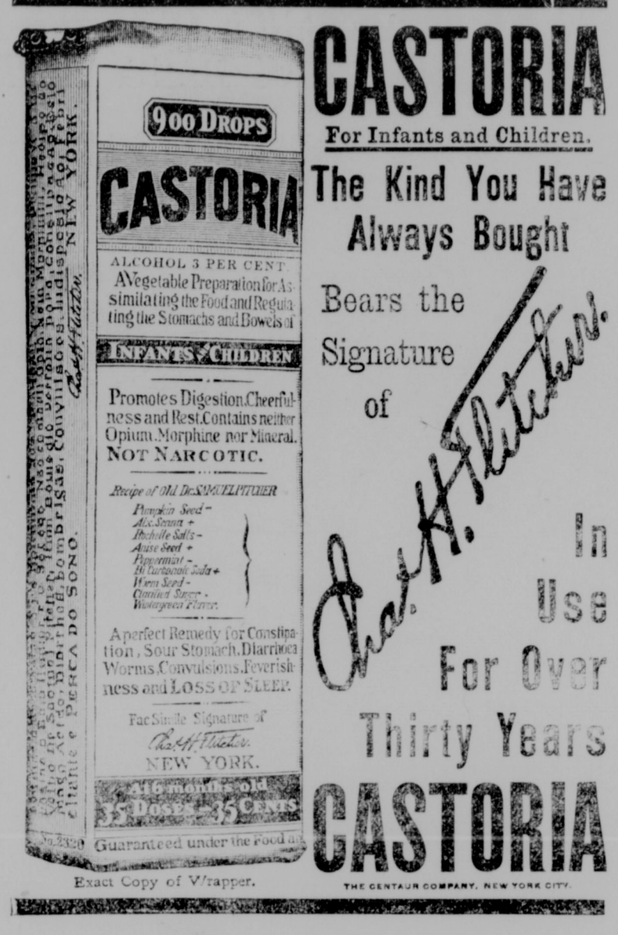
Any one attempting to lug politics or religion into the discussion of this matter is an enemy of the people and of the public school system, and should be driven from place and power and relegated to the darkest depths of political oblivion.

The whole question is simply this, have the people any rights which the School Board is bound to respect? If they have, then one of these rights is surely the privilege of petitioning that august body to retain the people's choice as the head of their school. Having expressed their wish in the matter, if the School Board is the people's servant and not their master, it was the duty of the Board to retain Prof. Palmer. This matter of ignoring the wish of the people, so clearly and unmistakably made known to the School Board, should be brought to the attention of Governor Crothers and a demand be made for the removal of those members of the board who took part in this business.

Let us find out, as a people, whether we have any rights entitled to respect at the hands of those who are charged with the duty of educating our children at our own expense.

Like Banquo's ghost, this thing will not down; and if the people are determined in asserting their rights, we shall enter upon a new and vastly better condition in educational matters in Oakland. SQUARE DEAL.

Oakland, July 20th, 1910.



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DEER PARK.

Mr. and Mrs. Josias Pennington are at their cottage. Early in August they contemplate a run up to Bar Harbor for a few days. Mr. Pleasants Pennington, their son, recently graduated at Princeton. He is now on a fishing trip in Canada.

Mrs. Gordon F. Paine, of Baltimore, entertained Miss Virginia Latrobe for several days at her cottage.

The Latrobes occupied a summer home at Deer Park some years ago, but of recent years have occupied a dwelling in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The McGraws have arrived from their winter home at Grafton and are nicely fixed in their cottage, Rosemont, for the summer.

The Deer Park Hotel is filling up rapidly. It has a good many patrons from Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Pittsburg and Washington.

Mrs. Frank Morse, of Philadelphia, is visiting at Uplands, near Deer Park.

Mr. William Elliott Lowes, Mrs. Lowes and two children are spending the heated term at Uplands, the Deer Park residence of Mrs. Haulenbeek. Mr. Lowes is Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company and has heretofore derived a great deal of benefit from summering in the Alleghanies. In Baltimore Mr. and Mrs. Lowes reside on Chelsea avenue, Windsor Hills.

Mr. Harry F. Regester, Mrs. Regester and Master Robert Regester, of St. Paul street, Baltimore, are spending the season at the residence of Mrs. Haulenbeek, near Deer Park. This is Mr. and Mrs. Regester's second season in the mountains. Mrs. Regester is a daughter of Mr. J. Sewell Thomas, City Register of Baltimore.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Near Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from William J. Nair and wife to Mary L. Sloan, dated the 15th day of November, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 43, folio 165, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorneys named therein hereby give notice, that on

Friday, the 5th day of August

1910, at the hour of 11.30 o'clock a. m. in front of the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all the following real estate, situate about one-half mile southwest of Oakland, in Garrett County, Maryland:

1st. All that lot, piece or parcel of land containing 10 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to the said William J. Nair by A. G. Sturgiss and others by deed dated the 6th day of January, 1899, and recorded among the Land Records of Garrett County in Liber E. Z. T. No. 38, folio 127, to which said deed reference is made for a full and complete description of said land.

2nd. All that other land adjoining the above mentioned tract containing 1 acre and 14 perches, more or less, and being the same land which was conveyed to the said William J. Nair by John Felty, Jr., by deed dated the 5th day of June, 1900, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 38, folio 357, one of the Land Records of Garrett County, to which said deed reference is made for a complete description of said land.

This property is improved by a comfortable frame dwelling, stable and other outbuildings, good water, fruit trees and the most of said land is cleared and under cultivation.

Terms of sale as prescribed by said mortgage, cash on day of sale.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for mortgagee named in mortgage

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Coal
AND
OTHER PROPERTY
Situate in Garrett County, Md., Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 20th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United State for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY,
the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land,

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 100 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. V. Halterman, by deed dated the 6th day of June, 1904, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 43, folio 152, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 433, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 500, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stemple and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1907, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 454. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
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Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
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MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Thomas J. Roy and Rebecca F. Roy, his wife, to Katharine B. Stille, dated the 5th day of July, 1905, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 51, folio 79, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named therein, hereby gives notice that on

Friday, August 5th, 1910,

at the hour of 10.30 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all the following described real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland; about three and one-half miles northwest of Oakland, the same being a part of Lot No. 6 of the subdivisions of a tract of land called "William and Mary," and adjoins the farms of William H. Hardesty and Owen Mackin, and beginning for the same at an ancient planted stone standing at the end of 227 ¾ perches on the 2nd line of the whole tract called "William and Mary," which is also at the end of the 1st line of said Lot No. 6 and running thence with the 2nd line thereof, North 3 degrees West, 80 perches to a planted stone marked No. 2, standing at the end of the 2nd line of William H. Hardesty's land, and reversing it West, 89 4-5 perches to the end of the 1st line of said Hardesty's land to a planted stone marked No. 1, thence South 1 degree East, 63 perches to the 1st line of said Lot No. 6, thence with it South 77 degrees East, 90 perches to the beginning, containing

38½ Acres, More or Less.

The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling, stable and other outbuildings, a young orchard, and about one half of said land is cleared and under cultivation.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed in said mortgage—Cash on day of sale.

D. JAMES BLACKISTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee named in said Mortgage.

For further information apply to E. H. Sincell, Oakland, Maryland.

ORDER NISI.

Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia vs. The Stoyer Run Coal Company of Garrett County.

No. 1553 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

Ordered this 27th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale of the real estate and personal property, franchises, rights and privileges made by the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelph, Trustee and Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of July, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23rd day of July, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County.
In the matter of the estate of Henry A. Reichelt, deceased.

Ordered by the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, this 12th day of July A. D. 1910, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Rosie Reichelt Guenther, Executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Reichelt, deceased, to Peter Reichenbecher and Otilda Reichenbecher his wife, be qualified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of August, 1910; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once in each of three successive weeks before the 5th day of August, 1910.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $8815.00.

W. J. BARNARD,
HENRY KAMP,
J. THOMAS MOON,
Judges of the Orphans' Court.

True copy. Test: E. E. FRIEND, Register.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 2—Suitable for Commercial Hotel; 4 lots and house of 23 rooms; bath rooms; fairly furnished; large stable All for $5,200.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed not are vertised here. For particulars address
M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

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First Door Upstairs to Right.

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GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
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Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1910. NUMBER 22

FATHER OF SIXTEEN

Jonas E. Gnagey Hopes to Attend Next Gnagey Reunion With His Numerous Progeny.

Jonas E. Gnagey, formerly of Grantsville, Md., who for some years past has resided in Baltimore, Md., pulled up stakes there last week and will henceforth make his home with his eldest son, Edward, at Washington, Pa.,

Mr. Gnagey, who is an expert carpenter and mechanic, worked on the construction of an electric power house at Millvalle, W. Va., near Harper's Ferry, the greater part of the summer. Before starting for little Washington, he spent a week with his son J. E. Gnagey, Jr., at Allentown, Pa. He stopped off at Meyersdale for a few hours last Saturday to pay for two yearly subscriptions to The Republican, one for himself, the other for his son at Allentown.

Although Mr. Gnagey is but in his sixtieth year, and does not look over 50, he is quite a patriarch in the matter of descendents, as he is the father of sixteen children and has seven sons and seven daughters living, also a number of grandchildren. All of his sons are practical electricians, or are employed in one capacity or another by electrical companies, and all are doing well. They are: Edward of Washington, Pa.; Harry, Bradford, Pa.; William, San Francisco; J. E., Allentown, Pa.; Blaine, McKeesport, Pa.; Homer, Pittsburg; Raymond, East McKeesport. The seven daughters are all married and scattered through several state from Maryland to California.

Mr. Gnagey is urging all of his children and their families to attend the Gnagey reunion this fall. There are enough of his progeny to make a large family reunion by themselves.—Meyersdale Republican.

Illustrated Lecture.

A series of illustrated lectures will be give at the Crellin church beginning Monday evening, August 1st, and continue every night during the week.

The lectures covering a Trip Around the World, containing over six hundred views and travels of over 42,000 miles, are to be given by Rev. C. W. Guthrie, of Los Angeles, Cal.

They are the finest views that can be produced and are recommended where ever given by pastors of the various denominations. An admission fee of 10 cents be charged, and for children under twelve 5 cents. The Preston Railway will run a special train each evening to bring those living along the line, and again for their return after the lecture.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Jas. Cain, B. W. Frantz, Katie Tripeet, Herbert Jones, Mrs. Lewe Gardner, Albert Wilson, Phil Horton.

Subscribe for The Republican.

FRIENDSVILLE TO HAVE REUNION

Practically Settled That Old Soldiers Will Be Entertained There.

A special from Lonaconing to the Cumberland News says: It appeared as if the proposed old soldiers' reunion which has been agitated for some time would have to "go a begging" for the want of a place to hold it but Sherman Post, G. A. R., of Friendsville, in a letter to Captain John C. Donald has taken the matter up and offered to entertain their comrades of Allegany and Garrett counties. Comrade R. H. Friend and Acting Adjutant Wm. H. Friend are actively interested in securing the reunion for that place and as soon as a suitable date can be agreed upon arrangements will begin. Since the question of place has long been the annoying hindrance the movement will now be practically assured and the reunion held at Friendsville.

Improving the Service.

That the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is making every effort to merit the popular favor of the traveling public is evident by the improvements recently inaugurated in its passenger service. A short time ago announcement was made that the Baltimore and Ohio had placed large orders for passenger equipment of the most modern design, including electrically lighted and vestibuled coaches and powerful passenger engines built for high speed express service. This equipment has been delivered and is being used on the express trains, enabling the use of better class coaches and engines on other trains.

Following the purchase of the new equipment inspectors were appointed to look after the service and see that comfort is provided for travelers at all times. This inspection is conducted through the office of the operating vice-president.

Another subject to which the Baltimore and Ohio has devoted attention is the general neatness of its station properties and general appearance of the track. Agents are furnished flowers and other plants to beautify the surroundings and they are asked to devote their attention to the neat appearance of stations by keeping the grass and foliage trimmed. Much work has also been done to improve the appearance of the track. Banks have been sloped and made even in many places and grass seed planted where weeds were destroyed. Still further efforts will be made to keep things orderly, as shown by instructions recently given to trackmen and others to burn all waste paper thrown from passing trains. Porters on the trains are to collect waste paper and deposit it in receptacles provided for this purpose at all terminals.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR & Co.

FACE IMMINENT DEFEAT OR UNITE ON A CANDIDATE

Personal Ambition of Candidate Must Be Subordinated. Says Baltimore American.

Under the caption, "How to Win in the Sixth District," the Baltimore American of Sunday says:

If the Republicans in the Sixth congressional district want to win the next election, they will have to get together. The course they are now pursuing is almost suicidal, as it must inevitably result in the election of a Democrat, when a Republican should have a walkover. As has already been stated in the editorial columns of the American, this is no time for personal bickering. There is altogether too much at stake. It may be that the complexion of the House will depend upon the choice of the district and the loss of this one vote result in Democratic control of the popular branch of Congress.

Should this come to pass and the administration be prevented from carrying out its beneficent policies, the responsibility must rest where it properly belongs—on the candidate who by the tactics they are now pursuing are preventing Republican success. A primary election hotly contested, in which the various aspirants refrain from mudslinging and conduct their respective campaigns without reflecting on the personal integrity or fitness of their opponents, but by presenting their own claims for recognition is often beneficial, for it arouses the voters and creates an interest it is frequently difficult to awaken, but when injudicious or improper methods are employed it has the opposite effect.

Loyal Republicans will at all times subordinate personal ambition to party success. When he finds that his candidacy is likely to disrupt his party, an aspirant should not hesitate to step aside and in announcing the fact make plain to the voters that he is ready to support any candidate upon whom all can unite. Such an exhibition of unselfishness would undoubtedly appeal to the masses and be remembered by them when he again shies his castor into the political arena. They will neither forget nor forgive him, however, who is guilty of a dog-in-the-manger policy.

No excuse can be offered for the loss of a district that is overwhelmingly Republican and which under normal conditions may be expected to poll the full party vote. Unlike the First and Fifth, where Republicans are hampered by the odious Wilson law, the voters in the Sixth have no difficulty in marking their ballots properly. Here the Democrats enjoy no advantage over their opponents. The ballot is easily marked and fairly counted, and the winner may depend upon all that is coming to him. There has been no change in the voting proposition since 1906, and yet the Republican majorities in some of the counties in the district have materially decreased. A drop from 4,900 to less than 600 is, to say the least, significant and one of which the Republican management should take cognizance. If the change was wholly due to an opposition to national policies then of course the candidate who is the representative of these policies should not be held responsible; if, on the other hand, local conditions, resulting from factional bitterness, caused the slump, then the remedy is at hand. A candidate wholly unobjectionable should be nominated and all rancorous talk cease.

A give and take policy would do the business. Let all who are interested in the success of the Republican party meet on common ground and agree to support a representative party man upon whom all can unite. Then let the various county organizations recommend his nomination and his success in the primaries will be followed by a sweeping victory in November.

It is understood that overtures will be made this week by prominent Republicans in the district. The idea is to have all the county leaders get together, talk over the situation and suggest a candidate who can command united support. If they are successful it will make little difference whom the Democrats will name.

The conditions in the Fifth district present a striking contrast. Here there is harmony and unity in the Republican ranks, while the Democrats are almost hopelessly divided. This improvement may be attributed in part to a change of candidates and to the popularity of the man selected. In a way this district furnishes an object-lesson to the Sixth. It cannot be denied that Mr. Mudd was not only an able representative, but a very popular one, and yet he had aroused enmities because of the stand he had taken on various propositions which came near resulting in his defeat at the last election. Like the Sixth, the Fifth district is heavily Republican, and with anything like a square deal should give anywhere from 4,000 to 5,000 majority. Owing to the manipulation of the ballot, which prevented Republicans from properly marking their ballots, this has been cut down materially, but with all the handicaps, there is still a wide margin, and the vote counted depends altogether upon the number of names on the ticket.

Child Fatally Scalded.

Madeline, infant daughter of George Whickham, near Kitzmiller, Md., was scalded to death by falling into a tub of hot lye water. Mrs. Whickham was giving an order to a groceryman and hearing the little one scream, ran into the house, finding the body hanging over the tub.

TO SPEAK AT BIBLE CONFERENCE

REV. DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN.

Dr. Chapman, noted as an evangelist, is to speak at Mountain Lake Park tomorrow at the International Bible Conference, now in progress there. The West Virginia Christian Endeavors, in convention at Terra Alta, will adjourn and attend the conference.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Park is at its best in appearance with a crowd never greater at this time in the season, and enjoying a program never excelled in the history of the Park—the Interdenominational Bible Conference, under the direction of Dr. Henry Ostrom and his associates, Drs. J. W. Mahood and A. B. Davidson, with Prof. John P. Hillis in charge of the music. Prof. Hillis has organized one of the largest and best chorus ever on the grounds. It is worth while to go to hear this splendid chorus and the solos and duets. But the music is not the greatest attraction to most of those who are priviledged to be here. The sermons and lectures are of the highest order and most entertaining and instructive. The great day of the feast will be tomorrow (Friday) when Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman will lecture at 10.30 a. m. and 3.00 and 7.30 p. m. It is seldom one is privileged to hear such a celebrated orator once, but here you may hear him three times in one day. Following is the program for Friday: 6.30 a. m. Early Worship led by A. B. Davidson; 8.30. Boys and Girls, Mrs. A. G. Crouse; 9.00, "John the Baptist," H. A. Gobin; 10.30 and 3.00, J. Wilbur Chapman; 6.30, Young People, J. W. Mahood; 7.30, J. Wilbur Chapman. On Saturday the "Old People" will be remembered in a special service at 3.00 o'clock, when Dr. Ostrom will be the principal speaker, and at night Rev. Rockwell Clancy, of India, will preach. Sunday at 10.30 and 7.30 Biship Lewis, of China, will preach. This will be one of the great Sundays at Mountain Lake Park. Come Friday morning and stay until the close of the services Sunday night and you will never regret it.

Next year this Conference will be here and it is hoped that in the years to come it may be extended to four or six weeks in duration and be the greatest meeting of the greatest mountain religious summer resort.

The Loch Lynn Hotel is having a very successful season.

The hotels and boarding houses in the Park are rapidly filling up; in fact some of the boarding houses have been turning people away for several days past.

Rev. C. E. Clark and daughters Ethel and Madge will arrive Friday evening or Saturday morning, and occupy Rev. Clark's cottage.

Mrs. M. W. Rider and three daughters will be here Saturday.

Mrs. H. B. Ferguson and daughter Leonore, of Fairmont, W. Va., are here for two weeks or more.

A mountain excursion and hay ride for the benefit of the parsonage debt, will be conducted by the parsonage trustees of the M. E. church Monday next. See small bills.

Sunday school in the M. E. church at 2.00 p. m. All cordially invited.

Lonaconing Star Assigns.

The Lonaconing Star, through John J. Robinson, the editor and proprietor, and Rebecca Robinson, his wife, Saturday made an assignment to Tasker G. Lowndes, trustees, who entered bond in $10,000. The deed of trust includes the Star building and the Star publishing plant. The Star is a Republican weekly. Some years ago, Mr. Robinson purchased the Lonaconing Review which was consolidated with the Star.

FARMERS AS DELEGATES

Governor Names Many To Go To National Convention.

The largest delegation Governor Crothers ever appointed to attend a public gathering was made public Tuesday when he named the Maryland representatives to the National Farmers' Convention, which opens at Lincoln, Neb., October 6th.

Much interest has been manifested in the convention, and the Governor by naming a large number takes no chances on there being a slim Maryland representation. He says he hopes they will all go and show the progressive Maryland farmer's spirit.

The delegates from Garrett are: H. P. Miller, Grantsville; James D. Harvey, Deer Park; George E. Bishoff, Hoyes; J. B. Miller, Grantsville; Frederick Richter, Accident; J. H. Conneway, Oakland; W. McC. Brown, Oakland; Herman Steiding, Swanton; A. P. Enlow, Elder; Daniel Thayer, Oakland; Simon P. Baker, Mountain Lake Park; James Harvey, Kearney; Edward A. Browning, Oakland; M. Frederick Gortner, Mountain Lake Park; John A. Hughes, Oakland; W. M. Frazee, Accident; T. O. Collier, Accident; N. H. Casteel, Hoyes; W. T. Stanton, Grantsville; R. C. Rush, Accident; S. M. Yoder, Grantsville; Ralph Engle, Grantsville.

THE DEATH RECORD.

WALTER S. RAVENSCROFT.

Mr. Walter S. Ravenscroft, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft, of Oakland, whose illness was mentioned in these columns last Thursday, died at his home in Ridgeway, Pa., Monday evening, and was buried at Frostburg yesterday afternoon. The deceased, who was 53 years of age, was born in Frostburg where his father, the venerable Dr. Ravenscroft, of Oakland, was for many years a successful practitioner of his profession. By profession the deceased was a lawyer, having been admitted to the Allegany county bar July 6th, 1878, but after removing to Ridgeway he ceased the practice of law and entered into other business pursuits. He is survived by his wife, who was a daughter of the late J. J. Hoblitzell, of Frostburg; a daughter and two grandchildren and also by his father and mother and one brother, the latter a resident of Denver, Colorado. The funeral was attended by Mrs. Ravenscroft, who was accompanied to Frostburg by Miss Orlie V. Dunham.

OSTEOPATHIST.

Dr. Isabel Garrison Eller, a graduate of the full three years course as required by the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, will be at the Roslyn Cottage, Mountain Lake Park, for the summer. It

Subscribe for The Republican.

HIS CRIPPLED HAND TAKEN OFF

Mr. Fred G. Fox, of Friendsville, Met With Distressing Accident.

Mr. Fred G. Fox, owners of the Friendsville planing mill, who met with a very unfortunate accident several years ago when the fingers of his right hand were cut off by a saw, was again caught in a machine at the mill on Saturday and his crippled hand was severed and his arm so badly lacerated that amputation of the member just below the elbow was necesary.

Married.

FLOWERS—CADLE—The wedding of Miss Etta E. Cadle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Cadle, to Mr. Emory H. Flowers took place Wednesday evening, July 20th, at the home of the bride's parents at Reisterstown, Md. The ceremony was performed on the lawn under an arch of cedar and fern by Rev. Solomon German, pastor of the Reisterstown Methodist Episcopal church. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon and carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Irma Cadle, sister of the bride, wore pink mull and carried pink roses, and her brother, Mr. R. Norman Cadle, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Flowers left Friday night for Vancouver, British Columbia, where they will make their future home.

BITTINGER.

They ketch folks by the button-hole,
And yank 'em round the corner;
And try to make 'em pawn their soul,
To vote 'er straight for Warner.

But when the time rolls round to vote,
These "Boosters" sure will see
A great big crowd on hand to toat,
The flag for G. A. P.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Wiley attended the funeral of Mr. Wiley's sister, Mrs. Rebecca Miller, which occurred at Somerfield, Pa., last Monday.

Mrs. Anna Grady, of Grantsville, was calling on friends in this vallage last Sunday evening

Thomas Brenneman, with the assistance of his neighbors, raised the frame of his new barn on last Thursday and the building is now being raidly pushed toward completion.

G. W. Engle and family, of Baltimore, came to this place last week. Mr. Engle returned to the city on Saturday and his family will spend a few weeks with relatives here.

Lawrence Bittinger, of Grantsville, was calling on Miss Lizzie Orendorf at this place last Saturday and Sunday.

Constable N. Murphy, of Grantsville, was in this section on professional business last Monday.

The Republican for Job Printing

DIXON & KELSO

Dixon & Kelso o&ers the following exceptionally low Prices on Felt and Rubber Roofing:

2 Ply Amazon Rubber Roofing, per roll $1.75
3 Ply Felt Roofing, roll 90 cents
2 Ply Felt Roofing, roll 75 cents
Nails and Caps, - 5 cents

We can use 2000 or 3000 second handed Burlap Bags.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

TEDDY-TAFTY.

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TEDDY TAFTY

Teddy-Tafty Sundae

The Latest in Ice Cream.
Healthful
Delightful
Refreshing

Oakland Steam Bakery

Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night, she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. She passed a terrible night, which was filled with unseemly noises. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff button in a clothes hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot. A strange man was found shot to death, in the hall. It proved to be the body of Arnold Armstrong, whose banker father owned the country house. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson and the coroner arrived. Gertrude revealed that she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she had talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder. Jamieson told Miss Innes that she was hiding evidence from him. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped down a laundry chute. It developed that the intruder was probably a woman. Gertrude was suspected, for the intruder left a print of a bare foot. Gertrude returned home with her right ankle sprained. A negro found the other half of what proved to be Jack Bailey's cuff button. Halsey suddenly reappeared. He said he and Bailey had left because they had received a telegram. Gertrude said that she had given Bailey an unloaded revolver, fearing to give him Halsey's loaded weapon.

They Stared at Each Other Across the Big Library Table.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

They stared at each other across the big library table, with young eyes all at once hard, suspicious. And then Gertrude held out both hands to him appealingly.

"We must not," she said brokenly. "Just now, with so much at stake, it—is shameful. I know you are as ignorant as I am. Make me believe it, Halsey."

Halsey soothed her as best he could, and the breach seemed healed. But long after I went to bed he sat downstairs in the living room alone, and I knew he was going over the case as he had learned it. Some things were clear to him that were dark to me. He knew, and Gertrude, too, why Jack Bailey and he had gone away that night, as they did. He knew where they had been for the last 48 hours, and why Jack Bailey had not returned with him. It seemed to me that without fuller confidence from both the children—they are always children to me—I should never be able to learn anything.

As I was finally getting ready for bed, Halsey came upstairs and knocked at my door. When I had got into a negligee—I used to say wrapper before Gertrude came back from school—I let him in. He stood in the doorway a moment, and then he went into agonies of silent mirth. I sat down on the side of the bed and waited in severe silence for him to stop, but he only seemed to grow worse. When he had recovered he took me by the elbow and pulled me in front of the mirror.

"'How to be beautiful,'" he quoted. "'Advice to maids and matrons, by Beatrice Fairfax!'" And then I saw myself. I had neglected to remove my wrinkle eradicators, and I presume my appearance was odd. I believe that it is a woman's duty to care for her looks, but it is much like telling a necessary falsehood—one must not be found out. By the time I got them off Halsey was serious again, and I listened to his story.

"Aunt Ray," he began, extinguishing his cigarette on the back of my ivory hair-brush, "I would give a lot to tell you the whole thing. But—I can't, for a day or so, anyhow. But one thing I might have told you a long time a ago. If you had known it, you would not have suspected me for a moment of—of having anything to do with the attack on Arnold Armstrong. Goodness knows what I might do to a fellow like that, if there was enough provocation, and I had a gun in my hand—under ordinary circumstances. But—I care a great deal about Louise Armstrong, Aunt Ray. I hope to marry her some day. Is it likely I would kill her brother?"

"But the whole thing is absurd," I argued. "And besides, Gertrude's sworn statement that you left before Arnold Armstrong came would clear you at once."

Halsey got up and began to pace the room, and the air of cheerfulness dropped like a mask.

"She can't swear it," he said finally. "Gertrude's story was true as far as it went, but she didn't tell everything. Arnold Armstrong came here at 2:30—came into the billiard room and left in five minutes. He came to bring—something."

"Halsey," I cried, "you must tell me the whole truth. Every time I see a way for you to escape you block it yourself with this wall of mystery. What did he bring?"

"A telegram—for Bailey," he said. "It came by special messenger from town, and was—most important. Bailey had started for here, and the messenger had gone back to the city. The steward gave it to Arnold, who had been drinking all day and couldn't sleep, and was going for a stroll in the direction of Sunnyside."

"And he brought it?"

"Yes."

"I can tell you—as soon as certain things are made public. It is only a matter of days now," gloomily.

"And Gertrude's story of a telephone?"

"Poor Trude!" he half whispered. "Poor loyal little girl! Aunt Ray, there was no such message. No doubt your detective already knows that and discredits all Gertrude told him."

"And when she went back, it was to get—the telegram?"

"Probably," Halsey said slowly. "When you get to thinking about it, Aunt Ray, it looks bad for all three of us, doesn't it? And yet—I will take my oath none of us even inadvertently killed that poor devil."

I looked at the closed door into Gerturde's dressing room, and lowered my voice.

"The same horrible thought keeps recurring to me," I whispered. "Halsey, Gertrude probably had your revolver; she must have examined it, anyhow, that night. After you—and Jack had gone, what if—that ruffian came back, and she—and she—"

I couldn't finish. Halsey stood looking at me with shut lips.

"She might have heard him fumbling at the door—he had no key, the police say—and thinking it was you, or Jack, she admitted him. When she saw her mistake she ran up the stairs, a step or two, and turning, like an animal at bay, she fired."

Halsey had his hand over my lips before I finished, and in that position we stared each at the other, our stricken glances crossing.

"The revolver—my revolver—thrown into the tulip bed!" he muttered to himself. "Thrown perhaps from an upper window; you say it was buried deep. Her prostration ever since, her—Aunt Ray, you don't think it was Gertrude who fell down the clothes chute?"

I could only nod my head in a hopeless affirmative.

CHAPTER X.

The Traders' Bank.

The morning after Halsey's return was Tuesday. Arnold Armstrong had been found dead at the foot of the circular staircase at three o'clock on Sunday morning. The funeral services were to be held on Tuesday, and the interment of the body was to be deferred until the Armstrongs arrived from California. No one, I think, was very sorry that Arnold Armstrong was dead, but the manner of his death aroused some sympathy and an enormous amount of curiosity. Mrs. Ogden Fitzhugh, a cousin, took charge of the arrangements, and everything, I believe, was as quiet as possible. I gave Thomas Johnson and Mrs. Watson permission to go into town to pay their last respects to the dead man, but for some reason they did not care to go.

Halsey spent part of the day with Mr. Jamieson, but he said nothing of what happened. He looked grave and anxious, and he had a long conversation with Gertrude late in the afternoon.

Tuesday evening found us quiet, with the quiet that precedes an explosion. Gertrude and Halsey were both gloomy and distraught, and as Liddy had already discovered that some of the china was broken—it is impossible to have any secrets from an old servant—I was not in a pleasant humor myself. Warner brought up the afternoon mail and the evening papers at seven—I was curious to know what the papers said of the murder. We had turned away at least a dozen reporters. But I read over the head-line that ran half-way across the top of the Gazette twice before I comprehended it. Halsey had opened the Chronicle and was staring at it fixedly.

"The Traders' bank closes its doors!" was what I read, and then I put down the paper and looked across the table.

"Did you know of this?" I asked Halsey.

"I—expected it. But not so soon," he replied.

"And you?" to Gertrude.

"Jack—told us—something," Gertrude said faintly. "Oh, Halsey, what can he do now?"

"Jack!" I said scornfully. "Your Jack's flight is easy enough to explain now. And you helped him, both of you, to get away! You get that from your mother; it isn't an Innes trait. Do you know that every dollar you have, both of you, is in that bank?"

Gertrude tried to speak, but Halsey stopped her.

"That isn't all, Gertrude," he said quietly; "Jack is—under arrest."

"Under arrest!" Gertrude screamed, and tore the paper out of his hand. She glanced at the heading, then she crumpled the newspaper into a ball and flung it to the floor. While Halsey, looking stricken and white, was trying to smooth it out and read it, Gertrude had dropped her head on the table and was sobbing stormily.

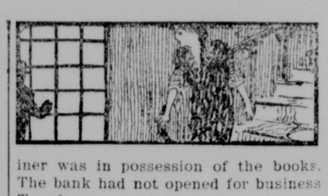
I have the clipping somewhere, but just now I can remember only the essentials.

On the afternoon before, Monday, while the Traders' bank was in the rush of closing hour, between two and three, Mr. Jacob Trautman, president

Sent Two Telegrams.

of the Pearl Brewing Company, came into the bank to lift a loan. As security for the loan he had deposited some 300 International Steamship Company 5's, in total value $300,000. Mr. Trautman went to the loan clerk, and, after certain formalities had been gone through, the loan clerk went to the vault. Mr. Trautman, who was a large and genial German, waited for a time, whistling under his breath. The loan clerk did not come back. After an interval, Mr. Trautman saw the loan clerk emerge from the vault and go to the assistant cashier; the two went hurriedly to the vault. A lapse of another ten minutes, and the assistant cashier came out and approached Mr. Trautman. He was noticeably white and trembling. Mr. Trautman was told that through an oversight the bonds had been misplaced, and was asked to return the following morning, when everything would be made all right.

Mr. Trautman, however, was a shrewd business man, and he did not like the appearance of things. He left the bank apparently satisfied, and within 30 minutes he had called up three different members of the Traders' board of directors. At 3:30 there was a hastily convened board meeting, with some stormy scenes, and late in the afternoon a national bank examiner was in possession of the books. The bank had not opened for business Tuesday.



At 12:30 o'clock the Saturday before, as soon as the business of the day was closed, Mr. John Bailey, the cashier of the defunct bank, had taken his hat and departed. During the afternoon he had called up Mr. Aronson, a member of the board, and said he was ill, and might not be at the bank for a day or two. As Bailey was highly thought of, Mr. Aronson merely expressed a regret. From that time until Monday night, when Mr. Bailey had surrendered to the police, little was known of his movements. Some time after one on Saturday he had entered the Western Union office at Cherry and White streets and had sent two telegrams. He was at the Greenwood Country club on Saturday night, and appeared unlike himself. It was reported that he would be released under enormous bond some time that day, Tuesday.

The article closed by saying that while the officers of the bank refused to talk until the examiner had finished his work, it was known that securities aggregating a million and a quarter were missing. Then there was a diatribe on the possibility of such an occurrence; on the folly of a one-man bank, and of a board of directors that met only to lunch together and to listen to a brief report from the cashier, and on the poor policy of a government that arranges a three or four day examination twice a year. The mystery, it insinuated, had not been cleared by the arrest of the cashier. Before now minor officials had been used to cloak the misdeeds of men higher up. Inseparable as the words "speculation" and "peculation" have grown to be, John Bailey was not known to be in the stock market. His only words, after his surrender, had been: "Send for Mr. Armstrong at once." The telegraph message which had finally reached the president of the Traders' bank, in an interior town in California, had been responded to by a telegram from Dr. Walker, the young physician who was traveling with the Armstrong family, saying that Paul Armstrong was very ill and unable to travel.

That was how things stood that Tuesday evening. The Traders' bank had suspended payment, and John Bailey was under arrest, charged with wrecking it; Paul Armstrong lay very ill in California, and his only son had been murdered two days before. I sat dazed and bewildered. The children's money was gone; that was bad enough, though I had plenty, if they would let me share. But Gertrude's grief was beyond any power of mine to comfort; the man she had chosen stood accused of a colossal embezzlement—and even worse. For in the instant that I sat there I seemed to see the coils closing around John Bailey as the murderer of Arnold Armstrong.

Gertrude lifted her head at last and stared across the table at Halsey.

"Why did he do it?" she wailed. "Couldn't you stop him, Halsey? It was suicidal to go back!"

Halsey was looking steadily through the windows of the breakfast room, but it was evident he saw nothing.

"It was the only thing to do, Trude," he said at last. "Aunt Ray, when I found Jack at the Greenwood club last Saturday night, he was frantic. I cannot talk until Jack tells me I may, but—he is absolutely innocent of all this, believe me. I thought, Trude and I thought, we were helping him, but it was the wrong way. He came back. Isn't that the act of an innocent man?"

"Then why did he leave at all?" I asked, unconvinced. "What innocent man would run away from here at three o'clock in the morning? Doesn't it look rather as though he thought it impossible to escape?"

Gertrude rose angrily. "You are not even just!" she flamed. "You don't know anything about it, and you condemn him!"

"I know that we have all lost a great deal of money," I said. "I shall believe Mr. Bailey innocent the moment he is shown to be. You profess to know the truth, but you cannot tell me! What am I to think?"

Halsey leaned over and patted my hand.

"You must take us on faith," he said. "Jack Bailey hasn't a penny that doesn't belong to him; the guilty man will be known in a day or so."

"I shall believe that when it is proved," I said grimly. "In the meantime, I take no one on faith. The Inneses never do."

Gertrude, who had been standing aloof at a window, turned suddenly. "But when the bonds are offered for sale, Halsey, won't the thief be detected at once?"

Halsey turned with a superior smile.

"It wouldn't be done that way," he said. "They would be taken out of the vault by some one who had access to it, and used as collateral for a loan in another bank. It would be possible to realize 80 per cent. of their face value."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Origin of "John Bull."

The name "John Bull," as applied to the English nation, was first made use of in a poem dated 1712.

Double the Wheat Yield of Your Land

Crop rotation and good tillage will not do it all. You need fertilizer—need Armour's. In order to secure a proper return on the investment in your land you MUST increase the yield per acre.

Armour's Fertilizers

for wheat have a record of always producing the heaviest yield. Use them this Fall—Grow more wheat—Make more money. Ask your dealer.

Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago

COUNTRY'S WEALTH IN OIL

Industry That Has Grown to Enormous proportions Within a Few Years.

The production of oil in the United States has grown from nothing at the time of its discovery to enormous proportions. Millions of barrels have been taken from the country near the western slope of the Alleghenies in western Pennsylvania, and millions more from the districts in West Virginia and Ohio. Indiana has yielded its share and Illinois has been productive beyond the dreams of avarice.

It remained, however, for Kansas and Oklahoma, together with the Indian Territory, to open the eyes of the modern driller and capitalists. When the soil was first tapped in the wildcatting operations of that section great gushers rewarded the efforts of the men who had the courage and capital to engage in the enterprise. The usual rush followed, but many thousands of acres had been already taken up and the war for supremacy began.

The Lost Chords.

The village concert was to be a great affair. They had the singers, they had the program sellers, they had the doorkeepers and they would doubtless have the audience. All they needed was the piano, but that they lacked. Nor could they procure one anywhere.

At last the village organist learned that one was possessed by Farmer Hayseed, who lived "at the top o' the 'ill." Forthwith he set out with two men and a van.

"Take it, an' welcome," said Hayseed cordially "I've no objections s'long as ye put 'Pyenner by Hayseed' on the program."

They carted it away.

"An' I wish 'em joy of it," murmured Mrs. Hayseed, as the van disappeared from sight.

"Wish 'em joy of it," repeated Hayseed. "What d'ye mean?"

"Well, I mean I only 'ope they'll find all the notes they want," replied the good woman. "'Cos, ye see, when I wanted a bit o' wire I allus went to the old planner for it."

It Is a Mistake

Many have the idea that anything will sell if advertised strong enough. This is a great mistake. True, a few sales might be made by advertising an absolutely worthless article but it is only the article that is bought again and again that pays. An example of the big success of a worthy article is the enormous sale that has grown up for Cascarets Candy Cathartic. This wonderful record is the result of great merit successfully made known through persistent advertising and the mouth-to-mouth recommendation given Cascarets by its friends and users.

Like all great successes, trade pirates prey on the unsuspecting public, by marketing fake tablets similar in appearance to Carcarets. Care should always be exercised in purchasing well advertised goods, especially an article that has a national sale like Cascarets. Do not allow a substitute to be palmed off on you.

Midas.

Midas had come to that point in his career where everything he touched turned to gold.

"What shall you ever do with the stuff?" asked his entourage in visible alarm.

Midas affected not to be uneasy. "Just wait till the boys begin to touch me!" quoth he, displaying an acquaintance with economic tendencies far in advance of his age.—Puck.

Those Awful Roaches.

They sneak out on the kitchen sink and look at you saucily sometimes. Don't fret your life away dusting powders in the crevices and buying insecticides. Make a hot suds with Easy Task soap and go after that sink. Mr. Roach and his family thrive where things are not clean, and it is hard to clean the cracks and crevices with ordinary yellow soaps—it is impossible! Easy Task soap makes roaches hunt other quarters. It keeps moths out of woolens, too, if you use it in your laundry.

Artistic Temperament.

"Hamlet seemed to speak with authority in his advice to the players."

"Yes," replied Mr. Stormington Barnes, "although he was rather quiet and patient. But in his other scenes he was as nervous and irascible as a regular stage manager."

The Inevitable.

Briggs—I don't think much of Underblossom. He's a scoundrel. He lies in his teeth.

Griggs—Why shouldn't he? His teeth are false.—Life.

It seems to make some folks wonderfully comfortable to tell the Lord just what they think of one another.

THE REASON.

Spick—The doctor has given him up. What's the matter with him?

Span—Impecuniosity I guess.

A BURNING ERUPTION FROM HEAD TO FEET

"Four years ago I suffered severely with a terrible eczema, being a mass of sores from head to feet and for six weeks confined to my bed. During that time I suffered continual torture from itching and burning. After being given up by my doctor I was advised to try Cuticura Remedies. After the first bath with Cuticura Soap and application of Cuticura Ointment I enjoyed the first good sleep during my entire illness. I also used Cuticura Resolvent and the treatment was continued for about three weeks. At the end of that time I was able to be about the house, entirely cured, and have felt no ill effects since. I would advise any person suffering from any form of skin trouble to try the Cuticura Remedies, as I know what they did for me. Mrs. Edward Nenning, 1112 Salina St., Watertown, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1909."

Foxy Hiram.

"Well, now, if that ain't surprising!" ejaculated Mrs. Ryetop, as she shaded her eyes with her hand. "There goes old Hiram Skinflint, and rather than step on a poor black ant he picked it up, and I bet he is going to drop it somewhere out of the reach of danger."

Her husband laughed knowingly.

"Not Hiram Skinflint, Mandy. He'll go down to Jed Weatherby's general store and order a pound of granulated sugar. Then while Jed is looking another way he'll drop the ant among the grains and tell Jed as long as his sugar has ants in it he ought to sell it at half price. Like as not he'll try to get Jed to throw in two or three raisins and a yeast cake. You don't know Hiram Skinflat."

A Protection Against the Heat.

When you begin to think it's a personal matter between you and the sun to see which is the hotter, buy yourself a glass or a bottle of Coca-Cola. It is cooling—relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. Wholesome as the purest water and lots nicer to drink. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Send 2c stamp for booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" and the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910. The latter contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues, and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. Address The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

He Had Been Observing.

"Why don't you call your invention the 'Bachelor's Button?'" I asked my friend, who was about to put on the market a button that a man could attach without needle or thread.

"I fear that the appellation would imply too much restrictiveness," he answered. "You see," he went on, giving me one of his knowing smiles, "I expect to do just as much business with the married men as with the bachelors."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Household Consternation.

"Charley, dear!" exclaimed young Mrs. Torkins, "the baby has swallowed a gold dollar!"

"Great heavens! Something must be done. There will be no end to the cost of living if he gets habits like that!"

Hot-Headed If You Mention It.

Scott—Jones is a cool-headed chap.

Mott—Naturally! He's as bald as a door knob.

Summer Finery

THE happy possessor of a touring car, or the happier occupant of one, who regularly takes the air in someone's else touring car, presents herself these days in a bonnet and a protecting coat which fastens into a "coat-dress." This garment is of pongee or linen, very practical, dainty and a protection against the dust from collar to hem. It is shaped in such a variety of ways that one may choose from among the pattern books the most becoming style. The simplest lines remain the best and the coat-dress should be plain. Brilliantine, of the washable variety, is another choice in fabrics, where the wearer has reason to wish to get something other than pongee or linen.

The bonnet is made of Madagascar cloth on a supporting veil frame and does not crush the hair. The crown is made of an oblong piece folded in and the bonnet is finished about the face with shirred taffeta silk. Ties of the taffeta, made from piece-silk, are fringed out at the ends and hemmed at the sides. The frames which support these bonnets hardly deserve the name, for there is so little to them. The cloth is a wiry fabric which needs little help to retain it in place. But the bonnet is designed to be cool and the wire supports are made to that end. It must not set too close to the head. These pretty head pieces look very simple and they are—as simple as a sunbonnet—which is not so easy to make successfully, as its appearance might indicate. Wash silk or suede-lisle gloves enable the autoist to be always daintily gloved; if several pairs are provided clean gloves are always on call, for they may be washed and dried over night.

It takes a very great beauty indeed to appear at once charming and "blowsy." This summer's auto clothes are the most practical we have had. The roomy coat-dress is complete and covers up a multitude of well protected finery, or maybe a kimona—no one can tell which, until the garment is taken off.

Every one who possesses a lace coat or a scarf or a shawl is making the most of many opportunities. What with tunics, stoles, overskirts and all sorts of draperies, and the universal use of lace, every good old piece is having an airing. This is likely to continue for, if the shadows that are cast before are in any way authoritative, the silhouette of the Empress Josephine seems to be lengthening across the land abroad, and has already arrived over seas to us. Skirts are narrow to inconvenience at the bottom and figures suggest that the corset is about to be forgotten—in effect—but not of course in reality. American women have ceased to accept everything Paris chooses to hand out to them, however, and it remains to be seen just how the banded skirts and coats will be received. But there is no doubt about the liking for soft draperies, and old classic models never fail of some degree of welcome. The manner of draping fine bits of old Chantilly is shown in the picture just as a suggestion to some one who may own a mantle or shawl or a long scarf. There are any number of ways by which it may be made to become a part of the costume. Shawls are arranged with the point fastened to the bodice at the bust line, plaited in at the waist on each side of the front, but hanging free at this point, and tacked to the skirt at the sides. This is not the only manner of placing them. With trained gowns the fine shawl of old lace may play the most important part of the composition.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

COAT FOR YOUNG GIRL.

Serge or cloth would make up prettily like our sketch, which has a panel front; the sides of the upper part are plain, while those at lower part are pleated, the two are connected by a material waistband which has the right end pointed, and fastened over on the left; cord ornaments and buttons form the fastening. Velvet or satin might be used to face collar and cuffs.

Hat of fine straw, trimmed with velvet or roses.

Materials required: 3 yards 48 inches wide, ½ dozen buttons, ½ yard silk or velvet.

To Insert Ribbon.

When removing ribbon from soiled corset covers fasten a piece of twine on one end and pull through, take off the ribbon, leaving the string in the corset cover while it is being laundered. Then by tying the ribbon on one end again it is easily pulled back into place.

Many of the smartest new frocks are made with overskirts of all sizes from a short apron to a long drapery.

INGENIOUS COAT HANGERS

Good Substitute for a Regular Article When Such Is Not at Hand.

A coat or jacket of any description should be kept on a coat hanger—when not being worn. If a regular hanger does not chance to be on hand a good substitute can be evolved by making a tight roll of wrapping paper or newspaper and tying about the center a string with loops left to hang it on the hook.

The paper roll if sufficiently thick will keep a coat in shape nicely. Most waists are also better hung up than laid in a drawer. In traveling it is especially convenient to be able to fashion good hangers with only a few old papers, a bit of string and just a moment's time and work.

For traveling the small cases of extension hangers are delightfully compact and a great convenience. These hangers can also be bought separately and a bag of silk or dimity made for them to be carried in.

A Flounce Finish.

To finish the upper edge of a flounce on a delicate white frock there is suggested a new idea in a spray of silk flowers. A long and trailing tendril made of a milliner's fold of delicate pink satin is tacked along the line of joining where the chiffon or tulle is fastened to the skirt. Hanging from this at distances of three or four inches are single rosebuds, the smallest imaginable, made of pink ribbon and each one attached to a leaf made of delicate, narrow green ribbon.

Now, at wider intervals, and reaching upward from the long tendrils, there appear wandering sprays of the same pink silk fold ending with a tiny pink bud. On the same frock the sleeve is finished with a similar handmade decoration and the shoulder line below the subyoke.

Chamois Cushions.

With a pattern cut out as for stencil work, the chamois cover of a cushion is lined with rich brown satin or velvet and finished round the edge with a brown silk cord. A second cushion top of chamois has its conventional design burnt upon it—very delicately burnt—with the pyrographic needle, because this leather is too delicate for careless work.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

BARRED FROM NORTHLAND

Alcohol Is Not Allowed to Be Sold Along the Coast of Labrador—Many of Its Ill Effects.

"Alcohol is not allowed to be sold on any part of the coast on which we are working," says Dr. Grenfell, a famous physician who is working among the Eskimos; "but so surely as it comes an illicit sale begins, one sees its evil results as quickly as if, instead of alcohol it had been the germ of diphtheria or smallpox. Lying at my anchors in Labrador harbors, women have come off the ship after dark, secretly, for fear of being seen, to ask me for God's sake to try and prevent its being sold near them, as their sons and husbands were being debauched, and even their girls were in danger.

"I have seen it come among the Eskimos. It kills our native as arsenic kills flies, and it robs them of everything that would differentiate them as human beings from the beasts.

"Why don't I want to see liquor used at sea? Because when I go down for a watch below I want to feel that the man at the wheel sees only one light when there is only one light to see; that when the safety of the ship and all it carries depends on the cool head, the instant resolve and the steady hand of the helmsman, there is not standing there in place of the man the poor, debased creature that all the world has seen alcohol create.

"I have seen ships lost through collision because the captain had been taking a 'little alcohol.' I have had to tell a woman that she was a widow and that her children were fatherless, because her husband, gentle and loving and clean-living, had been tempted to take 'a drop of alcohol' at sea and had fallen over the side, drunk, and gone out into a drunkard's eternity. I have had to clothe children and feed them when reduced to starvation, because alcohol had robbed them of a natural protector and all the necessities of life. I have had to visit in prisons the victims of crime, caused as directly in honest men by alcohol as a burn is caused by falling into the fire.

"I have been doctoring sick men and women of every kind, and I have found that I can use other drugs of which we know the exact action and which we can control absolutely with greater accuracy in cases of necessity for stimulating the heart. I contend we can get just as good results without it, and I always fear its power to create a desire for itself. It is not necessary for happiness, for I have known no set of men happier and enjoying their lives more than the crews of my own vessel, and the many, many fishermen who, like ourselves, neither touch, taste nor handle it."

ABSTINENCE MAKES BIG GAINS

In No Country in World Has Cause of Temperance Made Better Progress Than England.

The progress of abstinence from intoxicants in Great Britain may be seen in the report of the temperance organizations connected with the Free Church union. Thirty years ago out of 2,560 such ministers only 760, or about one-third, were abstainers. Today there are 2,670 abstainers out of a total of 2,963 ministers, or seven-eighths of the whole. Out of 59 young men newly entering the ministry 57 were found to be teetotalers and 44 of these had never known the taste of drink. In no country in the world has the progress of total abstinence among ministers been more marked and more rapid than in Great Britain, where the present archbishop of Canterbury is an active friend of temperance in church, society and state, says Interior. Addressing a recent meeting in Liverpool Lord Charles Beresford, from his youth a member of the British navy and now standing at its head, said that 46 years ago he came to Liverpool with a squadron which the city entertained. Out of 4,000 men who went ashore that year not over 300 returned to their ships sober, and 1,500 were left in the hands of the police. Two years ago Lord Beresford said he brought a fleet to the same city, and out of 3,000 men who went ashore not over three failed to report fit for duty when the shore leave expired. Admiral Beresford attributed the change to various causes, not the least being the gracious influence of Christian women who followed with their prayers and temperance literature the navy round the world. The address of the British admiral stands in marked contrast with that of an American admiral who has recently expressed the fear that sober Americans will prove "mollycoddles."

Governor Hoch on Temperance.

Ex-Governor Hoch of Kansas is sanguine of the complete success of temperance throughout the country. At a recent meeting in Chicago he delivered an address, in the course of which he said: "There is absolutely nothing to be said in favor of the saloon. As soon as the Middlefield bill, or some other like it, gets through congress, to make shipments of liquor into dry territory contraband, the remaining great obstacle to temperance will be removed."

YOUNT UNIFORMITY BILL IS HIT BY EDUCATORS

Ohio Teachers' Association Adopts Strong Resolution Against State Uniformity of School Books.

Cedar Point, O., —— .—Educators of Ohio to the number of 2,000 attended the annual meeting of the Ohio State Teachers' Association here. The session was marked by two important incidents—the teachers refused to listen to an address on equal suffrage and they took unanimous action against state uniformity of school books.

During the last session of the legislature the Yount uniformity bill was passed by the senate and was lost in the house. The educators of Ohio do not want uniformity considered again and they voice their protest in the following strong resolution:

"We believe that the educational value of school processes and practices should be paramount to every other consideration. We are therefore opposed to all efforts which would aim to establish a system of State Uniformity in the selection of text-books, because we believe that such a system would be a hindrance to the present progress of our schools."

HE ENJOYED IT.

Mrs. Talkalot—It's a wonder you wouldn't be careful about your own language. You make it a business to pick me up on little blunders.

Mr. Talkalot—No, my dear. I make a recreation of it.

Controlled Newspapers.

The Atchison *Globe* says that no advertiser has ever tried to control its editorial policy, the remark being occasioned by the charge often made nowadays, that the big advertisers direct the editorial policy of newspapers.

The experience of the *Globe* is the experience of most newspapers. The merchant who does a great deal of advertising is more interested in the circulation department of a newspaper than in the editorial department. If a daily paper goes to the homes of the people, and is read by them, he is satisfied, and it may chase after any theory or fad, for all he cares. He has troubles of his own, and he isn't trying to shoulder those of the editorial brethren.

There are newspapers controlled by people outside of the editorial rooms, and a good many of them, more's the pity; but the people exercising that control are not the business men who pay their money for advertising space. The newspapers which are established for political purposes are often controlled by chronic officeseekers, whose first concern is their own interests. There are newspapers controlled by great corporations, and the voice of such newspapers is always raised in protest against any genuine reform.

The average western newspaper usually is controlled by its owner, and he is supposed to be in duty bound to make all sorts of sacrifices at all sorts of times; there are people who consider it his duty to insult his advertisers, just to show that he is free and independent. If he shows a decent respect for his patrons, who pay him their money, and make it possible for him to carry on the business, he is "subsidized" or "controlled." The newspaper owner is a business man, like the dry goods man or the grocer. The merchants are expected to have consideration for their customers, and they are not supposed to be subsidized by the man who spends five dollars with them, but the publisher is expected to demonstrate his courage by showing that he is ungrateful for the patronage of his friends. It is a funny combination when you think it over.—*Emporia Gazette.*

Tactful.

A woman with a pronounced squint went to a fashionable photographer.

He looked at her and she looked at him and both were embarrassed.

He spoke first.

"Won't you permit me," he said, "to take your portrait in profile? There is a certain shyness about one of your eyes which is as difficult in art as it is fascinating in nature."—Beacon.

Watch Your Refrigerator.

You'll save many a doctor's bill by watching your refrigerator. Keep it absolutely clean all the time. The best way to clean it is to take clean hot water, make a suds with Easy Task soap and wash every nook and corner in the ice box or refrigerator. Then the food doesn't get smelly and carry disease germs to the table. Easy Task soap, being made of pure cocoanut oil, borax, naphtha and clean tallow, is antiseptic as well as cleansing. It is a wonderful soap—and a nickel a cake.

A widow may have words of praise for her late husband. But a sleepy wife, never!

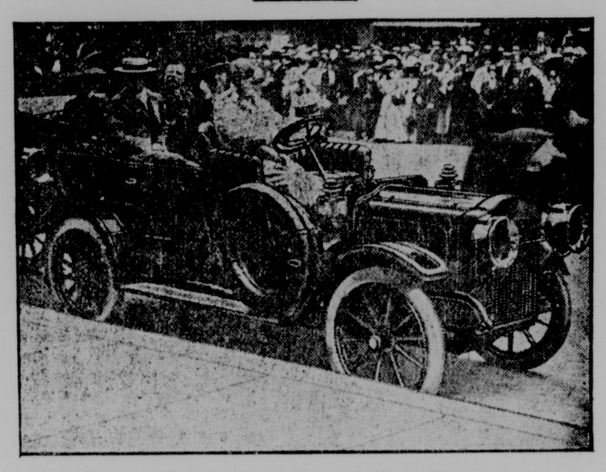
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The morning after is responsible for many good resolutions.

ROOSEVELT RETURNS AND IS GIVEN AN OVATION SELDOM EQUALED

The Mighty Traveler Goes Buoyantly Through a Long and Trying Reception-Parade, Showing Lively Interest in Everything American

The White Company Receives Unique Compliment for the Sturdy Reliability of Its Steam Car From Mr. Roosevelt and Family



Theodore Roosevelt and Party in White Steamer.)

After fifteen months absence, exactly as scheduled, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt disembarked from the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Saturday morning, June 18, at 11 a. m. To the keen disappointment of a large group of newspaper correspondents, Mr. Roosevelt absolutely refused, as heretofore, to be interviewed or to talk on political subjects, but his rapid fire of questions showed the same virile interest in public affairs as before.

If the welcome tendered by the vast throng may be considered a criterion upon which to base a "return from Elba," surely there was no discordant note in the immense reception-parade, nor in the wildly clamorous crowd which cheered at every glimpse and hung on his very word.

The incidents of the day in New York were many, but perhaps none better illustrated the nervous energy and vitality of the man, the near-mania to be up-and-doing, which he has brought back to us, than the discarding of horses and carriages for the swifter and more reliable automobiles. The moment the Roosevelt family and immediate party landed, they were whisked away in White Steamers to the home of Mrs. Douglas Robinson at 433 Fifth avenue. A little later, when the procession reached the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, Colonel Roosevelt again showed his preference for the motor car in general and the White cars in particular, when he, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Collector Loeb transferred from their carriage to White Steamers, which were in waiting for them.

After luncheon at Mr. Robinson's house, the entire party, including Colonel Roosevelt, again entered White cars and were driven to Long Island City, where they were to take a special train to the ex-President's home at Oyster Bay.

The supremacy of the White cars with the Roosevelt party was again demonstrated on Sunday, when the party was driven to church in the White Steamers, and a group of some forty prominent Rough Riders were taken in a White Gasoline Truck to a clambake at the Travers island clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club.

Cost of Spontaneity.

"I want the office, of course," said the aspiring statesman, "but not unless I am the people's choice."

"We can fix that, too," said his campaign manager; "only you know it's a good deal more expensive to be the people's choice than it is to go in as the compromise candidate."

TAKE A FOOT-BATH TO-NIGHT

After dissolving one or two Allen's Foot-Tabs (Antiseptic tablets for the foot-bath) in the water. It will take out all soreness, smarting and tenderness, remove foot odors and freshen the feet. Allen's Foot-Tabs instantly relieve weariness and sweating or inflamed feet and hot nervousness of the feet at night. Then for comfort throughout the day shake Allen's Foot-Ease the antiseptic powder into your shoes. Sold everywhere 25c. Avoid substitutes. Samples of Allen's Foot-Tabs mailed FREE or our regular size sent by mail for 25c. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

"Foot-Tabs for Foot-Tubs."

An Answer in Kind.

"How did the trouble in the family start?"

"The wife, it seems, got tired of her husband's heavy wit."

"Why didn't she simply make a light retort?"

"She did. She threw the lamp at him."

For Red, Itching Eyelids, Cysts, Styes Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes That Need Care Try Murine Eye Salve. Aseptic Tubes—Trial Size—25c. Ask Your Druggist or Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Theatrical expense accounts come under the head of play bills.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES, BACKACHE
NUMBER 375 "Guaranteed"

Weak Women
should heed such warnings as headache, nervousness, backache, depression and weariness and fortify the system with the aid of
Beecham's Pills
Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

Your Liver is Clogged up
That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE
GENUINE must bear signature:
Brent Good

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c.

HAROLD SOMERS
150 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, New York

SEA SHELLS 25 shells, each a different variety, by mail, for 25 cents. Genuine Pink Coral Necklace with spring clasp, by registered mail, one for 47 cts. or three for $1.00. Shell Scarf Pin one 10 cents or three for 25 cents. Lucky Old Shoe Pin, two shoes on a pin, two pins 10 cents, one dozen, 45 cents, stamps taken. Large showy shells and curios for fairs, church bazars, on commission.
J. E. POWELL Waukegan, Ill. U. S. A.

STOCKERS & FEEDERS
Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.
National Live Stock Com. Co.
At either
Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., S. Omaha, Neb.

Up-Set Sick Feeling
that follows taking a dose of castor oil, salts or calomel, is about the worst you can endure—Ugh—it gives one the creeps. You don't have to have it—CASCARETS move the bowels—tone up the liver—without these bad feelings. Try them. 914
CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

FLORIDA LANDS. Investigate Prosper Colony (Orange Co.) Florida. Heart of the orange and truck section. High, healthful, fertile, beautiful. Excellent markets. Increase your income and enjoy life. Five-acre farm $100—easy terms. Excursion soon, very low rates. Write T. V. Orr, Toledo, Ohio.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1869. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1910.

PAY OF COUNTY TEACHERS.

By a decision of the Maryland Court of Appeals the Commissioners of Worcester county have been obliged to comply with the law passed at the 1908 session of the Maryland legislature, which designates $350 as a minimum salary for white teachers in the state who shall have taught three years; $400 as the minimum for a teacher with five years' experience, and $450 as the lowest pay for one who shall have continued in the work during eight years. The salary range thus apportioned is certainly low enough, and it is surprising that any county should have protested.

The question of placing the schools of the state, whether in the counties or the city, upon a higher level of efficiency is almost entirely one of salaries paid. If the pay of teachers were doubled in every Maryland county there would soon be a corresponding rise in the quality of the service rendered. For with the higher pay there would be a more capable class of applicants for the schools, inefficient teachers could be eliminated and there would be greater inducement for men and women of special adaptibility to the teachers' calling to devote their lives to the profession. The public schools of the state cannot be graded up to a high level so long as the salaries of the teachers are kept graded down to a low level.

It is gratifying to note that the Board of Commissioners of Worcester has promptly acted in accord with the Supreme Court decision, which declares the 1908 law to be constitutional and operative. The extra back pay due to teachers in Worcester for the years 1908-1909 amounted in the aggregate to $11,966.50, and this sum, together with an additional amount covering the extra salary costs of 1910, has been levied. The effect of the Supreme Court decision will be to establish a minimum range of salaries in those counties where the average has ranged low. In the majority of the Maryland counties the salary averages are upon a higher level than the minimum rates fixed by the 1908 law.

CANNON ON CANNONISM.

Notwithstanding the fact that Speaker Cannon was finally forced off the platform at Winfield, Kan., on Saturday by the 105-degree temperature, he had talked for one hour and three-quarters before yielding and had put a few "demonstrations" in his own terse and original way. If "Cannonism" is to be made an issue in the campaign this year, the general public will certainly be interested in knowing just what the ism, as the great original himself explains it, may be.

As Uncle Joe views the ism for which he is held responsible and elucidates its practical workings, it has caused business throughout the country to move with a push rarely seen before. He accepts the Payne tariff as the main count in the general arraignment on the charge of Cannonism, and proceeds to demonstrate that under eleven months' operation of this law the revenues amounted to $333,000,000 "the largest revenue ever collected under any tariff law ever enacted, so that the new tariff is a success as a revenue producer." Then he directs attention to the fact that since the enactment of the law 200,000 idle freight cars, with the locomotives that hauled them, have resumed operations; that a large amount of idle labor has again found employment, and that wages in the aggregate have been increased to the extent of $500,000,000

The people, he believes, have complete confidence in the economic policies of the government. The pocket nerve, which he regards as being the most sensitive of all, has not shown any signs of being touched, and there would be quick signs everywhere if it were touched. The pocket nerve, in the Speaker's opinion, is beating strong and in attune with the throbbing pulsations of high-pressure prosperity, a prosperity for which, in the Speaker's view, Cannonism is in no small degree responsible.

HUNTING A BETTER CLIMATE

The wheat lands of the Northwestern Provinces of Canada are just as rich in stored-up wealth as ever they were, and are ranging even a little cheaper in price than they were offered at five or six years ago. But the much-heralded grand rush of American farmers across the Canadian border to take up these lands has practically come to a standstill and from latest accounts, an ebb-flow has set in that is promising to be of almost as conspicuous proportions as the moving-northward flood. The immigration bureau at Washington has advanced information of a pending movement of population from the Western Canadian Provinces described as "enormous."

This population is contemplating moving to the southeastern section of the United States. A record-breaking migration from the northwest to the southeast of the Continent occurred last years, and it is to be inferred that favorable reports from this advance movement sent back to the frozen North have inspired the greater migratory movement which will start in October. Large tracts of land in the Gulf States are being negotiated for, it is said, by agents of the Northwest farmers. This Southern trend of the farming population is affecting not only Canada, but such states as Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

The movement southward, there is reasons to infer, is traceable to a desire to escape to rigors of the northern climate. Even the northern-bred races are apparently arriving at the conclusion that a considerably greater amount of satisfaction out of earthly existence is obtainable in a region where the winters are not seven months long and where the temperature has not the bad habit of dropping down to seventy-five degrees below zero.

WHY NOT TELL?

To be specific, we charge Governor Crothers with using threats to force the passage of the Wells road bill. We charge the Governor with threatening certain members of the General Assembly of Maryland that he would veto certain measures then pending unless the Wells road bill was supported. . . . We charge the Governor with promising to reward certain members of the General Assembly, not with money, but with patronage, for supporting the Wells road bill. We state these charges openly and dare the Governor to deny them. We promise the Governor, should he deny these charges, to give him the names of the witnesses.—Laurel Democrat.

With so much interesting information aboard, why wait for further incitation? Everybody else will listen even if our esteemed contemporary should fail to catch the Governor's attention.—Baltimore News.

THE MAN IN OVERALLS.

Least noticed in the news of the day are those minor items telling of catastrophes met by men occupying an inconspicuous place in the world. A belt slips and the mill worker is carried to his home on a stretcher by co-laborers, who administer crude comfort to a grief-stricken family and return to the hazardous occupation; a man at the smelter falls into molten metal; a structural steel worker running along a girder makes a misstep and plunges ten stories down; a sledge slips in the car shops and a man is crippled for life; a trainman in the performance of duty is maimed or killed—these and other incidents in the world of industry happen with a frequency that dulls the senses unless accompanied by some spectacular feature to cause a momentary thrill of interest.

Certain occupations are hazardous, yet there is much hazardous work that has to be done. No machine can be substituted for the nimble fingers and brain of the trained laborer in certain tasks. Danger is everywhere in the mighty undertakings of industry; but wherever danger is there is always a man to brave it undeterred by any thought of the risk involved. The hazard of the job is recognized, but welcomed, either because of its appeal, because it is in the line of duty or because there is a family back home to support. To the credit of industry much is being done to minimize risk and in the event of accident to render some measure of compensation. Railroads, such as the Baltimore and Ohio, are among the most energetic of corporations in looking after the man incapacitated in the performance of duty, and recognition of the obligation in general.

The debt owed by the public to the man in overalls is large, but sometimes disregarded. His work calls for no display of pyrotechnics to attract attention. It is generally prosaic and frightfully hard. Upon the faithful performance of it depends the world's advancement. Credit for mighty feats of construction properly go to the brain that conceived and planned and executed them; but thought should be given the men in overalls who did the work, braved the danger, endured the toil, and wrought into splendid realization the finished production. The man in overalls as he returns from work grimy with toil, weary and uncouth in appearance, often is subjected to many little evidences of the existence of a petty caste of clothes. His next door neighbor, a clerk, may look sneeringly upon his badge of toil, careless of the important and honorable part played by this ordinary workman; the latter, too, anxious that his children shall not be ashamed because their father looks less tidy than the fathers of their playmates may slink in through the back to escape the public gaze.

But there is no dishonor in honest dirt. The workman plays an important and essential part. Sneers at overalls are out of place. In America, at least, the workman can look any millionaire square in the eyes in the conviction that his work is relatively quite as important. Let there be mutual recognition of this and there will be less of class clash with the elevation of the laborer to his rightful position in the esteem of the community.

NEW GERMANY.

It seems useless to mention the weather as everybody knows all about it.

Harvest has just begun

The barnraising at G. W. Broadwater's last Friday was well attended and the work progressed rapidly. Samuel Wiland has the contract for construction.

Mrs. Nettie May, of St. Louis, is a guest of Henry Swauger this week.

Mrs. Jennie Warnick, of Fairview, who was ill, is recovering.

Miss Sarah Durst and Mrs. Fannie Wagner, of Salisbury, were visiting relatives here Sunday and Monday.

The lawn fete held by the members of the M. E church Saturday night was largely attended.

Mrs. Susan Schweikart, formerly of New York City, is now staying with her brother, Peter J. Stephens.

Owing to an accident Rev. Friend was unable to reach here Sunday.

Misses Lucretia Warnick and Beulah Sigler, of Westernport, were visiting relatives in this vicinity last week.

Miss Margaret Smith, of Barton, who has secured our school for the coming winter, was here Sunday.

Ernest Wiland and Elbridge Durst have returned to West Virginia.

Miss Bessie Green was the guest of Clara Stark last week.

Mrs. Henry Broadwater and Mrs. Sam Miller were calling on relatives last Thursday and Friday.

Church services July 24th are as follows: Reformed, 10:30 a. m. Sunday school every Sunday in both churches at 9:30 a. m.

We wish the ginseng farmers much prosperity.

Some Apple Tree.

What is probably the largest apple tree in West Virginia is growing on the Trembly Brothers' farm, near Albright, Preston county.

The tree is eleven feet in circumference four feet above the ground. It has four limbs which are from four to six feet in circumference twenty feet from the ground. The tree has a spread of 67 feet, and is 40 feet in height. The estimated age of this tree is 125 years. The tree is in a fine healthy condition, but will not bear any fruit this year, as all the fruit in that section was killed by the late frosts.

West Virginia Will Celebrate.

Hon. Henry G. Davis, chairman of the West Virginia semi-centennial commission, has called a meeting at Webster Springs on August 14th, when some definite plan will be decided on for the celebration of the state's fiftieth birthday. The commisssion will submit its report to the governor, who will recommend a celebration to the legislature, which meets on next January. Some of the members of the commission favor a world's fair, and if this is decided on, there will be a fight among Wheeling, Parkersburg, Huntington and Charleston as the place. Other members are in favor of all cities holding separate celebrations.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

FOR SALE—A practically new six horse power engine and ten horse power boiler. Apply at Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

Lost.

A Gold Watch. Open face, Waltham movement, black fob, gold charm, initials, N. C. C. Finder will be rewarded. C. B. CROPP.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 30—C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12.
July 30—Jenning's, 3 to 6.
Aug. 1—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 3—Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 3—Beckman—Mellinger's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 4—Swanton—W. H. Lohr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 5—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 6—Red House, 9 to 3.
Aug. 8—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 9—Bloomington—Post Office, 9 to 3.
Aug. 10—Kitzmiller—Bank Building, 9 to 3.
Aug. 11—Kitzmiller—Wilson's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 12—Gorman—J. P. Parr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 13—Bloomington—Moody's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 15—Hoyes—W. A. Smith's Store, 9 to 12.
Aug. 15—McHenry, 2 to 5

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1890, being Chapter 556, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

ROBERT L. FRIES,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments OF Judges and Clerks of Election.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., July 26, 1910.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Judges and Clerks of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Article 33, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland for the year 1906, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected as Judges and Clerks, and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections in tends each of said persons to represent respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such persons whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

Amos Reckner, Democrat, Judge of Election, Swanton; Richard Custer, Republican, Judge of Election, Swanton.

John A. Beckman, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Swanton; Archibald Barnard, Republican, Clerk of Election, Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

Joseph E. Friend, Democrat, Judge of Election, Friendsville; Albert Richard Frazee, Judge of Election, Selbysport.

Thurman F. Umbel, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Friendsville; Walter Collier, Republican, Clerk of Election, Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

William Winterberg, Democrat, Judge of Election, Grantsville; Daniel Baker, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville.

Earl Stanton, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Grantsville; Alvin Stark, Republican, Clerk of Election, Jennings.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

Philip R. Titchinell, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Grant Hershberger, Republican, Judge of Election, Bloomington.

Earl Fazenbaker, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bloomington; Lloyd Duckworth, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

James McGettigan, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; Lewis Kamp, Republican, Judge of Election, Accident.

William Garringer, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Accident; Lloyd Skiles, Republican, Clerk of Election, Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

Meshack Mattingly, Democrat, Judge of Election, Hoyes; Clarence Fraker, Republican, Judge of Election, McHenry.

E. F. Jenkins, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Cranesville, W. Va.; George Glotfelty, Clerk of Election, McHenry.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

L. M. Bernard, Democrat, Judge of Election, Mt. Lake Park; John W. Maroney, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

E. F. Smouse, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Mt. Lake Park; John R. Hipsley, Jr., Republican, Clerk of Election, Mt. Lake Park.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

John S. Browning, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; James Aaronhalt, Republican, Judge of Election, Wilson, W. Va.

David F. Liller, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; John H. Sanders, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

Urias McKenzie, Democrat, Judge of Election, Finzel; George Beman, Republican, Judge of Election, Frostburg.

William A. Murphy, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Frostburg; Bradford Blocher, Republican, Clerk of Election, Frostburg.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

Henry Solomon, Democrat, Judge of Election, Deer Park; Allen Pauzh, Republican, Judge of Election, Deer Park.

Zaimon West, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Deer Park; Wilfred Chadderton, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

Walter Warnick, Democrat, Judge of Election, Lonaconing; Lewis Broadwater, Republican, Judge of Election, Avilton.

E. W. Lancaster, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Avilton; Jacob Strickland, Republican, Clerk of Election, Lonaconing.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

Stephen C. Miller, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bittinger; Peter Bigford, Republican, Judge of Election, Bittinger.

B. F. Broadwater, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bittinger; George Beitzell, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville

Wm. H. Pool, Democrat, Judge of Election, Kitzmiller; Charles Harvey, Republican, Judge of Election, Kitzmiller.

H. L. Pool, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Kitzmiller; Fred. Kerns, Republican, Clerk of Election, Kitzmiller.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

James A. Delawder, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; John Kisner, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

John A. Hughes, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Joseph Tritchler, Republican, Clerk of Election, Crellin.

WILLIAM R OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J JOHNSON,
S LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Subscribe for The Republican, Oldest and Best Paper in Garrett county.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County. 22222

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

OPTICIANS

EYES EXAMINED, GLASSES PRESCRIBED AND FURNISHED. CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED

SNYDER & L'MASTERS
REGISTERED OPTOMETRISTS.

75 per cent. of all Nervous Troubles, such as Headache, Neuralgia and Stomach Trouble are caused by reflex from eye strain. We make glasses to correct all such conditions.

Room No. 6, Traders Annex, CLARKSBURG, WEST VA.

LeMasters will be at Chautauqua Hotel, Mountain Lake Park, July 27 to August 8; at Johnson Cottage, Oakland, Aug. 8 to 13.

Bloomington M. E. Church.

The young ladies and gentlemen in Bloomington will hold a festival for the benefit of the M. E. church in the hall at that place, Monday and Tuesday nights, August 1st and 2nd. Let all turn out and help this cause and show their appreciation of the pastor.

Sunday Work Stopped.

Last Saturday Sheriff Andrew Shartzer served notice that all work of construction men along the line of the B. & O. would have to stop on the Sabbath or arrests would follow. The notice had the desired effect and no work was done on Sunday.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. George Loar, of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland.

Mr. J. M. Crane, of Kingwood, W. Va., spent Sunday in Oakland with friends and relatives.

Mrs. W. L. Thomas and little daughter are on a visit to friends and relatives in Preston county, W. Va.

Mr. Garrett V. Dixon, of near Friendsville, is in Oakland on a visit to his sons, Messrs. D. M. and W. D. Dixon.

Mrs. Kate Bunker Paine, wife of Judge John Barton Paine, of Chicago, Ill., spent Tuesday afternoon and evening in Oakland.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

Miss Abbie Chance, who attended the Flower-Cadle wedding at Reisterstown, Baltimore county, last Wednesday, returned to Oakland Saturday morning.

Mr. R. Morris, editor of the Preston Republican, Terra Alta, accompanied by Mr. S. H. Jackson, also of Terra Alta, spent Tuesday evening in Oakland.

Mrs. Martha Brown and daughter Miss Emma Brown, of Kingwood, are in Oakland on a visit to Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft, having arrived here Tuesday evening.

Notice the change in the advertisement of the First National Bank of Oakland. This will be a weekly feature hereafter and some interesting advertising "stunts" will appear.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger was at Lonaconing Tuesday visiting her mother and brother, the latter having suffered the loss of an eye on Monday, the point of a screw driver with which he was working having been driven into it.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, left Oakland this morning for Westmoreland county, Pa., where on Sunday he will officiate at the installation services of Rev. W. H. H. Flick as pastor of the church near Hamlin.

The comments have been many and favorable upon the improved appearand general neatness of the railroad station and surroundings since the new order, issued several weeks ago directagent all along the line to give more attention to sanitation, has been effective.

Judges A. Hunter Boyd and R. R. Henderson and A. Hunter Boyd, Jr., left yesterday morning in Judge Henderson's automobile for Hot Springs, Va., where they will attend the joint meeting of the Bar Associations of Maryland and Virginia this week.—Cumberland News.

C. H. Jennings, president of the P. & M. Street Railway Company, accompanied by Mrs. Jennings and son, Mrs. Hall and son and Cortez M. Jennings, all of Towanda, Pa., passed through this city one day last week for Jennings, Md., where Mr. Jennings has extensive lumber and other interests.—Meversdale Republican.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Prof. Frank E. Rathbun, principal o the Piedmont High School, who is spending his vacation in Mountain Lake Park with his mother and other relatives, left Oakland last Sunday afternoon for Hinton, West Va., where he is engaged this week conducting a teachers' institute. He will return home next Saturday or Sunday.

WHEN YOU'VE HARVESTED YOUR COIN PUT IT IN THE BANK

Just a few bushels of wheat planted in the ground become MANY BUSHELS of grain; so will the money you put in our Bank from time to time become a BIG SUM. The interest we will pay you will help it grow.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

We pay liberal interest consistent with safety 3 per cent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OAKLAND, MD.

MRS. E. A. BROWNING SUES

Wife of Garrett County School Superintendent Wants Divorce.

A limited divorce from Edward A. Browning, superintendent of schools for Garrett county, Maryland, with the custody of their 2-year-old daughter was applied for in the Circuit Court Tuesday by Bruce Lacey Browning through James Fluegel, attorney. They were married July 15, 1905.

Mrs. Browning alleges that her husband's ill treatment compelled her to leave him and that he has contributed nothing to her support since June 12, 1908. She also alleges that besides his salary of $1,500 a year as school superintendent her husband owns a farm worth $5,000 and a house worth $3,000.—Baltimore Sun.

LOST—On the road between Abel DeWitt's and Henry Casteel's on Saturday, June 25th, a horse contract book. Finder please leave at First National Bank and receive reward. D. J. Swartzentruber.

John Bender, Sr., of Grantsville, is staying with his son, C. A. Bender, and family, of Meyers avenue, for the present. Mr. Bender is in his seventy-eighth year, and has been well known to the people of Garrett county, Md., and Somerset county, Pa., for the last fifty years as the manufacturer of "Bender's Tonic Elixir Vitae." Mr. Bender is the father of a large family of stalwart and progressive sons, whose fine physique and good looks are undoubtedly an inheritance from their father, for the old gentleman, despite his nearly four score years, is still a fine figure of a man.—Meyersdale Republican.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

The Bolden, Brown & Weimer Co., Oakland's new firm of merchants who will occupy the Bolden building on Second street, which has been altered and a large addition built thereto to accommodate the needs of the new firm, expect to open for business within the next week or ten days. The firm is composed of Mr. D. E. Bolden, Mr. Austin Brown and Mr. E. A. Weimer. The latter will move his stock of shoes and gentlemen's furnishings from his present location in the First National Bank building to the new location. A general line of merchandise, groceries, grain, feed, etc., as well as a large line of furniture and house furnishing goods generally will also be carried. Experienced business men compose the firm and they have the best wishes of hosts of friends for success.

McHENRY.

Misses May and Ruth DeLawder, Master Lurman DeLawder, Miss Agnes Merchant and Miss Sadie Glolfelty, all of Washington, D. C., are visiting at this place.

Quite a large crowd attended Quarterly Meeting at Arden Chapel Sunday.

Mr. Anthony Niner spent several days at Mr. Jonas Glotfelty's this week.

Mr. Grant Glotfelty has been visiting at Mr. Mahlon Glotfelty's for several days.

Mr. Jonas Glotfelty, Jr., spent several days at the home of his grandfather.

Miss Elinor Hinebaugh was the guest of Mrs. Howard Brenneman for a few days recently.

Miss Annie Brenneman has been spending the past week at the home of Mr. Jonas Glotfelty.

Mr. George Glotfelty and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Nelson Brenneman.

Miss Georgia Lowdermilk, of Uniontown, has been visiting at McHenry but has now gone to Mt. Lake Park.

Miss Grace Fox and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLean spent Sunday at Mr. Mahlon Glotfelty's.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Colored Minstrel.

The colored people of Oakland and Mt. Lake Park will give a minstrel show in the Oakland opera house on next Thursday evening, July 28th, for the benefit of the Oakland A. M. E. church. The program will consist of music, character sketches and dialogues and the entertainment will be very enjoyable to everyone. During the entertainment refreshments will be served. Admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Examiners' Notice

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the proposed new county road is to be located, said road to begin at a point on the Gorman road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at a lane between the lands of J.B. Shockey and W.G.Riley and running thence through the lands of W.G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis and intersect the Deer Park and Schell road near the bridge over Laurel Run, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of August, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. W. KELSO,
J. THOMAS MOON, Examiners
JAMES E. LISH

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.

Entrance examinations 13, 14.

Eight courses of Instruction leading to professional degree of B. S. Agricultural, Horticural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.

The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.

The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, passed on the 18th day of July, 1910, in a cause wherein Annie Weir et al. are plaintiffs and James McMillan et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1651 Equity in said court, the undersigned Trustees will on

Saturday, August 6th, 1910,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Md., offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, and described as follows, to wit: Being a part of Military Lot No. 4008, containing

3 Acres, More or Less,

and particularly described in a deed from Franklin P. Green and wife to Margaret S. McMillan, dated 31st day of March, 1894, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 24, folio 529 etc., one of the land records of Garrett county, Md.

Said land is improved by a two story dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser, the credit payments to bear interest from the date of sale, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustees.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
Trustees.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real EState

In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Allen Garlitz and wife to Mary L. Sloan, dated the 31st day of March, 1908, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 43, folio 374, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorneys named therein, hereby give notice, that on

Friday, August 5th, 1910,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. in front of The First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all that tract or parcel of land situate in Garrett county, Maryland, about two miles west of Swanton, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a stake and stonepile standing about 1 perch southwest of a black pine tree marked as a pointer and standing also at the beginning of the last line of a tract conveyed by J. R. Anderson to John A. Wagner, and running thence with the 10th line of said conveyed tract reversed, South 63° West, 74½ perches to a stake and stonepile in the 3rd line of a tract conveyed by C. M. Miller and wife to John E Stedding, and with the 3rd and 2nd lines thereof reversed, with an allowance of 3¼ for magnetic variation, North 29° East, 122 perches to a double pine tree, West, 65½ perches to a stake in a corner of field, North, 72 perches to the end of the last line of Military Lot No. 1861, and with said line reversed, East, 80½ perches to a stake and stonepile, South 25° East, 84 perches to a stake and stonepile at the beginning of the 3rd line of a tract of land conveyed by J. R. Anderson to Mrs. Lucy McRobie, and with said 3rd line South 41° East 60 perches to a stake and stonepile, South 5° West, 94 perches in the last line of said conveyed tract to John A. Wagner, and with said line reversed to its beginning, North 25° West, 36 perches to the beginning, containing

105¼ Acres, More or Less.

Terms of sale as prescribed in said mortgage, cash on day of sale.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for said mortgagee named in mortgage.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Offutt & Renninger, Trustees, v. E. M. Robinson.

No. 1679 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of E. M. Robinson to file their claims in this cause with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, properly authenticated on or before the 29th day of July, 1910, as I shall proceed to state an account on the 30th day of July, 1910, distributing the funds in the hands of the trustees in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Auditor.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

GO TO CREUTZBURG'S

FOR

Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.

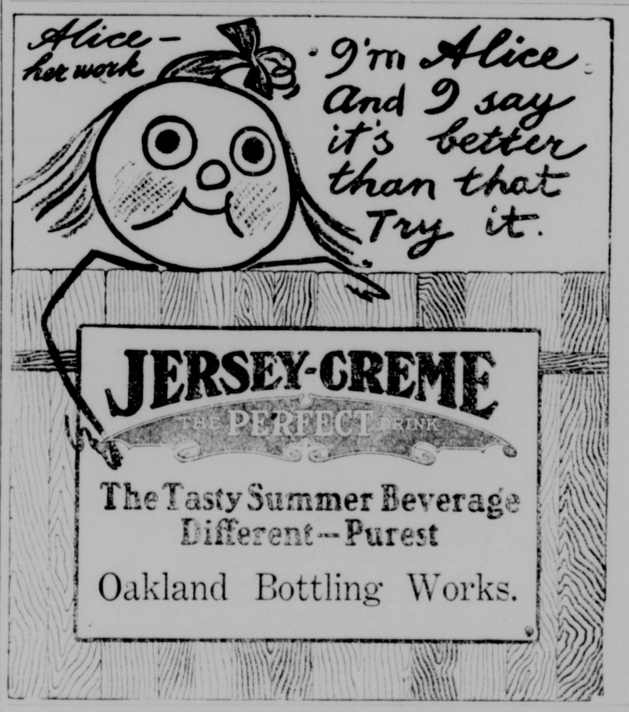
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.

LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP

FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.

Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.



Tax Department
LAST NOTICE

Oakland, Md., June 29, 1910.

All persons owing taxes for the years 1908 or 1909 will please make immediate payment. Kindly remit at once and save me the very unpleasant duty of advertising property as I must have money to meet claims now due.

Address W E HOLLINGER, Treasurer, Oakland, Md.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following county road is to be re-located. The road to be re-located is known as the Mansfield Road, in the North end portion between Fahey and Hughes and Fahey and Mansfield, so as to give said road a more gradual and better grade, and examine whether the said re-location should be made will meet on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1910, for such purpose and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said re-location and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

GEORGE GEISSMAN,
JONAS YUTZY,
W. H. SMOUSE,
Examiners.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to Creditors.

Take notice that I have this 7th day of June, 1910, filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore, an account showing distribution to the creditors who have filed their claims duly proved and allowed, in the estate of Christian J. Yoder, Bankrupt.

The dividend is at the rate of 2 15-100 per centum on claims of general creditors filed and allowed and payment of said dividend will be made by Jacob S. Miller, Trustee, after the 20th day of June, 1910 unless exceptions to said account are filed before that date.

ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 10 beginning for the same at a point on the Gorman Road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at the lane between the farms of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of said W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis, and to intersect the Deer Park and Schell Road near the bridge over Laurel Run, a distance of about one mile.

B. W. HARVEY,
C. E. MARTIN,
J. O. HARVEY and others,
Petitioners.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

If you have any grounds for complaint, dissolve them.

All signs point to a sky full of flying machines before long.

A Philadelphia man stole the roof from a church, and Pittsburg is jealous.

Some day this part of the country will get mad and clean up with Medicine Hat.

No man in an automobile should regard himself as a licensed killer of his kind.

When churches select press agents they should seek them outside of theatrical ranks.

England has invented luminous golf balls for those who are afraid to hole out in the dark.

The anti-kiss button is all right in principle, but so many ladies use hooks and eyes.

A Chicago man has the last word! His wife dislocated her jaw while bawling him out.

Nicaragua's revolution continues pegging away in a manner to keep every one feeling natural.

Paper money is to be made smaller. But cheer up. It will probably continue to look bigger and bigger.

"Beware of pickpockets and hatpins," warns the London police, thus putting both parties on their guard.

Liliuokalani is given to understand that since she has no crown she does not need any crown lands to support it.

Singing is proposed in Paris as an aid in uplifting the morals of young people. But how about the old people next door?

Cook books issued by the government have proved so interesting that a bureau of household recipes might be suggested.

The Michigan is our fastest battleship, but the medals for the shot-put and marathon records have not yet been awarded.

Generally speaking, the main difference between the husband's poor kin and the wife's is that his doesn't cost her anything.

A Nebraska woman's hat, decorated with fruit, was eaten by a horse. But it was of practical use, at least, while others like it—

"No photographer who is an artist will flatter a patron," says a London weekly. No photographer who is an "artist" will make a living, either, eh?

Indianapolis doctors made a man a new nose from a chunk of his leg. He limps now, and he can't smell, but otherwise the operation was a success.

New York's subway has improved on its old straps by putting in cast steel hangers, with porcelain handles. But the public is expected to do its hanging on in the same old style.

"Training for housekeeping is woefully missing from our school system," says an Ohio manufacturer. Is this another covert attack on the biscuits of the woman's college graduate?

The German emperor keeps up fifty residences, some of which he has never seen. He probably wishes to have things prepared in case he is ever caught far from home late at night.

Meanwhile, it may comfort those persons who think they have had a narrow escape to reflect that it will be seventy-five years before Halley's comet visits this part of the universe again.

Scientific measurements establish that Yale students weigh more and are thicker in the neck and chest than in 1864. How much larger they are in their minds is not statistically imparted.

The number of cigarettes which are smoked in this country is rapidly increasing. Perhaps this is due to the precautions that are being taken to stop the sale of poisons to irresponsible people.

A Chicago minister says woman's greatest fault is that of telling little white ones. He should understand that many married women have to take drastic measures to preserve the family reputation.

President Twitchell of the Maine State Pomological society reports, after an investigation, that from 100,000 to 150,000 apple trees have been set out in Maine this year. Perhaps what used to be the Pine Tree state may become the Apple Tree state in time.

Michigan bank robber says his sweetheart drove him to crime. Men haven't changed since Adam's time. Not even found any new excuses.

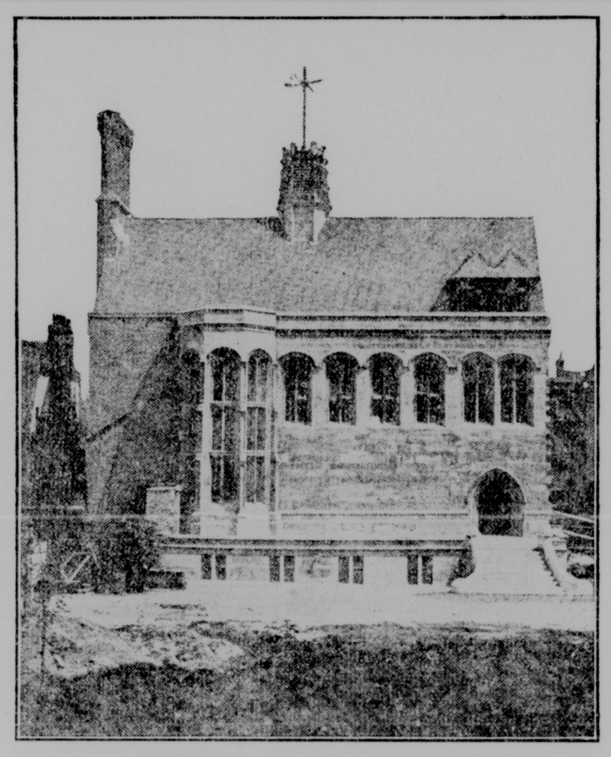
People who undertake to cure all ailments by going without food are almost invariably benefited to the extent of acquiring a first rate appetite.

After Louisiana has prohibited mother's bridge whist it might turn its massive intellect to some of the questionable sports indulged in by father.

The World's Wonders

STRANGE THINGS FOUND IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EARTH

Crosby Hall Transplanted



In spite of efforts to preserve it on its original site in Bishopsgate, London, the famous Crosby hall was removed from the city some three years ago. It has just now been re-erected, as far as possible exactly as it was before, in More's garden at Chelsea, on the site of Sir Thomas More's country house, where he entertained Henry VIII. The position is peculiarly appropriate, since Sir Thomas More also at one time resided in Crosby place, Bishopsgate street. Crosby hall will now form part of the new University hall residence. The stone and wood in the building was marked, numbered and replaced in the same positions. Crosby hall was built by Sir John Crosby, grocer and wool merchant, in 1470, and at that time was the highest house in London.

TRAPPED BY HIS WHISKERS

An odd little adventure, more humorous than tragic, happened in a hotel at Seattle the other day, the victim being a guest from Salt Lake City named Morris Steigers, who rejoiced in the possession of a twenty-eight inch growth of flowing whiskers.

As Katie Merrill, who handles the linen on the top floor of the hotel was tripping down a hallway she saw apparently hanging from a door knob what looked like a woman's switch. It was gray and fully twenty inches long.

"Mercy!" quoth Katie. "What a peculiar place for a switch!"

Then Katie looked closer and discovered that the bunch was held fast in the door jamb. With a pass key she opened the door, when Steigers toppled backward very much exhausted, but once more a free man.

Steigers, while writing a letter, had felt a draught and gone to the door to close it. A guest of wind wafted his whiskers outward and they were caught when the door slammed. It was a catch lock and he was held a prisoner for over an hour because he could not unlock the door, and he did not wish to lose his much-treasured patriarchal beard.

REMARKABLE SURGICAL FEAT

A remarkable operation was performed recently at King's College hospital, London, a shawl pin being successfully removed from a patient's lungs. The patient, a young married woman, was holding a shawl-pin, 1½ inches long, in her mouth, when something made her laugh, and the pin vanished down her throat. An examination by X-rays showed that the pin lay just below the right breast.

The patient was placed under chloroform, and cocaine was applied to the internal parts of the throat. Bruning's telescopic tube was then introduced, when the pin was found in the main bronchus. The pin was immediately seized with a pair of forceps and withdrawn through the mouth. The patient returned home two days later, and has remained perfectly well since the operation.

HUNT FOR MAMMOTH BONES

A search for mammoth bones is exciting the folk of the Yorkshire seaside town of Filey. A big tooth, with the ivory in perfect preservation, was found sticking out of the cliffs there the other day and identified as having once adorned the jaw of one of these prehistoric monsters. The tooth weighs nearly thirteen pounds, is a foot long and nearly four inches thick. It indicates the presence near by of mammoth remains bigger than any hitherto found, although quite a number of these antediluvian relics have been discovered in the neighborhood from time to time. The finder, a local surveyor, values the tooth at more than $25, and it will probably be placed in the British Museum.

PAGODA OF AXLE-TREES.

Among the strange sights to be seen by travelers in some parts of Mongolia, notably in Hata, are what have the appearance of wooden pagodas or small Eiffel towers, in the streets. They are in reality the stock in trade of the local cartwrights, who pile their axle-trees up pyramid-like on the ground to dry and become seasoned.

KILLED HAWK WITH A STONE

Robert Bowning, who lives in Orwell township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, threw a stone with such unerring aim that he struck and instantly killed a hawk perched on a limb of a tree thirty feet from the ground. The hawk measured three feet and eight and one-half inches from tip of the wing to tip of the wing.

FIT CURES A DEAF MUTE

John Driscoll, an ex-sailor living in St. Helens, Eng., who had been bereft of speech and hearing for eight years, has been suddenly restored to both these faculties in a remarkable manner. "A queer feeling came over me Saturday night," he told a doctor after the occurrence. "I stood up but became so dizzy that I fell, and remembered nothing for some time.

"I have been told since that I was so violent that it took five men to hold me down. They tell me that I struggled and shouted, and they became very much alarmed. After that I calmed down again.

"I still felt queer, but I could hear them telling me that I could speak. It all seemed like a dream to me. I went hot and cold in turns, and I felt as weak as a child. But O, the joy and wonder of myself and friends after the strange fit had passed, when I found that my long lost faculties had been so miraculously restored."

While at Bermuda in 1901 Driscoll had an attack of yellow fever, and when he recovered twelve months afterwards he found that he could neither speak nor hear.

PET DOG USES TOBACCO

People who assert that tobacco will kill a dog, horse or pig will be surprised to learn that the pet Boston terrier owned by F. H. Smith of Norway, Me., chews tobacco and enjoys it together with an abundance of good health. The dog is a finely bred animal, and does a number of tricks. He has used tobacco several years. One day when Mr. Smith threw away a "quid" he was greatly surprised to see his pet pick it up and swallow it. Fearing that the dog would suffer he made an effort to remove the tobacco from its stomach, but without avail. The dog showed no ill effects from use of the "weed" and watched Mr. Smith when he placed another "chew" in his mouth. When this was thrown away the dog seized it as before and then began a strange habit that has lasted several years. Inseparable companions, the dog and his master enjoy many hours together and the dog barks happily when his accustomed allowance of tobacco is thrown to him. The dog's special pleasure is when his master will cut a bit of un-chewed tobacco from the plug for his benefit.

COW SAVES FARMER'S LIFE

A cow, which L. G. Stahl, a farmer living near Dalton, was taking to an abattoir in Masillon, O., saved its owner' slife and the life of a valuable horse. Stahl, riding in a buggy, was leading the cow down a steep hill, at the foot of which is the Baltimore & Ohio railroad crossing. The horse, unable to hold back the buggy, started to run. Just then a passenger train rapidly approaching the crossing, shot into view. Stahl was tangled up in the lines and the rope with which he was leading the cow, and couldn't jump.

Then 25 feet from the tracks the cow reared and stuck its front legs between the spokes of a rear wheel of the buggy. The wheel slid and served as a brake. The horse was able to stop a few feet from the tracks just as the train swept past. Stahl will keep the cow.

ONE FISH WORTH OVER $140

The shad season at Chester, Pa., has closed and the river fishermen are turning their attention to the catching of sturgeon. The season has been one of the best in recent years, owing to high prices. Recently when Frank Pierce landed a 300 pound sturgeon the fish contained eighty-seven pounds of roe, which is worth $1.50 a pound, and the meat is valued at 6 cents a pound.

Roman Ferry Boat Found

While workmen were making excavations the other day for a new county hall at Lambeth, London, they dug up the remains of a Roman ferry boat, of oak, black with age and almost rotted away. The boat has a flat bottom, is 16 feet wide and has a depth of 1 foot 9 inches.

AMUSEMENT ROAD TO HELL

By Dr. Charles Bayard Mitchell
Pastor St. James M. E. Church Chicago

I shall talk about some roads leading out of Chicago which are not on the map. These roads take different routes, but all lead to the same awful destination.

There are many traveling these roads who are not fully aware of their destination. We should all listen to the warning of Solomon, who said, "Ponder the path of thy feet." The best travelers are open to mistakes. It is easy to get off the right road. It is both humiliating and fatal to get on the wrong road, especially when the train never stops and there is no return ticket.

The tragedy of life is that young men and women who need most wisdom have the least. I am standing here tonight as a guard at the station gate, warning people against taking the amusement road which leads from Chicago to hell.

Many young people, and older, are making the mistake referred to here by Solomon—the mistake in supposing that there is nothing better in life than amusing one's self. All thoughtful folk value recreation. They know that there must be hours of rest and change of thought and employment. Body and mind need rest. Science is teaching us that even inanimate matter gets tired and needs a rest. Car wheels and razors alike need rest. There is a strange restorative power in steel to recoup itself after its molecules have begun to crystallize and grow brittle.

God has implanted in each of us an instinctive love for those things which will bring rest to mind and body. We need to unbend. We need to relax muscle and rest brain. Hence the play-element is our safety valve. Wit and humor give rest and relaxation to the mind. People who never laugh have poor stomachs and never live out half their days. God intends his children to come to their best. He wants us to be fitted for work, and we can only be best fitted for work when we have had opportunity for the needed play.

Amusement is as much a part of God's program for our life as is work. The old notion that a sorrowful life is a sign of piety and that sanctity is measured by the degree of one's misery, has long since been exploded. There is some sarcasm but more truth in the old notion that the Puritans opposed bullbaiting not so much on the ground that it gave the bulls pain as that it gave the people pleasure.

There are a thousand ways in which God has planned for the happiness of his children. It can be relied upon that the amusements God would have us freely employ are such as are devoid of these four things: First, they must not be unduly extravagant; second, they must not be damaging to health; third, they must not be detrimental to the mind, and fourth, they must not be contrary to good morals. Those four principles are fundamental, and we must judge all pleasures by them.

There are many going along the amusement road to hell for fear, if they are Christians, they will not have a good time. Worldly-minded, evil-minded people do have a good time, according to their standard of what a good time is. Many a youth needs to have his ideal of pleasure changed; and until he does he will be unable to be happy according to rational ideals.

A drunkard may have a good time according to his present ideal; but when he comes to self-mastery he will no longer seek pleasure in such bestial manner. According to their tastes, wicked people have jolly times. But so soon as their lives are transformed by divine grace, they come to loathe the sty of the swine, because they are now qualified for the refined joys of the palace.

They who find their pleasures in the gratification of the fleshly appetites cannot understand how one can find joy in the realm of the mental and spiritual.

A Christian can enjoy even far more the legitimate pleasures of the physical senses, for they have not been dulled or diseased by satiety. His mind can grasp the wonders and beauties of the world with keener vision, because his powers are not dulled by dissipation. The Christian finds no bar across any pathway of pleasure which does not lead to sorrow and defeat. He finds every pathway open which leads to the pleasures which bring no sting.

The devil lies when he tells a youth he must be bad to be happy. Any man who will open his eyes can see that it is the transgressor of God's laws who has the hard time. It is the devil's children, not God's, who have a hell of a time on earth.

Many are going down to hell on the amusement road because as they say, they do not want any check or restraint upon them. I frequently am told by men and women that they would join the church if there were no restraint upon them; if they could do as they please.

Some churches have tried it. There are so-called liberal churches which have required almost nothing in the way of subscribing to a creed, and who have required less in the way of moral restraints on personal conduct. I state history when I say that such churches have not grown for 49 years.

A PACKAGE MAILED FREE ON REQUEST OF

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

The best Stomach and Liver Pills known and a positive and speedy cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach or sluggish liver. They contain in concentrated form all the virtues and values of Munyon's Paw-Paw Tonic and are made from the juice of the Paw-Paw fruit. I unhesitatingly recommend these pills as being the best laxative and cathartic ever compounded. Send us a postal or letter requesting a free package of Munyon's Celebrated Paw-Paw Laxative Pills, and we will mail same free of charge. MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO., 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Trying to Satisfy Him.

Squeamish Guest (as waiter places water before him)—Waiter, are you sure this is boiled distilled water?

Waiter—I am positive, sir.

Squeamish Guest (putting it to his lips)—But it seems to taste pretty hard for distilled water.

Waiter—That's because it's hard-boiled distilled water, sir.

A BAD THING TO NEGLECT.

Don't neglect the kidneys when you notice lack of control over the secretions. Passages become too frequent or scanty; urine is discolored and sediment appears. No medicine for such troubles like Doan's Kidney Pills. They quickly remove kidney disorders.

Mrs. A. E. Fulton, 311 Skidmore St., Portland, Ore., says: My limbs swelled terribly and I was bloated over the stomach and had puffy spots beneath the eyes. My kidneys were very unhealthy and the secretions much disordered. The dropsical swellings began to abate after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and soon I was cured."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Unflattering Truth.

A Chicago physician gleefully tells a child story at his own expense. The five children of some faithful patients had measles, and during their rather long stay in the improvised home hospital they never failed to greet his daily visit with pleased acclamation. The good doctor felt duly flattered, but rashly pressed the children, in the days of convalescense, for the reason of this sudden affection. At last the youngest and most indiscreet let slip the better truth.

"We felt so sick that we wanted awfully to do something naughty, but we were afraid to be bad for fear you and the nurse would give us more horrid medicine. So we were awfully glad to see you, always, 'cause you made us stick out our tongues. We stuck 'em out awful far!"

The Miser of Sag Harbor.

"Economy," said Daniel W. Field, the millionaire shoe manufacturer of Boston, who at the age of forty-five has entered Harvard, "economy is essential to wealth, but by economy I don't mean niggardliness.

"Too many men fail to attain to wealth because they practise a cheeseparing and mean economy that gets everybody down on them.

"They practise, in fact, an economy like that of old William Brewster of Sag Harbor. William, you know, would never buy oysters because he couldn't eat shells and all."

Caring for the Baby.

Old Lady—What a nice boy, to watch your little brother so carefully!

Nice Boy—Yes, 'um. He just swallowed a dime and I'm afraid of kidnapers.

Hereditary Power.

Hoax—Poor old Henpeck has to mind the baby.

Joax—Yes, it's wonderful how that baby takes after its mother.

Delightful Desserts

and many other pleasing dishes can be made with

Post Toasties

A crisp, wholesome food—always ready to serve.

With fruits or berries it is delicious.

"The Memory Lingers"

A little book—"Good Things Made with Toasties"—in packages, tells how.

Sold by Grocers—pkgs. 10c and 15c.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.
Battle Creek, Mich.

When LAWMAKERS Become PEEVISH

By EDWARD B. CLARK

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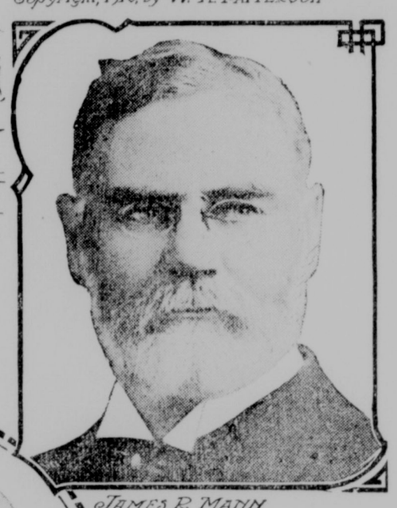
SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON



JAMES R. MANN

SERENO E. PAYNE

CHAMP CLARK

BOURKE COCKRAN

IT IS the custom to speak of the United States senate as the most dignified legislative body in the world, while on occasions the house of representatives has been described as a "bear garden." The senate is ordinarily a dignified deliberative body, but nevertheless it is a mistake to look upon the house of representatives in any way, except on the rarest occasions, as an assembly given to disorderly procedure. There have been within the last few months many scenes of intense excitement in the house, times when personal, political and factional temper has run high and when there was the "high spirited excuse" for scenes bordering on the tumultuous. In the main, however, through all the temper-trying times of the attempt to shear Speaker Cannon of his power, and during the intense moments of the debate on the railroad bill, the members succeeded in holding themselves in check, and in giving an exhibition of self-restraint that was admirable. On only a few occasions within the space of seven years that one correspondent has watched proceedings in the house, have there been personal encounters on the floor between members. In only one instance really could these affairs be spoken of as personal encounters, for in only one case were blows exchanged.

A former minority leader of the house and one of the leading members of his party, exchanged blows, but the matter was a personal one, and not a political one, and it might have happened outside of the house as well as inside. It was not brought about by the heat of debate, but by long continued friction which engendered heat enough to cause an explosion while the house was in session. One of the parties to this physical encounter is now dead, and the other, next March, will take his seat in the senate of the United States. Their names probably will suggest themselves at once.

There are many hot-headed members of the lower house of congress, and some of these "temperamental ones" are leaders in their respective parties. As leaders, however, these men long ago learned that if they were to maintain leadership they must keep a check on their tongues and a check on their birthright willingness to enter on a scrimmage.

The members of the house realize that men laboring under excitement, will say things that they will be sorry for in a minute, and so frequently, words that positively are insulting, are overlooked by the offended member for a few minutes in order to give the offender a chance to get his faculties back and apologize. If he does not apologize, though he generally does, the one who feels himself aggrieved, has his own way of securing retraction, either by appeal to the house, or direct appeal, sometimes made in pretty sharp language, to the member who has offended.

One of the most exciting times in the house of representatives in recent years was a verbal encounter between Representative Bourke Cockran, Democrat, of New York city, and Representative John Dalzell, Republican, of Pittsburg. Bourke Cockran is known as one of the greatest orators of the United States, and John Dalzell is known as one of the ablest debaters on the Republican side of the house of representatives, a small man physically, but absolutely fearless. Dalzell is one of the chief advocates of protection.

The New York member attacked the consistency of the Pittsburg member in a speech, and said some things about the inconsistency of the Republican party. To Dalzell, this seemed to give the opportunity that he wanted. He stood on the floor of the house and accused Cockran not only of inconsistency, but practically of using his gift of oratory, first to uphold one side of a question, and then to uphold another, and the Pittsburg man did not try to conceal the reasons which he thought were responsible for the change of opinion and the change of attitude on the part of the man whom he was criticizing.

In that speech against Cockran, Dalzell was waspish. There were men on the floor who expected fully to see Cockran attack him, not verbally, but physically, but the New Yorker sat through the speech, and when it was ended arose in his own place. The New Yorker contented himself with saying that if he were guilty of the charges which the Republican member had made against him, he was not fit to stay in the house of representatives, and he demanded that congress as a matter of personal privilege to him, should make an investigation of his conduct, make a report thereon, and if he were found guilty, the fact should be published to the country.

The house refused to take any action on the New Yorker's demand for an investigation, and the whole matter went by default with the speeches of both men standing in the Congressional Record as evidence of a warm day in congress.

In a debate on the tariff last year, the dry subject of lumber came near causing a physical encounter between Representative Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, and Representative Adam M. Byrd of Mississippi. The Mississippian had said that the Michigan member was interested personally in lumber matters and intimated that he was particularly interested in a section of a lumber trust. The Michigan man said something in retort which was a little stronger than a mere statement that the Mississippian did not know what he was talking about. At any rate, Representative Bryd stripped off his coat and started down the aisle toward the Republican side, and toward Mr. Fordney, who stood perfectly still, awaiting the attack. Not many years ago Fordney had worked in the capacity of what is known as a "lumber jack," and he is as hard as any nail that was ever driven into a board. Before the Mississippian could reach the scene of intended action, however, he was seized by several members, and his coat was slipped on to his back once more. Later, the two representatives made up their differences.

In seven years these are the only instances which can be recalled at this time of troubles between members that did, or seemed likely to culminate in serious encounters. The truth is that the house is seldom a "bear garden," and the best test of the tempers of the members was made during the time which preceded the change in the rules of the house which was secured by a coalition of so-called Insurgent Republicans and the Democrats. Led by Representative Norris of Nebraska, the Insurgents and Democrats together succeeded in taking away from the speaker his membership in that committee. It was a great change from former conditions, and it was a direct attack on the power of the speaker, an attack that had in it seemingly much that was personal, although most of the men who had a hand in it, denied that there was any personal feeling.

Men sat white in their seats or stood and spoke with shaking voices, so tremendous was the excitement, but during it all each man kept a firm hold on his temper, and while it seemed to the spectators that encounters must come, they never came, and the change in the rules was effected, involving as it did, an airing of factional differences with just as little outward show of disturbance as would attend the enactment of legislation of small degree of interest.

Every man has mannerisms, but of course in the house of representatives pronounced mannerisms of the leading members are the only ones which become impressed upon the public. Sereno E. Payne, the Republican leader, is the author of the last tariff bill as it passed the house of representatives. Outwardly, Mr. Payne suggests a condition of mind and temper indicated by the sound of his first name, but the Republican leader is not serene at all times, although he, perhaps better than any other prominent man in the house, keeps control of his emotions.

Mr. Payne is fat and he is jolly under ordinary circumstances. Occasionally when his good Republican soul is pierced by an arrow of sarcasm, invective or reproach fired from the Democratic side, Sereno loses his serenity, and he grows quite hot and emits what some members have dubbed bolts of lightning. On occasions of less heat the Republican leader emits sparks only, but they are of the kind that burn. There are possibilities of indignation and anger in Representative Payne that no one would suspect who looks down from the gallery upon his ordinarily calm exterior.

Champ Clark of Missouri, the leader of the Democrats, loves his joke and it takes an occasion that is worth while before he rouses himself to anger. "When Champ Clark does get mad he gets mad," is the expressive way in which a Democratic colleague of the minority leader put the matter recently. There was an exhibition of how mad Champ Clark can get at the time when he was trying to hold his Democratic colleagues in a solid line in favor of a change in the rules governing house procedure. This was at the time when some of the Insurgents, in connection with the Democrats were trying to secure what is now known as Calendar Wednesday. It was at a time long prior to the fight which ended in the removal of the speaker from the committee on rules.

The Democratic leader found that he could not control all his party colleagues, and he had a suspicion that some of them knew that they were to get committee preferment at the hands of the speaker, provided they deserted the Democratic leader in the time of need. One New York Democratic member, with some others from different parts of the country, deserted their chieftain in the hour of trouble, and later the New Yorker was given a fine committee berth by the speaker.

No one will ever forget the castigation which Champ Clark gave this colleague, whom he looked upon as a deserter from the cause of his fellows. It was a scoring the like unto which few men have ever received. The New Yorker took it in apparent humbleness of spirit, and it may be that he did not have any excuse to offer. Time is a great healer, however, and now the Democratic leader and the man whom he excoriated are good friends, and seem to be working in harmony for the party good in the house of representatives.

The hardest worked man in the house of representatives, not even barring the speaker, is Representative James R. Mann, Republican, of Chicago. Mann is known as the great objector, and also as the watch dog. It is his duty to be on the floor of the house constantly, and to watch legislation, line by line, and to see to it that nothing is "slipped over," which the Republican majority does not think proper. Mr. Mann keeps an eye on amendments to the appropriation bills, and all kinds of things as they come before the house. It is he who objects to the consideration of many small bills when unanimous consent unquestionably would secure passage for them. This makes him in a sense tremendously unpopular with members who want to get something through, and can only get action under unanimous consent.

Day of the Hall Boy

In this day of complaint against incompetent servants of all sorts it is rather remarkable to study the general utility of the apartment-house hallboy. The resourceful New York woman finds many uses for the liveried lad and where he has been tested and found thoroughly reliable he is often trusted with responsible duties.

At one of the upper West side apartment hotels two extremely bright young colored men have been employed for four years and the commissions with which they are trusted are worth studying. One of them was seen at a neighboring bank the other morning depositing money for three guests at the hotel. Several other colored boys in uniform were performing a similar service. The receiving teller at the bank explained that many of his women depositors intrusted this work, especially on stormy days, to hall boys and elevator boys and that there has not been a single case of dishonesty or misunderstanding in the matter.

In some houses elevator and hall boys are not permitted to run errands, the New York World says. In others, where two or three lads are on duty, rules are relaxed and superintendents are glad to let the boys serve the tenants. Naturally the boys like to do the errands, because there is corresponding increase in their incomes.

Elevator and hall boys are also intrusted with all sorts of repairs, sponging, pressing, dyeing, etc. You will see them hurrying toward the uptown shops, their arms laden with all sorts of wearing apparel, from silk hats that need ironing to shoes that need half-soling. For such work the boy generally gets two bits of money, one from the tenant for performing the errand and another from the tradesman to whom he throws the work.

A busy time for many of the boys is Sunday afternoons and evenings, after the delicatessen shops open. Then housewives upon whom unexpected company has descended whistle for the hall boy, who makes an emergency run to the nearest purveyor of ready-cooked food.

On Sunday mornings you will find quite a line of colored boys in uniform lined up at the branch postoffices in the residence districts. These represent various apartment houses and apartment hotels whose tenants want their mail on Sunday mornings and who club together to give the colored attendants a small fee for making the trip to the branch postoffice during the hour at which mail is distributed every Sunday.

A very common source of revenue for hall boys is the care of baby buggies. Very few apartments offer room for such vehicles and it is not always safe to leave them in the basement. A bright hall boy will take care of the carriage, keeping it cleaned and repaired, locking it with a chain or padlock to some clean, safe place in the basement and having it ready for use at a signal from the mother or nurse.

Landlords may object to dogs, but hall boys—never. A valuable dog is pretty sure to mean a weekly stipend to an obliging colored attendant. Here again the iron fence or bar becomes useful as an anchorage for the pet in his care and many an uptown hall boy spends his noon hour giving a pedigreed dog its outing.

An upper West side boy whose Rooseveltian teeth are the hallmark of good nature said when interviewed on the subject:

"Yessir—we all can do most anything. Missus Powers, she has me open all her cans, 'cause her hands is shaky, an' I hooks her dresses when Mr. Powers he ain't home. I kin market fur her ef she's feelin' poorly, an' I allus meets her mother at the subway station an' takes her back again. I take keer of her cat when she's away and I feed Missus Brown's bird when she goes. Most all the ladies they give me their keys if they're 'spectin' some one to come while they're out, an' I ain't never made no mistake."

Relieves the PAIN of a BURN Instantly

and takes out all inflammation in one day. The most serious Burns and Scalds instantly relieved and quickly healed by

Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil

A soothing antiseptic discovered by an Old Railroad Surgeon. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c, 50c & $1.

Paris Medicine Co. Bang, N. C.

My wife was severely burned from a red hot cook stove. We applied DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL, and in ten minutes her buras were relieved. We used it as directed and in a few days the burns were entirely healed. We can strongly recommend it to heal the worst burns and sores.

(Signed) J. W. Church, Notary Public.

Made by

E. W. Grove

Maker of

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Notes and Comments.

Church—Does your neighbor play that cornet without notes?

Gotham—Yes; but not without comments.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Exception.

Caller—Is Mrs. Brown at home?

Artless Parlor Maid (smiling confidentially)—No, ma'am—she really is out this afternoon.

Annie Telford, "Queen's Nurse," of Ballyantral, Ayrshire, England, Writes as Follows:—

I have great pleasure in testifying what a valuable remedy in various Skin Troubles I have found Resinol Ointment to be. I have used it in extremely bad cases of Eczema and in poisoned wounds, and always with most satisfactory results. I have the highest opinion of its curative value.

Looked Like a Pattern.

"My dear," asks the thoughtful husband, "did you notice a large sheet of paper with a lot of diagrams on it about my desk?"

"You mean that big piece with dots and curves and diagonals and things all over it?"

"Yes. It was my map of the path of Halley's comet. I wanted to—"

"My goodness! I thought it was that pattern I asked you to get, and the dressmaker is cutting out my new shirtwaist by it!"—Chicago Evening Post.

Well, Wasn't He Right?

The minister was addressing the Sunday school. "Children, I want to talk to you for a few moments about one of the most wonderful, one of the most important organs in the whole world," he said. "What is that that throbs away, beats away, never stopping, never ceasing, whether you wake or sleep, night or day, week in and week out, month in and month out, year in and year out, without any volition on your part, hidden away in the depths, as it were, unseen by you, throbbing, throbbing rhythmically all your life long?" During this pause for oratorical effect a small voice was heard: "I know. It's the gas meter."

What's the Answer?

We're ready to quit! After sending two perfectly rhymed, carefully scanned, pleasurably sentimental pieces of poetic junk to seventeen magazines and having them returned seventeen times, we turn to the current issue of a new monthy and find a "pome" modeled after Kipling's "Vampire," and in which home is supposed to rhyme with alone, run on page eleven with all the swell curlycues ordinarily surrounding a piece of real art. If poetizing is a gift we are convinced that this poet's must have been. As for us, we are on our way to the woodshed to study the psychology of the ax or any other old thing that hasn't to do with selling poetry to magazines.

Compound Interest

comes to life when the body feels the delicious glow of health, vigor and energy.

That Certain Sense

of vigor in the brain and easy poise of the nerves comes when the improper foods are cut out and predigested

Grape-Nuts

take their place.

If it has taken you years to run down don't expect one mouthful of this great food to bring you back (for it is not a stimulant but a **rebuilder.**)

Ten days trial shows such big results that one sticks to it.

"There's a Reason"

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Will the President of School Board Answer?

To the Editor of The Republican:

The writer feels very grateful to the President of the school board for his frank discussion of the school situation in last week's papers.

If he will answer a few more questions, somewhat in detail, it will further enlighten us.

Were not the Oakland public and high school in session during the past year in the two building in question?

Was not Prof. Palmer principal of that part of the school in the old court house?

What difference does it make whether primary grades or high school grades are assigned to the old court house as far as the principalship is concerned?

Should not all the schools of the town be under one head?

For the purpose of the discipline we agree there should be a man in each building but why employ a high-priced high school man at an additional expense for these qualifications of $300 to $500 to the taxpayers when only grammer school qualifications are required?

As a taxpayer I would ask what is the reason the board for years has employed two high-priced men, with conflicting powers in the Oakland building? The last state reports show that Garrett County paid the manual training instructor $904.50 for his year's work and $900 for the year before. This is almost twice as much as is paid the very best men in the county outside of Oakland, viz: DeWitt, Perdew, Cathcart, Weitsell, Gnegy, Welch and others. And is the report true that the board can employ a competent instructor in manual training for $350 per year while it has been paying $900

If manual training is such an important factor both financially and to the school curriculum why has the state reduced the appropriation from $1,500 to $400 per year?

The Act of 1910 makes it obligatory that the high school principal be principal of the elementary grades when they are in the same building or on the same premises and is silent as to the matter when otherwise. Isn't it just as clearly within the province of the school board to make the high school principal, principal of both buildings next year as it was last years?

What service will the high school principal render to the public next year if he has no work in the elementary grades? There will be 3 assistants and four grades in the high school next year. If each grade has on an average five studies (which is all the academic work the ordinary student can handle) there will be 20 daily recitations in the high school. It is hardly possible to divide the school day into less than 7 or 8 periods after taking out the time for spelling and writing. Yet these 3 assistants in 8 periods can conduct 24 recitations or 4 more than there will be in the high school. What does the board expects the principal to do? Every time he hears a recitation one of his assistants must remain idle.

And what qualifications are necessary for the high school principal under such conditions? Isn't the statement of the County Superinintendent made a few weeks ago that Prof. Loraditch will fail in the high school, groundless, if the board makes the chief duty of that person to draw the salary?

The writer has been familar with school conditions here for two decades and isn't this the first opportunity that Oakland has ever had for the principal to do supervisory work and is the board going to throw it away?

Was Prof. Palmer an applicant for the principalship of the high school? Why should he apply for a position which is his until he resigns or is removed for good and substantial reasons?

Does Prof. Palmer want the grammar school principalship or has he ever wanted it? Wasn't the secretary of the board fully aware at all times that his wishes were to continue as principal of the high school?

When, where and how did the board get the idea that Prof. Palmer agreed to any other arrangment?

We do not dispute that Prof. Palmer could serve many of his friends at the head of the grammar school but is it best for the educational needs of the town that Prof. Loraditch be placed in the highest position?

No doubt the janitor of a bank serves the personal needs of more of its patrons than a clerk, but is that good and sufficient reason to force a clerk to become the janitor?

It looks as if the result would be to drive Prof. Palmer out of the school entirely and isn't that the ultimate aim of the movement?

It seems to be a question whether the new principal will be able to enroll enough pupils to class the school in group A. We learn that last year Prof. Palmer's enrollment was nine in excess of the legal requirements of that group. Do you think the board is serving the public interests best by electing a man whom they fear will allow the school to drop back and thus reduce the state appropriations from $2,300 per year to $1,400 per year—a direct loss to the county of $900 per year?

Have the taxpayers no rights to be respected?

I appeal to the President of the school board and ask him in all candor does he really think the action of the board will result in increasing the efficiency of the schools—will it be for "the greatest good to the greatest number?"

To be honest, Mr. President, aren't all these words and excuses and fine-spun arguments simply a blind to put "goggles on the eyes of the public" to conceal the real reasons, viz: to pay the political debts of some of the school officials for the positions they now hold?

When the writer signed Prof. Palmer's petition it was with a full knowledge of what it signifies and we are waiting for conviction that any other plan or petition quite meets the needs of the situation.

HIGH SCHOOL PATRON.

Oakland, Md., July 25, 1910.

Still Hoping.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Much regret has been expressed by a very large number of the patrons of the Oakland schools that the School Board, at its meeting last week, took no action looking to a rectification of the error it committed in ignoring the petition of the people that Mr. Palmer be retained at the head of the schools.

I, for one of the number, am loath to believe that the School Board intended, by its inaction, to add insult to injury, and shall be content to wait until its next meeting before passing final judgment in this matter, hoping that something may still be done to relieve the situation and that the wishes of the patrons of the schools may be recognized by the School Board. HOPE.

Oakland, July 26, 1910.

School Finances.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Several taxpayers having expressed a desire to know the status of the state appropriation under the new high school law, I beg to offer the following:

Last year Oakland received $2,500 state aid, account the high school. Next year the most it is possible to get, if the school complies with the requirements of the First Group, is $2,300. To do this means an enrollment of 80, a term of 36 weeks, a salary of $1200 to principal and $500 to each of three assistants, besides two special teachers. If the school fails to enroll 80, or to meet any of the requirements, it will fall back to the Second Group and receive only $1400, state aid.

It will be very unfortunate for the taxpayers if the enrollment should fail to reach 80 as we understand the board has supplied the two additional assistants which means an expense of $1000; also the vice principal's salary must be at least $50 higher than last year and there will be $105 more salary to the commercial teacher if the monthly salary remains the same. Taking it for granted that the salary for manual training remains the same, the board under the most favorable circumstances must expend $1155 more than last year and then receive $200 less state aid than last year. This means the board is worse off by $1355 than last year unless something is saved on the manual training end.

If after all preparations are made and continued for a First Class high school the enrollment should not reach 80 it means a further loss of $900 (less $200 salary to the principal) or a total of $2055.

The session of 1910 certainly gave Garrett a black eye as far as high school appropriations are concerned. It is to be hoped that the efficiency of the school will increase in proportion to the increased expense to the taxpayers.

TEACHER.

Why Not Interested?

To the Editor of The Republican:

One thing in Mr. Deffinbaugh's communication appearing in your paper last Thursday, in which he (Mr. Deffinbaugh) attempted to defend the School Board, caught and held my attention, namely:

That some disinterested people had signed Mr. Palmer's petition to be retained as principal of the Oakland High School.

What Mr. Deffinbaugh means to convey, I am at a loss to understand. All should be interested in the schools, for their success means the future success of every child in Oakland who has already or may hereafter arrive at school age. If Mr. Deffinbaugh means to infer that those who are not parents or patrons of the school are "disinterested," then I agree with him, but would not the same argument prevail against Mr. Deffinbaugh himself in this respect: that he is not the parent of a child of school age, therefore not a patron and consequently "disinterested" as far as the succesr of the school is concerned.

If Mr. Deffinbaugh will specifically name those who are "disinterested" he will confer a lasting favor upon

A PARENT WHO IS INTERESTED.

Oakland, July 27, 1910.

Hon. John W. Daniel.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Not often does it occur that notices are so generally published over the country at large with comments so flattering as have been those announcing the death of the distinguished Senator whose name heads this paper; nor for a long while has a star of such luster disappeared from the Southern sky.

He was a knightly soldier, a polished speaker and a blameless gentleman.

Fresh in memory today are two instances that dropped from the mere chances concerning the early career of this now famous man. While a mighty outpouring of visitors was leaving Washington the day following the ceremonies relating to the monument in that city to Washington, this writer, on one of the crowded trains, met a lady who informed him that she had had a reserved seat in an eligible section of National House of Representatives in the gallery, from which she listened to the oration of the chief orator of that occasion. At the close of the address, tired of sitting for hours, she rose to leave; but just as she rose a clap of hands and a stamp of feet caused her to look over the sea of heads on the floor below and catch a view of a form on crutches shuffling through the throng to the rostrum. Asking the name of the stranger she was told that he was John Daniel of Virginia. Curious to hear what could be added to so much that had been so well said, she stood a minute to hear the opening which she repeated, about as follows: "Washington is alone in history; solitary and alone, like some great peak that has no fellow in the mountain range of greatness." The charm of such an opening held her a willing captive to the utterance of the last word in the closing sentence.

Again on a train, a delegate from the National Convention nominating Gen. Hancock for the presidency, stated that Maj. Daniel rose to second the nomination. The Western crowd did not know him, and for a while it was feared that the jeers and cat-calls would force him from the platform. But remaining firm, in clear, bugle tones, alluding to the gallant chief, when the war had ended, as "the first to salute with his stainless sword the majesty of the civil law," the convention fell under the spell of his powers and was borne upon the waves of his eloquence in whatever direction he desired.

In Virginia he was among his own without a peer. As a brightening luminary he was just rising to view above the Virginia horizon when Mahone sought power under the hideous deformity of State Repudiation of a large part of her assumed debt. Maj. Daniel saw this unhallowed resort as a blot upon the fair fame of his state, and championed its opposition in every quarter of the Commonwealth with a patriotic devotion and impassioned eloquence never surpassed upon that ancient hustings. In that issue he met defeat from an element in electorate too recent from servitude to respond to the nobler impulses and too ignorant for public safety with the ballot. Maj. Daniel was a Democrat from deep convictions but not a political vassal. He was a statesman of lofty conceptions and his arguments broadened out high and wide above the fog clouding the lower grounds of party passion. While witheringly scathing in assaults upon the policies and theories of opponents he did not descend to personalities nor enter the arena of abuse with the little men of little minds.

He was one who was masterful in discussions but—

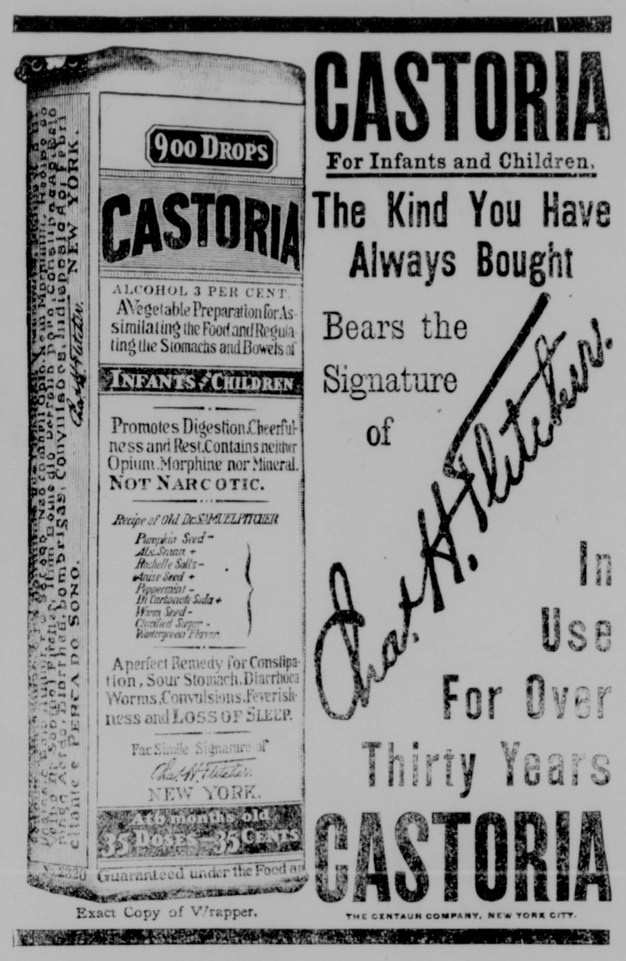
"Whose humor, as gay as the fire-fly lights,
Play'd over every subject, and shone as it play'ed;
Whose wit, in the combat, as gentle as bright,
Ne'er carried a heart-stain away on its blade."

Virginia esteemed him an honor to every gift possible from her hands, and for more than two decades kept him without a rival in the Senate of the United States, and he died a member of that body, a poor man. In this day of "itching palms" for money however obtained and in which officials in high places wear the semblance of honor so flippantly upon the sleeve, it is delightful to see a student like this of the "old school" pass out of life as spotless as when he entered it direct from the potters hand.

But a short while before death, it is stated, he told a friend he had just sent his last check of $5,000 in final payment of a debt of $100,000 left by his father, Judge Daniel; and that in all his life he never signed a check with so much pleasure as this one liquidating this debt of the dead father. When such a man was with us yesterday and today is gone, we are taught as only that can teach—

"That while the years, and endless host,
Come pressing swiftly on,
The brightest names that earth can boast,
Just glisten—and are gone."

RELLIM.



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Church Services.

ST PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. SHEARER

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Ferndale—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Rev. Hugh L. Brookes, of Poonamallee, India, will preach at all three services.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., July 28, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, August 15, 1910,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

PROPOSALS for Building Two Wrought Iron Bridges.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., July 28, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until Monday, the 15th day of August, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the building of two low truss wrought iron bridges; the superstructures to consist of one span each in length, with roadways 12 feet in width. The substructure to be reinforced concrete. Bridge No. 1, to be built over the Potomac river at Wilson, and Bridge No. 2, over the same river at Dobbin, West Virginia.

All bids submitted must be in lump sum for superstructure, substructure and fills for each bridge complete as per plans and specifications on file, accompanied by a certified check for $300.00 payable to A. G. Ross, Clerk.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-09-ly.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Coal

AND

OTHER PROPERTY

Situate in Garrett County, Md., Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 20th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United State for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land.

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 100 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. V. Halterman, by deed dated the 6th day of June, 1901, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 45, folio 152, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1906, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 59, folio 435, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 59, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 300, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stemple and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 453. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

The above sale is continued until **Saturday, August 20th,** at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Thomas J. Roy and Rebecca F. Roy, his wife, to Katharine B. Stille, dated the 5th day of July, 1905, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 51, folio 59, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named therein, hereby gives notice that on

Friday, August 5th, 1910,

at the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all the following described real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland; about three and one-half miles northwest of Oakland, the same being a part of Lot No. 6 of the subdivisions of a tract of land called "William and Mary," and adjoins the farms of William H. Hardesty and Owen Mackin, and beginning for the same at an ancientiy planted stone standing at the end of 25¾ perches on the 2nd line of the whole tract called "William and Mary," which is also at the end of the 1st line of said Lot No. 6 and running thence with the 2nd line thereof, North 3 degrees West, 80 perches to a planted stone marked No. 2, standing at the end of the 2nd line of William H. Hardesty's land, and reversing it West, 89 4-5 perches to the end of the 1st line of said Hardesty's land to a planted stone marked No. 1, thence South 1 degree East, 65 perches to the 1st line of said Lot No. 6, thence with it South 77 degrees East, 91 perches to the beginning, containing

38½ Acres, More or Less.

The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling, stable and other outbuildings, a young orchard, and about one half of said land is cleared and under cultivation.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed in said mortgage—Cash on day of sale.

D. JAMES BLACKISTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee named in said Mortgage.

For further information apply to E. H. Sincell, Oakland, Maryland.

ORDER NISI.

Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia vs. The Stoyer Run Coal Company of Garrett County.

No. 1553 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

Ordered this 27th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale of the real estate and personal property, franchises, rights and privileges made by the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphi, Trustee and Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of July, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23rd day of July, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County.
In the matter of the estate of Henry A. Reichelt, deceased.

Ordered by the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, this 12th day of July A. D. 1910, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Rosie Reichelt Guenther, Executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Reichelt, deceased, to Peter Reichenbecher and Otilda Reichenbecher his wife, be qualified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of August, 1910; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once in each of three successive weeks before the 5th day of August, 1910.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $885.00.

W. J. BARNARD.
HENRY KAMP.
J. THOMAS MOON.
Judges of the Orphans' Court.

True copy. Test: E. E. FRIEND, Register.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 1.—4 lots and 19 room house; suitable for boarding house; house is well built; good water. Price $3,000.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 10—Gentleman's country estate. Farm of 108 acres, best in Garrett county; practically all under cultivation; everything modern and up-to-date; large barn and house brand new with city improvements; excellent running water. Price $12,000.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed are not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,
Opera House. OAKLAND, MD

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1910. NUMBER 23

MEANS FIGHT IN SIXTH DISTRICT

Warner's action Stops Peace Negotiations and Hope of Compromise Abandoned.

It is now a fight to the finish in the Sixth Congressional district. Republicans throughout the state had hoped that a bitter primary contest might be avoided and the party agree upon a candidate who is acceptable to all elements, but Mr. Brainard H. Warner, Jr., one of the aspirants, has blocked this program by filing his nomination papers. His determination to remain in the fight renders useless any effort to adjust matters, as all the other candidates may now be expected to remain in the field.

State leaders, while deploring the failure of the party to get together, take the comfort from the statement made by Mr. Warner that he would do his part to elect the nominee, whoever he might be. A similar declaration, they say, should be forth coming from all of the others and the promise adhered to. The primaries, they say, should be free from all personalties, the claims of the respective candidates being based on personal fitness. The successful candidatewould then have nothing to retract andthose who failed have no grievance tocomplain of.

"If there must be a primary fight, let it be clean," said one of the leaders yesterday, "and then, no matter who wins, the Republicans in the district should rally about the nominee and elect him. The majority is there and it needs only concerted efforts to poll the full vote. It is more important that the party than any particular candidate should win. So let nothing be said that might jeopardized the success of the nominee. No one can dispute the right of any citizen who is eligible to seek the nomination, and since the state itself guarantees to all a square deal, they should accept and result in the proper spirit."

The gentlemen who had undertaken to bring about a concentration on a compromise candidate have abandoned the attempt, and all of the four aspirants who have announced themselves will probably enter. They are Col. George A. Pearre, the incumbent; Brainard H. Warner, Jr., Gist Blair and Alexander Hagner. Now that Mr. Warner has filed his papers, the others are expected to follow suit in the very near future. They have until August 13.

Children's Day Service.

The children of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church will observe Children's Day on Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock when a program of music, recitations, etc., will be presented. Those to take part in the program have been drilled by Miss Anna Manges and they are quite proficient. All are invited to be present.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawtont & Sons.

BARONESS FULL OF FIGHT

Cannot See Percy Proctor, but Will Sue Him for $40,000.

A telegram from Cincinnati, August 1, says: "My husband's attorney, so I am informed, refused to have me meet my husband. The court ordered us to meet Monday and settle the case. I was ready to meet my husband, but after waiting for hours am informed that there would be no meeting. There is now nothing lett, it seems, but to sue for recovery of the $40,000, which my husband promised me as a marrage dowry."

This statement came from Mrs. Percy Procter after she had waited several hours for a conferenc. with her husband. She had planned this conference in accordance with a decision by Judge Woodmansee, of the Common Pleas Court, Saturday which virtually ended an injunction suit instituted by Mr. Procter to prevent the transfer of $40,000 worth of stock which he claimed to have deposited as a collateral for a note, given as the consideration for an ante-nuptial contract in Berlin last October. The court held that title to the stock rested between the husband and wife and recommended that they settle their differences out of court, ordering also that a temporary injunction against transfer of the stock be continued.

Mrs. Procter, who was formerly Baroness Von Klifuss, of St. Petersburg, said she intended to start for Europe immediately.

Public Sale of Valuable Farm.

Saturday, August 13th, 1910, at 1 o'clock p. m., Lieutenant West will offer for sale to the highest bidder the valuable little farm of Mr. J. T. Weimer, located near Thayerville, on the new State Road. Practically level farm of 54 acres, most of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation; buildings are new; eight-room house 26x30 feet, stone basement; barn 36x54; basement for stock; ice house and other necessary outbuildings; fine orchard; near church and store; schoolhouse two hundred yards from dwelling; limekilns 1½ miles and two coal banks ½ mile from farm. Good crops of hay, oats, wheat, potatoes, etc., will go with farm, together with all the buildings and improvements except the apple butter factory. Place is well watered; excellent spring at the house; hydraulic ram forces flowing water through the kitchen and basement.

Will also offer for sale at this time 50 acres good hill land near the home farm, all underlaid with coal. Sale will take place on the farm and prospective bidders are requested to be on hand at 11 o'clock a. m. to look at farm and buildings.

Terms of sale, $100.00 to be paid cash in hand at time of sale, balance to be paid in cash or negotiable paper upon delivery of deed within five days from date of sale. Property is free from debt. For further particulars call on or address E. S. West, Oakland, Md. 2t

LOST—On the road between Abel DeWitt's and Henry Casteel's on Saturday, June 25th, a horse contract book. Finder please leave at First National Bank and receive reward. D. J. Swartzentruber.

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Dixon & Kelso o&ers the following exceptionally low Prices on Felt and Rubber Roofing:

2 Ply Amazon Rubber Roofing, per roll $1.75
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We can use 2000 or 3000 second handed Burlap Bags.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

ONE OF MONTGOMERY'S CONGRESSIONAL ASPIRANTS.

MR. BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.

Mr. B. H. Warner, Jr., of Montgomery county, who is seeking the nomination for Congress on the Republican ticket, has been in Garrett county for several days recently and has been active in his canvass for votes at the primary.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Bible Conference closed Sunday, after a ten day meeting of great power and much help to those privileged to attend. The preaching was of a high order and the addresses by rescue workers were very interesting and thrilling. The attendance was much larger than expected, even equaling that of the campmeeting. The sermons by Bishop Lewis and Drs. Ostrom and Mahood were especially strong. All the money needed for the expenses of the Conference, and even a surplus, was easily obtained. This Conference will be one of great features of future programs at the Park. Many of our people pronounce it the greatest meeting ever held on the grounds. The great chorus, under the direction of Prof. John P. Hillis, was a very attractive feature.

Tuesday evening was the opening session of the Chautauqua, with an unusually large first night attendance, and a sale of season, one and two week tickets in excess of last year, which largely exceeded the sale two years ago. The management is encouraged with the outlook for this season.

The Ladies' Civic Club will hold their annual lawn fete in Chautauqua Park tomorrow (Friday) afternoon. This will doubtless be a very enjoyable occasion, as in past years.

The mountain excursion announced for last Monday has been postponed until next Monday afternoon. The trips will be to Boiling Spring or Truesdel Farm and will be for the benefit of the M. E. parsonage. Hay wagons will be provided at a reduced fare.

Bishop Lewis addressed the M. E. Sunday school Sunday afternoon and shook hands with all present.

There is a great crowd here now and it will doubtless be increased from day to day until the close of the Chautauqua.

Dr. Thistle and part of his family, of Washington, Pa., are in the Thistle cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Frederick and little daughter, of Uniontown, Pa., are at Mt. Lake Hotel. They came over in Mr. Frederick's automobile.

Mr. Carl Eckles, a former Mountain Lake boy, and son of Mr. Howard Eckles, once a merchant here but now of Fairmont, W. Va., is here with the High School Band of Fairmont, which will give open air concerts during the Chautauqua season.

Mrs. J. A Hayden returned from Morgantown, W. Va., Tuesday morning where she attended a reunion Monday, the occasion being the celebration of the eighty-third birth day of her aunt, Mrs. Belle Welch. She was accompanied by her guest, Miss Maria Z. Dauhon, a deaconess, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a native of Sweden.

The first excursion to the Park, "Chileren's Day," will be next Tuesday, Aug. 9th, when excursion trains will be run from Cumberland and Grafton, and a special program will be presented. Among the attractions will be Edward P. Elliott in monologue reading, "The Man From Home," Rosani, the juggler, afternoon and evening and the Weber Male Quartette all day.

The tennis court, nearing completion, near the bowling alley, will be one of the best in this neighborhood. After leveling the ground six inches of broken rock was put on and thoroughly rolled, then a car load of crushed rock and then surfaced with clay and again rolled. Mr. T. P. Lipscomb superintended the work and did it well. The court will cost over one hundred dollars, provided by the Ladies' Civic Club.

The Tunnelton campmeeting will commence August 12th and close on the 21st and will be under the management of Superintendent Reed, assisted by ministers of Oakland District.

Mrs. H. B. Carroll, of Piedmont, is at the Park superintending improvements and instaling natural gas in her cottage.

Mr. M. M. Green, of New York is here improving his cottage (Beacham) and will add a bathroom.

Services in the M. E. church Sunday as follows: 10.00 a. m., class meeting; 2.30 p. m., Chautauqua Sunday School; 8.15 p. m. preaching. All cordially invited.

Miss Blanche Chance returned to her home here from the hospital at Wheeling where she was operated on for throat trouble some time since. She has almost fully recovered.

Rev. and Mrs. Howard and little son, of Fairmont, W. Va., are here for a short vacation.

Dr. Hugh Carr, of Fairmont, W. Va., is visiting relatives here.

DEER PARK.

Dr. and Mrs. John K. Mitchell and children, of Philadelphia, are now at their Deer Park cottage, Four Winds, for the summer. This completes the occupancy of all the summer cottages, and the month of August promises to be a gay one.

The Deer Park Hotel is fortunate this season in having a full complement of young gentlemen among its guests, and there is nothing like the usual dearth of dancing men in the ballroom each evening.

The fad now is pedestrian parties. Walking parties start out to Boiling Spring and to distant Eagle Rock, located on the very top of the Great Backbone Mountain. The roads are free from dust, considering present conditions, and groups of pedestrians from among the hotel guests start for these several points quite early in the day. The view from Eagle Rock is beyond description, and nearly everybody is going there. The road leading to it was constructed by army engineers, and the grade is so imperceptible that mountain climbing is devoid of fatigue or hardship.

The Watsons, from Fairmont, W. Va., came up a few days since, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Watson, Miss Lucy Haymond, Mr. Edward Holbert and A. S. Fleming being in the party. The Watsons and the Flemings are frequent visitors to this resort, and heretofore have always occupied cottages.

AUTOMOBIE AXLE BREAKS

Morgantown People in Car at Time of Accident.

A party of Morgantown and Grafton people were motoring Saturday at Mountain Lake Park when the axle of the car broke, throwing the occupants to the ground. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pickenpaugh of Morgantown, John T. McGraw and some of his friends were riding in in the Pickenpaugh car when the accident happened. The occupants escaped uninjured.

THE DEATH RECORD.

WALTER S. RAVENSCROFT.

Walter Sargeant Ravenscroft died at his home No. 125 East street, at eight o'clock Monday night, aged fifty-one years. His death was caused by central apoplexy from which he had been suffering for the last ten days, although he complained of being in ill health for some time previous.

Mr. Ravenscroft was born at Portland, Virginia, May 12, 1858, and during his early life lived in Virginia and Maryland. He attended the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., for two or three years and afterward graduated at the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, W. Va., where he was a classmate of his cousin, Senator J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, and shortly after that studied law in Cumberland, Md. He practiced his profession for a number of years at Parkersburg, W. Va. He gave up his law practice, however, and became interested in the fire brick business, and came to Ridgway in 1891, and had made his home here ever since. Shortly after coming to Ridgway he was one of the promoters of the Shawmut Brick Co., at Shawmut, this county, and later on he and others organized the Ridgway Brick Co., and a few years ago he also helped to organize the Elk Fire Brick Co.

During late years he had been in the oil business and had extensive interests in southeastern Missouri

Mr. Ravenscroft is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoblitzell Ravenscroft, and one daughter, Mrs. Harry Horton Smith, of West Hickory, Pa., and also his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft, of Oakland, Md., and one brother, W. H. Ravenscroft, president of the Federal Bank, at Denver, Colorado.

He was a member of the Congregational church, and later of the Ridgway Presbyterian church. Funeral services will be conducted at the late residence at 7:30 this evening, by the Rev. E. L. McIlvaine, and the funeral party will leave on the B., R. & P. flyer tonight for Frostburg, Md., where interment will take place Wednesday evening.

Mr. Ravenscroft was a polished gentleman and his affable manner aided him greatly in his work of promoting new industries. He was an expert in the qualities and value of clays for brick work, and Elk county, and particularly Ridgway, is indebted to him for building our brick manufacturing plants. But for his coming to Elk county and developing our clays we should be short of three or four fine industrial plants of which we are now reaping benefits.—Ridgway Daily Record of July 26th.

[Kingwood papers please copy.]

CAN'T GET PROCTER'S $40.000

Permanent Injunction Against the Transfer to Former Baroness.

The temporary injunction by which Percy Procter sought to enjoin the transfer of stock given to his wife in furtherance of a marriage contract was made permanent Saturday night by Judge Woodmansee, at Cincinnati.

There is not the slightest chance of a reconciliation between Procter and his wife, formerly the Baroness Nadine von Klifuss, according to Lawrence Maxwell, attorney for Mr. Procter, when questioned on this point before the resumption of the hearing of the suit for possession of the $40,000 stock Saturday.

Mrs. Procter, attired in the most striking costume she has yet worn, seemed ill at ease because of the attention she attracted and retired to an anteroom until the trial was resumed.

BITTINGER.

Scarcely will the farmers in this neighborhood have their hay and wheat crop gathered into their barns before the oats will be ready for the reaper.

County Treasurer Robert L. Fries, accompanied by his little son, spent the first two days of this week in this village gathering taxes.

Mr. Bradley, of Lonaconing, agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, was in this section last week looking up business in his line.

Mr. Deiffenbaugh and family, of Grantsville, were guests at C. E. Ellithorp's last Sunday.

Messrs. Noah and Leonard Stark, of Chaffee, W. Va., spent last Sunday with their parents at this place.

Prof. J. C. Beahm went from his home at this place to Meyersdale, Pa., last Saturday, where he will give some instructions in vocal music and will go westward from that place and visit for a week or two in Iowa and other western states.

C. H. Jennings shipped three car loads of cattle from Pennsylvania to his large farm at this place, thus increasing his herd to one hundred and thirty head.

Rev. Stoufer, pastor of the Reformed church at St. Paul, Pa., came to this village last Saturday evening and held an open air service in Ellithorp's grove, after which he was the guest of Jonas Bittinger until Sunday morning.

Rev. George Royer, of Loysville, Pa., a former pastor of this charge, preached a very interesting sermon from the Lutheran pulpit in this village last Sunday afternoon to a large and appreciative audience.

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Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY-TAFTY.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTER
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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night, she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. She passed a terrible night, which was filled with unseemly noises. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff button in a clothes hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot. A strange man was found shot to death, in the hall. It proved to be the body of Arnold Armstrong, whose banker father owned the country house. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson and the coroner arrived. Gertrude revealed that she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she had talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder. Jamieson told Miss Innes that she was hiding evidence from him. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped down a laundry chute. It developed that the intruder was probably a woman. Gertrude was suspected, for the intruder left a print of a bare foot. Gertrude returned home with her right ankle sprained. A negro found the other half of what proved to be Jack Bailey's cuff button. Halsey suddenly reappeared. He said he and Bailey had left because they had received a telegram. Gertrude said that she had given Bailey an unloaded revolver, fearing to give him Halsey's loaded weapon. Cashier Bailey of Paul Armstrong's bank, defunct, was arrested, charged with embezzlement.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

"In cash?"

"In cash."

"But the man who did it—he would be known?"

"Yes, I tell you both, as sure as I stand here, I believe that Paul Armstrong looted his own bank. I believe he has a million at least, as the result, and that he will never come back. I'm worse than a pauper now. I can't ask Louise to share nothing a year with me, and when I think of this disgrace for her, I'm crazy."

The most ordinary events of life seemed pregnant with possiblities that day, and when Halsey was called to the telephone, I ceased all pretense at eating. When he came back from the telephone his face showed that something had occurred. He waited however, until Thomas left the dining room; then he told us.

"Paul Armstrong is dead," he announced gravely. "He died this morning in California. Whatever he did, he is beyond the law now."

Gertrude turned pale.

"And the only man who could have cleared Jack can never do it!" she said despairingly.

"Also," I replied coldly, "Mr. Armstrong is for ever beyond the power of defending himself. When your Jack comes to me, with some $200,000 in his hands, which is about what you have lost, I shall believe him innocent."

CHAPTER XI.

Halsey Makes a Capture.

It was about half-past eight when we left the dining room, and still engrossed with one subject, the failure of the bank and its attendant evils, Halsey and I went out into the grounds for a stroll. Gertrude followed us shortly. "The light was thickening," to appropriate Shakespeare's description of twilight, and once again the tree-toads and the crickets were making night throb with their tiny life. It was almost oppressively lonely, in spite of its beauty, and I felt a sickening pang of homesickness for my city at night—for the clatter of horses' feet on cemented paving, for the lights, the voices, the sound of children playing. The country after dark oppresses me. The stars, quite eclipsed in the city by the electric lights, here become insistent, assertive. Whether I want to or not, I find myself looking for the few I know by name, and feeling ridiculously new and small by contrast—always an unpleasant sensation.

After Gertrude joined us, we avoided any further mention of the murder. To Halsey, as to me, there was ever present, I am sure, the thought of our conversation of the night before. As we strolled back and forth along the drive, Mr. Jamieson emerged from the shadow of the trees.

"Good evening," he said, managing to include Gertrude in his bow. Gertrude had never been even ordinarily courteous to him, and she nodded coldly. Halsey, however, was more cordial, although we were all constrained enough. He and Gertrude went on together, leaving the detective to walk with me. As soon as they were out of earshot, he turned to me.

"Do you know, Miss Innes," he said, "the deeper I go into this thing, the more strange it seems to me. I am very sorry for Miss Gertrude. It looks as if Bailey, whom she has tried so hard to save, is worse than a rascal; and after her plucky fight for him, it seems hard."

I looked through the dusk to where Gertrude's light dinner dress gleamed among the trees. She had made a plucky fight, poor child. Whatever she might have been driven to do, I could find nothing but a deep sympathy for her. If she had only come to me with the whole truth then!

"Miss Innes," Mr. Jamieson was saying, "in the last three days, have you seen a—any suspicious figures around the grounds? Any—woman?"

"No," I replied. "I have a houseful of maids that will bear watching, one and all. But there has been no strange woman near the house or Liddy would have seen her, you may be sure. She has a telescopic eye."

Mr. Jamieson looked thoughtful.

"It may not amount to anything," he said slowly. "It is difficult to get any perspective on things around here, because every one down in the village is sure he saw the murderer, either before or since the crime. And half of them will stretch a point or two as to facts, to be obliging. But the man who drives the hack down there tells a story that may possibly prove to be important."

"I have heard it, I think. Was it the one the parlor maid brought up yesterday, about a ghost wringing its hands on the roof? Oh perhaps it's the one the milk-boy heard; a tramp washing a dirty shirt, presumably bloody, in the creek below the bridge?"

I could see the gleam of Mr. Jamieson's teeth as he smiled.

"Neither," he said. "But Matthew Geist, which is our friend's name, claims that on Saturday night, at 9:30, a veiled lady—"

"I knew it would be a veiled lady," I broke in.

"A veiled lady," he persisted, "who was apparently young and beautiful, engaged his hack and asked to be driven to Sunnyside. Near the gate, however, she made him stop, in spite of his remonstrances, saying she preferred to walk to the house. She paid him, and he left her there. Now, Miss Innes, you had no such visitor, I believe?"

"None," I said decidedly.

"Geist thought it might be a maid, as you had got a supply that day. But he said her getting out near the gate puzzled him. Anyhow, we have now one veiled lady, who, with the ghostly intruder of Friday night, makes two assets that I hardly know what to do with."

"It is mystifying," I admitted, "although I can think of one possible explanation. The path from the Greenwood club to the village enters the road near the lodge gate. A woman who wished to reach the Country club, unperceived, might choose such a method. There are plenty of women there."

I think this gave him something to ponder, for in a short time he said good night and left. But I myself was far from satisfied. I was determined, however, on one thing. If my suspicions—for I had suspicions—were true, I would make my own investigations, and Mr. Jamieson should learn only what was good for him to know.

We went back to the house, and Gertrude, who was more like herself since her talk with Halsey, sat down at the mahogany desk in the living room to write a letter. Halsey prowled up and down the entire east wing, now in the cardroom, now in the billiard room, and now and then blowing his clouds of tobacco smoke among the pink and gold hangings of the drawing room. After a little I joined him in the billiard room, and together we went over the details of the discovery of the body.

The cardroom was quite dark. Where we sat, in the billiard room, only one of the side brackets was lighted, and we spoke in subdued tones, as the hour and the subject seemed to demand. When I spoke of the figure Liddy and I had seen on the porch through the cardroom window Friday night, Halsey sauntered into the darkened room, and together we stood there, much as Liddy and I had done that other night.

The window was the same grayish rectangle in the blackness as before. A few feet away in the hall was the spot where the body of Arnold Armstrong had been found. I was a bit nervous, and I put my hand on Halsey's sleeve. Suddenly, from the top of the staircase above us came the sound of a cautious footstep. At first I was not sure, but Halsey's attitude told me he had heard and was listening. The step, slow, measured, infinitely cautious, was nearer now. Halsey tried to loosen my fingers, but I was in a paralysis of fright.

The swish of a body against the curving rail, as if for guidance, was plain enough, and now whoever it was had reached the foot of the staircase and had caught a glimpse of our rigid silhouettes against the billiard room doorway. Halsey threw me off then and strode forward.

"Who is it?" he called imperiously, and took a half dozen rapid strides toward the foot of the staircase. Then I heard him mutter something; there was the crash of a falling body, the slam of the outer door, and, for an instant, quiet. I screamed, I think. Then I remember turning on the lights and finding Halsey, white with fury, trying to untangle himself from something warm and fleecy. He had cut his forehead a little on the lowest step of the stairs, and he was rather a ghastly sight. He flung the white object at me, and, jerking open the outer door, raced into the darkness.

Gertrude had come on hearing the noise, and now we stood, staring at each other over—of all things on earth—a white silk and wool blanket, exquisitely fine! It was the most unghostly thing in the world, with its lavender border and its faint scent. Gertrude was the first to speak.

"Somebody—had it?" she asked.

"Yes. Halsey tried to stop whoever it was and fell. Gertrude, that blanket is not mine. I have never seen it before."

She held it up and looked at it; then she went to the door on to the veranda and threw it open. Perhaps 100 feet from the house were two figures, that moved slowly toward us as we looked. When they came within range of the light, I recognized Halsey, and with him Mrs. Watson, the housekeeper.

The Step, Slow, Measured, Infinitely Cautious, Was Nearer Now.

CHAPTER XII.

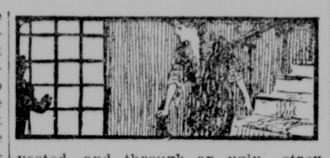
One Mystery for Another.

The most commonplace incident takes on a new appearance if the attendant circumstances are unusual. There was no reason on earth why Mrs. Watson should not have carried a blanket down the east wing staircase, if she so desired. But to take a blanket down at 11 o'clock at night, with every precaution as to noise, and, when discovered, to fling it at Halsey and bolt—Halsey's word, and a good one—into the grounds—this made the incident more than significant.

They moved slowly across the lawn and up the steps. Halsey was talking quietly, and Mrs. Watson was looking down and listening. She was a woman of a certain amount of dignity, most efficient, so far as I could see, although Liddy would have found fault if she dared. But just now Mrs. Watson's face was an enigma. She was defiant, I think, under her mask of submission, and she still showed the effect of nervous shock.

"Mrs. Watson," I said severely, "will you be so good as to explain this rather unusual occurrence?"

"I don't think it so unusual, Miss Innes." Her voice was deep and very clear; but it was somewhat tremulous. "I was taking a blanket down to Thomas, who is—not well to-night, and I used this staircase, as being nearer the path to the lodge. When



vested, and through an ugly stroy—Mr. Innes called and then rushed at me, I—I was alarmed, and flung the blanket at him."

Halsey was examining the cut on his forehead in a small mirror on the wall. It was not much of an injury, but it had bled freely, and his appearance was rather terrifying.

"Thomas ill?" he said, over his shoulder. "Why, I thought I saw Thomas out there as you made that cyclonic break out of the door and over the porch."

I could see that under pretense of examining his injury he was watching her through the mirror.

"Is this one of the servants' blankets, Mrs. Watson?" I asked, holding up its luxurious folds to the light.

"Everything else is locked away," she replied. Which was true enough, no doubt. I had rented the house without bed furnishings.

"If Thomas is ill," Halsey said, "some member of the family ought to go down to see him. You needn't bother, Mrs. Watson. I will take the blanket."

She drew herself up quickly, as if in protest, but she found nothing to say. She stood smoothing the folds of her dead black dress, her face as white as chalk above it. Then she seemed to make up her mind.

"Very well, Mr. Innes," she said. "Perhaps you would better go. I have done all I could."

And then she turned and went up the circular staircase, moving slowly and with a certain dignity. Below, the three of us stared at one another across the intervening white blanket.

"Upon my word," Halsey broke out, "this place is a walking nightmare. I have the feeling that we three outsiders who have paid our money for the privilege of staying in this spook-factory, are living on the very top of things. We're on the lid, so to speak. Now and then we get a sight of the things inside, but we are not a part of them."

"Do you suppose," Gertrude asked doubtfully, "that she really meant that blanket for Thomas?"

"Thomas was standing beside that magnolia tree," Halsey replied, "when I ran after Mrs. Watson. It's down to this, Aunt Ray. Rosie's basket and Mrs. Watson's blanket can only mean one thing: There is somebody hiding or being hidden in the lodge. It wouldn't surprise me if we hold the key to the whole situation now. Anyhow, I'm going to the lodge to investigate."

Gertrude wanted to go, too, but she looked so shaken that I insisted she should not. I sent for Liddy to help her to bed, and then Halsey and I started for the lodge. The grass was heavy with dew, and, man-like, Halsey chose the shortest way across the lawn. Half way, however, he stopped.

"We'd better go by the drive," he said. "This isn't a lawn; it's a field. Where's the gardener these days?"

"There isn't any," I said meekly. "We have been thankful enough, so far, to have our meals prepared and served and the beds aired. The gardener who belongs here is working at the club."

"Remind me to-morrow to send out a man from town," he said. "I know the very fellow."

I record this scrap of conversation, just as I have tried to put down anything and everything that had a bearing on what followed, because the gardener Halsey sent the next day played an important part in the events of the next few weeks—events that culminated as you know, by stirring the country profoundly. At that time, however, I was busy trying to keep my skirts dry, and paid little or no attention to what seemed then a most trivial remark.

At the lodge everything was quiet. There was a light in the sitting room downstairs, and a faint gleam, as if from a shaded lamp, in one of the upper rooms. Halsey stopped and examined the lodge with calculating eyes.

"I don't know, Aunt Ray," he said dubiously; "this is hardly a woman's affair. If there's a scrap of any kind, you hike for the timber." Which was Halsey's solicitous care for me, put into vernacular.

"I'll stay right here," I said, and crossing the small veranda, now shaded and fragrant with honeysuckle, I hammered the knocker on the door.

Thomas opened the door himself—Thomas, fully dressed and in his customary health. I had the blanket over my arm.

"I brought the blanket, Thomas," I said; "I am sorry you are so ill."

The old man stood staring at me and then at the blanket. His confusion under other circumstances would have been ludicrous.

"What! Not ill?" Halsey said from the step. "Thomas, I'm afraid you've been malingering."

Thomas seemed to have been debating something with himself. Now he stepped out on the porch and closed the door gently behind him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Were Not Needed.

"Scientists say that whisky is not a cure for snake bites."

"Then that must be the reason snakes were driven out of Ireland."

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TOUGH LUCK.

"Why, what's the matter, my lad?"

"Boo hoo! Ma sez I got to president when I grows up, an' I'd set my heart on bein' a prize fighter. Boo hoo!"

WEAK KIDNEYS WEAKEN THE WHOLE BODY.

No chain is stronger than its weakest link. No man is stronger than his kidneys. Overwork, colds, strains, etc., weaken the kidneys and the whole body suffers. Don't neglect the slightest kidney ailment. Begin using

Doan's Kidney Pills at once. They are especially for sick kidneys.

Ted Hiatt, Oswego, Kans., says: "For many years I suffered from kidney disorders. I was treated by specialists in Kansas City and Chicago, was told I had an abscess of the kidneys and an operation was advised. I thereupon began the use of Doan's Kidney Pills and gradually improved. Soon an operation was unnecessary as my kidneys were well."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Didn't Care for Expenses.

They were seated at the breakfast table.

"John, dear," said the young wife, "this is my birthday."

"I'm glad you mentioned it, darling," rejoined her husband. "I'll buy you a present the first thing when I get downtown."

"Well," she said, "I hope you won't get any cheap 98-cent affair."

"Of course I won't," he replied. "Why, I would be ashamed to present you with anything that cost less than a dollar."

Simple Truth.

You can only do clean washing with clean soap. You know that cocoanut oil, borax and naphtha are natural cleansers and sterilizers and that they can't harm fabrics. Easy Task soap is the only one that combines these scientifically, and for that reason it cuts washday work in two and does the work better than it ever has been done. Ten cents to test it; money back quickly if it isn't what is claimed for it.

Confused Impressions.

"Of course, you know the story of William Tell," said the serious citizen.

"To tell you the truth," replied Mr. Cumrox, "I'm not clear about him. I can't exactly remember whether he was a great marksman or a famous opera singer."

Women in Love.

"Women in love are generally troublesome and persecuting." Such is the reported opinion of M. Emile Faguet. And if a French critic does not understand the subject, of whom shall we seek understanding?"

His Big Bill.

Guest—How long is this lease of your hotel to run?

Hotel Clerk—What lease?

Guest—The one I just gave you the money for.

It Would Depend.

"Would you marry a man who wore side whiskers?"

"I might if I thought it would be worth while to reform him."

A Mean Man.

"Is your wife going to Europe this summer?"

"No. I've bribed a fortune teller to warn her to watch for a slim blonde woman who is coming into my life."

We live truly in proportion as we go out of ourselves and enter into the fulness of the experience of those whom we serve, and by whom in turn we are served.—Westcott.

Poor Digestion?

This is one of the first signs of stomach weakness. Distress after eating, sour eructations, sick headache, bilious conditions are all indicative that it is the stomach that needs assistance. Help it to regain health and strength by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

for they are a stomach remedy that never disappoints. They act quickly and gently upon the digestive organs, sweeten the contents of the stomach, carry off the disturbing elements, and establish healthy conditions of the liver and bile.

The wonderful tonic and strengthening effects from Beecham's Pills, make them a safe remedy—they

Help Weak Stomachs

In Boxes with full Directions, 10c. and 25c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Awfully Busy.

Jim—A stitch in time saves nine.

Tom—Who said that?

Jim—Gee! Ain't you read your Bible?

Tom—Nope; I ain't even had time to read the sporting page this morning yet.—Cleveland Leader.

How She Conciliated Them.

Filmer—How did it happen that these five men who were so angry with the woman in the nickelodeon for not taking off her hat became so friendly with her afterward?

Screeners—It was raining like fury when the show was over and she invited them to take shelter with her under her hat.

Autoing and Optics.

"Is not auto driving terribly hard on the eyes?" we asked.

"Well, I guess not," replied the chauffeur, withering us with scorn. "Why, before I got to runnin' a car I was thinkin' o' gettin' specks, my eyesight was that poor I couldn't see the contribution box in church until it was so near past me it was too late to dig for any money. But I hadn't been runnin' that wagon two days till I could see a policeman's little finger stickin' out from behind a tree four miles away. I could even see which way a copper's eyeballs were turned if he was standin' in the shade three miles off. Hard on the eyes! Well, not much! It's the best medicine for weak eyes that was ever invented, don't you forget it."

A Dream of Ease—

Post Toasties

NO COOKING!

An economical hot weather luxury—food that pleases and satisfies at any meal. So good you'll want more.

Served right from the package with cream or milk. Especially pleasing with fresh berries,

"The Memory Lingers"

Pkgs. 10c and 15c
Sold by Grocers

Postum Cereal Co., Limited
Battle Creek, Mich.

Millinery for All

SO MANY girls are trying their hands upon hat making at home that a few examples of those hats which are likely to be most successful in the hands of the amateur, are interesting just now. These are the hats made of embroidery or lace or Swiss and batiste which have come to be a staple for midsummer, and are known as "lingerie" hats. New models this year show many fabrics which have not been used heretofore. Fine dimities, lawns and mills, in fact any sheer, pretty midsummer material, such as are used for midsummer gowns, is considered available for the lingerie hat. The prettiest models show combinations of all-over embroidery and the materials I have mentioned.

The safest designs for the amateur are those made of edgings of lace or embroidery, either wide or narrow. All the hats are made over wire frames which are first covered with very sheer mull or with chiffon. This first covering is either shirred over the frame or made into a fitted casing for the brim and laid smoothly over the crown. A scant ruffle of wide edging is laid about the brim falling over the edge about the depth of the scallop. In such a hat the crown is made by sewing two rows of edging together and making a small puffed crown of them. A band and bow of wide ribbon and a cluster of familiar garden flowers finishes the hat, which is quite as satisfactory when made at home as when made elsewhere.

If narrow edging, of lace or embroidery, is used it is sewed row on row and quite often the under brim is faced with scant ruffles sewed in the same way. Very sheer batiste or other embroidery is often laid in a full double ruffle over the brim, for girlish wearers.

The lingerie hat, by the way, is worn by maid and matron alike. It has been called the "baby" hat because it was first made for little girls when they graduated out of bonnets and took on the dignity of hats built on a frame. It is durable and beautiful and may be taken apart and the materials laundered. Study the lingerie hat for, like the lingerie waist, it has come to stay.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

PRETTY IDEA FOR DRESS

All-over piece embroidery and deep flouncing are used for this; the piece embroidery is used for the princess upper part, the seams outlined by insertion; the deep flounce is gathered to a strip of insertion that is sewn to lower edge of princess part. The collar and sleeve bands are of plain cambric. The plaited frills of cambric that finish the puffed sleeves are divided by ribbon.

Hat of white straw, the brim slightly turned up in front, a wreath of May blossom forms the trimming.

Materials required: about 7 yards embroidery 18 inches wide, 3 yards flouncing, about 6 yards insertion, 1½ yard ribbon, 1¼ yard lace for edging collar.

WEAR HAT IN HOT WEATHER

Important for the Girl Who Has a Dislike for Hair of Different Shades.

Do you want streaked hair of 17 different shades when next autumn comes around?

If you do not you must make up your mind to wear a hat during the summer.

A bother, you say? Of course. Did you ever know anything connected with keeping fresh that wasn't a bother?

And it is not half as hard as spending time and money later getting over the effects of sunburnt hair.

Too strong a dose of sun acts on the hair by drying natural oils in the scalp and then burning just as a hot flatiron scorches linen.

If it is impossible for you to wear a hat, oil must be rubbed regularly into the scalp to counteract this drying effect.

Remember that the most beautiful hair in the world comes from the peasant women of Britany, who keep their heads covered with their little white caps.

Irish Lace Collars.

With the return of warm weather the fashion has swerved back to Irish lace collars. We will wear more of them this summer than for years. The girl in her new suit has mostly Irish lace around the neck. For this reason she wears a four-inch Irish lace collar around her coat and a four or six inch one around her blouse, which is collarless. This collar dips down for an inch in front and is finished with a plaited jabot of Irish lace and linen

Isbell Claiming the Pennant.

Frank Isbell says he is going to capture the pennant in the western league this fall. He has two or three men on his team that will be ripe for the big league next fall and he wants to get the flag while they are still with the team.

Ray Looks Like a Star.

Guess that new pitcher for the St. Louis Browns must be a little Ray of sunshine. Any lad fresh from the bush who can stack against the Tigers and beat them twice in one series does not need to work very hard the rest of the year. Took a barrel of nerve and lots of the real goods to turn the trick against the demons, Cobb, Crawford & Co. (Limited).

Ousted for First Time.

When Josh Devore was banished for his part in the chastising of the gallant Brooklyn rooters who abused Devlin some days ago, it was the first time in his career he was put out of a game.

The KITCHEN CABINET

THROUGH ENVY, through malice, through hating,
Against the world, early and late,
No jot of our courage abating,
Our part is to work and to wait."
—Alice Cary.

Early Rising.

The early risers are the ones who accomplish things in the world. To be up in the quiet, two hours before the stir and bustle of the day, gives one time to get well started for the day's work. For those who love nature, this season of the year is the time of all to get out and enjoy the trees and hills if one has them, or the sunrise and clouds, for those are the possession of us all.

We cannot all be as ambitious as the early rising Bridget who was up so early that she had all the work done and the beds made before the family were up; but with even a few minutes a day in the quiet of the uninterrupted morning when one's mind is fresh and rested from sleep problems are easier to work out.

It is said of Victor Hugo that his greatest novels were written in just a few minutes each day before breakfast.

It is amazing the amount of work that may be accomplished in a few moments of concentrated thought. If we wish to do anything very much we will find time to do it. The piece of sewing, the letters that should be written and many things about the house can be done without disturbing the other members who have not yet risen.

There are many things about cooking and baking that take much time that may be prepared before hand. Pastry is much better to be made and chilled before baking. One may prepare the flour, butter and lard with the salt, put into the ice chest and take enough for a crust, adding the water; this will keep indefinitely if kept cold.

Such step savers take time to get ready, but save time when it is often very pressing. Fruit may be prepared for the day, vegetables got ready, the cold dessert made and many things which may lighten the day's labor and thus make a smooth running, unhurried home.

Put in the hook, sew on that button, hem that frayed skirt before putting the clothes away, then they will be ready to put on. One is apt to put a garment away without attending to the bit of mending and forget it until it is wanted to wear. Constant vigilance is the price of being always neat and in order, but it is a price worth paying.

HAVE EASE, have health,
And spirits light as air,
And more than wisdom,
more than wealth,
A merry heart that laughs at care."

Reminders for the Housekeeper.

Fish may be scalded much easier by first dipping them in boiling water.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with the clothes will add greatly to the whitening process.

A good agency for keeping the air of the cellar sweet and wholesome is white wash made of good lime and water. Adding glue to it is only a damage, as it furnishes an organic matter which putrifies and is most unpleasant.

Charcoal is recommended as an absorber of gases in the milk room or refrigerator. Keep it there continually in a powdered state, renewing occasionally, especially in hot weather when unwholesome odors are likely to affect milk and butter.

Clear boiling water poured through tea stains will remove them.

Some Uses for Salt.

Salt water is a splendid gargle for sore throat. Salt water snuffed into the nose is a great relief for cold, catarrh and often for a headache.

Dry salt or salt water rubbed into the roots of the hair three times a week will stop falling hair.

If the chimney is burning out on a windy day throw in a handful of salt.

Salt sprinkled on carpets brighten them and keep down the dust when sweeping.

Nellie Maxwell

Hominy Muffins.

Mix a cupful of warm boiled hominy cooked to the proper consistency for the breakfast table with one tablespoonful of melted butter, a saltspoonful of salt and one cupful of milk. Add this mixture gradually to a cupful and a half of flour in which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Lastly add two well-beaten eggs and bake in hot buttered muffin pans.

To Remove Stains.

For certain kinds of obstinate spots, such as coffee and chocolate, for instance, there is no better deterent than glycerin, especially for fabrics with delicate colors. Apply the glycerin to the spot with a sponge or otherwise, let stand a minute or so, then wash off with water or alcohol. Hot glycerin is even more effective than cold

JERUSALEM

By Pastor Russell
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her iniquity is pardoned; for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins."—Isa. 11:1, 2.

Christendom, with united voice, admits that all of the divine revelation came to and through the Hebrew people. Listen to the argument of the Apostle Paul. "What advantage then hath the Jew? Or what profit is there of circumcision? Much every way; chiefly, because that unto them were committed the oracles of God"—the Divine message respecting the Divine purposes, present and to come. The Apostle again informs us that the entire Gospel message was briefly comprehended in the Creator's promise to Abraham. "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed" (Galatians iii, 8).

It was the most natural thing imaginable for the Jewish nation to suppose that the giving to them of the law at Mount Sinai, through the mediatorship of Moses, was the fulfillment of the promise to Abraham. Nevertheless they were mistaken.

Israel's mediator, and the sacrificing priests, and the sacrifices they offered and their Tabernacle, with its holy and most holy, and the temple, and all the features of the law Covenant were types or foreshadows of the "better sacrifices," higher priesthood, better mediator, and glorious blessings of eternal forgiveness and reconciliation yet to be accomplished. Nevertheless the period of Israel's types was not wasted. Not only were the types there given, but at the same time a special class of agents were selected: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and all the prophets and worthy ones of that age, holy, consecrated to God, and accepted as agents qualified for the kingdom conditions. Of these the scriptures declare, "They fell asleep." They are still asleep in the dust of the earth, awaiting the glorious resurrection morning, and a grand share then with Messiah in the work then to be accomplished. In their lifetime, they were styled the fathers, because Messiah was fortold to be of the posterity of Abraham, and also "David's Son."

But other scriptures without contradicting these statements, show us distinctly that "David's Son" and "Abraham's Seed" is to be lord and father of both David and Abraham. Thus we read. "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth" (Psalm xlv, 16). David's son, Messiah, will be David's father, or life-giver, when he will raise David from the dead. Similarly he will be the father of all of those ancient worthies; and as David's Lord, and "Lord of lords," it will be his pleasure to appoint the Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all of the ancient worthies, and prophets, and faithful ones a glorious share with himself in the great Messianic kingdom, which he is about to set up for the ruling and blessing of Israel and all the nations of the earth.

Glance with me at three different statements by the lord through the prophets of Israel respecting Israel's "double" of experience: The first, an experience of God's favor; the second, an experience of equal length without divine favor.

Turn now to Zechariah's prophecy, and note that prophetically he takes his standpoint at the very time when the second part of the "double" began. His words are, "Even today do I declare that I will render double unto thee (Zechariah ix, 12).

Come next to our text, and note that the prophet Isaiah stands with us, and views the matter from the standpoint that the "double" of experience has been fulfilled: "Speak comfortably unto Jerusalem, cry unto her that her appointed time is accomplished, because she hath received at the lord's hands double (two equal parts) for her sins." It is our understanding that this "double" reached fulfillment in the year 1878 A. D., and since that date we have been declaring to the best of our ability, as the lord granted opportunity, these comforting words to Israel, assuring God's chosen people that their period of disfavor has ended, and that they are gradually returning to prosperity, that divine favor began with them in 1878. Yea, more than this, our sermons which to some extent reflect this feature of the divine program relating to Israel's restoration to divine favor, are being read to a considerable extent by Hebrews as well as by Christians; their eyes are gradually opening, as the scriptures foretell they shall do.

Israel's history as a nation began with the death of Jacob, when he gave his blessing to the 12 tribes. The period from that time to the death of Jesus, according to the scriptures, was 1845 years; and a like period of disfavor, measuring from the day of Jesus' rejection marks the year 1878, as the end of Israel's disfavor—the time when the message of comfort should go forth. However, divine favor was only gradually taken from Israel, and altogether a period of 36 years intervene between the death of Jesus and the utter destruction of Jerusalem. Similarly we should expect that the return of favor would be gradual, a like period of 36 years; and this would bring us to the year 1914, as the time when God's favor for his people will be publicly and openly manifested.

HE'D GET THE APPLE.

Eddie—Say, mom, give Jessie an apple.

Mamma—Then you'll want one, too.

Eddie—No. Just give it to Jessie. We are going to play Adam and Eve, and she is going to tempt me.

Casey at the Bat.

This famous poem is contained in the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910, together with records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. This interesting book sent by the Coca-Cola Co., of Atlanta, Ga., on receipt of 2c stamp for postage. Also copy of their booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" which tells all about this delicious beverage and why it is so pure, wholesome and refreshing. Are you ever hot—tired—thirsty? Drink Coca-Cola—it is cooling, relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere.

Old Advice.

Manager—You never get this scene right. Your business with the sweet peas is all wrong and you forget when you are to speak—you get your lines all mixed up.

Actress—All right, sir, I'll be more attentive and fix the sweet peas and try to get my lines in the right place.

Manager—Your course is very simple. Just mind your peas and cues.—Baltimore America.

Is Dirt Good for Boys?

Some folks say: "Oh, let the boy play in the dirt. It is good for him. I wouldn't give a cent for a boy that keeps his clothes clean." That may be all right, but what about the boy's mother? Getting the dirt out of clothes by the use of old-fashioned yellow soap and a slow washday method is hard labor. If the boy's mother uses Easy Task laundry soap, which does half the work for her itself, and which reduces washday labor by fifty per cent, it is different. Easy Task is five cents a cake and is the greatest nickel's worth of soap ever sold.

And many a coming man neglects to arrive.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Mortgage the ship for all it's worth before giving it up.

MORE PINKHAM CURES

Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.

Oronogo, Mo.—"I was simply a nervous wreck. I could not walk across the floor without my heart fluttering and I could not even receive a letter. Every month I had such a bearing down sensation, as if the lower parts would fall out. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done my nerves a great deal of good and has also relieved the bearing down. I recommended it to some friends and two of them have been greatly benefited by it."—Mrs. MAE MCKNIGHT, Oronogo, Mo.

Another Grateful Woman.

St. Louis, Mo.—"I was bothered terribly with a female weakness and had backache, bearing down pains and pains in lower parts. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regularly and used the Sanative Wash and now I have no more troubles that way."—Mrs. AL. HERZOG, 5722 Prescott Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Beat Good

CANCER!

Can be cured without the use of the knife by my SPECIAL BLOODLESS METHOD. At an expense of one cent to you (postal card) I will explain particulars in full.

DR. W. H. HINKLIN MARION, OHIO

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

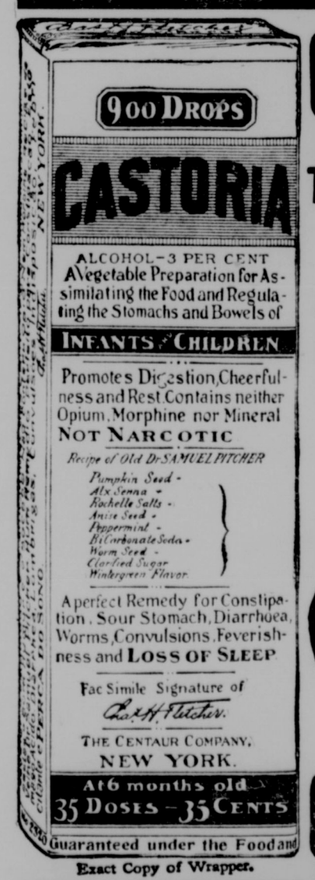
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

NETTLE RASH ERYSIPELAS POISON IVY ITCHING ECZEMA SCALDS

RESINOL

RING WORM ERUPTIONS ABRASIONS CHAFING HERPES BURNS

used in time will cure nearly every form of skin disease. It is a wo[illegible]r. A recognized specific for itching and inflamed piles.

RESINOL CHEMICAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Resinol Ointment, Resinol Toilet Soap, Resinol Medicated Shaving Stick are sold at Drug Stores.

W. N. U., CLEVELAND, NO. 30–1910.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1910.

FOR CONGRESS.

To the voters of the 5th Congressional District:

I desire to announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress at the forthcoming primaries, which will be held on August 30th. I will appreciate the active support of all Republicans.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.,
Kensington, Md.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEW STATE ROADS.

The State Road Commission is already receiving information, it is reported, of needless damage to the State highways that have been built. The principal trouble is expected to come from the heavy traction engines that are hauling threshing machines to and fro at this season of the year. The wheels of these ponderous machines are equipped with "lugs," which sink into the smooth surface of a fine road and effectually destroy it. These wheels are made with the lugs so that they can "grip" the road and will not slip. They are as injurious to a hard, smooth surface almost as the spikes that are put on road rollers to tear up old turnpikes. The Road Commission believes that the law gives it the authority to prohibit vehicles with such wheels from using the State roads, and it intends to enforce the law not only against injury to the roads by traction engines but by any other vehicle or in any other manner which is preventable. The law charges the commission with the duty of keeping the roads in good condition as well as constructing them.

It would be of much advantage to the State as well as to property owners along the State highways if they would cooperate with the commission in making the roads beautiful and attractive. After the roads have been made perhaps the commission will decide to plant avenues of trees along them. In the meantime the abutting land owners would do a good work by keeping the roadsides through or along their respective properties clean and neat. The fences should be well kept and sightly and not encumbered with briars and undergrowth, and weeds should be kept down by regular mowing. The roadside in Maryland has always been the nursery for weeds from which seed has been scattered over the adjacent country. It is unsightly and injurious. A neat and well-kept roadside makes a good impression on strangers and tends to advance the market value of property in the neighborhood.

Attention is directed to the announcement of B. H. Warner, Jr., of Kensington, which appears at the head of this columntoday. Mr. Warner is making an active campaign throughout the District, spending several days in Garrett county this week, where he met a number of people.

OUR HORDES OF DISCONTENT

There have come to this country from foreign shores within the last seven years nearly seven million people. These have not come from Great Britain, Germany and those countries to whose immigrants we have in the past owed so much. They have come largely from Eastern and Southern Europe and Western Asia. They are Italians, Hungarians, Slavs, Turks, Syrians. This vast horde now crowding here contains many who will become prosperous and exemplary citizens, but it contains thousands who will not. They neither speak nor understand our language and have little sympathy with our institutions. The aggregate for only seven years is more than the entire population of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Colorado, Montana and Oregon by the census of 1900. The majority remain in our cities. They print their own newspapers in their own languages and do not acquire ours. There are more newspapers printed in New York today in foreign languages than in ours. They came here because they were dissatisfied at home. Many leave their own country with a grievance and land here with their state of mind unchanged. They find, when they arrive, the air filled with charges of oppression, of the unjust power of money, of the partnership between government and wealth, of laws that punish the poor and shield the rich. These are the wrongs they claim to have fled at home and their reception here deepens the discontent their past experience has engendered. The result which follows is the only natural one and one which even the commonest wisdom should foresee.

NEXT LAND DISTRIBUTION.

According to the reports of the General Land Office, given out on the 1st of July, 1910, there were at that time public lands in the possession of the government, vacant and subject to entry and settlement, aggregating 731,354,081 acres, of which 212,727,783 acres had been surveyed and 518,626,298 were yet unsurveyed. On the face this statement would seem to indicate that a vast landed area is yet to be distributed. As a matter of fact, however, the larger proportion of these lands are of very low value and there is no demand for them.

There will be open to distribution among actual settlers next year, however, certain areas in Montana, Washington, North Dakota and South Dakota that will possess real agricultural value, and it is likely that there will be another grand rush westward of those seeking free homesteads. In several of these reservation the Indians will obtain the first apportionment and, being allowed to choose, will naturally select the best lands. But finally there will be available for white settlers something over 3,000,000 acres of lands, which will divide up into 37,500 80-acre homestead tracts, and which will sustain considerably over 150,000 population.

The government's policy toward the Indians, during the past quarter of a century at least, has been not only in the direction of helpfulness, but of preferential treatment. Many of the Indians of the Northwest are good farmers, and they know how to pick the best when it comes their turn to choose. The chairman of one of the appraising commissions for land that will be distributed next year declared in a recent report concerning the Yakima Reservation: "After the allotments shall have been made to the Indians there will not be a quarter section in the reservation open to settlement upon which a person can make a living." But [illegible] the reservations the Indians will not be able to absorb all of the good lands. There is likely to be some rapid scrambling when these reservations are thrown open, and following the land handout there will soon be a scattering of new towns on the map.

McHENRY.

Quite a large crowd attended church at McHenry Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Glotfelty spent Sunday at Mr. Josephus Ferguson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Glotfelty spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Nimrod Glotfelty.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinebaugh and son Edward spent Sunday afternoon at Mr. Brison Glotfelty's.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Brenneman and family and Mr. Mahlon Brenneman took their guests, Miss Sadie Glotfelty, Miss Agnes Merchant, the Misses DeLawder and Master Lurman DeLawder, to church Sunday on a hayride, afterwards going to Mr. Jonas Glotfelty's for the day.

Mr. Asa Glotfelty has returned from Alexander, W. Va., where he has been working for the past month.

The Misses Hinebaugh will entertain at dinner on Thursday.

Miss Mabel Cuppett, of Mt. Lake Park, has been spending the past few days at Mrs. Howard Brenneman's.

Miss Georgia Lowdermilk has returned to her home in Uniontown, Pa.

Mr. Roy Keller, who has been working for Mr. Jonas Glotfelty, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Dolph Enlow, of Elder Hill, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Brison Glotfelty.

Miss Grace Fox and the Misses Stark were guests of Mrs. Will McLean Sunday.

Misses Ruth and Jane Robinson, of Oakland, spent a few days at the home of Mr. Thaddeus Hinebaugh.

Mrs. Jonas Glotfelty and Mrs. George Glotfelty spent one day last week at Friendsville. TWINS.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

It seems usless to mention the weather as every one knows we need rain. No use complaining.

Mahlon's hay wagon from Nelson's Valley made a flying trip to McHenry last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Glotfelty spent last Sunday with Mr. Glotfelty's brother near Cherry Tree Meadow.

Mrs. Lizzie Ferguson is on the sick list at this writing.

Miss Georgia Lowdermilk has returned to her home in Uniontown after spending the past month with her sisters.

Misses Grace Fox, Sarah Savage and Edith Durst and Messrs. Walter and Asa Glotfelty spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William McLean.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Glotfelty spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson.

Mrs. Jonas Glotfelty and Mrs. Geo. Glotfelty made a flying trip to Friendsville one day last week.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

HOYES.

(Delayed.)

We are having fine weather for harvesting and our farmers are taking advantage of it. The wheat in this section is about all gathered and a fair yield is expected. The hay crop will be an abundant one.

Hon. James V. Long, consul to Greece, is a guest at M. Mattingly's at this time. This gentleman has spent a number of summers with us and is always a welcome guest.

The civil engineers who have been with us for the past two weeks have completed their survey for the new road and the people are anxiously waiting for the decision on its route.

Percy Lowdermilk, of Monongahela, Pa., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lowdermilk.

Miss Mae Atkinson, of Lonaconing, returned to her home last Monday after spending two weeks with W. A. Smith and family.

Arthur Custer has quite a number of guests at his home among them being H. A. Yesterand family, of McKeesport, Pa., who have enjoyed the hospitality of his home for a number of years.

Mrs. John Cuppett, of Clarksburg, W. Va., but formerly of Friendsville, was calling on friends in Hoyes for a few hours last Saturday while on her way to Friendsville.

Mrs. Alice Chase, who recently moved into her home at this place, left here Saturday morning for Connellsville, Pa., where she will visit relatives for a week or more.

Miss Clara Harrison, of Kensington, Md., arrived in Hoyes last week and is a guest at the Mattingly home.

Miss Bertha Dewitt and Mr. Charles Callis were elected delegates to the Epworth League convention which was held at Kingwood.

Miss Bertha Custer returned to her home last week from an extended visit to relatives at Grafton and other points. She was accompanied home by her aunt.

P. R. Savage, of Sang Run, spent a few hours in Hoyes last Sunday.

Mrs. D. O. Dewitt, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is able to be out again. We hope for her entire recovery.

Miss Blanche Callis took dinner and spent the afternoon with Miss Freda Dewitt last Sunday.

Mrs. Ray Friend and two little daughters, of Richwood, W. Va., are making an extended visit to Rev. H. E. Friend and family. Mrs. Friend will be joined by her husband in a short time to accompany them back to their home.

A number of persons, about fifteen in all, from this place went on an exploring expedition to Sang Run Cave quite recently. We think all enjoyed this trip notwithstanding the plentifulness of the mud they came in contact with.

Little Misses Katheryn and Elizabeth Yester and Mr. Beatty entertained M. Mattingly and family for several hours with some delightful music, the little ladies with violins accompanied on the piano by Mr. Beatty.

We will again send a short letter from Hoyes, and hope its destination will not be the waste basket, but perhaps our last week's letter was received too late for publication.

Mrs. Carrie Dewitt, of Armstead, and sister Vernie, of Pittsburg, were visiting relatives and friends in this place several days the past week.

Prof. A. W. Dewitt arrived in Hoyes Tuesday and is the guest of his brother, D.O. Dewitt.

M. Mattingly has a number of guests at his home at this time, among them being Mr. Will Yester, of McKeesport, Pa.

Miss Collier Thayer, of Crellin, is visiting her uncles, D. O. and C. W. Dewitt, this week.

Mrs. Emma Smith and Mrs. Vernie Ravenscroft were calling on friends at Sang Run for a short time Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewitt spent Sunday afternoon with their daughter, Mrs. R. B. Friend, at Elder.

Memorial Work.

The J. B. Williams Co., low price marble and granite dealers, Frostburg and Cumberland, are having a reduction sale to last for the next sixty days in order to dispose of their large stock of handsome Monuments, Headstones, etc. An invitation is extended to visit their yard at No. 99 North Centre St., Cumberland, and No. 60 Main St., Frostburg, and look over their line of work. Orders given to their agents or sent in by mail will receive best attention. The recent work erected in the county by this firm is the Thomas Little monument and the Clarence M. Rathbun monument at Oakland, the Norman Durst monument at Blocher's cemetery and the James Ravenscroft monument at Mt. Zion church yard. All of these monuments are made in a high grade granite and are among the finest monuments in the county.

Oriental Goods.

Taufik Aboosh, importer of all kinds of Oriental goods, Irish crochet lace and short waist French embroidery dresses and silk kimonos, will offer his stock of goods at half price in order that he may return to school. Store in basement of Chautauqua Hotel, Mountain Lake Park.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

Off on a Month's Visit.

Rev. and Mrs. John A. McClelland, little son Donald and Mrs. McClelland's mother, Mrs. Rose Ann Randall, departed Tuesday night for a month's visit to points in Massachusetts and Vermont. Mrs. Randall, Mrs. McClelland and little son will visit their old home at Ryegate, Vermont, where Rev. McClelland, after spending two weeks at Northfield Biblical schools, will join them, to spend some time there. On their way home, they expect to visit relatives and friends at St. Johnsburg and Bellows Falls, Vermont, arriving here the latter part of August.—Grafton Leader.

Plan to Test New Auto Law.

Automobilists in Washington have planned at attack in the courts upon the new Maryland automobile law on the ground that it is unconstitutional. Washington autoists declare that since the law went into effect last July 1 they have already paid into the Maryland treasury between $8,000 and $10,000, and that as the tax is an annual one the burden will be felt every year.

The Maryland law is attacked as unconstitutional an the ground that it is unlawful interference on the part of a state with persons and instrumentalities engaged in commerce and intercourse between the states of the Union, which cannot be sustained on the theory that it is a reasonable and warrantable exercise of the police power of the state of Maryland.

It is further considered untenable on the ground that it is the right of every citizen of the United States to pass through or into any state without being subjected to any tax or burden for the privileges of doing so. Finally, it is considered unconstitutional on the ground that it discriminates between residents of the district and residents of the states and other federal districts in favor of the latter in denying absolutely the right on the part of the residents of the District to motor even for a moment within the state limits without paying a heavy license and registration fee, whereas it purports to other citizens the privilege of doing so for two periods during the year without exacting such fees.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Call for Your Letters.

Eston Redman, Miss A. L. Grines, Sarah F. Galooly, Mrs. Walter Wisner, Anna Nair, Grace Murphy, Margaret McCarney, Mrs. David Collins, William H. Callis, J. W. Briscoe.

OSTEOPATHIST.

Dr. Isabel Garrison Eiler, a graduate of the full three years course as required by the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, will be at the Roslyn Cottage, Mountain Lake Park, for the summer. 4t

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following county road is to be re-located. The road to be re-located is known as the Mansfield Road, in the North end portion between Fahey and Hughes and Fahey and Mansfield, so as to give said road a more gradual and better grade, and examine whether the said re-location should be made will meet on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1910, for such purpose and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said re-location and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

GEORGE GEISSMAN,
JONAS YUTZY,
W. H. SMOUSE,
Examiners.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., July 28, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, August 15, 1910,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

Aug. 4—Swanton—W. H. Lohr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 5—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 6—Red House, 9 to 3.
Aug. 8—Deer Park—Specht's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 9—Bloomington—Post Office, 9 to 3.
Aug. 10—Kitzmiller—Bank Building, 9 to 3.
Aug. 11—Kitzmiller—Wilson's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug. 12—Gorman—J. P. Parr's, 9 to 3.
Aug. 13—Bloomington—Moody's Store, 10 to 4.
Aug. 15—Hoyes—W. A. Smith's Store, 9 to 12.
Aug. 15—McHenry, 2 to 5

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1890, being Chapter 556, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

ROBERT L. FRIES,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank
Of Allegany County.

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

OPTICIANS

EYES EXAMINED, GLASSES PRESCRIBED AND FURNISHED. CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED

SNYDER & L'MASTERS
REGISTERED OPTOMETRISTS.

75 per cent. of all Nervous Troubles, such as Headache, Neuralgia and Stomach Trouble are caused by reflex from eye strain. We make glasses to correct all such conditions.

Room No. 6, Traders Annex, CLARKSBURG, WEST VA.

LeMasters will be at Chautauqua Hotel, Mountain Lake Park, July 27 to August 8; at Johnson Cottage, Oakland, Aug. 8 to 13.

Two Bridges for Garrett.

The Garrett county commissioners have decided to erect two new wrought iron bridges, both to span the north branch of the Potomac river, one at Dobbin and the other at Wilson in the eastern end of the county.

Cashier of Bank.

Mr. James Winters, who for the past five years has been principal of the Frostburg school, has been elected cashier of the First National Bank of Grantsville and entered upon his duties August 1st.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mrs. George Brown and daughter Miss Mabel, of Morgantown, are guests at the Bosley Hotel.

FOR RENT—Four rooms corner Wilson and Pennington streets. Apply to J. W. Leathers.

Mrs. E. H. Ravenscraft, of Ridgway, Pa., is here on a visit to Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humoird of Cumberland, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. W. R. Offutt, in Oakland.

Messrs. T. L. and C. L. Beckwith, of Johnstown, Pa., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Beckwith.

Mr. O. Heyward and daughter, of Bond, spent yesterday evening in Oakland, returning to Bond this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Sincell, of Keyser, after spending a week with Oakland relatives returned home yesterday.

Miss Margaret A. Healy, of New York City, is visiting her cousins, Messrs. James P. and Owen Treacy, in Oakland.

Prof. Perdew, or Cumperland, was visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harned for several days last and this week, returning home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pickenpaugh, of Morgantown, West Va., have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. A. G. Sturgiss for several days recently.

Mrs. G. A. Bolden and two sons, of Charleston, W. Va., are spending several weeks in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer.

Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges returned to Oakland yesterday from a week's visit to relatives and friends at Johnstown and other points in Pennsylvania.

Dr. R. A. Pavenscroft, who spent several days in Baltimore this week, returned to Oakland last night and will go from here to his home at Accident this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Sanner are visiting their son, H. J. Sanner, on Water street extended. Mr. R. R. Sanner was for many years prominent in business and school affairs in this county.—Cumb. News.

Judge Robert R. Henderson toured Tuesday afternoon to Deer Park in his Stevens-Duryea car, having as his guests his niece, Mrs John E. Edwards and Miss Elizabeth L. Lowndes.—Cumb. News.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of Deer Park, Md., after visiting his son, Mr. H. R. Laughlin, here for several days, went to Pennsboro Saturday to be the guest of his son, Mr. Ad. Laughlin.—Grafton Leader.

Mrs. Martha Brown and daughter, Miss Emma, of Kingwood, who were visiting Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft for several days recently, have returned to their home, being accompanied by Miss Julia Byrne, who will visit friends in Kingwood for a short time.

A double wedding took place at Bond last Wednesday evening when Amos Broadwater, of Merrill, and Miss Irene Skelly, of the same place, and Edgar Rounds and Miss Stella Wilt, of Merrill, were married by the Rev. John Green. The newly wed quartet left immediately for Chicago on a honeymoon trip.

Mr. John W. Stanton and son, of Chicago, arrived in Oakland Monday morning to spend a week or two with relatives here and at other points in Maryland. Mr. Stanton left yesterday for Emmittsburg and Baltimore where he will visit his brother and sister, expecting to return to Oakland the latter part of the week.

A National Bank is an absolutely safe place to put your money, because the United States Government examines regularly all National Banks.

Ask our patrons how we treat THEM.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OAKLAND, MD.

Automobile Fever High.

The automobile fever has been fatal to several Oakland residents this week. Dr. Webb Ravenscroft purchasad a Maxwell; J. C. Renninger has possessed himself of an E. M. F; H. C. Sincell drove an Oakland from Pittsburg yesterday and Messrs. Semmes and Stuart Hamill are on the way home from Baltimore with a Pullman.

Church Services.

ST PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Children's Day services at 10.30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8:00 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. SHEARER

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

On August 13th, the Broadwaters of Garrett county will have a reunion in a grove one-halt mile west of Merrill post-office. The Wilhelm and Broadwater orchestra will be there. Rev. John Green will be the orator of the occasion. The farmers' wives will cook and serve the dinner and there will be all kinds of sports.

Master James Martin arrived on the noon train Wednesday from Oakland, Md., to visit his father, Attorney Fred T. Martin, for a few days. They were up the river fishing Thursday and James reports quite a large catch of the finny species. James made our sanctum a most pleasant call during his stay in the city.—Grafton Leader.

Messrs. W. McCulloh Brown, J. K. Monroe and S. S. Gannet, boundary line commissioners who have in charge the survey of the State line between Maryland and West Virginia, are in Oakland today in conference with Messrs. Geo. E. Price, of Charleston, and E. H. Sincell, of Oakland, counsel for the two States, relative to matters pertinent to the survey.

On Tuesday U. G. Palmer, Jr., received a letter from the Curtis Publishing Company stating that he is the champion Post boy for Maryland, and entitled to a $55 Columbia bicycle, which will bear the inscription. "Presented to U. G. Palmer, Jr., by Cyrus Curtis, President, The Curtis Publiihing Company, for unusual services rendered the Saturday Evening Post."

The Kendall Brothers lumber road from Crellin into West Virginia now reaches within four miles of William station on the Western Maryland Railroad, and the lumber road from Ebenwood in the Dry Fork region is only five miles distant from Bowden station on the Coal and Iron Railroad. In fact it is a net work of lumber roads all through Tucker and Randolph counties.

Dr. Edwaad E. Sollars, who recently graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, has located at Deer Park for the practice of his profession where he has a well equipped office which is centrally located. Dr. Sollars was one of the prize men of his class, which position he attained by application to his studies and a determination to win. He is meeting with great success at Deer Park.

Messrs. Bolden, Brown & Weimer, the new merchants of Oakland, announce their grand opening for tomorrow night by advertisement printed elsewhere in this paper today. The new firm will carry a line of general merchandise, flour, feed, grain, etc., as well as a complete line of furniture and house furnishing goods. Mr. Bolden will devote his time to the undertaking and furniture end of the business. The store is well equipped, nicely arranged and the stock of goods is new and fresh. All should avail themselves of the invitation to attend the opening on Friday night.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have 1,000 men at work laying the third track between Bloomington and Altamont. This improvement when completed will obviate the necessity of many delays in the prompt movement of both passenger and freight trains. This is the part of the road known generally as the "17 mile grade" and is also known as the most picturesque scenery along the line of the B. & O. During this improvement not a single accident has occurred and the trains have been moved with very little delay. This part of the road is under charge of Supervisor of Road Parks, and a more competent official could not be duplicated. It is through his courtesy that your correspondent was taken over the work of betterment and he is familiar with every detail. Many dangerous curves have been eliminated, and the roadbed is up to date in every particular and the passenger glides along the mountains like steaming on water without any "joits" to mar his comfort.—Cumberland News.

Examiners' Notice

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the proposed new county road is to be located, said road to begin at a point on the Gorman road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at a lane between the lands of J.B. Shockey and W.G.Riley and running thence through the lands of W.G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis and intersect the Deer Park and Schell road near the bridge over Laurel Run, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 25th day of August, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. W. KELSO
J. THOMAS MOON } Examiners
JAMES E. LISH

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.

Entrance examinations 13, 14.

Eight courses of Instruction leading to professional degree of B. S. Agricultural, Horticural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.

The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.

The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, passed on the 11th day of July, 1910, in a cause wherein Annie Weir et al. are plaintiffs and James McMillan et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1651 Equity in said court, the undersigned Trustees will on

Saturday, August 6th, 1910,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Md., offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, and described as follows, to wit: Being a part of Military Lot No. 1088, containing

3 Acres, More or Less,

and particularly described in a deed from Franklin P. Green and wife to Margaret S. McMillan, dated 31st day of March, 1884, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 34, folio 159 etc., one of the land records of Garrett county, Md.

Said land is improved by a two story dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser, the credit payments to bear interest from the date of sale, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustees.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
Trustees.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real EState

In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Allen Garlitz and wife to Mary L. Sloan, dated the 31st day of March, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 43, folio 354, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorneys named therein, hereby give notice, that on

Friday, August 5th, 1910,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. in front of The First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all that tract or parcel of land situate in Garrett county, Maryland, about two miles west of Swanton, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a stake and stoneplie standing about 1 perch southwest of a black pine tree marked as a pointer and standing also at the beginning of the last line of a tract conveyed by J. R. Anderson to John A. Wagner, and running thence with the 10th line of said conveyed tract reversed, South 65° West, 74½ perches to a stake and stoneplie in the 3rd line of a tract conveyed by C. M. Miller and wife to John E. Steilding, and with the 3rd and 2nd lines thereof reversed, with an allowance of 3½ for magnetic variation, North 26° East, 122 perches to a double pine tree, West, 65½ perches to a stake in a corner of field, North, 72 perches to the end of the last line of Military Lot No. 1261, and with said line reversed, East, 89½ perches to a stake and stoneplie, South 23° East, 84 perches to a stake and stoneplie at the beginning of the 3rd line of a tract of land conveyed by J. R. Anderson to Mrs. Lincy McHoble, and with said 3rd line South 41° East 99 perches to a stake and stoneplie, South 5° West, 94 perches in the last line of said conveyed tract to John A. Wagner, and with said line reversed to its beginning, North 25° West, 56 perches to the beginning, containing,

105¼ Acres, More or Less.

Terms of sale as prescribed in said mortgage, cash on day of sale.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for said mortgagee named in mortgage.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

GO TO CREUTZBURG'S
FOR
Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.
LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP
FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.
Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.

INVITATION.

We cordially invite the public generally to visit our store on Friday evening from 7.30 to 10.00. Refreshments will be served free. No goods sold on Friday evening. Will be open for business Saturday, August 6th.

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER,
Second St., Oakland, Md.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

Behold the ice man in all his glory.

How many flies have you killed?

That Louisiana calf with two heads and two tails came near being twins.

It may be bromidic to talk about the weather, but how can you help it?

Along with other cooling drinks, take this bromide: "Is it hot enough for you?"

Never mind, there will soon be flies enough to give every man a chance to do his duty.

What makes the kaiser's 50 castles so expensive is that none of them is a castle in the air.

Now that an ion of electricity has been found, the mystery of the force is simply increased.

The fibbing as to age, girls, can go on, for the census man and his records have disappeared.

If there is one thing upon which thrifty men agree it is that they prefer a street car to a taxi.

The middleman is not needed, but the world will continue to need the farmer and the consumer.

One can hardly blame the aviators for wanting to use their wings in the general direction of the wind.

In London a safe has been made to hold $5,000,000,000 worth of radium. The problem now is to get the radium.

A Seattle man cured a stomach trouble by fasting 39 days. They buried him on the fortieth day.

Considering that it is an amusement of the rich we ought to hear that smuggling is a matter of temperament.

Dancing masters wish their art to be highly diffedentiated from wrestling contests and one cannot blame them.

These long-distance weather predictions give one a chance to worry for a week about weather that never comes.

A judge advised a speed maniac to see a doctor. A good, reliable prison doctor would be particularly likely to afford him relief.

To atone partially for the poor display made by the comet there will be another total eclipse of the moon on November 16. Wait for it.

Russia has not figured extensively as a cotton-producing country. But it seems to have ambitions in that direction. Reports from Tiflis are to the effect that the area sown to cotton this year is double that of 1909. In one district 400 acres are devoted to the staple. That is a tiny fraction of the total in the United States, but high prices have stimulated cotton growing wherever practicable, and the aggregate result may be a substantial gain in the foreign output.

The latest government report is additionally favorable to a big wheat crop. The returns, as interpreted by the skilled statistician of the New York produce exchange, indicate a total harvest of 702,404,000 bushels, against an indication for the same time last year of 652,351,000 bushels. The estimate for 1909 fell below the actual result, for the total yield last year was 737,159,000 bushels. Should there be similar excess this year there will be a good chance for a record breaking output.

It is stated that the recent missile test against the ram Katahdin has demonstrated that the theory as to the piercing power of big projectiles fired a modern battleships' range is wrong—that the missile really drops from the trajectory at so sharp an angle that it delivers a glancing blow and therefore does not penetrate armor plate of only moderate thickness. If this is true, the fighting will have to be at closer range, and the guns of smaller caliber than the big 13-inch rifles will come into greater favor.

The peril of the four young men who put out upon Lake Michigan in a gasoline launch with a supply of fuel close to exhaustion should remind motor yachtsmen that a small boat without power is helpless in comparison with a sailing yacht. The latter can be handled so that she will be safe in the roughest of weather, while the powerless motor boat must wallow and take what comes, unless those in charge of her have seamanship enough to rig a sea anchor and ride behind it while awaiting succor.

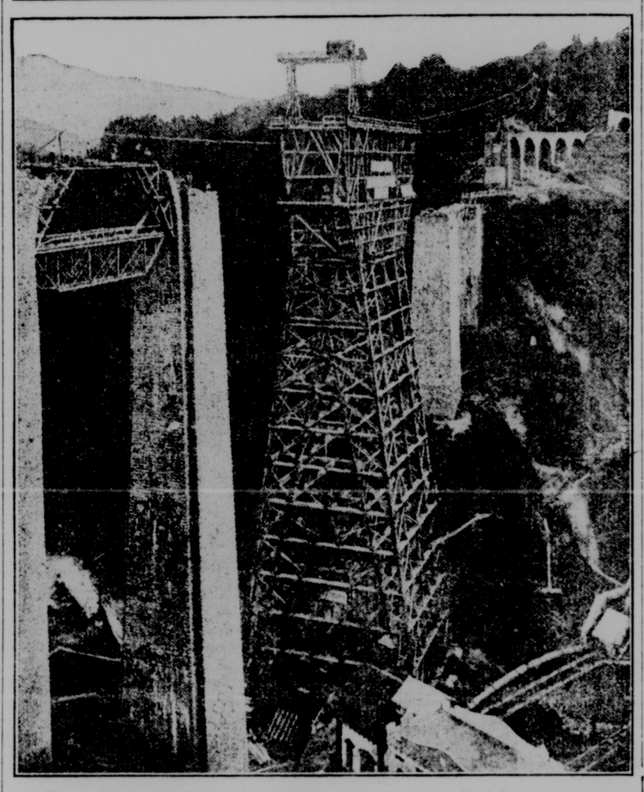
Cheer up, astronomers! Mars isn't going to run away, anyhow.

The ice cold geyser discovered in Yellowstone park not only upsets the accepted theory as to the origin of periodical natural fountains, but adds a feature of economic value to the scene of natural wonders. Heretofore tourists have been able to catch fish and swing them from the river into a geyser basin of hot water, to be cooked while still upon the hook. Now they will be able to catch the fish and swing them into cold storage.

MARVELS of THE EARTH

CURIOUS, ODD AND INTERESTING OBJECTS AND PLACES

Triumph of Engineering



This bridge, which is being constructed across the Weisbach on the new Swiss railway line connecting Toggenburg with the Lake of Constance, is over 200 feet in height and 1,000 feet in length, and is considered one of the most wonderful works of the kind in Switzerland. Tremendous obstacles have had to be overcome in building the railway, and although the whole line is only twenty miles long, eight other viaducts, totaling a mile in length, have had to be constructed, besides several long tunnels driven through the solid rock.

PAGODA BUILT ON BOULDER

The pagoda seen in the illustration stands on the edge of a hill about 3,500 feet in height near the town of Kyaikto, Lower Burma, and is built on a large boulder which itself rests loosely on the edge of a projecting

rock. Looking at the boulder from behind, one wonders how it remains in its position at all, for it appears to be in the act of slipping off into the chasm below. The movement is rendered perceptible by fixing a bent stick under the rock, when the stick can be seen to bend and straighten slightly as the boulder is shaken by the wind. It is said by the Burmese that the boulder is only kept in its place by the hair of Buddha buried under the shrine.

People from all parts of the country come annually in the month of March to worship at this pagoda. The journey necessitates a tramp of 20 miles at least, of which ten miles is a very stiff climb, the path sometimes traversing narrow ledges of rock with steep precipices down each side, but the journey does not seem to deter numbers of both sexes and all ages from undertaking the pilgrimage. It is the custom of the Burmese to remain on top of the hill for three days, where they are accommodated in enormous flat-roofed grass huts covering every available spot on the hilltop. Every devotee purchases a small piece of gold leaf which he pastes on the boulder or the pagoda, and either by this means or by some general scheme the whole of the boulder and of the pagoda have been covered with gold leaf.

On the little platform by the pagoda is a row of large bells, near each of which is hung a horn. The ground must be first hit with the horn so as to summon the spirits of the earth, and the bell is then struck in order to summon the spirits of the air. The spirits of the earth and of the air are then supposed to have had their attention drawn to the words about to be uttered by the worshiper.

SNAKE HELPS HATCH EGGS

Three little chicks belonging to W. B. McCracken of Long Beach, Cal., have pecked their way into the world after an unusual experience. For thirteen days the mother hen had been busily attending to her setting duties when a hungry snake drove her from the nest and gorged itself with three eggs. The snake lingered about the premises and McCracken shot it. Wondering at its odd proportions, he performed an operation and found the eggs. They were placed back under the hen and at the end of the regulation time were hatched.

WORKED TILL HE WAS 105

Gottlieb Graul, a former resident of Orange, N. J., is dead in Cincinnati, at the age of one hundred and eight. He was in the employ of the family of Congressman Longworth up to the age of one hundred and five. He was for many years head gardener and laid out the grounds of the Longworth homestead at East Walnut Hills. Mr. Graul was a native of Northausen, Germany, and came to America at the age of eighteen. His father, a farmer near this city, was a friend of Nicholas Longworth of Newark, the grandfather of the congressman. In that way Mr. Graul became caretaker of the vineyard of the Longworth family in Orange.

ADDER IN HER MILK PAIL

George C. Densmore of Mount Tobe, Conn., sent the six-year-old daughter of a New York butcher, George Holden, to the barnyard for a milk pail. The child got the pail, and running to Densmore said: "See the big worm I caught."

In the pail was a red adder, the deadliest serpent of New England. It had struck the girl on the arm, but a bracelet stopped the blow. Densmore killed the reptile. Not twenty feet away he came upon the mate, rushing to the rescue, and killed it also. Densmore says: "It will soon get to where we Tobe folks must choose between adders and summer boarders. We shall certainly not be able to keep both happily."

ELEPHANT STEALS A RING

Alice, the well-known elephant of the Bronx Zoo at New York, got into trouble the other day; but whether she will be arrested like any other common malefactor remains to be seen. While a visitor named Miss Elizabeth Morrell was surreptitiously feeding Alice, the animal's eager trunk detached the diamond ring from her finger.

A search did not discover the ring and it is presumed that Alice swallowed it under the impression it was a particularly hard shelled peanut. Alice is esteemed to be worth more than the ring, so that it is unlikely there will be any interesting surgical operation.

SURPRISE FOR PICKPOCKET

A pickpocket had an unpleasant surprise in Paris the other day when he opened a reticule which he had snatched from a lady.

He pulled out a pair of handcuffs, and at the same time a heavy hand was laid on his collar and he was arrested.

The reticule was the property of the wife of a detective. She had been acting as a decoy for her husband, who was close behind her waiting to pounce on the unlucky thief.

SEA-EAGLE FAR FROM LAND

Passengers on the British ocean liner Caronia were must astonished recently, when the vessel was about 420 miles west of Fastnet, to see a sea, or white, eagle perch on one of the boat davits. The bird seemed exhausted and remained on the davit for half an hour. It is most uncommon for one of these eagles to be seen so far from land.

Part of Old Westminster

Visitors to England are now given the privilege of seeing the Norman Undercroft of Westminster Abbey, just opened to the public. The Undercroft forms the substructure of the old dormitory of the monks, and is the only complete portion now remaining of Edward the Confessor's building. Various relics have been placed in it, including the famous old effigies of kings and queens.

BISHOP BURGESS ON LIQUOR

Saloon Is Greatest Enemy of Home and Cause of Much of Our Domestic Infelicity.

In a recent address before the annual Episcopal convention of the diocese of Long Island, held at Garden City, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Frederick Burgess said:

"If the church condemns the saloon it is not because the church hates the workingman, or his wife, or his family, but because the saloon is the greatest enemy of the home, because it more than anything else, accounts for the fearful congestion of our cities, where human beings have to herd at night like beasts; because it sends the man home at night with no money in his pockets and with no sense of shame, with curses in his mouth and murder even in his heart. Make the blessing from the saloon as great as you can and it will still remain that it is more responsible than anything else for domestic infelicity and that its influence is against that loveliest of human traits which Saint Paul taught and which the King James translators, consciously or unconsciously, rendered into the noble rhythm: 'Husbands, love your wives and be not bitter against them.'

"I believe that Christian people stand reasonably on the law. A prominent judge on the Supreme court bench of New York said to me not long ago: 'You cannot galvanize these old Sunday laws and put life into them.' That is true if they are really dead. A law dies the moment it ceases to accord with a strong minority of the people. It is of no use keeping it on the statute books, for all it does is to become one of the richest sources of unholy revenue to unscrupulous police and officials. If the popular sentiment favors the open Sunday, then by all means let us wipe out the law against it so that it may no longer confuse the mind of the public.

"I think the attitude of Christian people in New York has greatly changed toward the Sunday, and that our Sunday laws need restatement. We no longer look at exercise or recreation as wrong upon Sunday, nor do we constantly talk about the Sabbath. we realize it is not an unholy sight to see a lot of young men playing ball on Sunday afternoon or riding or strolling in the parks. The day Christ rose from the dead is the happiest day in the week, and we clergy must know that we shall not secure a larger attendance at church because we try to take from the day all its joys and brightness. But none the less I believe that while the church may well approve of the opening of museums, libraries and the increased facilities for travel on the Lord's day, yet it will not approve of the opening of the theaters or the exhibition ball games or the saloons.

"The local option question, on the other hand, is in my opinion a mistake. There should be one temperance law for the whole state, with perhaps exceptions made for the great cities. The introduction of one of the most contentious subjects into local politics is mischievous in the extreme. It arouses wrangling and leads oftentimes to hard feelings which would have been avoided had the outlook been wider. It brings each village clergyman into undue prominence, and men find themselves forced to explain to the public their own private views of habits; or else be stamped in an unfavorable way by their fellow citizens."

EMPLOYERS' RULE ON DRINK

British Corporation Issues Restriction to Employees During Spare Time and at Lunch.

It is becoming more and more evident that employers of labor are everywhere coming into line in the matter of demanding sobriety among their workmen and prohibiting their drinking while engaged in the company's business. Reports state that instructions have recently been issued to the employees of a great Gas, Light and Coke company operating in the Metropolis of Great Britain that they must not, except on the company's business, enter any public house. About 800 men are affected. The heads of the departments are called upon to see that the injunction is scrupulously observed. It is pointed out that it was issued in the best interests of the men as well as with a view to maintaining the company's credit. The order applies to the spare time and the dinner hour of the men, many of whom were accustomed to resort to the public houses in the vicinity during such time.

Russians Banish Vodka.

The rations of the Russian soldiers have hitherto included a certain quantity of vodka distributed after manoeuvres, parades, regimental celebrations, and other special occasions. Dispatches state that the Military council has now decided to replace the vodka allowance by light wine, beer, or an improved quality of food, according to climatic and other conditions. The sale of vodka and other spirituous liquors will be prohibited at the canteens; and in general, whether in time of peace or war, the soldiers will only be given spirits for medicinal purposes.

IT WAS ONCE HIS.

"You don't remember me, do you?"

"No; but that umbrella has a familiar look."

SOFT, WHITE HANDS

May Be Obtained in One Night.

For preserving the hands as well as for preventing redness, roughness, and chapping, and imparting that velvety softness and whiteness much desired by women Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is believed to be superior to all other skin soaps. For those who work in corrosive liquids, or at occupations which tend to injure the hands, it is invaluable.

Treatment—Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, and in severe cases spread the Cuticura Ointment on thin pieces of old linen or cotton. Wear during the night old, loose gloves, or a light bandage of old cotton or linen to protect the clothing from stain. For red, rough, and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, and shapeless nails with painful finger ends, this treatment is most effective. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Their Object.

Banks—The women of my town have formed a secret society.

Rivers—A secret society? Surely, that's a misnomer; women don't know how to keep secrets.

Banks—But they know how to tell them, and that's why they formed the society.

Protected.

Stella—Are you afraid of cows?

Bella—Not with my hatpins.—New York Sun.

The satirist can talk about the "average man" with impunity, because every man considers himself above the average.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES.

NUMBER 375 "Guaranteed"

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

For Sale More than one hundred Greene County, Indiana, Improved farms. Some special bargains. Write for my new catalogue. ALBERT H. LOVE, Worthington, Ind.

Your Salary Guaranteed Here is an exceptional opportunity for you to earn a liberal weekly income. Furthermore, you can establish a permanent, profitable business, or a well-paying "side-line" by working on our special plan. Our work is simple and remunerative, and requires no capital or previous experience. Remember, your salary is guaranteed—and is entirely apart from the liberal cash commissions and other bonuses. Some of our representatives have incomes ranging from $1,500.00 to $10,000.00 yearly. We need a representative in your town at once. Then insure yourself the big returns you can secure from this great unworked field by mailing this ad—NOW—to COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, Room 3, 1789 Broadway, New York City

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Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.

National Live Stock Com. Co.

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Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., S. Omaha, Neb.

Gillette Blades Are Fine

NO STROPPING NO HONING

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KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c.

HAROLD SOMERS 150 DeKalb Ave. Brooklyn, New York

Sickly Smile

Wipe it off your otherwise *good looking* face—put on that *good* health smile that *CASCARETS* will give you—as a result from the *cure* of Constipation—or a torpid liver. It's *so easy*—do it—you'll see.

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month. 915

The SPIRIT of the WEST

Wonderful Development Since Dawn of Irrigation

By C. J. BLANCHARD
U. S. Reclamation Service

ALFALFA IS THE FARMER'S BANK ACCOUNT IN THE ARID COUNTRY

THE spirit of the west is optimism and progress. It is the spirit that fired the hearts of our forefathers who erected in the primeval forests of New England the superstructure of the greatest nation on earth. It is the optimism and faith which imbued their descendants who carved an agricultural empire of unparalleled richness from the Mississippi valley.

Once a wilderness so unpromising that it evoked derision in the halls of congress, the west has become today the land of fortune and opportunity. In this land of boundless distances the altitude is stimulating, the air is a tonic, giving health to the infirm and courage to those who have failed elsewhere. Its constant sunshine encourages optimism and cheerfulness. The glories of its opal-tinted dawns, the indescribable beauty of its sunsets and the nameless witchery of its twilight softly melting into night are the work of a divine painter.

There is a mental and spiritual uplift in its mountains, whose summits are in regions of perpetual snow. Its sapphire lakes, excelling in beauty those of Switzerland, open up a wondrous field of interest and pleasure to the sightseer and those in search of rest and recreation. The monarchs of its forests cast their shadows on the earth before the coming of the gentle Nazarene.

Its canons, sculptured during uncounted centuries by wind and wave, are unrivaled in their wonderful and varied coloring and in their awe-inspiring depths. Its deserts, in vastness of area, in potential wealth of soil and climate, and in rivers of constant supply, are sleeping empires awaiting exploitation and development. Here nature offers to every man his birthright—a wide sky, the sunshine, the wind, and a sure reward for intelligent effort. Here things are writ in characters too vast for human pen.

The late Gov. John A. Johnson well said the west symbolizes "home for the homeless, food for the hungry, work for the unemployed, land for the landless, gold for the penniless, freedom for the enslaved, adventure for the restless, dangers for the brave, an unknown world to conquer, and room for all."

Irrigation has wrought its miracle and 13,000,000 acres reclaimed are annually producing harvests valued at more than $250,000,000 and supporting in homes of their own more than 300,000 families. The wealth of that portion of the country which great statesmen in Webster's day were went to declare worthless is greater now than that of the entire nation in 1860.

In the swift march of national events during the past decade, the development of the west has focused the attention of the world. It furnishes one of the most inspiring pages in the annals of our commonwealth. It is a story of progress and human achievement—a battle with nature in her sternest and most forbidding aspect.

Future writers will record the irrigation movement as an epoch in our history the far-reaching influence of which overshadowed in importance any other progressive movement since the opening to settlement of the Mississippi valley. The reclamation of vast areas of our arid and semi-arid regions, which is being promoted by the federal government and by large corporations working in conjunction with several states, is of profound economic importance to the nation.

The additional opportunities thus created for home makers are already serving to check the undesirable efflux of the country people to the city. Millions of acres of desert, unleached by rain and storing in its bosom the fertility gathered there by centuries of washings from hills and mountains, are being quickened by life-giving water.

Cities, populous and great, have sprung up; rural communities, attractive and prosperous, broad vistas of fertile fields and blossoming orchards whose yields are prolific beyond comparison, replace the wastes of sand and sage brush.

Economic forces are at work today in the country, and particularly in the arid west, which are gradually but surely shaping our agricultural development along new lines. In many parts of the irrigated country agriculture now occupies a position of greater dignity among the vocations than ever before. Its place among the scientific professions is now recognized and it is calling more strongly every day for the best talent and brains the nation affords.

GREATEST PROJECT OF THE RECLAMATION SERVICE, RIO GRANDE VALLEY, NEW MEXICO

A FAMILIAR TYPE: THE OPTIMISTIC PROSPECTOR.

LOOKING DOWN INTO TIETON CANYON, YAKIMA PROJECT, WASHINGTON

The reclamation service began its work in 1902 on the passage of the reclamation act. The first contract was let in September of the next year and, on June 17, 1905, an important project in Nevada was formally opened.

Progress has been rapid and the activities of the bureau have been extended to 26 or more projects, which to date have involved the expenditure of $60,000,000. In the seven and one-half years of its work the service has built 4,215 miles of canal. Placed end to end, these canals would reach from Washington to San Francisco and back to New Orleans. Several of these canals carry whole rivers.

It has excavated 17 miles of tunnels.

Before the end of the year it will have completed four of the highest dams in the world. Its excavations of rock and earth amount to the enormous total of 60,000,000 cubic yards.

Its roads have a total length of 417 miles; telephones, 1,127 miles; levees, 70 miles.

It has purchased 915,751 barrels of cement and has manufactured in its own mill 340,000 barrels. As a result of its work water is available for 750,000 acres on 13,000 farms.

The gross value of crops produced on the lands irrigated by the government projects in 1910 was $14,038,000. As a result of the work of the government it is estimated that land values have increased more than $105,800,000.

The reclamation service is entering 1910 with money and plans for completing most of its larger and unfinished masonry structures and with about three-quarters of a million of acres of arid land under irrigation.

It will finish this year the great Roosevelt dam in Arizona, one of the most massive in the world. It has completed the Shoshone dam, in northern Wyoming, the highest structure of its kind ever built; the Pathfinder dam, in southern Wyoming, and the Laguna dam, in Arizona. It will for the first time utilize the Gunnison tunnel, whose completion was celebrated by President Taft last summer.

The funds available for construction are somewhat less than in previous years, and the organization, which is very elastic, has been cut down to fit reduced expenditures. About fifty skilled men—engineers, experts and technical assistants—have either sought private employment, have been transferred to other bureaus of the government or put on furlough, in order to keep the overhead charges consistent with the expenditures.

Reviewing the history of the reclamation service as a whole, its maximum activity and expenditures were in the year 1907. In 1902 the expenditures were less than $100,000, and in 1903 less than $1,000,000. In 1904 they were $2,500,000; in 1905, $5,000,000; in 1906, a little less than $10,000,000; in 1907, nearly $14,000,000. Then the expenditures decreased to $10,000,000 in 1908, to about $9,000,000 in 1909, and in 1910 they will be a little under $8,000,000. It is expected that in 1911 they will shrink to about $7,000,000, which sum will probably continue to be available during after years, assuming that the water-right charges are paid as they fall due.

This is the most critical period in the history of national irrigation since the passage of the reclamation act, in 1902. By public notices of the secretary of the interior, issued last year, hundreds of water-right installments, involving approximately $1,000,000, became due on April 1, 1910. That date is a memorable one, not only to the settlers, whose entries are liable to cancellation for failure to make the payments due, but also to the reclamation service, which is concerned in securing the return of its investment in the engineering works. It is also a matter of interest to citizens of the number of sections containing feasible projects, the construction of which cannot be undertaken without additional funds. As the repayments are made through the local land offices and not directly to the service, some time must elapse before the actual amounts collected are known. On a number of the projects, like Sun River, Shoshone and Huntley, the settlers have already made their initial payments and will not be delinquent on the second installment until April, 1911, which enables them to market two crops between payments. On several other projects, such as the Minidoka, Klamath, Lower Yellowstone, Belle Fourche, Carlsbad, Truckee-Carson, North Platte and others, the first settlers have had the use of water for two crops, and it is probable that a majority will be able to meet their obligations without difficulty.

Detailed reports from various sources on each of the projects have been received at Washington. The conditions as a whole are described as favorable for a large return to the reclamation fund. On several of the projects there will be no delinquents. On a number of projects the engineering work is not fully completed, but water is ready for large areas and is being supplied on a rental basis pending the announcement of the actual cost of water right. The reclamation service has derived considerable revenue from these sources and at the same time the farmers have been enabled to increase the areas in cultivation. The following financial statement is interesting as showing the status of the reclamation fund and the amounts which thus far have been credited to it through the operations of the reclamation service:

Total moneys received and transferred to the reclamation fund from sales of public lands under reclamation act to February 28, 1910, $58,312,617.02. Approximately $1,500,000 are still in the treasury of the United States, but not yet available.

Moneys received under operations of reclamation act from all sources in cash and credits, for work done, $2,379,475.04, divided as follows: Town-lot sales, $103,673.91; miscellaneous sales, water rentals, etc., $1,694,844.77, collections on water rights, $814,145.34. This does not include any of the moneys collected for the water rights which were due and payable April 1, 1910.

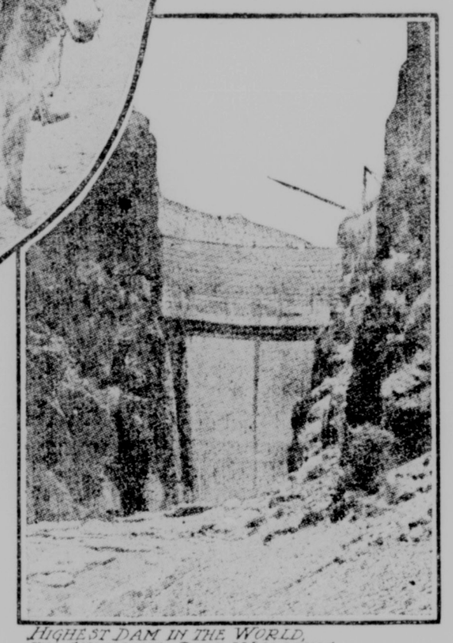
Among the several large projects, one of especial interest is located in northern Wyoming. When the springtime showers and sunshine fall upon the snowy peaks of the lofty mountains on the eastern rim of Yellowstone park a thousand streams will rush downward to fill to brimming the swift-flowing Shoshone river. An important physical change will occur at that time. The flood that once, unchecked and uncontrolled, swept madly through the rock-walled gorge will beat itself to stillness against a massive wall of concrete with which man has blocked the canon. A beautiful lake, 100 feet deep and covering ten square miles, will appear.

In this wonderful gash in the mountains, with perpendicular walls a thousand feet high, the government has erected the highest dam in the world. It is a wedge of concrete 328 feet from base to top. Its height can only be appreciated when compared with that of some well-known structure. New York's famous Flatiron building would not reach within 47 feet of the top of the dam, and the tip-top of the dome of the United States capitol would fall short 21 feet of the parapet.

In the summer, when the crops are thirsty, the big gates will be opened and the pent-up floods will be released into the river below. Another dam, a low structure of concrete, will divert the waters through a tunnel 3¼ miles long into a canal which for 40 miles passes along the upper edge of a broad and fertile valley containing 150,000 acres.

Two years ago it was a desolate waste. Today it contains more than 200 farm houses and three thriving towns. Ten thousand acres produced crops last year on this project. With 16 farm houses along each mile of the main highways, the valley already has a suburban appearance.

More than 280 farm units of 40 to 80 acres each are now available to entry and offer exceptional opportunities for men of moderate means to secure homes in a prosperous and growing country.



HIGHEST DAM IN THE WORLD, THE SHOSHONE DAM, WYOMING

Close to the Black Hills, in South Dakota, lies the beautiful valley of Belle Fourche, containing 100,000 acres of grass-covered prairie. Many miles of canals have been laid across its level surface, and what was only a short time ago the finest free cattle range in this country is rapidly becoming a compactly settled agricultural community.

An impressive engineering feature of this project is the Owl Creek dam, one of the longest and highest earthen embankments in the world. This structure, now nearing completion, is 6,200 feet long, has a maximum height of 115 feet and contains 1,600,000 cubic yards of material.

The Roosevelt dam, which is about completed as you read the story today, is in many respects the most remarkable structure of its kind in the world. Its towering height, 280 feet, its length on top, 1,080 feet, the inspiring scenery in which it is located and the enormous capacity of the reservoir created by it combine to make it one of the most stupendous engineering works of modern times.

Conceive, if you can, two valleys—one 12 miles, the other 15 miles in length, and each from one to three miles wide—transformed into a lake 200 feet deep in places and containing enough water to cover Delaware a foot deep.

The Salt River reservoir, when full, has a capacity sufficient to fill a canal 300 feet wide and 19 feet deep extending from Chicago to San Francisco.

My one regret is that the space allotted me is too little to permit me to describe the charms and advantages of other projects of the government. I should like to tell you of the opportunities on the Klamath project, located in southern Oregon, in a region of unrivaled scenic beauty; of the wonderful progress made in the Boise valley, in Idaho, and the promise of even greater advance as the work of the government nears completion; of the Orland project, in the Sacramento valley, the land of fruits and flowers; of the Rio Grande valley, where there will one day be erected the most stupendous dam in the west—a region in which irrigation began before the Spanish invasion, which will become fruitful and prosperous.

The beacon of hope shines brightly in the west. It beckons the landless man to the manless land.

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The best Stomach and Liver Pills known and a positive and speedy cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach or sluggish liver. They contain in concentrated form all the virtues and values of Munyon's Paw-Paw Tonic and are made from the juice of the Paw-Paw fruit. I unhesitatingly recommend these pills as being the best laxative and cathartic ever compounded. Send us a postal or letter requesting a free package of Munyon's Celebrated Paw-Paw Laxative Pills, and we will mail same free of charge. MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO., 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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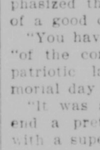


A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. **Try a Sample.** 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Small Job.

Him—I was confused for a bit, I confess, but it took me only a moment to collect my wits—

Her—Yes, it couldn't take any longer than that. Go on.

Not an Objection.

"I think he'd like to join your club, but his wife wouldn't hear of it."

"She wouldn't hear of it? Why, I know of half a dozen men who would join our club if their wives couldn't hear of it."

Back to the Tall Timber.

Alfred—Are you going to pass your vacation at the seashore?

Gilbert—No, thank you. It's the woods for mine this year.

Alfred—Don't like the shore, eh?

Gilbert—Oh, I like it well enough, but it's too risky. I passed my vacation there last year and had several narrow escapes.

Alfred—From drowning?

Gilbert—No; summer girls. Seven of them proposed to me.

The Stomach Hold.

Col. H. N. Renouf, at the "Old Guard" banquet at Delmonico's, emphasized the importance to an army of a good commissariat.

"You have perhaps heard," he said, "of the company of privates that a patriotic lady entertained one Memorial day to dinner.

"It was a good dinner, and at its end a pretty maid servant entered with a superb dessert.

"'Dessert, sergeant?' she said to the stalwart young soldier at the head of the table.

"'Desert?' the sergeant answered. 'When I can get eats like this for nothin'? Nixie! Not me!'"

HARD TO PLEASE
Regarding the Morning Cup.

"Oh how hard it was to part with coffee, but the continued trouble with constipation and belching was such that I finally brought myself to leave it off.

"Then the question was, what should we use for the morning drink? Tea was worse for us than coffee; chocolate and cocoa were soon tired of; milk was not liked very well, and hot water we could not endure.

"About two years ago we struck upon Postum and have never been without it since.

"We have seven children. Our baby now eighteen months old would not take milk, so we tried Postum and found she liked it and it agreed with her perfectly. She is today, and has been, one of the healthiest babies in the State.

"I use about two-thirds Postum and one-third milk and a teaspoon of sugar, and put it into her bottle. If you could have seen her eyes sparkle and hear her say "good" today when I gave it to her, you would believe me that she likes it.

"If I was matron of an infants' home, every child would be raised on Postum. Many of my friends say, 'You are looking so well!' I reply, 'I am well: I drink Postum. I have no more trouble with constipation, and know that I owe my good health to God and Postum.'

"I am writing this letter because I want to tell you how much good Postum has done us, but if you know how I shrink from publicity, you would not publish this letter, at least not over my name."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(Writers for the People's Forum are requested to make their communications as brief as possible. As a rule they should not exceed 500 words, and when they do they will, except in cases of unusual interest or importance, be reduced to that limit or returned to the writer for condensation. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers as evidence of good faith and the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. The editor will not be responsible for any views expressed by the contributors to this column.)

The Minister and Civic Affairs.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Recently at Mt. Lake Park, J. Wilbur Chapman, the most successful and celebrated living evangelist, said: "The time has come when the minister of the gospel of Christ should help right the world's wrongs."

Somebody must fight humanity's battles, and great wrongs must be exposed, the intrigues of the demagogue laid bare, and the sordid time server who is in office for the spoils and not for the good of humanity must be held up to public ridicule and his sinister motives revealed so that an indignant people may know where their enemies lurk.

It is not every one who can do this successfully. There may be reasons why the banker or merchant or other business man can't publicly take up questions of vital interest and give them the attention they should have.

The evil doer, the grafter, the venal politician, the mal-administrator, the gambler and all other parasites on human society do not want their sins exposed. A familiar method of dealing with the man who would lay bare their sins is to accuse him of ignorance, or make some other untenable excuse.

This class of pirates are especially hostile to the minister of the gospel when he dares to make known to the public the sins of "gentlemen" in authority.

The writer has been threatened more than once with starvation if he voted or spoke so and so. Preachers have been assaulted recently, had their homes burned and suffered other indignities merely because they told people the truth.

Now as long as a preacher will stay in his pulpit, say nice smooth things, talk of the sins of the Hittites or some other ancient tribe, he will get a gracious smile from the evil doer, and will be considered an ideal minister by this class.

But the moment he ceases to be a mere clerical and becomes a preacher of righteousness, that moment all the thugs, thieves, grafters, gamblers, and menials in office become his inveterate foes.

Now not all politicians and office holders are menials. There are noble men in office and in politics who stand by the preacher of righteousness and defend him; but I speak of that class, and their name is legion, who are wicked and corrupt.

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but he makes better time when somebody is after him." The evil doer just wants everybody to let him alone. To illustrate: A school board acting under the advice of certain officials may outrage a community, do imparable harm to the young and rising generation, ignore an honest and sincere protest from a great majority of the patrons and then say, "It's none of your business, you've got to take it, keep still." Unfortunately in this country there has been too much keeping still. We have been a long suffering people. But the day has dawned and the word has gone forth that if men do betray public trust they shall have heaped upon them the just criticisms of a righteously indignant people.

I lay down this proposition: Whatever concerns the physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of a community concerns the minister of the gospel. If this is not true then the wrong methods were used in Bible history and we have handed down to us a wrong system of procedure against sin.

No doubt Pharoah in Egypt said, "Moses is just a newcomer from the desert. He is meddling with our affairs. Hands off." When the old prophets cried out against the wickedness of their day the evil ones cried back, "Preacher in politics." For example notice Isaiah, Ezekiel, Daniel and others.

Jonah is sent to Nineveh, that wicked city, to preach, and I can hear those in authority, whose sins were exposed by his preaching, saying, "This Jonah hasn't been here twenty-four hours, and he has the audacity to tell us what we should do." A newcomer in politics.

However, the people of Nineveh showed more gumption than the Oakland school board. They repented.

John the Baptist had the audacity to tell Herod of his sins and kept on telling until he lost his head. Poor John! They probably called him a "preacher in politics." Why did John not have the wisdom to keep still and let Herod undisturbed go on in his adulterous relations? If he had kept still Herod would have contributed to John's support or paid something on the church debt.

Paul and Silas were new in Philippi. But they began to preach righteousness and we read in Acts 16:20-21, "And brought them to the magistrates, saying, These men, being Jews, (or West Virginians) do exceedingly trouble our city, and teach customs, which are not lawful for us to receive, neither to observe, being Romans (or Marylanders)."

Awful indeed! Preachers in politics! Shame! Tim Sullivan or Matt Quay and their like can go into politics and nobody will say a word. But if a preacher condemns meanness somebody howls, "Preacher in politics."

Paul finds his way into Athens. He just had a little time to stay. Of course, it would be an impertinence for a recent arrival from Tarsus to cultured Athens to say anything against existing conditions. Paul is too modest for that. But listen. Now, Athens is older than Oakland is, famous all over the world for her learning. Keep still Paul. But he has the effrontery to say, "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." Now the Athenians howl and cry, "Preacher meddling, preacher in politics!"

But let us look at some more recent illustrations.

There is a politico-ecclesiastical body in this country, commonly known as the Roman Catholic church, that has through all our history been the implacable foe of the public school, and has sought by intrigue and intimidation, and all other methods known to skillful politicians, to have a division of the school funds, and unfortunately in many instances has succeeded. The reading of the word of God in our public schools has been persistently fought by Catholic prelate, Jew and infidel.

Leo XIII was the author of the following: "Furthermore, in politics, which are inseparably bound up with the laws of morality and religious duties, men ought always, and in the first place to serve, as far as possible, the interests of Catholicism."

I have in my possession a copy of the famous telegram sent to the chairman of the National Republican Convention assembled in the city of St. Louis, Mo., in 1896, by John Ireland, because of which the clause referring to public schools and sectarian appropriations was stricken out of the national platform. Talk about preachers in politics!

I have in my possession the facts and information which if given out would startle the town of Oakland, and since the challenge has been made I am ready.

Wherever in this country our public schools have gone into the hands of Roman Catholic officials, their usefulness and power have been lessened.

I am going to waive now the discussion of other matters for a few paragraphs on the Bible in the public schools. I need not argue the importance of the public school. It has come to stay. Popular government is not possible save in the embrace of general intelligence. You may found a despotism on the muscle of a nation while its brain sleeps. You may marshal an army that shall stand, a living wall of flesh, without a letter of the alphabet outside of the commander's skull. But you cannot maintain a free government without the general diffusion of knowledge and the spread of intelligence. A man to govern himself must understand his needs and possibilities. To see he must have eyes. How can this intelligence be secured? History answers, "By the common school." Let come what will, every lover of liberty and friend of freedom must guard with the sleepless eye of eternal vigilance this safeguard of our power, and strike, if need be, with sword or fagot, for its defense.

Andrew Jackson said, "The Book, sir, the Book, is the rock upon which the Republic stands." In the main America has been loyal to the Bible. Our Constitution and Declaration of Independence get their principles from it. And when it is ignored in our schools and kept from our children, in a few brief decades, we will sink to the level of Spain, Mexico, Italy and South America, in which countries the Bible has been kept from the people and even today when it is distributed by the missionary the priests will follow him up, seize and burn all the copies they can lay hold of. That same spirit would, if it only could, make a gigantic bonfire of the many copies of this blessed old Book in our own land. But thank God that day will never come. The Bible is here to stay. Then why deny our children the right to hear it read in our public schools?

Each house of our national government has a chaplain. The army and navy are supplied with chaplains who receive pay as commissioned officers. States provide chaplains for our penitentiaries. Shall we wait until our children become convicts before we provide for them this blessing?

The state protects the sanctity of the Sabbath and the place of public worship. Will anything help more to safeguard these than a knowledge of the Holy Bible?

The relation of the state to religion is vital. Blackstone said: "Christianity is a part of the common law of England." Webster said. "A republican government must have some religion."

The Catholic position says: "The state has nothing to do with religious education." "That the Bible is a sectarian book." Please tell us to what sect it belongs. In fact with Rome it is not so much a question of taking the Bible out of the schools as it is a question of the destruction of the public schools.

In the Pope's bull of June 22, 1868, he denounces the laws of free schools and free speech as "damnable heresies" in "flagrant contradiction with the doctrines of the Catholic religion."

A trial in Ireland brought out the testimony of a priest that he held positive orders from Archbishop McHale to refuse all the sacraments, even at the hour of death, to those who sent their children to the free schools.

A Catholic paper says: "We hold education to be a function of the church, not of the state; and in our case we do not, and will not, accept the state as an educator." Again we read: "Then by proper combination and co-operation Catholic boards might be secured in many schools, and they, to all intents and purposes, be turned into Catholic schools."

Here we have it. If the public schools can't be destroyed and if we can't have a portion of the public funds to carry on our own schools, then we will get the offices, such as superintendents, principalships, etc., and cripple the public school as far as possible.

Conclusion:—The Catholic, who in the light of these quotations, holds a position as officer or teacher in the public school, will be from the very nature of the case, either false to his church and true to the school, or false to the school and true to the church. The two do not and cannot go together. History tells which has had the allegiance.

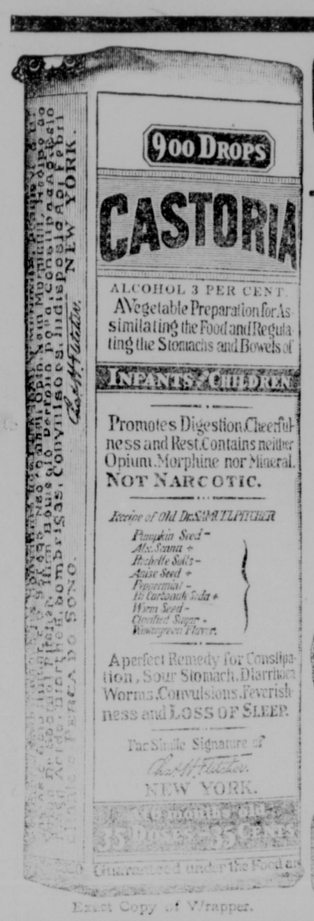
I stop here and will continue in a future article.

I want by repetition to say that I stand by my former articles. Not a single proposition in them has been touched or argued away.

The action of the school board was so inexcusable, and their insult to the citiship of Oakland so great that the question will not down. It shall not down. No question is ever settled until it is settled right.

G. R. WILLIAMSON.

Oakland, Md., Aug. 2, 1910.



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Election Supervisors'

Notice of Appointments

OF

Judges and Clerks of Election.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., July 26, 1910.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Judges and Clerks of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Article 33, of the Code of Public General Laws of the state of Maryland for the year 1906, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected as Judges and Clerks, and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections in tends each of said persons to represent reepectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such persons whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

Amos Reckner, Democrat, Judge of Election, Swanton; Richard Custer, Republican, Judge of Election, Swanton.

John A. Beckman, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Swanton; Archibald Barnard, Republican, Clerk of Election, Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

Joseph E. Friend, Democrat, Judge of Election, Friendsville; Albert Richard Frazee, Judge of Election, Selbysport.

Thurman F. Umbel, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Friendsville; Walter Collier, Republican, Clerk of Election, Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

William Winterberg, Democrat, Judge of Election, Grantsville; Daniel Baker, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville.

Earl Stanton, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Grantsville; Alvin Stark, Republican, Clerk of Election, Jennings.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

Philip R. Titchinell, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Grant Hershberger, Republican, Judge of Election, Bloomington.

Earl Fazenbaker, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bloomington; Lloyd Buckworth, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

James McGettigan, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; Lewis Kamp, Republican, Judge of Election, Accident.

William Garringer, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Accident; Lloyd Skiles, Republican, Clerk of Election, Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

Meshack Mattingly, Democrat, Judge of Election, Hoyes; Clarence Fraker, Republican, Judge of Election, McHenry.

E. F. Jenkins, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Crainesville, W. Va.; George Glotfelty, Clerk of Election, McHenry.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

L. M. Bernard, Democrat, Judge of Election, Mt. Lake Park; John W. Maroney, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

E. F. Smouse, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Mt. Lake Park; John R. Hipsley, Jr., Republican, Clerk of Election, Mt. Lake Park.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

John S. Browning, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; James Aaronhalt, Republican, Judge of Election, Wilson, W. Va.

David F. Liller, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; John H. Sanders, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

Urias McKenzie, Democrat, Judge of Election, Finzel; George Beman, Republican, Judge of Election, Frostburg.

William A. Murphy, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Frostburg; Bradford Blocher, Republican, Clerk of Election, Frostburg.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

Henry Solomon, Democrat, Judge of Election, Deer Park; Allen Paugh, Republican, Judge of Election, Deer Park.

Zalmon West, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Deer Park; Wilfred Chadderton, Republican, Clerk of Election Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

Walter Warnick, Democrat, Judge of Election, Lonaconing; Lewis Broadwater, Republican, Judge of Election, Avilton.

E. W. Lancaster, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Avilton; Jacob Strickland, Republican, Clerk of Election, Lonaconing.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

Stephen C. Miller, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bittinger; Peter Bigford, Republican, Judge of Election, Bittinger.

B. F. Broadwater, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bittinger; George Boltzell, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville

Wm. H. Pool, Democrat, Judge of Election, Kitzmiller; Charles Harvey, Republican, Judge of Election, Kitzmiller.

H. L. Pool, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Kitzmiller; Fred. Kerns, Republican, Clerk of Election, Kitzmiller.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

James A. Delawder, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; John Kisner, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

John A. Hughes, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Joseph Tritchler, Republican, Clerk of Election, Crellin.

WILLIAM R OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J JOHNSON,
S LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Subscribe for The Republican, Oldest and Best Paper in Garrett county.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Coal

AND

OTHER PROPERTY

Situate in Garrett County, Md., Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 20th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United state for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY, the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land.

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with the acreage of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. N. Halterman, by deed dated the 4th day of June, 1904, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 45, folio 152, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1908, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 59, folio 453, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 300, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stemple and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1904, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 454. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE. One third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

The above sale is continued until

Saturday, August 20th,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Thomas J. Roy and Rebecca F. Roy, his wife, to Katharine B. Stille dated the 5th day of July, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 51, folio 79, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named therein, hereby gives notice that on

Friday, August 5th, 1910,

at the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all the following described real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland: about three and one half miles northwest of Oakland, the same being a part of Lot No. 6 of the subdivisions of a tract of land called "William and Mary," and adjoins the farms of William H. Hardesty and Owen Macklin, and beginning for the same at an ancient planted stone standing at the end of 25⅝ perches on the 2nd line of the whole tract called "William and Mary," which is also at the end of the 1st line of said Lot No. 6 and running thence with the 2nd line thereof, North 3 degrees West, 80 perches to a planted stone marked No. 2, standing at the end of the 2nd line of William H. Hardesty's land, and reversing it West, 89 4-5 perches to the end of the 1st line of said Hardesty's land to a planted stone marked No. 1, thence South 1 degree East, 61 perches to the 1st line of said Lot No. 6, thence with it South 77 degrees East, 91 perches to the beginning, containing

38½ Acres, More or Less.

The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling, stable and other outbuildings, a young orchard, and about one half of said land is cleared and under cultivation.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed in said mortgage—Cash on day of sale.

D. JAMES BLACKISTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee named in said Mortgage.

For further information apply to E. H. Sincell, Oakland, Maryland.

PROPOSALS for Building Two Wrought Iron Bridges.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., July 28, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until Monday, the 15th day of August, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the building of two low truss wrought iron bridges; the superstructures to consist of one span each 30 length, with roadways 12 feet in width. The substructure to be reinforced concrete. Bridge No. 1, to be built over the Potomac river at Wilson, and Bridge No. 2, over the same river at Dobbin, West Virginia.

All bids submitted must be in lump sum for superstructure, substructure and fills for each bridge complete as per plans and specifications on file, accompanied by a certified check for $300.00 payable to A. G. Ross, Clerk.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County.
In the matter of the estate of Henry A. Reichelt, deceased.

Ordered by the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, this 12th day of July A. D. 1910, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Rosie Reichelt Guenther, Executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Reichelt, deceased, to Peter Reichenbecher and Otilda Reichenbecher his wife, be qualified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of August, 1910; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county once in each of three successive weeks before the 5th day of August, 1910.

The report states the amount of the sale to be $385.00.

W. J. BARNARD,
HENRY KAMP,
J. THOMAS MOON,
Judges of the Orphans' Court.

True copy. Test: E. E. FRIEND, Register.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 9—Well established general mercantile stand. Buyer has option on both stock and building or may purchase stock and lease building.

No. 8.—At a bargain, 6 lots, large Livery Stable, Office and Harness room; near Loch Lynn Hotel. Price $800.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 10—Gentleman's country estate. Farm of 108 acres, best in Garrett county; practically all under cultivation; everything modern and up-to-date; large barn and house brand new with city improvements; excellent running water. Price $12,000.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Other properties listed are not advertised here. For particulars address

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Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1910. NUMBER 24

CONDITION OF OLD NATIONAL PIKE IN GARRETT

West of Frostburg, the Historic Highway Is Something Awful.

The writer was driven a few miles west of Frostburg the other day to see the road there leading into and in Garrett county. As yet, however, he has not seen the road, but only the place where the road originally was and where a new one should be built. To say that the road is in a bad condition is not to express it at all. Without any exaggeration it is safe to say that no piece of road can be found between Baltimore city and Ohio on the National pike, as the many turnpikes en route to either point can testify, that will compare with this disgraceful condition. It is a disgrace to any commonwealth and one which some one some day may be made to suffer for. This piece of road was the first to be surveyed, which was done over two years ago in midwinter and it was thought that some relief would be forthcoming ere this, but not yet

To express the frightful condition of this public thoroughfare in words is a hard task and the only way to realize the bad state of affairs existing is to attempt to travel over it. The bed of Georges creek with the water removed is about as near a comparison as can be made and one which is not overdrawn in the least. In many places it is hard to find where the original road runs since travelers have had to abandon it because of its impassable condition. Rocky and full of holes in which at some places from fifty to one hundred gallons of water can lie, one side of the road two to three feet lower than the other, is the kind of road one must travel over. At places the outcropping of the lower strata of rock must be passed over, thus making large boulders and this is also on a grade which is very ruinous to horses and vehicles.

At points where the road has had to be abandoned and a new one sought nearby the new one has been worn down from two to three feet and one traveling this way at night is apt to get on the old road and possibly fall to the newly made road (?) over a small precipice. Should an accident happen here it would be a splendid chance for a good case against Garrett county, as this condition is across the line from Allegany, where at present one and one-eighth miles of new state road is under construction coming towards Frostburg. On the hill going down to the farm of Mr. Thomas J. Johnson the worst conditions prevail. Here teams must take either side of the old National pike, the road being against telegraph poles, on about twenty of which can be seen the marks where the hubs of wagons strike although at this point the original road was thirty feet wide.

Someone is responsible for this and the remedy should be forthcoming in the not far distant future. If Garrett county values horseflesh, if they have the interest of their citizens and taxpayers at heart they should promply look after this section of their county and improve the highways entrusted to them. It can be positively stated that trade from Garrett and Allegany counties is being driven into Pennsylvania because of this state of affairs, and should not a thoroughfare over which at a given point over two hundred teams and automobiles pass in about twelve hours receive some consideration. The Big Savage mountain road is the feeder of Allegany and the outlet for Garrett for farm products and if a passable highway cannot be secured this avenue of trade is naturally going elsewhere to the detriment of both counties and the state. As this is a matter of public interest in which the interests of both counties are mutual is it not proper for those responsible to seek to rectify this public disgrace at their earliest convenience.—Cumberland News

Nomination Papers Filed.

Hon. Alexander R. Hagner, of Hagerston, Washington county, spent Monday afternoon and part of Tuesday in Oakland, going from here to Mountain Lake Park, later returning to his home on account of an attack of illness. While in Oakland Mr. Hagner, in compliance with the primary election law, filed with the Board of Election Supervisors his certificate as a candidate for the Congressional nomination so that now he is a candidate in the fullest sense of the term. It was Mr. Hagner's intention to visit Accident, Bittinger, Grantsville, Friendsville, Selbysport and other points in the northern end of the county this week but owing to the illness which seized him Tuesday this was impossible. He will visit these and other points in the county, however, before election day. In Oakland Mr. Hagner met a great many voters from a number of the districts and was greatly encouraged in his fight for the nomination.

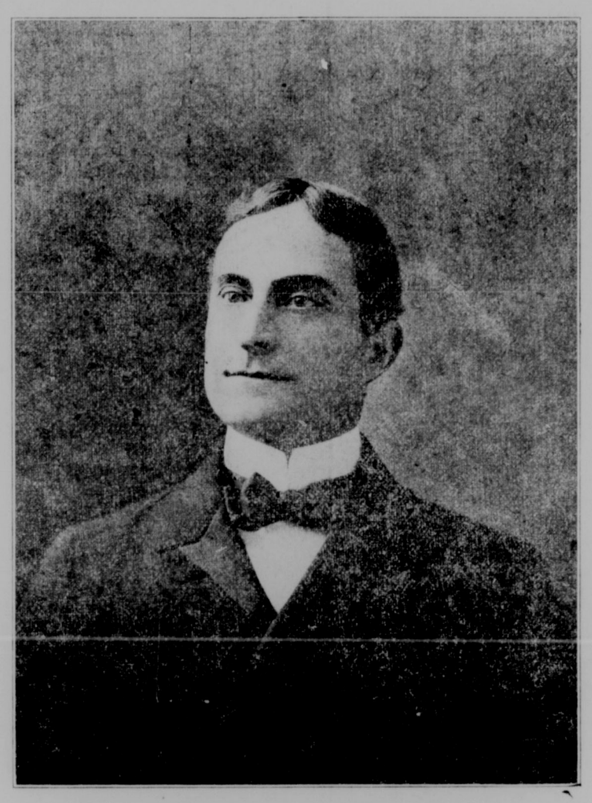
What Bad Road Did in a Small Way.

Edward Rosenberger, of Garrett county, started to town last Saturday with a half-gallon cream. When he reached here he found that the bad-road jolting had churned the cream into about a half-pound of butter. The latter, however was not in condition to sell, and there being no market for buttermilk, he lost the cream. He says the latter churned at home, would have made about three-fourth of a pound of butter, which, at 20 cents a pound would have realized 22 cents. But the bad road made his effort to market the cream a total loss.—Frostburg Journal.

More B. & O. Equipment Ordered.

It was officially announced at the Baltimore B. & O. headquarters yesterday that contracts had been awaaded for ten Mallet engines, five of which will be built by the American Locomotive Company and five by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. The engines will weigh 450,000 pounds, all of which will be carried on eight pairs of driving wheels. The tractive power will be 105,000 pounds with steam pressure of 210 pounds to the cubic inch and the engines will also be equipped with superheaters. They will be used in freight service on the mountain division of the B. & O. and with the assistance of one consolidation engine will handle 1,750 tons up the western slope of the Alleghanies.

HE WANTS ANOTHER TERM IN CONGRESS.



HON. GEORGE ALEXANDER PEARRE.

HEAD CRUSHED BETWEEN BUMPERS

Young Railroader Met Horrible Fate Last Saturday Morning.

C. E. Kooken, or Cogan, of Altoona, Pa., employed as a freight brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Cumberland and Grafton, met with a horrible accident last Saturday morning at Forty Water Station, east of Swanton, on the Seventeen-mile grade, which resulted in his death before the train upon which he was employed reached Oakland.

At the water station where the accident took place the locomotive had been uncoupled from the train and when young Kooken attempted to recouple it his foot slipped and he fell forward between the pumpers just as they were coming together, his head and face being crushed to an almost unrecognizable mass.

He lived for an hour afterward, but when the train reached here he was dead and his body was taken to the undertaking rooms of Messrs. Bolden, Brown & Weimer where they were prepared for burial and an effort was made to communicate with the relatives of the deceased, but without success. The remains were interred Monday afternoon, Rev. E. Manges, of the Lutheran church, officiating.

It is thought that Kooken had assumed the name of Cogan as he is survived by a wife and two small children, from whom he had separated, and who reside at or near Altoona. He had been in the employ of the B. & O. for only two weeks.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The excursion Tuesday was not as large as had been anticipated, but was an improvement on the first excursion last season. The attendance at the amphitheatre was very good, especially in the evening when a great audience was present and seemed to enjoy the program, which was continued so long as to prevent many of the westbound excursionists from reaching their train and they were compelled to wait for a later train and then pay the regular fare.

The base ball game between the Oakland and Piedmont teams resulted in a victory for Piedmont by a score of 6 to 4.

The next excursion will be next Tuesday, the 16th, when Mr. C. P. Connolly, of Chicago, the brilliant correspondent of Collier's who brought about the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation and who is practically the father of the insurgent movement, will lecture at 11.00 a. m., on "The Insurgent movement, It's Beginnings and Purposes." At 2.30 Hon. John Temple Graves will lecture on "The Reign of the Demagogue," and at 7.30 Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gale will give an entertainment "Life and Customs Among the Japanese," with accurate and picturesqe costumes.

Saturday an excursion will come from Wildel, W. Va., provided by the Chaffey Lumber Company, for their employees and families to the number of about two hundred. A special musical program will be given for their benefit.

The annual excursion of children from Piedmont and Westernport visited the Park yesterday.

The Park has not been so crowded for six years, and still they come, and all are being comfortably entertained.

The outlook for the sale of lots and and the erection of cottages is brighter than for years.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin contemplates the erection of a cottage on his lot on G street and making this his permanent home. The Doctor and his family would be heartily welcomed by our people as permanent residents.

The sermon Sunday morning by Dr. Grant was one of the greatest ever delivered on the grounds and was listened to by a very large audience.

Dr. Henry Ostrom preached in the M. E. church Sunday night at 8.15 to an audience that crammed the church, many standing throughout the service.

The mountain excursion Monday afternoon for the benefit of the M. E. parsonage fund was participated in by about one hundred.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: 10.00 a. m., class meeting; 2.30 p. m., Sunday School and 8.15 p. m., preaching. All invited.

Hon. Alexander R. Hagner, candidate for the congressional nomination in this district was in the Park Tuesday and Wednesday.

A great Bible Conference at Mountain Lake Park next summer is assured. It will be under the same direction as the one held this season.

Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, daughter Sada and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frank Laughlin are attending the Chautauqua.

Rev. A. S. Arnett was here Tuesday.

Master James Frame is ill at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Allie Haymond. Nothing serious.

Our merchants and their clerks are very busy people these days.

Natural gas has been installed in one hundred buildings and many more will use it after the close of the season.

Mr. Paul Sperry, of Baltimore, was with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Sperry, this week.

Dr. Bates McLain came to the Park last week from Wheeling by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cuppett, of Clarksburg, W. Va., left the Park Tuesday night after spending several days in the county.

DEER PARK.

Mr. A. L. Gable, of the Real Estate Department, B. & O. R. R., spent Sunday at Deer Park.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maddy, of New York, were callers at Uplands, Deer Park, last Sunday. Mr. Maddy is an an official of the Erie Railroad Co.

Mr. C. F. Schoolman, of Philadelphia, is a visitor at Uplands, Deer Park.

Mr. J. Fred Kriel, Jr., of Baltimore, is spending his vacation at Uplands.

Mrs. Carl Harrington, of Chelsea avenue, Walbrook, Baltimore, is spending her first summer in the mountains. She and her little son are guests at Uplands. It is needless to say that Mrs. Harrington is charmed with the delightful temperature of Garrett county.

This has been a gala week, indeed, and the throngs of visitors at the Deer Park Hotel and cottages have had full measure of enjoyment and tranquility. The temperature has been very agreeable, and cooling breezes, freighted with ozone containing health-giving properties, have prevailed every day.

Golf and tennis have absorbed the time of those who desire an abundance of sunshine and outdoor recreation, and the golf links and tennis courts have presented scenes of activity more than normal the whole time.

Col. Heyl's family, in White Oaks cottage, is entertaining Miss Hemphill, of West Chester, Pa. Miss Hemphill arrived Sunday. She is a skilled tennis participant and a popular young lady.

Mrs. Josias Pennington has invited Miss Katie Steele, of Baltimore, to pay her a visit here. Mrs. Pennington is finding life so agreeable at Deer Park that she may postpone indefinitely her proposed trip to Bar Harbor. Mrs. Pleasants, her mother, is also here.

Mrs. T. B. Davis, Jr., gave a dinner party at Cottage A, and it was a very elaborate affair. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kefauver and Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Wiley, of Baltimore, were among the guests. Miss Katherine Bonney, of Louisville, was also at the dinner. Miss Bonney is very attractive and is an acknowledged belle at Deer Park this season.

Mr. Harry F. Regester terminated his visit at Uplands, and returned to Baltimore. His family will remain here for the rest of the season, and will be joined next week by Mrs. Regester's mother, Mrs. J. Sewell Thomas, for the month of August.

At Red House, the summer home of Mrs. A. Nisbet Turnbull, of Baltimore, Mr. Alexander Preston, of Baltimore, is having a very pleasant visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Schenck, of New York, are being entertained at Hunting Ridge by Mr. and Mrs. James Swan Frick. The Fricks entertain generously, and Hunting Ridge is the mecca for the fashionable folk congregating at this resort. Mr. Walter Abell, of Baltimore, has also visited the Fricks recently. Mr. William F. Lucas, Jr., has returned to Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott Lowes and children, of Windsor Hills, Baltimore, have concluded to remain at Deer Park for the rest of the season. They have apartments at Uplands. Mr. Lowes is looking for a suitable site upon which to build a summer cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Lowes are receiving much benefit from the delicious mountain climate.

Albert Droege and wife are at Fairview cottage.

FOR SALE Several slightly used pianos of different makes, including a Stieff upright; also some organs taken in exchange. These instruments can be seen at Oakland and Mt. Lake Park and will be sold at bargains if sold soon. Write for prices and terms to CHAS. M. STIEFF, Hagerstown, Md.

OLD SOLDIERS OF THE BLUE AND GRAY TO HAVE REUNION

Friendsville Has Been Selected as Place of Meeting.

R. E. Friend, commander of Sherman Post, G. A. R., at Friendsville, Garrett county, has advised the commander of the post here—and presumably all the posts in this county—that the reunion of veterans of the blue and the gray will be held in Friendsville on Sept. 8, 9 and 10, from Thursday to Saturday, inclusive. Post adjutants are requested to advise Commander Friend of the number of men coming, and all those desiring to engage quarters should write to Sherman Post at once.

This will be a reunion of the survivors of both armies now residing in Allegany and Garrett counties, and Mineral county, W. Va., but it is certain that there will be many veterans from the Pennsylvania towns bordering on Garrett county.

Friendsville will find comfortable quarters for all who may come, and the town is easily reached by rail from Cumberland or other points. It is expected that every G. A. R. post and Confederate camp and their auxiliaries will get busy at once and prepare to go to Friendsville with full ranks.

This will very probably be the last time the old boys will foregather this side of the Great Divide, and the Maryland soldiers will have an opportunity to meet the Pennsylvania comrades, whom they have not seen since Gettysburg or Antietam.

There will be camp fires, army pork and beans, war time fife and drum music, reunions of companies and battalions, and all the rest of it.

Newspapers in the three counties are asked to notice this reunion, and the Garrett county papers especially.—Cumberland Times, Lonaconing Correspondent.

Married.

DISTEFANO—CUZZINS—At the parsonage of Wesley M. E. church, Wheeling, W. Va., by the pastor, Rev. J. B. Workman, on Thursday, August 28th, Miss Myrtle Cuzzins, of Crellin, Garrett county, and Rev. Nicola DiStefano, Italian missionary of the Oakland District, M. E. church. The bride is a most estimable young lady and the groom is a rising young preacher of the West Virginia Conference. For the present they will reside at Buckhannon, W. Va., where Mr. DiStefano is a student in West Virginia Wesleyan College. They have the best wishes of hosts of friends for a long and happy married life.

DIXON & KELSO

Dixon & Kelso are arranging for large shipments of

PEACHES

commencing about August 15th. Best canning peaches will be ripening about that time. We make a special price for sugar during peach season.

LIME.

Have car GRANULATED LIME and two cars WHEAT FERTILIZER to sell on our easy terms.

Can make a substantial reduction in the price of

FEED, FLOUR & GRAIN.

Will pay 25c. doz. for Eggs, 25c. lb. for Fresh Butter. Can use all other good produce at highest market price.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

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The Latest in Ice Cream.

Healthful

Delightful

Refreshing

Oakland Steam Bakery

Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

Nice and cool to fight flies!

Weather jokes are bound to be dry.

Do you think the weather man is playing to the galleries?

Meanwhile, remember that there is always some hotter place.

Do not argue with the contagion-spreading house fly. Swat him!

"Doing nothing" has been defined to be a looker-on at a game of checkers.

Drownings are increasing in direct proportion to the carelessness of humanity.

It does not necessarily help any to get cold feet during this sort of weather.

You will enjoy your own outing better if you help others who are less able to get one.

A man has reached the limit of boredom when he ceases to laugh at his own witty remarks.

An airship that goes only 33 miles an hour will not make much of an appeal to the joy rider.

And after the confounded potatoes get up, every blessed cutworm turns into a blooming potato bug!

A St. Louis man claims that he never had to swing on a car strap. A circus has an armless wonder, too.

Anyway, that baseball player who, while eating, stabbed himself in the arm with a table fork had a wretched delivery.

The Cincinnati woman who says she will not rest until kissing has been abandoned has a weary time before her.

Anyway, the aeroplane has put an end to the plaint of the mollycoddle who was always sighing for the wings of a dove.

We've known amateur gardeners who saved an unbelievable amount of money by buying their truck at the grocery store.

A 15-ton shark has been captured near Seattle. The people are in luck that it did not scramble ashore and proceed to run for office.

It costs $50 to ride 300 miles in the Zeppelin airship. It is hoped, however, that competition may eventually bring about a lowering of the rates.

Following recent experiments at Hammondsport, N. Y., it is gravely announced that the aeroplane is not very good as a man killer in war. Who cares?

It was not until the inventor of the hoop skirt was eighty-three years old, that he died. How long must we wait for news from the inventor of the hobble skirt?

Cities that are disappointed because of the census returns should reflect that Uncle Sam is as much interested in making a good showing as any particular community possibly can be.

English nobleman announces that he is willing to marry a beautiful and wealthy American girl. For once, the big unmarried male American majority can sympathize with the British peerage.

If American heiresses who marry poor Englishmen of title are to be given the cold shoulder by the Court of St. James, the circle of mourners in this country and Great Britain will be very small.

Mulone, notorious Sicilian brigand—that name sounds queer—has been sentenced in Perugia to 144 years' imprisonment. It may be mentioned that Signor Mulone was tried in his absence, not having been seen since he escaped from his captors in 1906. Thus the exemplary sentence, while probably pleasing the authorities, does not hurt the signor.

The unsinkable ship may be a long way off, but she will appear some day, and then such items as that which chronicled the drowning of a captain and eight men by the sinking of the steamer La Rochelle in the English channel as a result of collision by which she was almost cut in two. The modern passenger steamer can be cut in two and floated as two pieces, and it ought to be possible to so construct ships that they will stay afloat even when severed in twain by the surgery of accident.

More earthquakes have been recorded at Washington, but they attract little attention now that Halley's comet has proved an alibi.

Germany is to have indestructible aerial warships. From earth modern progress moved the locality of battles to the sea and now it is to be moved thence to the air. It is characteristic of the perversity of human nature that the first thought of the practical adaptation of man's victory over the resources of nature should be to use this victory for the destruction of man.

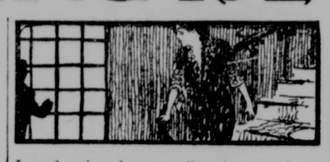
THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

Co. RIGHT 1908 BY BOBBS-MERRILL CO.

"I Am Very Sorry You Have Made This Decision," He Said.



SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night, she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. She passed a terrible night, which was filled with unseemly noises. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff button in a clothes hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot. A strange man was found shot to death, in the hall. It proved to be the body of Arnold Armstrong, whose banker father owned the country house. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson and the coroner arrived. Gertrude revealed that she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she had talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder. Jamieson told Miss Innes that she was hiding evidence from him. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped down a laundry chute. It developed that the intruder was probably a woman. Gertrude was suspected, for the intruder left a print of a bare foot. Gertrude returned home with her right ankle sprained. A negro found the other half of what proved to be Jack Bailey's cuff button. Halsey suddenly reappeared. He said he and Bailey had left because they had received a telegram. Gertrude said that she had given Bailey an unloaded revolver, fearing to give him Halsey's loaded weapon. Cashier Bailey of Paul Armstrong's bank, defunct, was arrested, charged with embezzlement. Halsey said Armstrong had wrecked his own bank, and was able to clear Bailey. A telegram contained news that Paul Armstrong was dead. Halsey trapped Mrs. Watson, the housekeeper, while she was stealing from the house. At the lodge Miss Innes and Halsey found Halsey's fiancee, Louise Armstrong, sister of the dead man. She was believed to be in California. The lodge keeper told Miss Innes that Louise and Arnold had had a long talk the night of the murder. Louise was prostrated.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

The gardener mentioned by Halsey came out about two o'clock in the afternoon, and walked up from the station. I was favorably impressed by him. His references were good—he had been employed by the Brays' until they went to Europe, and he looked young and vigorous. He asked for one assistant, and I was glad enough to get off so easily. He was a pleasant-faced young fellow, with black hair and blue eyes, and his name was Alexander Graham. I have been particular about Alex, because, as I said before, he played an important part later.

That afternoon I had a new insight into the character of the dead banker. I had my first conversation with Louise. She sent for me, and against my better judgment I went.

She held out her hand and I took it between both of mine.

"What can I say to you, Miss Innes?" she said slowly. "To have come like this—"

I thought she was going to break down, but she did not.

"You are not to think of anything but of getting well," I said, patting her hand. "When you are better, I am going to scold you for not coming here at once. This is your home, my dear, and of all people in the world, Halsey's old aunt ought to make you welcome."

She smiled a little, sadly, I thought. "I ought not to see Halsey," she said. "Miss Innes, there are a great many things you will never understand, I am afraid. I am an imposter on your sympathy, because I—I stay here and let you lavish care on me, and all the time I know you are going to despise me."

"Nonsense!" I said briskly. "Why, what would Halsey do to me if I even ventured such a thing? He is so big and masterful that if I dared to be

He Looked Young and Vigorous.

anything but rapturous over you, he would throw me out of a window. Indeed, he would be quite capable of it."

She seemed scarcely to hear my facetious tone. She had eloquent brown eyes—the Inneses are fair, and prone to a grayish-green optic that is better for use than appearance—and they seemed now to be clouded with trouble.

"Poor Halsey!" she said softly. "Miss Innes, I cannot marry him, and I am afraid to tell him. I am a coward—a coward!"

I sat beside the bed and stared at her. She was too ill to argue with, and, besides, sick people take queer fancies.

"We will talk about that when you are stronger," I said gently.

"But there are some things I must tell you," she insisted. "You must wonder how I came here, and why I stayed hidden at the lodge. Dear old Thomas has been almost crazy, Miss Innes. I did not know that Sunnyside was rented. I knew my mother wished to rent it, without telling my—stepfather, but the news must have reached her after I left. When I started east, I had only one idea—to be alone with my thoughts for a time, to bury myself here. Then, I—must have taken a cold on the train."

"You came east in clothing suitable for California," I said, "and like all young girls nowadays, I don't suppose you wear flannels." But she was not listening.

"Miss Innes," she said, "has my stepbrother Arnold gone away?"

"What do you mean?" I asked, startled. But Louise was literal.

"He didn't come back that night," she said, "and it was so important that I should see him."

"I believe he has gone away," I replied uncertainly. "Isn't it something that we could attend to instead?"

But she shook her head. "I must do it myself," she said dully.

Halsey came to the door at that moment and I could hear him coaxing Liddy for admission to the sick room.

"Shall I bring him in?" I asked Louise, uncertain what to do. The girl seemed to shrink back among her pillows at the sound of his voice. I was vaguely irritated with her; there are few young fellows like Halsey—straightforward, honest, and willing to sacrifice everything for the one woman. I knew one once, more than 30 years ago, who was like that; he died a long time ago. And sometimes I take out his picture, with its cane and its queer silk hat, and look at it. But of late years it has grown too painful; he is always a boy—and I am an old woman. I would not bring him back if I could.

Perhaps it was some such memory that made me call out sharply.

"Come in, Halsey." And then I took my sewing and went into the boudior beyond, to play propriety. I did not try to hear what they said, but every word came through the open door with curious distinctness. Halsey had evidently gone over to the bed and I suppose he kissed her. There was silence for a moment, as if words were superfluous things.

"I have been almost wild, sweetheart,"—Halsey's voice. "Why didn't you trust me, and send for me before?"

"It was because I couldn't trust myself," she said in a low tone. "I am too weak to struggle to-day; oh, Halsey, how I have wanted to see you!"

There was something I did not hear, then Halsey again.

"We could go away," he was saying. "What does it matter about any one in the world but just the two of us? To be always together, like this, hand in hand; Louise—don't tell me it isn't going to be. I won't believe you."

"You don't know; you don't know," Louise repeated dully. "Halsey, I care—you know that—but—not enough to marry you."

"That is not true, Louise," he said sternly. "You cannot look at me with your honest eyes and say that."

"I cannot marry you," she repeated miserably. "It's bad enough, isn't it? Don't make it worse. Some day, before long, you will be glad."

"Then it is because you have never loved me." There were depths of hurt pride in his voice. "You saw how much I loved you, and you let me think you cared—for a while. No—that isn't like you, Louise. There is something you haven't told me. Is it—because there is some one else?"

"Yes," almost inaudibly.

"Louise! Oh, I don't believe it."

"It is true," she said sadly. "Halsey, you must not try to see me again. As soon as I can, I am going away from here—where you are all so much kinder than I deserve. And whatever you hear about me, try to think as well of me as you can. I am going to marry—another man. How you must hate me—hate me!"

I could hear Halsey cross the room to the window. Then, after a pause, he went back to her again. I could hardly sit still; I wanted to go in and give her good shaking.

"Then it's all over," he was saying with a long breath. "The plans we made together, the hopes, the—all of it—over! Well, I'll not be a baby, and I'll give you up the minute you say 'I don't love you and I do love—some one else!'"

"I can not say that," she breathed, "but, very soon, I shall marry—the other man."

I could hear Halsey's low triumphant laugh.

"I defy him," he said. "Sweetheart, as long as you care for me, I am not afraid."

The wind slammed the door between the two rooms just then, and I could hear nothing more, although I moved my chair quite close. After a discreet interval, I went into the other room and found Louise alone. She was staring with sad eyes at the cherub painted on the ceiling over the bed, and because she looked tired I did not disturb her.

CHAPTER XIV.

An Egg-Nog and a Telegram.

We had discovered Louise at the lodge Tuesday night. It was Wednesday I had my interview with her. Thursday and Friday were uneventful, save as they marked improvement in our patient. Gertrude spent almost all the time with her, and the two had grown to be great friends. But certain things hung over me constantly; the coroner's inquest on the death of Arnold Armstrong, to be held Saturday, and the arrival of Mrs. Armstrong and young Dr. Walker, bringing the body of the dead president of the Traders' bank. We had not told Louise of either death.

Then, too, I was anxious about the children. With their mother's inheritance swept away in the wreck of the bank, and with their love affairs in a disastrous condition, things could scarcely be worse. Added to that, the cook and Liddy had a flare up over the proper way to make beef-tea for Louise, and, of course, the cook left.

Mrs. Watson had been glad enough, I think, to turn Louise over to our care, and Thomas went upstairs night and morning to greet his young mistress from the doorway. Poor Thomas! He had the faculty—found still in some old negroes, who cling to the traditions of slavery days—of making his employer's interest his. It was always "we" with Thomas. I miss him sorely; pipe-smoking, obsequious, not over reliable, kindly old man!

On Thursday Mr. Harton, the Armstrongs' legal adviser, called up from town. He had been advised, he said, that Mrs. Armstrong was coming east with her husband's body and would arrive Monday. He came with some hesitation, at last, to the fact that he had been further instructed to ask me to relinquish my lease on Sunnyside, as it was Mrs. Armstrong's desire to come directly there.

I was aghast.

"Here!" I said. "Surely you are mistaken, Mr. Harton. I should think, after—what happened here only a few days ago, she would never wish to come back."

"Nevertheless," he replied, "she is most anxious to come. This is what she says: 'Use every possible means to have Sunnyside vacated. Must go there at once.'"

"Mr. Harton," I said testily, "I am not going to do anything of the kind. I and mine have suffered enough at the hands of this family. I rented the house at an exorbitant figure and I have moved out here for the summer. My city home is dismantled and in the hands of decorators. I have been here one week, during which I have had not a single night of uninterrupted sleep, and I intend to stay until I have recuperated. Moreover, if Mr. Armstrong died insolvent, as I believe was the case, his widow ought to be glad to be rid of so expensive a piece of property."

The lawyer cleared his throat.

"I am very sorry you have made this decision," he said. "Miss Innes, Mrs. Fitzhugh tells me Louise Armstrong is with you."

"She is."

"Has she been informed of this—double bereavement?"

"Not yet," I said. "She has been very ill; perhaps to-night she can be told."

"It is very sad; very sad," he said. "I have a telegram for her, Miss Innes. Shall I send it out?"

"Better open it and read it to me," I suggested. "If it is important, that will save time."

There was a pause while Mr. Harton opened the telegram. Then he read it slowly, judicially.

"'Watch for Nina Carrington. Home Monday. Signed F. L. W.'"

"Hum!" I said. "'Watch for Nina Carrington. Home Monday.' Very well, Mr. Harton, I will tell her, but she is not in condition to watch for any one."

"Well, Miss Innes, if you decide to—er—relinquish the lease, let me know," the lawyer said.

"I shall not relinquish it," I replied, and I imagined his irritation from the way he hung up the receiver.

I wrote the telegram down word for word, afraid to trust my memory, and decided to ask Dr. Stewart how soon Louise might be told the truth. The closing of the Traders' bank I considered unnecessary for her to know, but the death of her stepfather and stepbrother must be broken to her soon, or she might hear it in some unexpected and shocking manner.

Dr. Stewart came about four o'clock, bringing his leather satchel into the house with a great deal of care, and opening it at the foot of the stairs to show me a dozen big yellow eggs nesting among the bottles.

"Real eggs," he said proudly. "None of your anemic store eggs, but the real thing—some of them still warm. Feel them! Egg-nog for Miss Louise!"

He was beaming with satisfaction, and before he left, he insisted on going back to the pantry and making an egg-nog with his own hands. Somehow, all the time he was doing it, I had a vision of Dr. Willoughby, my nerve specialist in the city, trying to make an egg-nog. I wondered if he ever prescribed anything so plebeian—and so delicious. And while Dr. Stewart whisked the eggs he talked.

"I said to Mrs. Stewart," he confided, a little red in the face from the exertion, "after I went home the other day, that you would think me an old gossip, for saying what I did about Walker and Miss Louise."

"Nothing of the sort," I protested.

"The fact is," he went on, evidently justifying himself, "I got that piece of information just as we get a lot of things, through the kitchen end of the house. Young Walker's chauffeur—Walker's more fashionable than I am, and he goes around the country in a Stanhope car—well, his chauffeur comes to see our servant girl, and he told her the whole thing. I thought it was probable, because Walker spent a lot of time up here last summer, when the family was here, and besides, Riggs, that's Walker's man, had a very pat little story about the doctor's building a house on this property, just at the foot of the hill. The sugar, please."

The egg-nog was finished. Drop by drop the liquor had cooked the egg, and now, with a final whisk, a last toss in the shaker, it was ready, a symphony in gold and white. The doctor sniffed it.

"Real eggs, real milk, and a touch of real Kentucky whisky," he said.

He insisted on carrying it up himself, but at the foot of the stairs he paused.

"Riggs said the plans were drawn for the house," he said, harking back to the old subject. "Drawn by Huston in town. So I naturally believed him."

When the doctor came down, I was ready with a question.

"Doctor," I asked, "is there any one in the neighborhood named Carrington? Nina Carrington?"

"Carrington?" He wrinkled his forehead. "Carrington? No, I don't remember any such family. There used to be Covingtons down the creek."

"The name was Carrington," I said and the subject lapsed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Woman a Rural Mail Carrier.

Mrs. Carrie Doherty King, of Crystal Springs, Miss., is the only woman mail carrier in her state. She delivers mail on a rural route, making a circuit of about 25 miles a day. In her girlhood she won many trophies for her horsemanship, an accomplishment that is now of great service to her.

WEAK KIDNEYS WEAKEN THE WHOLE BODY.

No chain is stronger than its weakest link. No man is stronger than his kidneys. Overwork, colds, strains, etc., weaken the kidneys and the whole body suffers. Don't neglect the slightest kidney ailment. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills at once. They are especially for sick kidneys.

Mrs. George Lajoie, 162 W. Gamble St., Caro, Mich., says: "I had lost in flesh until I was a mere shadow of my former self and too weak to stand more than a few minutes at a time. My rest was broken and my nervous system shattered. Had Doan's Kidney Pills not come to my attention, I firmly believe I would be in my grave. They cured me after doctors had failed."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE LIMIT.

Landlady—Mr. Hall Roome is about the meanest man I ever met.

Mrs. Slowpay—What's the trouble?

Landlady—Wants me to reduce the price of his board because he's lost two teeth.

SCRATCHED SO SHE COULD NOT SLEEP

"I write to tell you how thankful I am for the wonderful Cuticura Remedies. My little niece had eczema for five years and when her mother died I took care of the child. It was all over her face and body, also on her head. She scratched so that she could not sleep nights. I used Cuticura Soap to wash her with and then applied Cuticura Ointment. I did not use quite half the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, together with Cuticura Resolvent, when you could see a change and they cured her nicely. Now she is eleven years old and has never been bothered with eczema since. My friends think it is just great the way the baby was cured by Cuticura. I send you a picture taken when she was about 18 months old.

"She was taken with the eczema when two years old. She was covered with big sores and her mother had all the best doctors and tried all kinds of salves and medicines without effect until we used Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. H. Kiernan, 663 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1909."

Judges' Wigs.

The wig is only worn by English barristers to give them a stern judicial appearance, and no one can say that it fails in this respect. The custom was originated by a French judge in the seventeenth century when, happening to don a marquis' wig one day, he found it gave him such a stern and dignified appearance that he decided to get one for himself and wear it at all times in court. This he did, and the result was so satisfactory from a legal point of view, that not only judges, but barristers, also, took up the custom throughout Europe.

A Protection Against the Heat.

When you begin to think it's a personal matter between you and the sun to see which is the hotter, buy yourself a glass or a bottle of Coca-Cola. It is cooling—relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. Wholesome as the purest water and lots nicer to drink. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Send 2c stamp for booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" and the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910. The latter contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues, and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. Address The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

A Real Argument.

They were talking about argument, not in the abstract, but as applying to domestic happiness. "What do you think is the most unanswerable argument you ever heard?" one bachelor asked a married man.

"That's very easy," he replied. "When your wife says, 'If they can afford it, we can,' there is no flaw in that—and never will be."—Youth's Companion.

Elbert Hubbard on Suffering.

Elbert Hubbard, editor of the Philistine, says: "Most of the suffering in this life comes from too much work, or too little." He could have left off that "too little," and he would have left it off had he referred to wash-day suffering. There has been too much work on wash day for the women, but now we have Easy Task soap that does the work easily, quickly, cleanly and surely—and does half the work all by itself. It is the cleanest, purest, white laundry soap made and sold at five cents a cake.

Freedom doesn't always bring happiness, but you'll notice that it is the tied dog that howls.

Finding Fighters for Uncle Sam

By EDWARD B. CLARK

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HE war department is trying to find ways and means to increase the number of cadets at the United States Military academy. Since the Spanish war, when the army was enlarged, there have not been anywhere near enough graduates to fill the vacancies in the commissioned ranks of the army. The result has been that not only has it been necessary to promote to the rank of second lieutenant, enlisted men of the army who can pass the required examination, but to appoint each year to the service large numbers of civilians.

Naturally enough the war department officials feel that the commissioned officers should be men educated to the profession of a soldier. There seems to be a pretty general feeling, one hard for the authorities to account for by the way, that every man is born a soldier and that the military profession is the only one for which no special training is required. Gen. Winfield Scott, at the close of the Mexican war, said that if it had not been for the officers of his army who were graduates of the military academy the war would have been prolonged for years. This praise of the institution and the men whom it turns out was given by a man not a graduate, and who, therefore, could not be said to be prejudiced in favor of the institution.

The course at West Point is a particularly hard one and a good many cadets are found deficient every year, generally in only one study. West Point, however, differs from all other schools of the world. There they do not strike an average of studies, taking all the lessons taught in a lump. For instance, if a man stands at the head of his class in four studies, but is a little bit below the proficient average in one study, the authorities throw him out, whereas in other schools they would strike an average and give such a man a high standing.

The result of such a system as this is that men who are qualified for the service in practically every way, but who may be a little lame in French or a trifle off in geology or chemistry, are separated from the army to which they might possibly be a credit if an average of excellence was struck by the authorities.

It is quite often the case that men who do not graduate but who have had several years' training at the academy succeed in getting commissions in the service. There are no records to show that any man who spent two years at West Point failed to pass his examination for a commission after he had been successful in getting an appointment to the army from civil life.

Some of the boys who have been at West Point, but have not graduated, enlisted in the United States army in order to get their commission from the ranks. When a man does so enlist he may be sent as a private soldier to a company in which some classmate is a lieutenant. Now it must be remembered that there is a deep gulf between officers and enlisted men in the regular army, a gulf which it is necessary to have remain fixed, because familiarity of intercourse between officers and enlisted men would lead to lax discipline. It is not the case, as some people seem to think, of an officer being too proud to associate with enlisted men. The officers of the army hold the enlisted men in high esteem. They know that they are the backbone of the army and they know that on their loyalty, obedience and courage hangs success in war and the credit of the army in peace. Every army in the world has learned the lesson that there must be a lack of familiar intercourse in a social way between the commissioned officers and the enlisted men.

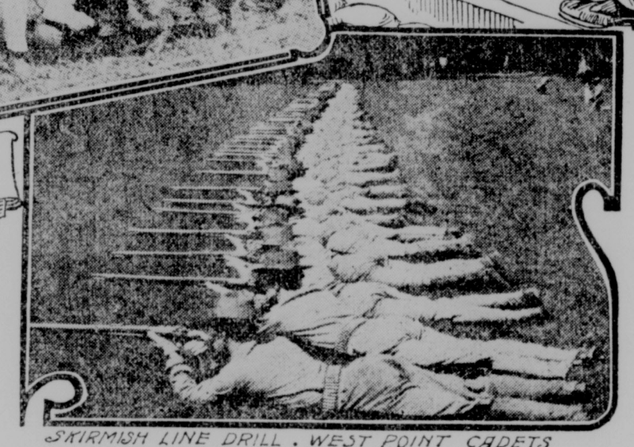
When a young fellow who has been at West Point enlists he is likely, as has been said, to get into a command in which one of his classmates may be an officer. Then it is that a curious relation results. The enlisted man meets his former classmate, whom he once called Bill or Jim and with whom he possibly roomed as a cadet, and he must simply salute him as any other enlisted man would, and pass without a sign of "familiar recognition." Now this does not mean at all that Jim or Bill does not want to speak to his former classmate. It means simply that the enlisted man wants to preserve his own standing with his fellow soldiers and does not want to put his former classmate by and chance in an embarrassing position. If the enlisted men should learn that their newly enlisted fellow was a former classmate and a friend of one of the officers they might think that it was going to be a case of currying favor on the one side or of showing favor on the other. The man who is once a cadet and who enlists is more careful if he is built right, and he generally is, to maintain a proper attitude toward the men who rank him.

They tell a story in Washington of a young fellow who came of rich parentage, but who never had been at West Point, by the way, who enlisted in the army to get his commission. He attempted to presume on the fact of his wealth and he not only got the officers down on him, but the men as well. His lot was not altogether a happy one. It can be said, however, that cases like that of this young man are few and far between. The man who is willing to enlist in order to get his commission, generally speaking, is of good stuff enough to make him willing to take things as they come and to take rather more than his share of the duties and the hardships of the enlisted men with whom he is thrown.

There was once upon a time a cadet who, having spent time enough at the United States Military academy to cover a considerable part of the course, was compelled by the government to sever his connection with the school he had hoped would prove to him a fostering mother until the end.

This cadet, who shall be nameless because of a modest desire to avoid the use of the pronoun in the first person, had a yearning for military life, and so a few years after leaving the academy he walked into a Boston recruiting office and enlisted. Several classmates and several other army friends knew of the enlistment and told the enlisted one prior to his application for admission to the service to strike out for a commission, and, above all things, not to let any of the enlisted men, or any of the officers who did not know him, have knowledge of the fact that he had been at the military academy, for otherwise they might think he expected favors.

The advice was needless, for whatever else the recruit intended to do he desired that his service should be performed on the same level with that of every other man in the United States army, but the truth is that this determination and its carrying out led to some complications that had humor enough at the time even though they lose the humor because of lack of power in the story-teller.


SKIRMISH LINE DRILL . WEST POINT CADETS

This cadet recruit was landed at David's island, New York harbor, where there were 700 other recruits undergoing instruction, and a green lot they were. The cadet was turned out for squad drill with five other recruits, not one of whom knew enough about soldiering to keep his heels together. A tall, raw-boned Irish sergeant with the euphonious name of O'Baldwin was in command of the squad. He began to explain the position of a soldier. He found that the recruit on the right of the line already was in the position of a soldier. The truth was he couldn't help himself.

O'Baldwin eyed him critically. "Fall out!" he said.

The one-time cadet fell out. "What regiment did ye desart from?" said O'Baldwin, pleasantly.

"This is my first enlistment," answered the recruit, and in answering he told the truth, for a cadet isn't enlisted.

"What company are ye in?" asked O'Baldwin, though he knew perfectly well, for his own bunk was not three bunks removed from that of the recruit.

"D company," answered the queried one, and that's where he made the mistake of his life.

That apparently simple answer proved conclusively to the sergeant's mind that he had an ex-regular before him, for all the national guardsmen would have answered "Company D" instead of "D company." The regular who would speak of his command as "Company D" would be considered deserving of the guardhouse for a month, for to put the letter after the company save when it is written is to the army man the height of things unmilitary.

"You go to your quarters; we'll look into this," said the sergeant.

The recruit went to his quarters and half an hour later the first sergeant of the outfit sent for him. The "Top" opened the conversation cheerfully with a query as to what regiment the recruit had left in the lurch. Finding that he was bound to be considered a deserter, the unhappy one took the bull by the horns thus: "I am serving my first enlistment in the army; I never was in the marine corps and I never saw the inside of a national guard armory."

"Ever been in one of them private military schools?" asked the "Top."

"Never."

"Go to your quarters."

In another hour the recruit was given a rifle and cartridge box and belt and was ordered to turn out with the squad of recruits who had advanced far enough in the school of the soldier to receive lessons in the manual of arms. Now as a matter of fact the recruit knew the manual of arms so well he couldn't have hidden his knowledge if he had tried. This time there was another sergeant in charge. His eye took in the way the recruit on the right handled his piece and executed the manual.

In less than a minute the sergeant ordered him who was showing such proficiency to step to the front, and ordered "place rest" for the remainder of the squad. Then turning his attention to his victim, he said: "We'll try the bayonet exercise a bit. Guard!"

The recruit came down to "a guard" possibly with as much precision and in probably as proper style as the veteran sergeant had ever seen it done.

"Passing yourself off for a recruit. It's a fraud you are. Get to your quarters." And the recruit went to his bunk again, knowing that he was in deep disgrace.

About half an hour later he heard two old soldiers talking outside of the barracks window. One of them said to the other: "There's a cuss in there who ain't never been in the marine corps, nor in the militshy, nor in the reg'lars, nor to one of them military schools. The sergeant says he's either a blankety-blank liar or else he larnt his soldierin' from books, which ain't likely."

That night just after "tattoo," the first sergeant appeared and told the recruit that the company commander wanted to see him at once in the orderly room. The recruit went to the presence of the commissioned officer and stood attention as he had stood attention as a cadet a thousand times before. The captain looked him up and down. "I understand," he said, "that this is your first enlistment; that you have never been a national guard; that you have never been a marine and that you never attended a private military school."

The recruit acquiesced with a respectful "Yes, sir."

"About face."

The recruit made an about face, and then at a repetition of the command, again faced the captain, who was grinning.

"Go to your quarters," said the commanding officer.

The recruit went and in ten minutes the top sergeant was there, saying: "You can't fool the old man. You've been made a lance corporal and you go on guard as corporal of the third relief tomorrow morning."

There are a good many officers in the United States army today who served for a while at the military academy as cadets, but who were compelled to stay five years at the academy in order to get their commissions, having been "turned back" into the class next below them either for deficiency in studies or for breaches of discipline. If General Sheridan had not been given another chance after he had engaged in a little affair which was considered a breach of discipline while he was a cadet the wonder is who would have been the right-hand cavalry leader of Grant during the Civil war.

A few months ago Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins died. He entered the military academy some time prior to the opening of the Civil war, but the authorities did not allow him to graduate. Hawkins was not discouraged by the failure and as soon as the Civil war broke out he offered his services to his country and was given a commission. He staid in the regular army until the time of his death and so strong was his love of the military academy that before his death he asked that he might be buried in the cadet cemetery. It was Hawkins' custom each year when he could get away from his command to visit the school where he had spent three years of his boyhood. He had just as strong a love for the institution as did any graduate in the army.

Recently there has been a disposition on the part of the graduates of the military academy to give more consideration to the men who spent some time at the school, but who did not graduate. One class organization includes in its membership all the cadets who at any time were members of the class, and no distinction is made between graduate and non-graduate, even the offices of the organization being open to men who did not complete the course.

Other class organizations are said to be preparing to follow the example of that of the members of 1884 and if the custom of taking into full brotherhood the non-graduates becomes general the belief is that good will come to the academy and the country.

Statue of Liberty Grafters

If the visitors who paid good money to a soldier for the privilege of climbing up the steps of the statue of Liberty had only known about the sixty-second article of war they never would have graduated from the deadhead class on a reservation belonging to Uncle Sam, the New York Herald says. As it is, under the last general order from the war department two soldiers who levied tribute are doomed to penal servitude for their speculative enterprise.

According to the army orders, Axel T. Holm, a first-class private of G company, signal corps, and Edward A. Bagnall, of the same grade and command, organized a syndicate for the exploitation of the French evidence of friendship for America, which, following the actual language of the order, operated, as to Holm, after this fashion:

"He, the said Holm, did designedly and fraudulently obtain money from certain visitors to the statue of liberty, fees for the privilege of going up into said statue, by knowingly making false pretenses that such fees were necessary."

And as to the enterprising Bagnall:

"That he did knowingly assist in fraudulently obtaining money from visitors to the statue of Liberty by acting as a 'lookout' with the duty of actually giving warning to the man collecting the fees in case an officer were approaching."

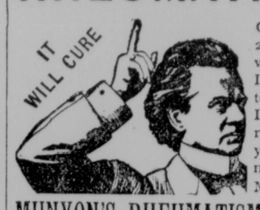
All of this, according to the charges and specifications upon which conviction was made, and approval then passed, violated the sixty-second article of war. In the case of Holm the department orders his dishonorable discharge and his confinement for two years at Fort Leavenworth. Bagnall gets off with reduction to the grade of private, four months' confinement and the forfeiture of $13 a month. He will work his sentence out around the base of the statue, cleaning up such litter as the tributless visitors see fit to make.

The evidence showed that the two men arranged a scheme to tax all visitors ten cents a head for the pleasure of climbing to the head of the goddess, with the ever-burning torch, and the story was printed exclusively in the Herald at the time. While one of them took in the toll the other lingered about to give the collector a tip if an officer chanced to be bearing down upon the post exchange. Capt. D. J. Carr, commanding the post, is very pr ud of this pretty show station, and he broke up the game just as soon as he found what was in the air.

STREET TRAFFIC OF PARIS.

There are nearly half a million horses and motor vehicles of all kinds in Paris today, with 20,000 hand carts and 9,000 wheelbarrows. In 1909 [illegible],870 accidents were caused in the Paris streets by 81,868 vehicles. These statistics are contained in a report drawn up by M. Emile Massard at the request of the Paris municipal council on the incumberment of the Paris streets. One of M. Massard's calculations shows that the street traffic of Paris, if stationary, would occupy 445 acres of the 2,079 acres of streets which Paris possesses. Last year 600,000,000 persons traveled by omnibuse and tramway, and there were 294,000,000 passengers on the underground railway.—Indianapolis News

RHEUMATISM



Get a 25-cent vial. If it fails to cure I will refund your money. Munyon.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

STOCKERS & FEEDERS

Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself,

National Live Stock Com. Co.

At either Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., S. Omaha, Neb.

WANTED Agents to sell household goods and veterinary remedies, spices, extracts, perfumes, toilet goods and specialties in country districts, by wagon; pays $25 per week up. The Mutual Manufacturing Co., Canton, O.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

AN INSURANCE EXCEPTION.

"Now," said the chronic quoter, "a man is known by the company he keeps."

"Say, I'm an insurance policy holder! Please don't class me with the company I keep."

Merely a Prevaricator.

A doctor relates the following story: "I had a patient who was very ill and who ought to have gone to a warmer climate, so I resolved to try what hypnotism would do for him. I had a large sun painted on the ceiling of his room and by suggestion induced him to think it was the sun which would cure him. The ruse succeeded and he was getting better rapidly when one day on my arrival I found he was dead."

"Did it fail, after all, then?" asked one of the doctor's hearers.

"No," replied the doctor, "he died of sunstroke."

Taking Father's Job.

"Why should you beg? You are both young and strong."

"That is right, but my father is old and weak and can no longer support me."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

No other man appreciates a helping hand like a man in trouble.

Know How To Keep Cool?

When Summer's sun and daily toil heat the blood to an uncomfortable degree, there is nothing so comforting and cooling as a glass of

Iced Postum

served with sugar and a little lemon.

Surprising, too, how the food elements relieve fatigue and sustain one.

The flavour is delicious—and Postum is really a food drink.

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Finding Fighters for Uncle Sam

By EDWARD B. CLARK

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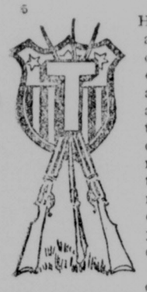


HE war department is trying to find ways and means to increase the number of cadets at the United States Military academy. Since the Spanish war, when the army was enlarged, there have not been anywhere near enough graduates to fill the vacancies in the commissioned ranks of the army. The result has been that not only has it been necessary to promote to the rank of second lieutenant, enlisted men of the army who can pass the required examination, but to appoint each year to the service large numbers of civilians.

Naturally enough the war department officials feel that the commissioned officers should be men educated to the profession of a soldier. There seems to be a pretty general feeling, one hard for the authorities to account for by the way, that every man is born a soldier and that the military profession is the only one for which no special training is required. Gen. Winfield Scott, at the close of the Mexican war, said that if it had not been for the officers of his army who were graduates of the military academy the war would have been prolonged for years. This praise of the institution and the men whom it turns out was given by a man not a graduate, and who, therefore, could not be said to be prejudiced in favor of the institution.

The course at West Point is a particularly hard one and a good many cadets are found deficient every year, generally in only one study. West Point, however, differs from all other schools of the world. There they do not strike an average of studies, taking all the lessons taught in a lump. For instance, if a man stands at the head of his class in four studies, but is a little bit below the proficient average in one study, the authorities throw him out, whereas in other schools they would strike an average and give such a man a high standing.

The result of such a system as this is that men who are qualified for the service in practically every way, but who may be a little lame in French or a trifle off in geology or chemistry, are separated from the army to which they might possibly be a credit if an average of excellence was struck by the authorities.

It is quite often the case that men who do not graduate but who have had several years' training at the academy succeed in getting commissions in the service. There are no records to show that any man who spent two years at West Point failed to pass his examination for a commission after he had been successful in getting an appointment to the army from civil life.

Some of the boys who have been at West Point, but have not graduated, enlisted in the United States army in order to get their commission from the ranks. When a man does so enlist he may be sent as a private soldier to a company in which some classmate is a lieutenant. Now it must be remembered that there is a deep gulf between officers and enlisted men in the regular army, a gulf which it is necessary to have remain fixed, because familiarity of intercourse between officers and enlisted men would lead to lax discipline. It is not the case, as some people seem to think, of an officer being too proud to associate with enlisted men. The officers of the army hold the enlisted men in high esteem. They know that they are the backbone of the army and they know that on their loyalty, obedience and courage hangs success in war and the credit of the army in peace. Every army in the world has learned the lesson that there must be a lack of familiar intercourse in a social way between the commissioned officers and the enlisted men.

When a young fellow who has been at West Point enlists he is likely, as has been said, to get into a command in which one of his classmates may be an officer. Then it is that a curious relation results. The enlisted man meets his former classmate, whom he once called Bill or Jim and with whom he possibly roomed as a cadet, and he must simply salute him as any other enlisted man would, and pass without a sign of "familiar recognition." Now this does not mean at all that Jim or Bill does not want to speak to his former classmate. It means simply that the enlisted man wants to preserve his own standing with his fellow soldiers and does not want to put his former classmate by and chance in an embarrassing position. If the enlisted men should learn that their newly enlisted fellow was a former classmate and a friend of one of the officers they might think that it was going to be a case of currying favor on the one side or of showing favor on the other. The man who is once a cadet and who enlists is more careful if he is built right, and he generally is, to maintain a proper attitude toward the men who rank him.

They tell a story in Washington of a young fellow who came of rich parentage, but who never had been at West Point, by the way, who enlisted in the army to get his commission. He attempted to presume on the fact of his wealth and he not only got the officers down on him, but the men as well. His lot was not altogether a happy one. It can be said, however, that cases like that of this young man are few and far between. The man who is willing to enlist in order to get his commission, generally speaking, is of good stuff enough to make him willing to take things as they come and to take rather more than his share of the duties and the hardships of the enlisted men with whom he is thrown.

There was once upon a time a cadet who, having spent time enough at the United States Military academy to cover a considerable part of the course, was compelled by the government to sever his connection with the school he had hoped would prove to him a fostering mother until the end.

This cadet, who shall be nameless because of a modest desire to avoid the use of the pronoun in the first person, had a yearning for military life, and so a few years after leaving the academy he walked into a Boston recruiting office and enlisted. Several classmates and several other army friends knew of the enlistment and told the enlisted one prior to his application for admission to the service to strike out for a commission, and, above all things, not to let any of the enlisted men, or any of the officers who did not know him, have knowledge of the fact that he had been at the military academy, for otherwise they might think he expected favors.

The advice was needless, for whatever else the recruit intended to do he desired that his service should be performed on the same level with that of every other man in the United States army, but the truth is that this determination and its carrying out led to some complications that had humor enough at the time even though they lose the humor because of lack of power in the story-teller.

This cadet recruit was landed at David's island, New York harbor, where there were 700 other recruits undergoing instruction, and a green lot they were. The cadet was turned out for squad drill with five other recruits, not one of whom knew enough about soldiering to keep his heels together. A tall, raw-boned Irish sergeant with the euphonious name of O'Baldwin was in command of the squad. He began to explain the position of a soldier. He found that the recruit on the right of the line already was in the position of a soldier. The truth was he couldn't help himself.

O'Baldwin eyed him critically. "Fall out!" he said.

The one-time cadet fell out. "What regiment did ye desart from?" said O'Baldwin, pleasantly.

"This is my first enlistment," answered the recruit, and in answering he told the truth, for a cadet isn't enlisted.

"What company are ye in?" asked O'Baldwin, though he knew perfectly well, for his own bunk was not three bunks removed from that of the recruit.

"D company," answered the queried one, and that's where he made the mistake of his life.

That apparently simple answer proved conclusively to the sergeant's mind that he had an ex-regular before him, for all the national guardsmen would have answered "Company D" instead of "D company." The regular who would speak of his command as "Company D" would be considered deserving of the guardhouse for a month, for to put the letter after the company save when it is written is to the army man the height of things unmilitary.

"You go to your quarters; we'll look into this," said the sergeant.

The recruit went to his quarters and half an hour later the first sergeant of the outfit sent for him. The "Top" opened the conversation cheerfully with a query as to what regiment the recruit had left in the lurch. Finding that he was bound to be considered a deserter, the unhappy one took the bull by the horns thus: "I am serving my first enlistment in the army; I never was in the marine corps and I never saw the inside of a national guard armory."

"Ever been in one of them private military schools?" asked the "Top."

"Never."

"Go to your quarters."

In another hour the recruit was given a rifle and cartridge box and belt and was ordered to turn out with the squad of recruits who had advanced far enough in the school of the soldier to receive lessons in the manual of arms. Now as a matter of fact the recruit knew the manual of arms so well he couldn't have hidden his knowledge if he had tried. This time there was another sergeant in charge. His eye took in the way the recruit on the right handled his piece and executed the manual.

In less than a minute the sergeant ordered him who was showing such proficiency to step to the front, and ordered "place rest" for the remainder of the squad. Then turning his attention to his victim, he said: "We'll try the bayonet exercise a bit. Guard!"

The recruit came down to "a guard" possibly with as much precision and in probably as proper style as the veteran sergeant had ever seen it done.

"Passing yourself off for a recruit. It's a fraud you are. Get to your quarters." And the recruit went to his bunk again, knowing that he was in deep disgrace.

About half an hour later he heard two old soldiers talking outside of the barracks window. One of them said to the other: "There's a cuss in there who ain't never been in the marine corps, nor in the militshy, nor in the reg'lars, nor to one of them military schools. The sergeant says he's either a blankety-blank liar or else he larnt his soldierin' from books, which ain't likely."

That night just after "tattoo," the first sergeant appeared and told the recruit that the company commander wanted to see him at once in the orderly room. The recruit went to the presence of the commissioned officer and stood attention as he had stood attention as a cadet a thousand times before. The captain looked him up and down. "I understand," he said, "that this is your first enlistment; that you have never been a national guard; that you have never been a marine and that you never attended a private military school."

The recruit acquiesced with a respectful "Yes, sir."

"About face."

The recruit made an about face, and then at a repetition of the command, again faced the captain, who was grinning.

"Go to your quarters," said the commanding officer.

The recruit went and in ten minutes the top sergeant was there, saying: "You can't fool the old man. You've been made a lance corporal and you go on guard as corporal of the third relief tomorrow morning."

There are a good many officers in the United States army today who served for a while at the military academy as cadets, but who were compelled to stay five years at the academy in order to get their commissions, having been "turned back" into the class next below them either for deficiency in studies or for breaches of discipline. If General Sheridan had not been given another chance after he had engaged in a little affair which was considered a breach of discipline while he was a cadet the wonder is who would have been the right-hand cavalry leader of Grant during the Civil war.

A few months ago Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins died. He entered the military academy some time prior to the opening of the Civil war, but the authorities did not allow him to graduate. Hawkins was not discouraged by the failure and as soon as the Civil war broke out he offered his services to his country and was given a commission. He staid in the regular army until the time of his death and so strong was his love of the military academy that before his death he asked that he might be buried in the cadet cemetery. It was Hawkins' custom each year when he could get away from his command to visit the school where he had spent three years of his boyhood. He had just as strong a love for the institution as did any graduate in the army.

Recently there has been a disposition on the part of the graduates of the military academy to give more consideration to the men who spent some time at the school, but who did not graduate. One class organization includes in its membership all the cadets who at any time were members of the class, and no distinction is made between graduate and non-graduate, even the offices of the organization being open to men who did not complete the course.

Other class organizations are said to be preparing to follow the example of that of the members of 1884 and if the custom of taking into full brotherhood the non-graduates becomes general the belief is that good will come to the academy and the country.

Statue of Liberty Grafters

If the visitors who paid good money to a soldier for the privilege of climbing up the steps of the statue of Liberty had only known about the sixty-second article of war they never would have graduated from the dead-head class on a reservation belonging to Uncle Sam, the New York Herald says. As it is, under the last general order from the war department two soldiers who levied tribute are doomed to penal servitude for their speculative enterprise.

According to the army orders, Axel T. Holm, a first-class private of G company, signal corps, and Edward A. Bagnall, of the same grade and command, organized a syndicate for the exploitation of the French evidence of friendship for America, which, following the actual language of the order, operated, as to Holm, after this fashion:

"He, the said Holm, did designedly and fraudulently obtain money from certain visitors to the statue of liberty, fees for the privilege of going up into said statue, by knowingly making false pretenses that such fees were necessary."

And as to the enterprising Bagnall:

"That he did knowingly assist in fraudulently obtaining money from visitors to the statue of Liberty by acting as a 'lookout' with the duty of actually giving warning to the man collecting the fees in case an officer were approaching."

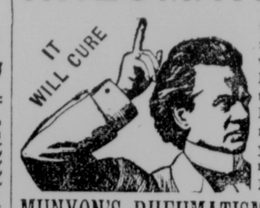
All of this, according to the charges and specifications upon which conviction was made, and approval then passed, violated the sixty-second article of war. In the case of Holm the department orders his dishonorable discharge and his confinement for two years at Fort Leavenworth. Bagnall gets off with reduction to the grade of private, four months' confinement and the forfeiture of $13 a month. He will work his sentence out around the base of the statue, cleaning up such litter as the tributless visitors see fit to make.

The evidence showed that the two men arranged a scheme to tax all visitors ten cents a head for the pleasure of climbing to the head of the goddess, with the ever-burning torch, and the story was printed exclusively in the Herald at the time. While one of them took in the toll the other lingered about to give the collector a tip if an officer chanced to be bearing down upon the post exchange. Capt. D. J. Carr, commanding the post, is very pr ud of this pretty show station, and he broke up the game just as soon as he found what was in the air.

STREET TRAFFIC OF PARIS.

There are nearly half a million horses and motor vehicles of all kinds in Paris today, with 20,000 hand carts and 9,000 wheelbarrows. In 1909 65,870 accidents were caused in the Paris streets by 81,868 vehicles. These statistics are contained in a report drawn up by M. Emile Massard at the request of the Paris municipal council on the incumberment of the Paris streets. One of M. Massard's calculations shows that the street traffic of Paris, if stationary, would occupy 445 acres of the 2,079 acres of streets which Paris possesses. Last year 600,000,000 persons traveled by omnibuse and tramway, and there were 294,000,000 passengers on the underground railway.—Indianapolis News.

RHEUMATISM



Get a 25-cent vial. If it fails to cure I will refund your money. Munyon.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

STOCKERS & FEEDERS

Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.

National Live Stock Com. Co.

At either

Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., S. Omaha, Neb.

WANTED Agents to sell household goods and veterinary remedies, spices, extracts, perfumes, toilet goods and specialties in country districts, by wagon; pays $25 per week up. The Mutual Manufacturing Co., Canton, O.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

AN INSURANCE EXCEPTION.

"Now," said the chronic quoter, "a man is known by the company he keeps."

"Say, I'm an insurance policy holder! Please don't class me with the company I keep."

Merely a Prevaricator.

A doctor relates the following story: "I had a patient who was very ill and who ought to have gone to a warmer climate, so I resolved to try what hypnotism would do for him. I had a large sun painted on the ceiling of his room and by suggestion induced him to think it was the sun which would cure him. The ruse succeeded and he was getting better rapidly when one day on my arrival I found he was dead."

"Did it fail, after all, then?" asked one of the doctor's hearers.

"No," replied the doctor, "he died of sunstroke."

Taking Father's Job.

"Why should you beg? You are both young and strong."

"That is right, but my father is old and weak and can no longer support me."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

No other man appreciates a helping hand like a man in trouble.

Know How To Keep Cool?

When Summer's sun and daily toil heat the blood to an uncomfortable degree, there is nothing so comforting and cooling as a glass of

Iced Postum

served with sugar and a little lemon.

Surprising, too, how the food elements relieve fatigue and sustain one.

The flavour is delicious—and Postum is really a food drink.

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1910.

FOR CONGRESS.

To the voters of the 6th Congressional District:

I desire to announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress at the forthcoming primaries, which will be held on August 30th. I will appreciate the active support of all Republicans.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.,
Kensington, Md.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Congress subject to the decision of the Republican primaries to be held on August 30th.

GEORGE A. PEARRE,
Cumberland.

I hereby announce my candidacy for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries to be held on August 30th.

ALEXANDER R. HAGNER,
Hagerstown.

ALEXANDER R. HAGNER.

The time is near at hand when the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland must decide who they will nominate for Congress. On August the 30th, the day set apart by the Legislature of 1910 for the voters of both parties to make their choice, will be the first time in the history of Maryland that nomination for Congress must be made directly by the people. There will be no delegates elected and no nominating convention to determine who shall represent this District in the House of Congress, and the entire responsibility, therefor, will be with the people. The condition throughout this District demands the most careful and thoughtful action on the part of the Republicans in making a selection for Congress. The man to be nominated must be the strongest one possible of those whose names, thus far, have been mentioned. He must be able to represent the District intelligently, he must unite the party, and he must have resided long enough in the Sixth Maryland District to enable him to fully understand the wishes and needs of the people.

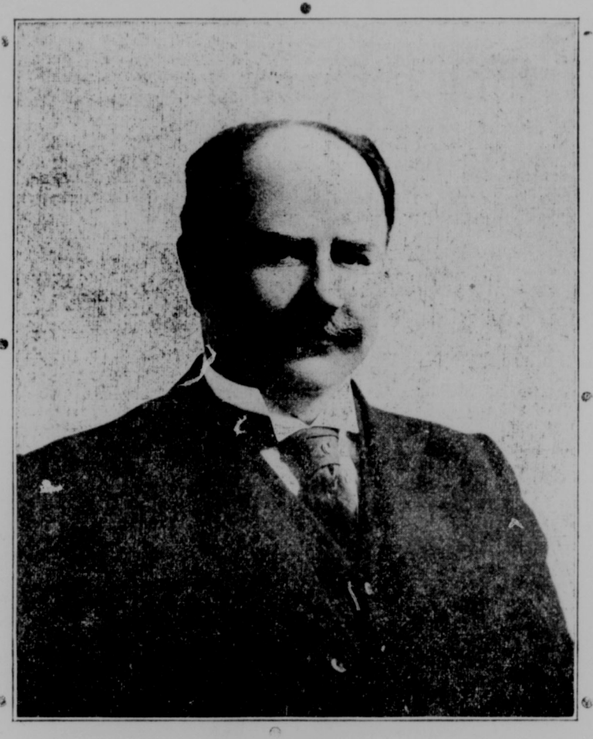
THE REPUBLICAN has not been over hasty in rushing to the endorsement of any one candidate, but has spent much time and thought weighing the merits of each aspirant. Believing that the selection of a candidate who could fully measure up to the necessary requisites of a Congressman was more important than the cause of any one man, and realizing that the election of a Republican this fall was most essential to the welfare of the National Republican Party and the country at large, it is the duty of every Republican in the Sixth District to consider carefully the worth of each one of the candidates and to cast their vote at the primary election accordingly. THE REPUBLICAN has viewed the field from every standpoint, willing at all times to listen to the claims of the respective candidates, and with but one purpose, namely, to secure the best and strongest man to put against the Democracy in November. After a most thorough and careful consideration of candidates by the Republicans on the 30th inst., THE REPUBLICAN believes that the strongest, the most available and the one who will best unite the party is the Hon. Alex. R. Hagner of Washington county, Maryland.

Mr. Hagner has been prominent in Sixth District Republican politics for a quarter of a century. He is a lawyer of ability, a man of pure and honest motives, about whom nothing but praise can be said. He will unite the party to a man and will carry the the Sixth Maryland District, if nominated, by an old time Republican majority.

THE REPUBLICAN believing these things true does hereby unconditionally endorse the candidacy of Mr. Hagner and will from this time forth place his name in its editorial columns and use every fair means possible to convince the Republicans of Garrett county and those of all other counties in this District to come to the same conclusion. We have personally known him for more than twenty years and believe the Republicans will make no mistake in sending him to the 62nd Congress of the United States. He will make an ideal candidate and representative. Let the Republicans come out in force on the 30th of August and nominate him and they will, in the opinion of THE REPUBLICAN, be performing a duty which they will never regret.

The Republican for Job Printing

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS



HON. ALEXANDER RANDALL HAGNER

And some of the laws he will endeavor to have passed if elected:

1st. If elected to Congress I will put forth every effort I possess to have Congress take over the old National Pike from Baltimore to Springfield, Ill., the place where Lincoln began his career from which he was made President of the United States, making this road a great military and post road.

2nd. I believe in a national divorce law applicable to the entire country, and will strive to have one enacted, and that evidence in all cases shall be taken in open court. The idea that any one shall be permitted to move from any state to Reno, Nev., or any other western city, acquire residence in six months and then file a bill against husband or wife with only a few weeks notice in some local paper and obtain a decree separating one another is an outrage. This is striking at the very foundation of one of our most sacred institutions. Let it be stopped. I will fight to put an end to such business.

3rd. I believe in the conservation of the public lands, forests and mines and shall do my utmost to have legislation looking to these subjects enacted. Those who have acquired any of these rights belonging to the government without just compensation shall be made to return them.

4th. I am for an act of Congress providing for a ship subsidy. All the great ocean liners are run between this country and Europe by foreigners. Millions of dollars revenue go into the treasuries of foreign nations, most of which come from the pockets of Americans, this nation getting nothing.

ALEXANDER RANDALL HAGNER.

CROTHERS AT SMALL BUSINESS.

The removal of Mr. Wm. L. Amoss, director of Farmers Institutes since the organization of that department some 13 years ago, to make room for a political servant of Governor Crothers is an object lesson to the people of this county, where Mr. Amoss and his life long interest in the welfare of the agriculturists are so well known, which serves to emphasize the small politics being played by the Governor in his efforts to build up a Crothers machine. When it comes to talk and to loud profession of devotion to the welfare of the farmers, Crothers can make more noise than a regiment, but when the performing comes we see exhibitions like the removal of Mr. Amoss.—Bel Air Times.

THE PRIMARY SYSTEM AN EFFECTUAL AGENCY FOR REFORM.

In an interview published in the Sun Monday Mr. George Stewart Brown gave practical and suggestive views concerning the influence of the Democratic organization and money at primary elections in Baltimore. "Money and the machine can only dominate," said Mr. Brown, "when the people are asleep. * * * If we stay at home from the primary, it does not lie in our mouths to complain of money influence in our political life."

This is the obvious truth. The primary system cannot automatically work reforms. It is simply an instrument whose value and efficiency depend upon the people themselves. It affords the people the opportunity to name good men for public office. If the people desire to send the best-equipped men to Congress, or to the Legislature, they can make their power felt decisively at the primary in the nomination of candidates. It rests with them whether they shall have government administered by men of high character and ability, or whether they shall permit party organizations to make nominations for public office.

Wherever the primary system exists the people have an effective weapon for correcting the abuses of machine government and for restricting the power of political bosses. If they do not use the weapon discriminatingly and courageously, they are responsible for the failure of the primary system to curb the power of the political machines. "The machine can only dominate," as Mr. Brown aptly says, "when the people are asleep." If the Democratic voters of Baltimore do not make their influence felt at the primary in the nomination of candidates for Congress and other public offices, the responsibility of unacceptable nominations must be shouldered by them. If they shirk a duty which ought to be performed by every man who has the good of the city and of his party at heart, they deliberately throw away the opportunity to put the best men available in public office. The blame rests upon them and not upon the primary system, which responds to the will of the majority of the people when the people make general and intelligent use of it.—Baltimore Sun.

ASHER GLADE.

I know the night is near at hand,
The mists lie low on hill and bay,
The summer sheaves are dewless dry;
But we have had the day.

We have had a very hot week and plenty of sickness.

Mrs. Della E. Fike, who has been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, is somewhat better.

Mrs. Bertha Thomas and little daughter, Pansy, have both been sick during the past week.

Making hay is the order of the day and there is quite a lot of it being put away this week.

Mr. John S. Fike is sick. Dr. Meyers, of Markleysburg, Pa., is attending him.

Mr. Sylvester Glover, who moved to this section last spring, has moved to Markleysburg, Pa.

Mr. Walter S. Fearer, while logging for Mr. Everett Dunham, was caught by a log which crushed the bone in one leg so badly that it is feared he will be crippled for life.

Mr. Wm. Fearer and wife were out during the past week to visit their daughter, Della, who is sick.

Mr. Geo. F. Wass, of Addison, Pa., was in this section selling fertilizer for wheat and spent the night at Wm. H. Thomas'.

Stork Visits.

The stork visited a number of homes in Oakland recently, the latest visit being to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Weimer yesterday afternoon when it left a little daughter.

On Saturday morning the home of the editor of THE REPUBLICAN was made happy by a visit from this most welcome bird—the first time in more than eight years—when a little daughter was left in our keeping.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Oriental Goods.

Taufik Aboosh, importer of all kinds of Oriental goods, Irish crochet lace and short waist French embroidery dresses and silk kimonos, will offer his stock of goods at half price in order that he may return to school. Store in basement of Chautauqua Hotel, Mountain Lake Park.

BITTINGER.

The pupils and friends of the Lutheran Sunday school, of this village, will hold their regular annual picnic in Ellithorp's grove, on Saturday, August 20. All manner of refreshments and meals will be served on the ground, and an attractive program consisting of music recitations and speaking will be rendered. All are cordially invited to attend.

Calvin Sechler, of Keim, Pa., spent a few days with friends and relatives here last week.

Christian Hershberger, of Grantsville, passed through this village last Monday afternoon, with a party of friends in his new automobile.

Messrs. Peter Bickford and B. F. Broadwater, of Meadow Mountain, were business callers in this village last Monday.

Jonas Bittinger and family spent last Sunday with Chauncey Bittinger on Negro Mountain.

Simon Brenneman began the erection of a new barn for William Otto, near Beckman, this week.

John H. Stark made a business trip to Confluence, Pa., last week.

The Dunkard Brethren held religious services in Beachy's grove, near this place, last Sunday morning.

Widow Wins Race for Farmer's Hand

James Plum, aged 55, owner of three farms near Terra Alta, on July 28th, inserted an advertisement in a Grafton newspaper for a wife. The same evening Mrs. Inez Kearns, aged 43, widow, wrote Plum. Besides her letter, Mr. Plum received 17 others, but his heart went out to the Kingwood widow, and they were married Sunday night, Rev. J. W. Engle, of Grafton, officiating. They are now spending their honeymoon in Atlantic City.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of our beloved son, Dr. T. H. Ravenscroft, who departed this life August 12, 1900.

Oh, how sad! Oh, God, how dreary!
Are our lives and home this day,
For our dear precious boy
Ten long years has been away.

We will soon pass on to meet him
And make whole the broken band,
Meet him just across the river
In that happy spirit land.

By His Mother and Father.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

Memorial Work.

The J. B. Williams Co., low price marble and granite dealers, Frostburg and Cumberland, are having a reduction sale to last for the next sixty days in order to dispose of their large stock of handsome Monuments, Headstones, etc. An invitation is extended to visit their yard at No. 99 North Centre St., Cumberland, and No. 60 Main St., Frostburg, and look over their line of work. Orders given to their agents or sent in by mail will receive best attention. The recent work erected in the county by this firm is the Thomas Little monument and the Clarence M. Rathbun monument at Oakland, the Norman Durst monument at Blocher's cemetery and the James Ravenscroft monument at Mt. Zion church yard. All of these monuments are made in a high grade granite and are among the finest monuments in the county.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

OSTEOPATHIST.

Dr. Isabel Garrison Eiler, a graduate of the full three years course as required by the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, will be at the Roslyn Cottage, Mountain Lake Park, for the summer. 4t

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank
Of Allegany County.
Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department

Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
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S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following county road is to be re-located. The road to be re-located is known as the Mansfield Road, in the North end portion between Fahey and Hughes and Fahey and Mansfield, so as to give said road a more gradual and better grade, and examine whether the said re-location should be made will meet on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1910, for such purpose and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said re-location and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

GEORGE GEISSMAN,
JONAS YUTZY,
W. H. SMOUSE,
Examiners.

Examiners' Notice

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the proposed new county road is to be located, said road to begin at a point on the Gorman road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at a lane between the lands of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis and intersect the Deer Park and Schell road near the bridge over Laurel Run, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of August, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. W. KELSO
J. THOMAS MOON } Examiners
JAMES E. LISH

ORDER NISI.

Katherine B. Stille vs. Thomas J. Roy, et ux. No. 1682 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 6th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. James Blackistone, attorney be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of September, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Mary L. Sloan vs. Allen Garlitz, et ux. No. 1681 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

Ordered this 5th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by O. Lindley Sloan and Edward H. Sincell, attorneys, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of September, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $475.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Charles E. M. Hilleary was in Oakland yesterday on business.

Miss Grace Jones is visiting friends at Parsons, West Va., this week.

Mrs. C. E. Hilleary and daughter, of near Gorman, were in Oakland Tuesday shopping.

Mr. John H. Cuppett, of Clarksburg, W. Va., after spending a week in the Park, returnrd home Tuesday morning.

Dr. Wilbur L. Davidson, director of The Mountain Chautauqua, was in Oakland for an hour or two Monday afternoon.

Mrs. T. E. Briggs, of Montgomery county, is here visiting her father, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, and other relatives.

Miss Catharine Manges has returned home from a three weeks' visit to friends and relatives in Johnstown and Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR RENT—Four rooms corner Wilson and Pennington streets. Apply to J. W. Leathers.

Misses Erma and Madge Workman, of Wheeling, West Va., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Grover Stemple, having arrived in Oakland last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Lawton, of Lonaconing, who spent a week with Mrs. Margaret Lawton and other Oakland relatives, returned home Tuesday morning.

Prof. Morris K. Turner, who was principal of the Oakland school two or three years ago, has been elected superintendent of the schools at Charleston, West Va.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Alexander and son spent several days recently with relatives and friends in Piedmont, Frostburg and other points in the George's Creek region.

Miss Delia Wolf, who spent several weeks in Oakland with her mother, returned to Washington, D. C., Monday, accompanied by the little daughter of Dr. Wells, of Washington.

We acknowledge pleasant visits last Saturday from Messrs. Daniel and George Jeffrey, Rev. John T. and Frank P. Green, all of near Lonaconing, but Garrett countians, however.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR & Co.

Rev. Dr. Henry Ostrom, who has been at the Park with his family since the close of the Bible Conference, left there Tuesday for Parkersburg, W. Va., where he has engaged in evangelistic work.

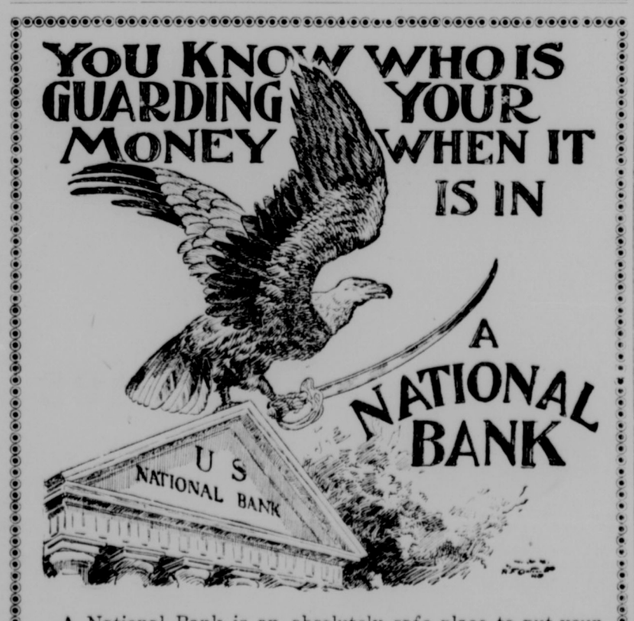
E. J. Howell, one of our good friends from near Swanton, was in the city Tuesday, having taken advantage of the excursion to the Park where he spent a portion of the day very pleasantly.

Miss Ellen Connell had as her guests Tuesday Mrs. C. A. Miller, Mrs. W. H. Berry, Mrs. J. P. Shaffer, of Terra Alta; Mrs. Lulu Sands, of Baltimore, and Mrs. L. V. Reed, of Charleston, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Parley DeBerry, of Terra Alta, and Mrs. Tina Taylor, of Century, West Va., spent Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Truman Casteel and Mr. and Mrs. Clark DeBerry, near Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hostetler, of Monitor, Washington, after spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Alexander and other relatives in Garrett county, left for their western home Monday night.

Subscribe for The Republican:



A National Bank is an absolutely safe place to put your money, because the United States Government examines regularly all National Banks.

Ask our patrons how we treat THEM.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OAKLAND, MD.

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER'S AUSPICIOUS OPENING.

New Firm Begins Business Under Very Favorable Circumstances.

The invitation extended through the columns of this paper last Thursday by Messrs. Bolden, Brown & Weimer, Oakland's new mercantile firm, to the public to visit their store on the opening night, was very generously responded to by the people on Friday evening, the large building on Second street being crowded and packed to its utmost capacity.

The visitors were made welcome by members of the firm and those in their employ who took pleasure in conducting them through the several departments and exhibiting the great variety of seasonable and well selected goods.

Refreshments consisting of ice cream, lemonade, etc., were served with a lavish hand by the firm and the Mountain City Band furnished excellent music throughout the evening.

The store is a well lighted, well ventilated and exceedingly pretty room, the fixtures and other paraphernalia being of the best and selected with an eye to the comfort of the customers and the despatch of business.

The firm will make a specialty of all lines of goods with which the store is already filled.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawtont & Sons.

On last Saturday Lieut. E. S. West sold at private sale to ex-County Commissioner A. Clyde Smith the Weimer farm near Thayerville. This is the same property advertised in these columns last week to be sold at public auction on Saturday.

The Children's Day exercises at St. Mark's church last Sunday morning were attended by a large crowd of people and those taking part in the service performed very creditably. They were drilled by Miss Manges and other ladies for their parts.

Mr. C. D. Hershberger, of Grantsville, brought a party of Elk Lick (Pa.) gentlemen to Oakland Sunday afternoon returning Monday in Mr. Hershberger's automobile. Those in the party were Messrs. Noah and Clyde Newman, William Lichliter and Jeff Smearman.

The ladies of the Epworth League of St. Paul's M. E. church will conduct an exchange this afternoon and hold a lawn fete tonight on the lawn at the church. The Mountain City Band will be in attendance and furnish music at night. All are most cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp and daughter, Miss Amanda, accompanied by their guest, Miss Broadwater, of Minnesota, came up to Oakland from Bittinger yesterday morning and will return this afternoon. They made the trip here in Mr. C. D. Hershberger's automobile.

Master Hadley Heindel, Carlisle street, met with a painful accident on Monday. Having several cartridges which had been given him by soldiers during the encampment, he set one on fire. It exploded, seriously burning his hands and limbs.—Gettysburg Corr. Emmittsburg Chronicle.

Children's Day was celebrated in Bond Methodist church last Sunday and thanks to the efforts of Mrs. and Miss Brumbaugh and the deep interest of the children a very excellent program was rendered. The church was far too small to accommodate the people from far and near, and everything passed off very nicely.

Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Sanner, of Uniontown, Pa., are here on a visit to their son, Mr. N. R. Sanner. Capt. Sanner was engaged in educational work in Oakland a number of years ago and is highly regarded by many of his former pupils and all his old-time acquaintances. Apparently he is as young as he was a quarter of a century ago.

LOST—On the road between Abel DeWitt's and Henry Casteel's on Saturday, June 25th, a horse contract book Finder please leave at First National Bank and receive reward. D. J. Swartzentruber.

Complaints by the traveling public are being made on account of the fact that Hooppole road north of Thayerville has been closed by the contractors, who are engaged reconstructing it. Locked gates have been thrown across the road at two points between Rodeheaver's and Thayerville and traffic along the only road leading from Oakland and Deer Park to the northern end of the county has been effectually blocked and as a result many people who have business here and at nearby points are inconvenienced and without just reason. The road should be kept open at all hazards.

The new one hundred and twentyfive horse power gas engine purchased several weeks ago by Mr. D. E. Offutt for the Oakland Electric Company, has been received and is now in place in the company's building adjoining the railroad yards. The machine will be tested within the next week, a delay having been occasioned on account of some portions of the engine not having been shipped from the factory until a day or two ago. The engine is a massive piece of iron and steel and will be driven by gas furnished by the Northern Natural Gas Company. The approximate weight of the engine and fly wheels, which are above seven feet in diameter, is more than twenty tons.

SAYS TAGS ARE UGLY

Automobilists Object to the New License Number.

With the arrival of the new license tags for automobiles there has arisen unanimous and violent protest from the drivers of these machines. They say the new tags are uncompromisingly ugly and cheap-looking, and the drivers look rueful when they think of disfiguring their spic-and span new toys with these "push-cart licenses," as they call call them.

"Wonder is the man who ordered this thing ever saw an auto?" queried one of the veterans as he gazed disgustedly at the yellow and black strip of tin.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. MARY NYDEGGER.

Mrs. Mary Nydegger, aged 76 years, died at her home on Randolph avenue, Elkins, W. Va., Monday evening, August 8. Mrs. Nydegger had been ill for several months and her death was not unexpected. The deceased is survived by three sons: Dr. J. A. Nydegger, of Pittsburg, and John F. and W. D., of Elkins. The body was interred at Gorman yesterday.

Railroad Workman Hurt.

A Slav, engaged on construction work west of Oakland, was struck by the through westbound express train Sunday morning at a point near Hutton. He was brought to Oakland on the accommodation a short time afterward and taken to the office of Dr. Legge where an examination revealed the fact that he was painfully injured about the head. Later in the day the injured man was taken to Cumberland and placed in one of the hospitals there for treatment.

Call for Your Letters.

T. P. Baur, Osker Brown, Nellie Beachy, Mrs. Beal, Gilbert Bowers, Alma Kinzee, Mildred Kinzee, J. J. Montfort, Wm. McCroby, Annie Mullody, W. B. V. Miller, Ray Nine, Jno. M. White, Harry Snider (2), Oakland Hotel, Rachel Snider.

Church Services.

ST PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. SHEARER

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

A father—not a millionaire—left at his death a number of children and a certain sum to be divided among them as follows: The eldest to receive $100 and one-tenth of the remainder; the second child $200 and one-tenth of what then remained, and so on, each child to receive $100 more than the one immediately preceeding, and then one-tenth part of which still remained. When the division took place, it was found that all the children received the same amount. How many children were there, and what sum did each receive?

Young man, that beautiful girl whom you worship as a pillar of unadulterated sweetness doesn't contain even three ounces of sugar. It has been shown by analysis that a young person weighing 154 pounds is composed of 96 pounds of water, 3 pounds of the white of eggs, a little less than 1 pound of glue, 34½ pounds of fat, 8¼ pounds of phosphate of lime, 3 ounces of sugar and starch, 7 ounces of chloride of calcium, 6 ounces of phosphate of magnesia and a little ordinary table salt.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.

Entrance examinations 13, 14.

Eight courses of Instruction leading to professional degree of B. S. Agricultural, Horticural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.

The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.

The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars

R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES

GO TO CREUTZBURG'S
FOR
Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.
—LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP—
FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.
Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.

WE desire to express our appreciation to the people of Oakland and vicinity for their very cordial response to our invitation to visit our store last Eriday evening and announce that we are now open for business with a large and well selected line of everything found in a first-class general store, including Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Notions, Shoes, etc., and our Furniture and Carpet Department is full to overflowing. We shall have on hand at all times Oats, Corn, Cracked Corn, Bran, Cornmeal, fresh country ground Corn and Oats Chop, Red Dog Flour, and Feed of all kinds. Country Produce, especially Eggs, Butter, Potatoes, etc., will find a ready sale at our store.

When in Oakland make this store your headquarters.

Respectfully,

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER.

A Colonist of Canaan

By Izola Forrester

The Southwestern flier drew up at Canaan Junction. It never stopped, merely slowed up long enough to throw out the mail sack, and give the curly-headed boy in the express car a chance to call hello to Nell.

But today it stopped, stopped while one man swung off a sleeper, and the porter dropped a suit case and grip on the platform beside him.

The man left behind was young, so young that he had outgrown his years, and there was a latent, careless strength, mixed with awkwardness about him that reminded one of a cub.

Nell took one look at him and caught her breath sharply. She knew him in an instant, but there was a bare chance that he had forgotten her. It had been four years, and four years is a lengthy stretch when one is 17.

He set the suit case down under the ticket shelf, and went back to the water bucket.

"It's hot enough down here, isn't it?" She watched him drain the tin cup a second time before she answered: "We don't mind it much."

"I suppose not. I came from the north. Don't suppose you know anybody here named Acton?"

The girl's hand closed tightly over the package of letters she had drawn from the mail sack. Her back was toward him. But her voice was steady and natural.

"No, I don't."

"You'd be pretty likely to know, handling all the mail, and so on, wouldn't you?"

"Oh, yes, I would know. I know the name of everybody in this town!"

"Except mine."

He came over to the ledge and leaned one elbow on it, smiling in at her cheerfully. She did not answer.

"Maybe he's using a different name," he went on, presently. "He had

She Knew Him in an Instant.

plenty of cause to change it, the Lord knows, when he started down this way. I know he's here all right, and I'm going to find him."

The telegraph instrument set up its call, and she sat down to answer it. When she rose her face was flushed slightly, and anybody well acquainted with Nell would have surmised that she was on the war path. Jopman, the town nearest the state line, was asking about Colonel Acton. Canaan Junction again stated that the party was unknown there.

"Is there a chief of police here in town?"

"Chief of police!" She flashed a startled glance at him. "No. There's a constable. He's the undertaker, too."

"Nice, handy combination," he laughed. "You people down here in this small, new town certainly economize on public offices. Thanks, I'll hunt him up. Goodby."

"Goodby." She watched him as he went along the road towards the main street, his long, easy strides kicking up a flurry of dust behind him.

The whistle over at the factory was blowing for noon. She caught up the telephone receiver and called a number.

"I want to speak to father, please. Is he there? Well, wait. Give him a message. Tell him to come over to the depot right away. Tell him to come around by the river road, not Main street. I want to show him something there."

Then she waited. It seemed hours before she caught sigat of the dear old figure, swinging along the river road, his gray felt hat well back on his head, his gray mustache and imperial giving added distinction to the fine, gracious face. The tears rushed to her eyes as she watched him, but she controlled herself, and met him with a smile.

"Sit down and rest a minute, honey. You've got 20 minutes. They—they've wired for you to come down to Alcazar. It's some committee meeting, I believe." She turned away, and bent over a time table, so that he should not see her tell-tale eyes. "You can make the 1:10 local, dear. And—don't bother about coming back tonight. I'm sure they need you down there."

"In a rush, aren't they?" laughed the colonel, wiping off his forehead. 'Guess it's about their new town hall. It consists of four flags on a center plot at present, with a geranium bed in the middle. I suppose I'll have to go. Be all right, won't you, Nell?"

She nodded and smiled. It was 15 minutes now. She watched the road to Main street every now and then, half expecting Fate to play her a trick and send the long-limbed stranger back again. It wasn't wrong. She told herself over and over again, it wasn't.

A hundred suggestions and plans swept through her mind as she listened to him chat of the new town hall at Alcazar. Then all at once there was a dead silence, and she turned quickly. The colonel stood in the center of the little depot, his hands clasped comfortably under his coat tails, his lips pursed up for a whistle. And he was looking at the suitcase under the window ledge, a suitcase with the owner's name written boldly across it, "J. P. Dexter."

Nell leaned her hands on the desk and waited tensely. She had forgotten to hide the suitcase.

"Well, honey girl, the cat wouldn't stay put, would it? And you going to all this trouble just to try and save your dad from himself." The colonel spoke very calmly, very reflectively, almost with a glint of humor in his blue eyes, as he saw the look on Nell's face. "When did Jack Dexter get here?"

"Father, listen." She put both hands up on his shoulders and leaned her face against his chin. She was just about on a level with his chin. "You must take this train. Surely, when you know you're in the right, it doesn't matter what other people think. They don't know for sure that you are here yet. The night operator said you were, but I know he isn't certain. I can turn Jack Dexter away. He didn't know me at all. Think of them sending him down here to bring you back, the boy that owed everything to you."

"He had to do his duty if they sent him. I certainly wish it had been some one else. I always set a heap by Jack. He's a right fine boy. Studied law with the judge after we left, Nell. I understand he's prosecuting attorney.'

From the bridge came the whistle of the 1:10. She was on time to the minute. The ticker was calling the Canaan operator, and she went to it, the tears streaming from her eyes. As the local pulled in the colonel stood in the doorway and swept his broad-brimmed felt hat off in a general salute.

And the 1:10 pulled out without its extra passenger.

Somebody came hurrying along the platform and into the depot.

"I can't locate him yet, but I'm going to stay over—" Jack Dexter stopped short and whistled softly under his breath. The colonel held Nell close to him, and smiled.

"How are you, boy, how are you?" he said, heartily. "I can't offer you my hand, because, you see, they're both engaged. I'm mighty glad to see you again, Jack. Just take your suitcase right over to my house, sir, and we'll have a good dinner before we start north tonight. "He put up one hand as Jack started to explain, and shook his head warningly. "No need for explanations. I understand the situation thoroughly. I don't want to disturb Nellie here, with any of the details."

"But, Colonel Acton," Jack exclaimed. "You don't know what I'm after, sir. I came down to let you know that that indictment is squashed flatter than a pancake. The whole city is waiting to welcome you back, if you'll only come. The president of the bank confessed to the full amount, swore he had made a scapegoat of you, sir, and then gracefully committed suicide. It was the wisest thing he'd done in five years."

"Well, now, that's too bad," the colonel said, regretfully. "He need not have done that. I was comfortable down here. It's home to Nell and myself. In fact, we feel rather responsible for the future of Canaan. Mighty fine of you to come down and let me know, Jack, though; mighty fine."

"I wanted to be the first to tell you, sir." Dexter's hand gripped the colonel's closely. "A crowd of the newspaper boys were after your trail, but I knew you'd be in the same place where you left word we could find you if you were wanted."

The colonel smiled in a pleased, comfortable fashion all his own.

"We keep our word we Actons," he said. "Don't we, Nell?"

"I can hardly say that," she faltered. "I—I didn't tell the truth to Mr. Dexter when he asked me if I knew you. I just couldn't. I don't know what he must think of me."

"Think of you?" gasped Dexter. "I think you are the bravest, truest, bulliest—"

The colonel coughed and glanced at his watch.

"We will all lunch in honor of the occasion over at the hotel, sir. Jack, just give my little girl your arm along Main street. I'll lock up the station and carry the suitcase until the next train comes along. No, sir, I can't permit it, as my guest, you will allow me to have my way." Jack hesitated still, looking down at the heavy suitcase, and the colonel gave him a delicate poke in the side. "Ladies first, sir, right about face—forward, march!"

For Hot Days

JUST the newest and loveliest things in millinery for the all too brief midsummer have been placed before the fascinated eyes of the devotee to outdoors and fashion. Black and white or the coldest of colors, lace and more lace, these are the paramount ideas that the modistes have put into triumphs of execution. Nothing was ever imagined for the dog days, lovelier than the hat of white chip in which the contour of the brim is outlined with two rolled folds of black velvet placed on the under side. About the crown are set large roses made of fine princess lace and set in dark green foliage. These flowers of lace are exquisite. So far the lily and rose have been made and no other blossoms can be more beautiful than they. Wide Val edging for the roses and all-over patterns for the lillies are destined to be the favorite, but if one possesses a long purse or has some yards of old lace, please imagine roses made of a duchess lace! The finest of silk covered wire has to be sewed in to hold the petals or simulated petals in place. For the roses, a wreath can be managed without cutting the lace but for lilies the petals must be shaped; unless each is made separately by a lacemaker. No one will be so foolish as to cut up fine hand made laces. Lillies, therefore, are destined to be made of the best machine made laces. But, as this season will not see the last of the lace flowers, it is worth while to make separate petals of rennaisance of other fine lace, for those who know how.

Numbers of hats in hair braid or hemp or fine chip are overlaid with wide chantilly lace. Black over white chip or white over black, is all there is to tell. Plumes, pompons and aigrettes finish them; these, too, in black or white.

The small drooping brim round hat continues the favorite for motoring and general wear when the matter of protection claims the first attention. Black and white striped ribbon and button roses, made of straw like that in the hat, leave nothing to be desired for such a model. In the picture the hat is of silver-blue straw, the flowers of the same, and a long adjustible veil of white chiffon is an accessory to be put on and off at pleasure.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

LINEN DRESS

A simple semi-princess dress is shown here, that is a style specially suited to linen. The panel front that extends the whole length is attached to the sides by wide wrapped seams. The back is not a panel, but the bodice and skirt have slight fulness at waist. The turn-over collar and cuffs are of embroidered lawn.

Materials required: 6 yards 40 inches wide.

Bracelets Over Gloves.

Few women seem to realize that bracelets over gloves are almost or quite as bad as rings over gloves. If one wears a bracelet with long gloves at all it should be worn under them; but if possible it should not be worn.

GLOVES MATCH THE COSTUME.

No More White Ones Are Worn, and Where They Seem Necessary Cream Color Is Used.

No more white gloves! Gloves match the costume, or where they ought to be white, according to all social canons, they are cream. Suede slippers, too, match the costume, and the stockings with them are—flesh colored!

Vanity bags of gold clasp now like a flat purse. The meshed bags are no longer plain, but are in two metals—gold and gunmetal, or exidized silver and copper—interwoven in a quaint pattern.

Tortoise-shell is made up into everything, from powder cases to umbrella handles; and there is a great deal of gunmetal and jet seen, owing to the king's death and the public mourning that Paris seems to have assumed with England.

For the same reason, orchids, real and artificial, are on view everywhere, since they were Edward's favorite flower.

Finally, wooden beads. The fad has become a craze, and wooden beads, in black and colors, are as thick as locusts during the plague in Egypt.

Silk Fishnet.

If in your shopping tours you are fortunate enough to see a piece of silk fishnet, buy it.

The coars mesh offers little covering, but much decoration, when used over a contrasting shade of supple material.

In gray or the favorite twine color it allows almost any combination. For entire turbans, for huge bows or for transparent scarfs to be thrown over gorgeous evening costumes, fishnet is a valuable asset in the up-to-date woman's wardrobe.

A Cushion Edge.

Scallops—large shallow scallops done in coarse buttonhole stitch with linen floss or heavy cotton—form the attractive edge of a cretonne sofa pillow.

It is advisable to use the natural linen color of the background, as it will be found more effective than the more brilliant colors of the flowers.

The KITCHEN CABINET

"THERE are so many things—best things—that commonly come when youth is past, that it may well happen to many of us to find ourselves happier and happier at the last."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When the rubber plant droops, its leaves turn yellow and drop off. Mix a teaspoonful of mustard in a cupful of boiling water, cool a little and pour on the soil in the pot; sometimes a long, black hard-shelled worm comes to the top, and if this is killed the plant will usually recover.

Another treatment good for other plants troubled with worms, is to bury a small piece of fresh beef in the pot near the surface, and the worms will come up to eat it, when they can be killed.

Out-door roses may be slipped as any plant with good success if care is taken to keep them moist.

Try using borax dissolved in hot water to remove the spots made by grease of any kind on woolen fabrics. Fold a clean cloth for a pad to use under the spot and then simply put the spot with a cloth wet in the borax water until the spot is removed.

One may have fresh corn on the cob in these days the year around. Take off the coarse outer husks, remove all the silk and tie a cord tightly around the end to hold the inner husks in place. Put into a brine strong enough to hold up an egg, put under a weight, and you will have corn on the ear any time, by soaking it over night.

Mint Sauce.

Mint sauce is such an addition to the lamb roast or chops that it should always be served. Prepare it by mincing the mint very fine with a sharp knife. To two tablespoonfuls of minced mint add a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, a tablespoonful each of boiling water and vinegar. Let stand a few minutes to season before serving.

Cream Sauce.

Melt a tablespoonful and a half of butter, add the same amount of flour, cook until thick, then add a cupful of hot milk. Season and simmer for ten minutes. Add half a cupful of green peas previously cooked, and serve hot.

WE MEASURE success by accumulation. The measure is false. The true measure is appreciation. He who loves most has most.—Henry Van Dyke.

SUMMER BREAKFASTS.

The summer breakfast is even more of a problem than that of any other season. The appetite is so fickle that dishes that appeal to the eye are especially sought after. On a hot morning serve the cereal cooked the day before and placed on ice. Served with cream and fresh fruit it is most wholesome.

When one feels the need of a heartier dish at breakfast, croquettes of various kinds are both filling and appetizing. The rice left from the pudding of the day before may be used. Add to a pint of boiled rice two well beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, salt and paprika to taste with a few drops of onion juice. Set aside until cold, then make into croquettes, dip in egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat.

Baked eggs in cream make a pleasant change in serving eggs.

Whole wheat bread made with nuts is a highly nutritious bread and served with fruit makes a good, well-balanced meal.

A slice of well prepared toast with fresh butter and berries served with a cup of fragrant coffee, rich with cream, is sufficiently satisfying to most appetites these hot mornings.

Back to the Home.

We are hearing so much these days about getting back to the farm. We need more tillers of the soil, it is true; but we also need a more earnest desire for home building in our cities and towns. There are so many opportunities for starting a home on small savings that a home of one's own should be the first consideration.

The thousands of people with little children who are living in the close quarters of an apartment house or tenement, who might be in cozy homes of their own, need to be shown what they are losing in a thousand ways. What an incentive it is to be saving, to have an object such as a home to work for. The hand-to-mouth liver in the apartment house knows nothing of this joy.

Cafe Parfait.

Set a bowl in a pan of cracked ice, and turn into it one quart of thick cream. Add to this one-half cupful of very strong filtered coffee and one-half cupful of powdered sugar. Mix lightly with cream, whip with an egg beater, skimming off the top and draining in a sieve. Continue to beat until no more froth will arise. Turn into a mold rinsed with cold water and pack in ice and salt for four hours before serving.

Nellie Maxwell.

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN BUSY.

Old Lady—What are you crying about, my little man?

Kid—Nothin'.

Old Lady—Nothin!

Kid—Yes. Me teacher ast me what I was doin' an' I told her nothin', and she said I ought a been doin' sumthin'—an' give me a lickin'.

Yes, Indeed.

Hostess (at party)—Why, so silent, Miss De Muir? You've scarcely said a word since you came.

Youthful Guest—Really, Mrs. Leader, I am having a very enjoyable time, but my father has told me 100 times never to say anything unless I have something to say, and I suppose—

Hostess—But, my dear child, think what a stupid and tiresome thing society would be if everybody followed that advice!

Undoubtedly Bad.

Mary Mild—Wouldn't you call her a—ah, doubtful character?

Carrie Caustique—Not unless you wanted to give her the benefit of the doubt.—Smart Set.

By a patient loving endurance of annoyance are we preparing ourselves gradually for the discipline of trials.—E. M. Goulburn.

Hungry Little Folks

find delightful satisfaction in a bowl of toothsome

Post Toasties

When the children want lunch, this wholesome nourishing food is always ready to serve right from the package without cooking, and saves many steps for mother.

Let the youngters have Post Toasties—superb summer food.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Limited.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Among the Many Mansions

By Rev. James Mudge, D. D.
Montreal, Can.

"In my Father's house are many mansions."—John 14:2.

Too much can hardly be made of the fact that heaven, in a very important sense, is here and now. Nevertheless, there is, of course, a life hereafter beyond this world, a life eternal in Immanuel's land. There is a place "where Christ is," a place which He told His disciples He would prepare for their final abode. What should be our attitude toward it, our feeling about it? What use can we profitably make of it in the deepening of our spirituality, the perfecting of our character?

It is a test both of our faith and our faithfulness. In proportion to the vigor of our faith will be the clearness of our sight of the things unseen by mortal eye, our realization of the intangible. We may have a faith so strong that there will be no more doubt as to the reality of that world than of this, no hesitation whatever in accepting the intimations concerning it which are found in the written Word, no question as to the satisfying solidity of its joys, the permanency of the rich possessions to which it introduces the redeemed. What will give us this faith? Our faithfulness to God and duty, our living constantly in His presence, our cultivating those faculties which apprehend the things of the spirit. "The doctrine of immortality,' it has been well said, "is an achievement and can be present in power only as the issue of that spiritual growth whose flower and fruit it is to be." If we would achieve certainty about it we must so live that it alone stands as the interpretation and consummation of our days. We must habitually cherish such convictions in our soul, must breathe such a high spiritual atmosphere, must walk so closely with the infinite one, with the Heavenly Father, in our daily experience that no other outcome of our being than its blissful continuance beyond death will seem in any way reasonable or possible. Such is the only path to perfect peace in this matter. How can a man of evil life really believe in the hereafter? How can he who is living wholly, or mainly, or even largely for this passing world obtain or retain a firm hold on the fact that there is another world far more important a palace to which this is but a portico? He could not live as he does if he did so believe. His choosing that kind of life inevitably deadens or destroys his power of belief in anything better by and by. We know as to the future what we are capable of knowing. If we would know more we must be more. If we would see further into the future we must live at a higher elevation. This, and not seances or table movings or supposed materializations of the spirits of the departed, is the way to get solid ground under one's feet as to the other world.

Should longings for Heaven fill much of our thought and time? Not to such an extent as to prevent the devotion of all our energies to the work assigned us by the Master. Surely not to the breeding of the slightest discontent with the duration of our tarrying here. St. Paul's position about it (Phil. 1:23) would seem to be ideal. He keenly appreciated the glorious gain involved in the transition to the splendor as yet so imperfectly revealed, but he also appreciated fully the joy of laboring for Jesus on this earth and increasing the triumphs of the gospel. He was sufficiently unselfish to put aside his own joy in favor of the advantage of his converts and others to whom he could do still further good. It is certainly safe to leave the decision as to the best time and manner of our death with God, assured that it shall be exactly aright and need not concern us in the least. It is not natural or possible for those in perfect health, in the springtime of youth, with the inviting, untried experience of life in this world all before them, to feel about another world as they reasonably may who are manifestly near it and whose friends are mostly there. Yet at all ages it is wholesome to keep in the background of our thought the solemn fact that we are pilgrims and strangers on these shores of time, and soon to launch forth for a voyage to fairer climes.

The gospel view of death, that it is gain, not loss, to the believer; sunrise, not sunset; transition, not destruction; birth into a higher state of being; something to be hailed with joy, not shrunk from with horror, is far too rare. Most people, as the apostle says, are "all their lifetime subject to bondage through fear of death" (Heb. 11:15), not knowing that Christ hath abolished death and brought life and immortality" (II Tim. 1:10). What a pity that they should thus miss, through lack of faith, one of their chief joys, the deliverance assured to them in Jesus. It is our privilege, as Browning says, to "greet the unseen with a cheer," to feel that it well accords with "the noon day, the bustle of man's work time," to think of and prepare for and pass to the higher world which waits us there. What, indeed, is there to fear in death, the foe that the mighty Prince of Life so effectually conquered, binding him to His triumphant chariot wheels?

It's mighty hard being patient with the man who prates of his patience.

ECONOMIC LOSS FROM DRINK

United States Has Passed Million Dollar Mark in Describing Damage, Now Billionaire.

Of our more than eighty-three millions of people about twenty-five millions are wage-earners, and ont less than two millions are "captains of industry" and their salaried lieutenants. The average wage is about $1.56 (6s.) per day, but the product is worth at least $2 to the employer, who must have a profit, and at least as much to the nation, said Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D., in a speech to the Twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism, held in London. One-tenth of that for 300 days means $60 per year for each workman, and a total for all wage-earners of $1,150,000,000 (£230,000,000). In the United States, we have passed the period of millions in describing the damage from drink, for alcohol has become a "billionaire."

We are not dependent on laboratory experiments for proof that even a moderate use of alcohol impairs efficiency. Benjamin Franklin, in the eighteenth century, observed as a printer, what Dr. Aschaffenburg has just proved by tests, that sober printers do more and better work than drinkers. That is why 51 per cent. of a representative list of American employers, questioned by the United States Bureau of Labor some years since, reported that they discriminated in all or a part of their work in favor of abstainers as employees. The athletic records and the tests of soldiers in marksmanship and marching all tell the same story, that even moderate use of intoxicants decreases efficiency. When we turn to the "captains of industry" and their lieutenants, from whose ranks life insurance has obtained most of the test cases that have shown that total abstainers, other conditions being equal, live fully 15 per cent. longer than even those very moderate drinkers who are allowed to insure, we see that the losses in valuable lives must rise to millions more. The loosening of the tongue and drugging of judgment and conscience, and the shortening of a life worth $10,000 a year becomes a very costly matter when the man is the manager of a great business or the leader of an army, or the arbiter of a nation's politics. In this age of keen competition, national as well as individual, it is the "fit" that "survive" and succeed. Many Japanese gave up sake during the war with Russia that they might contribute the money thus saved as a patriotic offering to the nation's war fund. In Britain, Germany, and other lands, patriots might well abstain for a patriotic re-enforcement to the nation's efficiency, by which the supreme industrial "battle of the nations" shall be ultimately decided.

DRINK OUTLAY IS LESSENED

Liquor Provisions of British Budget Bring in Less Revenue, but More Sobriety.

George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom alliance, states that the drink bill of England for 1909 shows a decrease over 1908 of £5,897,997 ($29,475,000). On spirits the decrease was £4,800,000 ($24,000,000), with a decrease in consumption of 7,022,775 gallons. On beer the decrease was £1,186,000 ($5,940,000), with a decrease in consumption of 645,396 barrels. On wine there was an increase of £93,000 ($465,000), with an increase in consumption of 103,744 gallons. Mr. Wilson believes that the increase in the price of spirits and beer due to the budget was largely responsible for the decreased consumption. He declares that if there had been no increase in prices the reduction of the total expenditure for 1909 would have been £11,147,997 ($55,739,900).

Mr. Wilson estimates that the liquor drinking class is about 55 per cent. of the total population. According to these figures the per capita expenditure is approximately $30.50 per year. Two-thirds of the total drink bill, or nearly £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) a week, is said to be spent by the working classes. "If they are above the poverty line," says Mr. Wilson, "this wasted expenditure tends to bring them under it; if they are under it, the waste aggravates their difficulties. Drink-caused poverty is the worst kind of poverty, because it does not make the best of the available resources and is invariably associated with moral and physical degradation. The burden of the drink evil falls heavily on the woman; it crushes the child.'

Mr. Wilson believes in the efficacy of repressive legislation to diminish the drink evil. However, he admits that the diminished consumption of acoholic liquors is to some extent the result of a continuous change in the habits of the people—"a change," he remarks, "that seems likely to be permanent."

"Poor Man's Club."

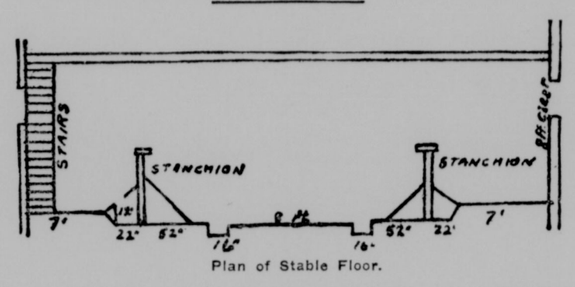
The saloon is the "poor man's club," but the saloon keeper is the one who wields it.

Two Kinds of Whisky.

There are just two kinds of whisky: the one is bad; the other is worse.

IMPORTANT ESSENTIALS IN COMFORTABLE CATTLE BARN

Light, Ventilation, Warmth and Convenience Are Among Factors That Go to Make Stable Paying Investment.



Plan of Stable Floor.

As the putting in of the crops is completed farmers will be repairing and remodeling and otherwise improving their cattle barns, many will be building new ones. The average cattle barn is not usually laid out for comfort, and without comfort the dairy cow will be far from doing her best. Convenience is also a most important factor in those times of high-priced farm hands.

Light ventilation and warmth—also convenience—are the essentials in a cattle barn. Windows of ample size must extend on every side and end. The barn should be at least 36 feet wide, and length to accommodate what stock is expected to be kept.

So-called mangers are to be avoided. The cows face the sides of the barn, and for purposes of ventilation and general sanitation, this is the only way a stock barn should be made.

The general construction of the floor plan is well shown in the illustration with deails of measurements. The driveway is 8 feet wide between the cows. This is two inches below the general level of the stalls. A gutter, six inches below the driveway and 8 inches below the stalls, is 16 inches wide. This must be watertight to retain the liquids. The stalls vary from 48 inches to 54 inches from the edge of the drop to the stanchions to fit cows of different length. A space of 22 inches is left for a feeding place. A slope rise of 12 inches forms all the manger needed, a space of 5 to 7 feet is left in the front for feeding. The slope partitions should come to within 14 inches of the gutter. The partitions in front should be between every other cow. This allows a water supply for every two cows to drink from. The platform should have a slope of ⅜ inches to the foot to drain the liquid to the gutter.

The best stanchion is the swing-stanchion fastened at the top and bottom with a chain that allows about two inches of play back and front. For ventilation a space is left in front of the cattle, under the breast-girth (3 feet high), and partitioned off three feet high and three feet wide, so that cold fresh air can pass to the stable from the floor above to second story. These boxes may be 15 to 20 feet apart. Over these openings slide doors control the inrush of the cold air. The air escapes through the roof. These openings serve for throwing hay down to the feeding alley before pitching to the cows.

SECURE STAND OF POTATOES

Potato Grower Should Take Stock of His Success in Work to This Point in Season—Moisture Is First.

(By C. L. FITCH, Colorado Agricultural College.)

This is the time for the potato grower to observe what sort of a stand he has secured, to take stock, as it were, of his success in his work to this point in the season.

In the first place, moisture is necessary. A potato may sprout, but will not root unless it touches damp soil, and if the season and atmosphere be very dry, growth will be backward, even with moisture beneath. The potato ground should have been filled with moisture before plowing, and the moisture held there by stirring the surface shallow, as with a harrow. If, however, the moisture be not there, the potatoes must be cultivated, ditched and irrigated, and then harrowed lengthwise, as soon as horses can be used.

A heavy rain following planting is a great damage, because it sets the soil of the tuber bed and will damage the shape of the crop. Prolonged rains will rot the seed. The best stands are secured on fields that were plowed in good condition, lightly harrowed, quickly planted, and that then happened to secure one long, gentle shower, followed by warm weather.

Examine the hills that come up last, after the run of the thrifty plants. You will find three causes for these tardy arrivals: Some were in a pocket of dry earth of a field not properly and promptly leveled and harrowed; others will be found growing from very small seed pieces—pieces perhaps broken from the others by the planter; but the most of the runty plants will be found coming from rotten or rotting seed pieces. Thus, moisture, good-sized seed, and sound seed are necessary to a vigorous stand. The best crops are secured in years when the seed stays sound until digging.

And back of all is the planter, and the right size of even cut seed for it to handle. Seventy-five per cent. is a fair stand; 95 per cent. is far more profitable. Your planter should not miss more than three or four per cent.

Record Onion Crop.

It is claimed that Charles Volz of the Mission community, Mission, Tex., holds the world's record for profits from intensive farming. He recently sold his Bermuda onion crop on 24 acres for $12,982. Deducting the expenses of planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing, the crop left him a net return of $9,083. The onion yield from these 24 acres filled 22 cars. The product was shipped to northern and eastern markets. The land could have been bought ten years ago for one dollar an acre.

The First Creamery.

So far as known, the first creamery built in the United States was at Middletown, N. Y., in 1863, the second at Binghampton, that state. The creamery business was for a good many years confined to that part of the country. Not until about 25 years ago were any built out through the west.

SHROPSHIRE EWE OF QUALITY

The Shropshire ewe, shown in the illustration, owned by George McKerrow & Sons of Wisconsin, is remarkable for quality. She was champion at the 1908 International at Chicago and is considered by many judges one of the very finest animals ever exhibited, says American Agriculturist. She is well developed, with a broad back, short legs and compact fleece.

If a man does not know how to prune a tree, he can with safety at least cut out all the suckers and keep the ground free from weeds and under brush.

Armour's Fertilizers

Increase the yield—Improve the quality—Enrich the soil. **Every harvest proves it.** Can you afford to risk your wheat? **Be safe.**

Armour's Fertilizers

grow the biggest crops. Ask your dealer.

Armour Fertilizer Works
Chicago

(70)

THEY ARE ONE AND A HALF.

Benham—The paper says that in Norway married people can travel for a fare and a half.

Mrs. Benham—Married people aren't one, even in Norway, are they?

Clever Joke of Kind King.

King Edward's great nature was illustrated the other night by a London correspondent at the Press club in New York.

"The king," said the correspondent, "was visiting Rufford Abbey, and one morning, in company with his host, Lord Arthur Savile, he took a walk over the preserves.

"Suddenly Lord Arthur, a big burly man, rushed forward and seized a shabby fellow with a dead pheasant protruding from the breast of his coat.

"'Sir,' said Lord Arthur to the king, 'this fellow is a bad egg. This is the second time I've caught him poaching.'

"But the king's handsome face beamed, and he laughed his gay and tolerant laugh.

"'Oh, let him go,' he said. 'If he really were a bad egg, you know, he wouldn't poach.'"

The Good Old Times.

There is a lot of talk about the "good old times." There weren't any "good old times," if you are talking about wash day or house cleaning. Those tasks meant red hands and headaches and backaches and trouble. Easy Task laundry soap would have made them "good" old times indeed. It does half the work in washing and cleaning; it drives the dirt out and not in; it doesn't shrink flannels or streak linens, and it hasn't any rosin in it to rot the fabrics. If your grocer isn't living in the good old times he sells it—lots of it!

Qualified.

A prominent western attorney tells of a boy who once applied at his office for work.

"This boy was bright looking and I rather took to him.

"'Now, my son,' I said, 'if you come to work for me you will occasionally have to write telegrams and take down telephone messages. Hence a pretty high degree of schooling is essential. Are you fairly well educated?'

"The boy smiled confidently.

"'I be,' he said."—Independent.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Sometimes a girl pretends to whistle for the purpose of calling a young man's attention to the lovely pucker she can get on her lips.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The supply of talk always exceeds the demand.

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine.
Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.

PAXTINE
TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Millions Say So

When millions of people use for years a medicine it proves its merit. People who know CASCARETS' value buy over a million boxes a month. It's the biggest seller because it is the best bowel and liver medicine ever made. No matter what you're using, *just try* CASCARETS *once*—you'll See. 917

CASCARETS 10c. a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

WE WANT THE NAME AND ADDRESS
of anyone afflicted with
ECZEMA
or other disease of the skin. If you are interested write us at once.
WE CAN POSITIVELY CURE YOU
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DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 30c.
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Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE.
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and note what a difference they make in your condition. The stomach is the first to feel the good effects. Food tastes good, the digestion is strengthened; bowels and bile work regularly, the blood is cleansed, and the nerves rested. The whole system responds to the tonic action of Beecham's Pills. Soon there is the buoyant feeling of returning health,

Fresh Strength and New Life

Boxes 10c. and 25c., with full directions.

YOU CAN STOP YOUR HUSBAND, SON OR FRIEND FROM DRINKING

Write me, and I will tell you the only proven method that will actually stop a man from drinking; either with or without his consent, and without danger to him, or loss of his time. It will cost you nothing to try. I have given my advice to hundreds upon hundreds, and never heard of a case where it failed. Address
E. FORT N, Room 316, Chicago, Illinois, 40 Dearborn Street. Absolute secrecy promised.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(Writers for the People's Forum are requested to make their communications as brief as possible. As a rule they should not exceed 500 words, and when they do they will, except in cases of unusual interest or importance, be reduced to that limit or returned to the writer for condensation. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers as evidence of good faith and the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. The editor will not be responsible for any views expressed by the contributors to this column.)

Rev. James E Connell Replies to Rev. G. R. Willirmson.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In the interests of truth and justice and fair play, will you kindly allow me a little space to answer the letter of the Rev. G. R. Williamson concerning the attitude of Catholics towards the public schools. I shall endeavor to be as brief as possible.

As regards the reverend gentleman's disquisition on the rights of the preachers to cry out against the abettors of fraud and injustice, we are glad to be able to say we are in hearty accord with him. The fact is there was no need of spending so much time and energy in trying to prove a point which all right-thinking people will readily concede. But anent the application of his principle to a certain particular, concrete fact, that is a horse of quite a different color. As the old Latins would put it: "*Toto coelo distat.*"

Passing over his column and a half of irrelevant matter, we come to the onus of his letter. Briefly his thesis is this: That Catholics are unfitted to take part in the management of the public schools. In his own words: "The Catholic who * * * holds a position as officer or teacher in the public school, will be from the very nature of the case either false to his church and true to the school, or false to the school and true to the church." He tries to prove his thesis by pointing out that the "politico(!!!)-ecclesiastical body known as the Roman Catholic church has through all our history been the implacable foe of the public school; has sought by intringue, intimidation, etc., to have a division of the school funds; and has persistently opposed the reading of the Word of God in our public schools."

As to his first supposed proof, we deny it outright. The Catholic Church is not now and never has been unqualifiedly inimcial to the public schools. There are, of course, individual Catholics, and even Catholic papers, holding ultra views on the subject, but you have no more right to hold the Church, as such, responsible for the private opinion of a few individuals, than we have to hold the Methodist Church to account for the utterances of the Rev. Mr. Williamson. Very many of our leading Catholics, clerical and lay, throughout the country, have been educated in the public schools, and we have never heard any of them say a word against these schools as far as they go. We say *as far as they go*, for the unwillingness of Catholic parents to send their children to the public schools is based, not on what these schools teach, but rather on what they fail to teach. In a land like ours, where church and state are separate and with such a multiplicity of sects, all intelligent Catholics recognize not only the utility, but also the necessity, of the common school. They realize, too, the difficulty of adopting a system that would prove satisfactory to all. Still, no right-thinking person can deny that in the matter of education, the public schools go only half way. This is clear to anyone who knows the definition of education, which consists not merely in secular instruction, or book learning, but in the development of all the faculties. There can be no such thing as a complete education without the proper development of the moral and religious sense. We have, then, no fault to find with the public schools as far as they go, but they do not go far enough for us. And that's nobody's business but our own. It's a matter of conscience, and to blame us for it is nothing short of rank intolerance. We are not, I repeat, unreservedly hostile to the public schools. Our position with respect to them is like that of Christ, who came not to destroy, but to perfect, the law. No number of garbled extracts, or verbatim quotations torn from their context can alter the facts.

Anent Mr. W's second point: the desire of the Catholics to obtain a just portion of the school funds, he is perfectly correct. Bear in mind that Catholics are doubly taxed in the matter of education. They must support their own schools, and at the same time contribute to the support of the public schools which they cannot in conscience use. All that we contend for, is that where there are enough Catholic children to fill a school, the Catholics get their pro-rata share of taxes for its support. Where is the unreasonableness in such a demand? It would entail no extra burden on the State. It is the system adopted by the British government in Canada, and has been working there successfully for many of years. We don't resort to "intrigue, intimidation" or any underhand methods to reach our end. We are perfectly open and above-board about it, for we have nothing to be ashamed of. We recognize that our Methodist brethren have the same right, if they wish to avail themselves of it.

In the third place, it is not the Bible that Catholics object to, but the reading of a corrupt and emasculated version of the Bible—the Bible of the so-called reformers of the 16th, century, who dropped a number of the books regarded as canonical by the vast body of Christians for many ages, and gave us instead what might almost be termed the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out. Let them read the genuine Bible, the Bible of our fathers, and we will be delighted. We haven't even any objection to the reading of the garbled version to those who care to hear it, but we won't have our children forced to drink in error.

The reverend gentleman goes out of his way to inform us that the Catholic church is not only averse to the reading of the Protestant Bible in the schools, but hostile to the Bible generally. As we wouldn't for an instant suspect a minister of the gospel of truth and love of deliberately uttering a foul calumny, we must charitably attribute his mistake to dense ignorance. Where, in the name of God, did he get his Bible anyhow? Had it not been for the Catholic monks of the "Dark Ages" who spent their lives transcribing the sacred books, there wouldn't be a Bible in the world today. According to this zealous defender of truth, the Catholic holds "that the Bible is a sectarian book," and he puts the words within quotation marks, as though he had drawn them from some authoritative source. Fudge! Tommyrot! No responsible Catholic ever gave voice to such an asinine utterance. We have neither the time nor the space to pursue this matter further, but we would refer the reverend gentleman to any ordinary work on Catholic apologetics, such as Cardinal Gibbons' "Faith of Our Fathers," where he can find the truth if he wants it.

"Leo XIII," says Mr. Williamson, "was the author of the following: 'Furthermore, in politics which are inseparably bound up with the laws of morality and religious duty, men ought always, and in the first place, to serve, as far as possible, the interests of Catholicism.'" I haven't the document at hand, and consequently cannot say whether the Pope is correctly quoted or not; but, taking the thing as it stands, what, I ask, is wrong with it? Didn't Christ Himself tell us to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's"? And which comes first, God or Caesar? It is a recognized principle of ethics—recognized in civil, as well as in moral, law—that, in a conflict of rights, the lower must yield to the higher. When man-made laws clash with the laws of God, the human must give place to the Divine. In the words of St. Peter to the Sanhedrin, "We must obey God rather than man." We are greatly surprised that a man claiming to be a representative of God should think for a moment of calling the truth in question.

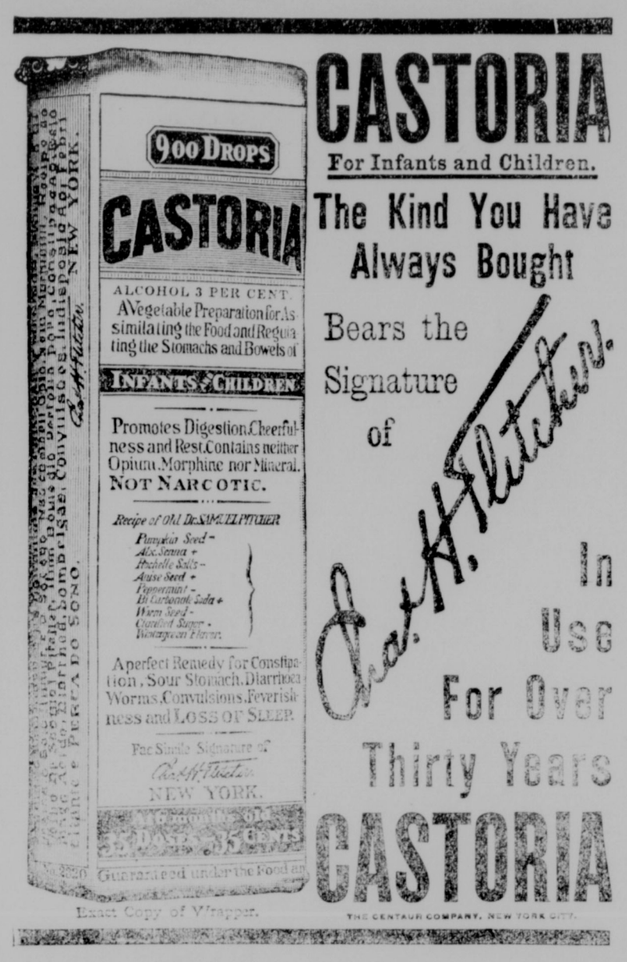
Mr. W. tells us that he found these words in a "Catholic paper;" "We hold education to be a function of the Church, not of the State." We have no means of ascertaining what paper it might be, and besides no Catholic paper claims infallibility, nor is any Catholic paper the official organ of the Catholic church. And his "Catholic paper" to the contrary notwithstanding, Catholics do not deny that the State has a perfect right to educate within its own sphere—that is, of course, in secular matters. If the reverend gentleman will take the trouble to read the discussion between Dr. Bouquillon, late of the Catholic University, and Father Holaind, S. J., on the "Right of the State to educate the Child," he may have his eyes opened on the subject. "But the Catholic position says, 'the State has nothing to do with *religious* education.'" Aye, verily, of a truth it does. And, strange to say, so does the State itself. This principle is of the very essence of the American Constitution. O, fie, Mr. Williamson! Did you ever hear this before? "*Etiam aliquando dormitat bonus Homerus.*"

"Wherever in this country our public schools have gone into the hands of Roman Catholic officials, their usefulness and power have been lessened." How know you that, O wise Daniel? How many years have you spent in a thorough, conscientious investigation of the schools throughout the length and breadth of this great land, to justify you in making such a sweeping assertion? Where are your proofs? You know "*quod gratis asseritur, gratis negatur.*" To perpetrate an Irish bull, your proofs are no proofs at all. They won't hold water. And, of course, your conclusion is of a piece with them. The best answer that can be given you is a reference to the facts in the case. The best proof that Catholics can be loyal to their church and, at the same time, faithful to their duty as public school teachers or officials, is the undeniable fact that they are so. In every important city of this country we find a large proportion of practical Catholics, regular communicants, connected with the public schools, and with the exception of an occasional biased individual like yourself, who has an axe to grind, no one questions their efficiency or their loyalty. Nor have they ever attempted to force the reading of the Catholic Bible on their non-Catholic pupils. If they did, oh, what a howl would go up!

In conclusion, it may be worth remarking that there is nothing new or original in your charges. They are a rehash of the old wornout libels that have been uttered time and time again, *usque ad nauseam*, and answered repeatedly to the satisfaction of every impartial, sincere seeker after truth.

JAMES E. CONNELL,
Pastor of St. Peter's.

Oakland, August 9, 1910.



Does Mr. Warner Measure Up to Constitutional Requirements?

To the Editor of The Republican:

The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland will, indeed, have a very important matter to settle on the 30th day of August, 1910, in the Primary Election, viz., the selection of a candidate for Congress to make a successful fight against the Democracy in November. The candidate we select must fully measure up to the necessary requisites as a man and citizen of Maryland, against whom the least objections can be made. He must be free of factional difficulties in his party, he must be an inhabitant of Maryland, according to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and he must be sufficiently associated with the people of the Sixth Congressional District that he may know their wants and needs. These qualifications are absolutely essential and not one of them can be eliminated. The Constitution of the United States, Section 2, reads: "No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen." Therefore, no person can reside in any other state, territory or district and be a member or Congress from Maryland. This is too plain for comment. The Constitution of the United States is supreme. Talk, clap-trap and circuitous argument to the contrary notwithstanding.

What constitutes an inhabitant or resident? Judge Story, one of the greatest judges this country ever produced, tells us that the domicile, or residence, of a person is where he has his true, fixed, permanent home and principal establishment, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning. In the case of Thomas vs. Warner, 83 Md., at page 19, Judge Bryan says: (This case involved the right of the father of B. H. Warner, Jr., now one of the Republican candidates seeking the nomination for Congress in this district, to be entitled to be a resident of Montgomery county, Md., and which the Court denied to him). "If Mr. Warner had broken up his establishment in Washington, abandoned his residence there, and made his home in Montgomery county, there could have been no question about the matter It must, however, always appear that the former residence has been abandoned. There must be an actual acquisition of a new abode." In Schaeffer vs. Gilbert, 73 Md., page 65, residence there as defined under the Constitution, means one's actual home in the sense of having no other home. Bouviers' law dictionary, Vol. 1, page 709, defines who a resident is as follows: one who has an actual, fixed residence in a place. Now let us apply these fixed principles to the case of Mr. B. H. Warner, Jr., who is asking the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District to send him to Congress. Has he a residence in Montgomery county in the sense of having no other home? Does he not live with his father, at 2100 Massachusetts avenue, near Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.? He practices law in the city of Washington exclusively, owns no real estate in Montgomery county, pays no taxes in the Sixth Congressional District, and all of his business interests are in the city of Washington. Do not all of these facts convince any reasonable man, according to the decisions above referred to, make him a citizen of the District of Columbia, and not eligible, if elected, to represent this district in Congress, according to the Constitution of the United States?

In his answer to a letter written by Sixth District Republican, published in the Morning Herald, at Hagerstown, on July 27th, he says: "Permit me to say that my residence is at Kensington, at the home of my father, and where we spend most of our time. It is true that the premises, 2100 Mass. Ave., near Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C., belongs to the Warners, but for the past fifteen years my circumstances have been such that it was impossible for me to stay there, 1st, because my time is not always my own, and 2nd, the said premises is too small to accommodate all the Warners. When not at Kensington, however, it is necessary for me to find some place to room and board." He offers no facts, in his letter, as to how he acquired his residence in Kensington, or how long he remains there any one period during a year, or nothing showing what his interests are, his business or any other circumstance necessary to constitute a legal residence as defined by law.

Mr. Warner, Jr., being an unmarried man, with no family, resides with his father in Washington whose own right as a citizen of Maryland was denied him by the Court of Appeals of Maryland. His father at that time did own real estate in Montgomery county, while the son, the aspirant for Congress, owns none. His father's case was, therefore, a stronger one than the son's. He admits that his law offices are in the city of Washington, and he expects to have them there as long as he is engaged in active practice. He is not a member of the Maryland bar, has no offices in Kensington and is engaged in no business there. He says that he and his father spend most of their time at his father's home in Kensington. Of course he would have you believe that the $75,000 palatial residence, owned by the Warners near Dupont Circle, Washington, is practically abandoned by his father and himself and their modest home, costing a few thousand dollars, at Kensington, Montgomery county, is the real home of the father and son. Does any one seriously consider that as a fact? Don't we all know that rich men have their permanent homes in the cities and their summer homes in the country? This is undoubtedly the case with the Warners.

The writer has been reliably informed that Mr. Warner's father is not now a qualified, registered voter in Montgomery county. If not, why not? Is it because Mr. Warner, Sr., believes he is not entitled to register, or is it lack of interest? If the former, then the single son with whom he resides is not, either. If father and son both live in Kensington in the same house, why should one be registered and the other not? Mr. Warner, Jr. says he has to find a place to room and board when he is not at Kensington. Where is this place? He did not, in his letter, tell the people of the Sixth District where it is.

Are the Republicans of the Sixth District willing to run the risk of nominating a candidate for Congress under these facts and circumstances, when the Constitution of the United States says: "No person shall be a Representative in Congress who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State from which he shall be chosen? Don't they know that such a risk is dangerous? Suppose after his nomination someone applies to the registration officers to have his name erased from the poll books, and his name is erased, he must appeal, as in his father's case, and the action of the register is sustained, what will become of Mr. Warner's candidacy? It will be too late to get another. The election will be over and a Democrat will hold the office. Don't you know this? Don't you know, Republicans, that the Democrats are going to take advantage of every scheme and device to elect a representative from the Sixth District this fall? The National Democratic party will leave nothing undone to secure the lower house of Congress this year and much talk is already around that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic. Many influential persons believe it will be. If so, and Mr. Warner, Jr., after being elected, is stricken from the register in his county, and applies to the House of Representatives for admission, what chance do you suppose he will have to be seated? Why, none in the world. The result of it all would be that the Republicans of the Sixth District will find themselves in a beautiful situation, with a Democrat representing them, whose vote may change the complexion of the entire House and block administration legislation for the next two years. Why run all this risk? Have you not a candidate from your midst, whose residence cannot be questioned, because he has lived in the Sixth District twenty-seven years, who knows the wants of its people, whose life you know as an open book, with whose every deed you are familiar, who is free from factional difficulties in his party, and who, if nominated, will be elected, and will take his seat in the next Congress. This gentleman is Alexander R. Hagner, of Hagerstown, Washington county, Md. Let the Republicans of the Sixth District take these facts into serious consideration and cast their votes on August 30th for Mr. Hagner who will make an ideal representative in Congress from the old Sixth District of Maryland.

SIXTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN.

Why Not Display the Same Spirit?

To the Editor of The Republican:

Now that we all know that "Fair Play" is Supt. E. A. Browning, we want to quote from his first annual report to the State Board of Education in 1901 and ask him if he is displaying the same spirit of magnanimity to Prof. Palmer and his friends as they showed him then and all the years since?

The report above refered to follows:

"The litigation over the School Board question in our county, at the beginning of the year, somewhat complicated matters for a time. But after the decision of the court, and by the magnanimous co-operation and assistance of our predecessors, we are able to report a very successful year in our schools."

X Y Z

Subscribe for The Republican, Oldest and Best Paper in Garrett county.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Coal
AND
OTHER PROPERTY
Situate in Garrett County, Md.,
Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 20th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United State for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY,
the 23rd Day of July, 1910,
at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land.

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 100 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. V. Halterman, by deed dated the 4th day of June, 1904, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 45, folio 152, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1909, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 435, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 30, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stemple and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 34, folio 454. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

The above sale is continued until
Saturday, August 20th,
at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

PROPOSALS for Building Two Wrought Iron Bridges.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., July 28, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until Monday, the 15th day of August, 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the building of two low truss wrought iron bridges; the superstructures to consist of one span each in length, with roadways 12 feet in width. The substructure to be reinforced concrete. Bridge No. 1, to be built over the Potomac river at Wilson, and Bridge No. 2, over the same river at Dobbin, West Virginia.

All bids submitted must be in lump sum for superstructure, substructure and fills for each bridge complete as per plans and specifications on file, accompanied by a certified check for $200.00 payable to A. G. Ross, Clerk.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., July 28, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, August 15, 1910,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 9—Well established general mercantile stand. Buyer has option on both stock and building or may purchase stock and lease building.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 10—Gentleman's country estate. Farm of 108 acres, best in Garrett county; practically all under cultivation; everything modern and up-to-date; large barn and house brand new with city improvements; excellent running water. Price $12,000.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to schol and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Land and Farms for sale, within a few miles of Mt. Lake Park and Oakland, ranging from five to five hundred acres.

Other properties listed are not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

OPERA HOUSE
School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,
Opera House. OAKLAND, MD

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

DR. EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
DEER PARK, MD.
Prompt attention given all calls, day or night.
Garrett County Telephone. 24-1yr.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p m

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
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DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
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Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1910. NUMBER 25

A MINSTREL SHOW

Will Be Given at Mt. Lake Park Next Thursday Night.

The entertainment to be held at the Auditorium in Mt. Lake Park, on Thursday, Aug. 25, promises to be one of unusual merit.

The chorus of fifty is being trained by Mrs. Elsie Fisher Kincheloe, a well known musician of Wheeling, W. Va., where a similar entertainment, managed by her, was given last winter with overwhelming success.

Mr. Herman C. Rakemann, who will have charge of the instrumental music, has for years led the orchestra in the Belasco Theatre in Washington, besides being connected with the Symphony Orchestra, so that a very great musical treat, as well as the fun of the minstrels, is in store for those who attend.

But even if this were not the case, it would be the part of wisdom for the people of Oakland and its vicinity to patronize the entertainment. The object of the Woman's Civic Club of Mt. Lake Park, under whose auspices it is given, is to establish and maintain golf links, to build good tennis courts, to do landscape gardening, and, in short, to make of Mt. Lake Park such a summer resort as will permanently attract substantial people.

There is not a farmer in Garrett county who would not be helped by the betterment of that market, nor a business man in Oakland who should be indifferent to these improvements. We bespeak for the entertainment a very large audience.

Have School Patrons Any Rights?

To the Editor of The Republican:

As a patron of the Oakland school, I am vitally interested in its welfare, and my interest arises through the training my children are to receive there. The vital question for the parents to consider, in my judgment, is this: have they any rights, connected with the education of their children, that the School Board is bound to recognize?

If the School Board is a law unto itself, and if its dictum is final upon all matters which it undertakes to decide, the people of Oakland are reduced to a pitiable condition, indeed.

But I do not believe that this is the case, and further, I do not believe the State Board of Education will hold, if the matter is properly laid before them, that we are compelled to submit to the arbitrary determination of the local Board.

I believe the State Board will decide that the wishes of the patrons of the school are entitled to the first consideration and that when they indicate, as they have in this instance, what their wishes are, so far as the incumbency of the principalship is concerned, the action or the local Board will be overruled and the will of the people be allowed to rule. PATRON.

Oakland, Md., August 15, 1910.

Governor Names Delegates.

Governor Crothers has announced the appointment of the delegates to the Atlantic Deep Waterways convention, which meets at Providence, R. I., from August 31st to September 3rd, among them being the following:

Allegany county—Daniel Annan, John Keating, Ferdinand Williams, W. Bladen Lowndes and John B. Shannon.

Garrett county—Senator Speicher, Richard T. Browning, Gilmor S. Hamill and W. McCulloh Brown.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MR. GIST BLAIR THE ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE

Announces His Platform and Is Confident of Success.

(Special to The Republican.)

SILVER SPRING, MD.—With the withdrawal of George A. Pearre from the race for the Republican nomination for Congress Gist Blair, of this county, becomes the most formidable candidate for the honor of representing this district in Congress.

The fact that the administration has placed its stamp of approval upon the candidacy of Mr. Blair gives him a tremendous advantage. Not often does the President take an interest in a party primary fight but the exception was made in this instance on account of the great danger of losing the district to the Democrats in the November election.

The President looks upon Mr. Blair as being the best qualified candidate to carry the District in the general election and it was for that reason that he summoned him to Beverly and urged him to remain in the contest. Mr. Blair's inclination was to retire in the hope of contributing to party harmony, but the President disagreed.

As a result of the new conditions which have arisen in the Sixth District situation, Blair has set about organizing his forces in every county. He promises to make the most vigorous campaign during the next two weeks ever seen in a purely primary fight.

In carrying out this plan the Montgomery County candidate has announced his platform. He asks support upon the strength of his determination, if elected, to become the District's business as well as political agent. He says that he will divide his time between developing the resources of Western Maryland and voting and working for the things Western Maryland wants of Congress.

Speaking of the duties which the government owes to the Sixth District, Mr. Blair says every important town in it should have a postoffice building; that the Lincoln Memorial Highway should be built through the western counties and that Congress should authorize the erection of a fuel testing plant in Allegany County. These are among the first things that he will work for, he adds.

Preaches in Church Which He Owns.

Arthur H. Miles, a colored blacksmith, who conducts a smithy on Clay street, Meyersdale, has purchased for $1,000 cash the old Brethren church on Main street, Meyersdale, and has set it apart as a house of worship for his own race. Miles is a lay preacher and works at his trade during the week, preaching on Sunday. Miles is an ardent Methodist of the old school. He stands unique in owning the church in which he preaches. The edifice was the home of the Brethren Congregation which outgrew it. Miles is determined that the structure, once dedicated to religious uses, shall be used for no other purpose.

LOST—On the road between Abel DeWitt's and Henry Casteel's on Saturday, June 25th, a horse contract book. Finder please leave at First National Bank and receive reward. D. J. Swartzentruber.

GREAT GATHERING OF BROADWATERS

Perhaps Sixteen Hundred Attended Annual Rennion of Garrett County Family.

If the Broadwaters annual reunions in years past have been successes, the one held Saturday was a double success and an extraordinary gathering. The picnic was held at Merrill's Grove, the same place as last year, but where about 800 attended last year, the number on this occasion was nearly double. Doubtless in this country can be found another clan which can muster together so many under one name. There was an air of prosperity and contentment evident in everything that transpired. For days the good women had been preparing for the big dinner and feast and last week the men were in Lonaconing with their teams and could be seen loading up with many good things and an abundance of everything was provided. No one went away hungry. It was the feeding of the multitude. Instrumental and vocal music were among the day's enjoyments. Among the visitors from other places were the following: Dr. George Sloan, of North Yakima, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Broadwater and Miss Sophia Broadwater, of Minnesota; Mrs. Rachael Boucher, of Centreville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, Garrett county; Mr. Duncan Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. George Spear and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weber and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Fazenbaker, of Lonaconing.

Mr. Duncan R. Sloan made an address on the conservation of our land and why the boys should stay on the farm. Mr. N. U. Bond, of the firm of DuBois & Bond Bros., lumber dealers, spoke on the subject of the Broadwater family as citizens and neighbors and related some experiences in connection with the family. Mr. Bond stated that he had been associated in business with the family for eight years, the property of twelve of the Broadwaters bordering on that of the DuBois & Bond Company, and then paid the high compliment that in all their dealings he has had no occasion for a disagreement or law suit. This was not told for effect, but a fact given in deep earnestness since the operations of Mr. Bond's company are finished in that section.

Last year a remarkable picture was made of twelve children of the late Amos Broadwater, six sons and six daughters, Mr. Amos Broadwater dying a few years ago at the age of 97 years.

The children are: Mrs. Henry Green, aged 83 years; William, 81; John, 80; Mrs. Jefferson Green, 79; Jefferson, 74; Mrs. Simon Green, 71; Mrs. Peter Bittinger, 70; Amos, 66; Mrs. Jacob Blocher, 64; David, 62; Mrs. Peter Stevens, 59, and Eli, 57. Besides these there are 98 grandchildren and over a hundred great-grandchildren and many great-great-grandchildren.

The Broadwaters are of English descent and those coming to this country first settled in Virginia before the revolutionary war. Two of them served in this war and two in the war of 1812, at the close of which they walked to the Little Savage river from Baltimore. They left Virginia because of the slavery question and settled in Garrett county, Amos Broadwater and Samuel Beeman coming together and building a log shanty on the Little Savage, and having no tools with which to construct a door they used a blanket for that purpose for a year. Last year about 800 people were present, representing four states, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. One can scarcely meet a farmer in Garrett county that is not a Broadwater or some kin. The annual dinner to which hundreds sat down Saturday was all that the farmers' wives with their bountiful provisions could make it.

School Betterment and Not Creed the Issue.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I regret that our school matter has drifted into a discussion of the merits of Roman Catholicism vs. Protestantism, for I do not believe anything of value to either side of such a controversy will come out of the discussion.

I believe that the religous question was injected into the matter with the purpose of drawing the attention of the people away from the real issue.

The patrons of the Oakland school petitioned the School Board in overwhelming numbers to retain Mr. Palmer as principal of the High School. The School Board without reason, so far as the people know, turned down their petition and elected another to that position. The puny explanation offered by the School Board a short while ago did not contain a single reason satisfying to any patron of the school for its action, and therefore I am justified in saying that what the Board did was without reason to the people. Perhaps the reasons advanced by the President of the School Board in the article which appeared over his signature two or three weeks ago were all satisfying to that august body, but I have yet to hear a single patron of the school agree that the action of the Board, in turning down the modest request of the people even upon its own showing, was justified.

Don't let us get away from the issue. Let us keep the main question to the front, and renew and keep on renewing the question of the right of petition until we get a satisfactory answer from the School Board as to why it turned down and ignored the expressed wish of the people as to who should preside over the educational interests of their children. PARENT.

Want Better Roads.

C. C. Swauger, of New Germany, has contracted with Mason Bros., of that place, to build several houses and some barns. Mr. Swauger says that if the Garrett county road directors don't get busy soon and build roads there will be an "agrarian uprising, by jing."—Cumberland Times.

WATER TRAIN IN SERVICE

Baltimore and Ohio Compelled to Haul Supply from Oakland.

The water train, composed of a number of tank cars, has again been placed on the road by the B. & O. for the purpose of hauling water from the Oakland pumping station to points west, including Terra Alta and Hutton, and according to officials of the road if the drought continues an additional train will have to be placed in service to supply water for engines at Rowlesburg, the river water at that point being unfit for use when it gets at a low stage.

For two or three years past the B. & O. has been put to great expense and inconvenience in supplying water for its engines at points west of Oakland. The water used here as well as that hauled away is drawn from the Little Yough.

BITTINGER.

Samuel E. Broadwater, of New Germany, one of the general assessors, recently appointed by Governor Crothers, was here one day last week and while here qualified, preparatory to beginning the duties of his office.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Orendorf spent last Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Earle Stanton, near Grantsville.

Mrs. Jane Boucher, of Rockwood, Pa., spent a day or two last week with relatives at this place.

State Senator Harvey J. Speicher, of Accident, passed through this village last Sunday morning in his new automobile. The Senator was accompanied by his wife and children.

Miss Sophia Broadwater, of Preston, Minn., who spent several weeks with relatives here, left for her western home last Sunday.

John Holman, of Friendsville, was the guest of Miss Lizzie Orendorf last Friday evening.

Miss Myrtle Wiley, of Cumberland, is spending this week with her parents at this place.

Daniel D. Brenneman, a farmer aged more than eighty years, residing near this village, was accidentally shot in the leg by a sportsman from Pittsburg, who was hunting in the woods near Mr. Brenneman's home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Yommer, of Jennings, spent last Saturday night in this village, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp.

Arrangements have been made to have three prominent ministers present at the S. S. picnic which will be held on next Saturday, August 20th, and all who will attend may expect a treat in the way of speaking.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The excursion from William, W. Va., Saturday last brought about two hundred people, accompanied by a brass band. The entire expense was borne by Mr. Richard Chaffee, "Uncle Dick," as his employees call him. They remained all day, leaving after the evening program.

The excursion Tuesday was not large, but a number of people from the surrounding neighborhood took in the program, which was a good one, that day.

Next Wednesday, "National Day," will be the great day of the season. The program on that day will be especially strong and a great crowd is expected. At 2.30 Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson will lecture on "America's Mission as Peace Maker Among the Nations," with a Grand Closing Concert in the evening and ending with the usual display of fireworks.

There is now and has been for a week or ten days in the upper section of town, a serious shortage in the water supply. This condition of affairs occurs every summer and is extremely annoying.

We now have the greatest crowd ever on these grounds.

The Epworth League Institute, under the direction of Dr. E. M. Randall, will convene August 22nd and continue until the evening of the 28th. It is expected that this will be a very interesting and helpful convention.

Mr. and Mrs. U. A. Clayton will soon occupy their cottage here.

Dr. Davidson, a co-worker with Dr. Ostrom, preached to a large congregation in the M. E. church Sunday night.

Next Sunday services in the M. E. church will be as follows: Class meeting at 10.00 a. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m., preaching at 8.15 p. m. by Dr. Stroup.

Primary Election.

By reference to the advertising columns of THE REPUBLICAN today it will noticed that the Board of Election Supervisors make the required publications of the ballots and notice of election as required under the the new primary election law. This law places the holding of the primaries under the same provisions as are observed in a general elections and the same protection is afforded the voter. There will be two ballots, however, instead of one, as at the general election, one containing the names of the Republican candidates and the other the names of the Democratic candidates. The Republican ballots will be printed on pink paper and Democratic ballots will be white.

To Build $75,000 Church.

Holbert & Spedden, a Fairmont contracting firm, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the new Methodist Episcopal church at Fairmont. The contract price is not given, but the edifice will cost in the neighborhood of $75,000. The building is to be completed within twelve months. It will be erected on a lot at Fairmont avenue and Fourth street.

Subscribe for The Republican.

PEARRE RETIRES FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST

Announces His Withdrawal in Letter to The American.

Washington, August 15.—Col. George A. Pearre was in Washington this evening and in a letter to The American announced his retirement from the contest for the nomination for Congress in the Sixth Maryland district.

Mr. Pearre said that he had come to this conclusion after a deliberate consideration, realizing that after serving his district and state for six consecutive terms (12 years), it was about time for him to look out for himself and return to his law practice. Mr. Pearre declined to talk of his action, saying he had said all he desired to say at present in his letter announcing his withdrawal. The letter is as follows:

Editor of The Baltimore American:

Dear Sir—Will you kindly state to the public through your columns my withdrawal as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixth District of Maryland?

After considering the matter well, I have determined that, out of consideration for the interest of the party and my own welfare, it is wise that I should withdraw from this contest.

During my 15 years of political activity and service to my party and the people, I have been compelled to neglect my personal affairs, and now find that it is imperative that I should give them more care than the unremitting devotion which I have given to the public interests ever since I have been in public office will permit. Moreover, the people of the Sixth District of Maryland and my party have so unusually honored me by sending me to the Congress of the United States as their representative for more successive terms than any one who has ever represented this district heretofore that I feel that, in return for their confidence, I owe an obligation to my party which at this time can most happily be met by my withdrawal from this fight.

Although I have been unfortunate enough to incur decided opposition upon the part of those who have been anxious to succeed me, and who through a number of unsuccessful campaigns for the nomination have sought to create animosities against me among the people, I find, from a very careful review of the district, that I still enjoy to as great degree as anyone could expect the confidence of the disinterested and patriotic citizens of the Sixth district of Maryland.

Retiring from active political life at this time, I carry with me this comforting conviction and shall ever feel grateful to my party and my fellow citizens for the unusual honors which have been bestowed upon me by the fair minded and patriotic citizens of the best congressional district in the state of Maryland.

(Signed) GEORGE A. PEARRE.

FOR SALE—Several slightly used pianos of different makes, including a Stieff upright; also some organs taken in exchange. These instruments can be seen at Oakland and Mt. Lake Park and will be sold at bargains if sold soon. Write for prices and terms to CHAS. M. STIEFF, Hagerstown, Md.

KILLED IN MARYLAND MINES

Miners and Operators Co-Operative Association To Pay Benefits.

Mr. John Donahue, State Mine Inspector, on Friday, signed the relief papers of two who were killed last month in Maryland mines. The signing of these grants is necessary before those benefitted have the privilege of receiving the $1500 allowed to the survivors of those who meet death by accident in the mines. The money is supplied by the Miners and Operators Co-Operative Association and is disbursed by the County Treasurer upon order of the County Commissioners.

Mr. Samuel B. Taylor, of Garrett county, who was injured on June 3rd, at Dodson, and who three days later died in the Western Maryland hospital, was one of the victims. He left no immediate family and the money will be divided as the administrator directs. The other man was Cleaver Poole, who was instantly killed on the Potomac Valley tipple on July 13th. His wife, Mrs. Gertrude Poole, receives the total in this case. It is in such cases as the last named that the benefit of the existence of such a relief fund is most clearly seen.

Mrs. Poole has been left with her three little children, and while money cannot compensate for her loss, still the sum derived from the relief fund will go far towards alleviating the struggles of the widow in keeping her little flock together. A woman suddenly forced in this manner to meet the world is facing a great responsibility, which even with the aid of a good sized sum of money is most too great for a lone woman to bear. What aspect would this predicament assume if she were suddenly forced into this fight without perhaps the aid of a penny and with a family of small children demanding a mother's care.

Would Put It Before the Governor.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I understand the School Board held a meeting recently at which no action was taken looking to the ratification of what the great majority of the patrons of the Oakland School regard as a serious blunder on the part of the Board in turning down the petition of the people for the retention of Prof. Palmer as the principal of the school.

From all that I can gather, it would now appear that the School Board considers it a piece of effrontry on the part of the people, and that such has been its position all along, for them to think for a moment that they had any rights which the Board was required to respect or give consideration to in this matter. If such be the views of the School Board, it seems to me it is time that an appeal were made to a higher power and let the State Board pass upon the matter, and then, if the people cannot secure their rights, put it up to the Governor and let us find out if he is the friend and protector of the people.

Why not ask the Governor to remove the School Board from office? Let him say whether they have transcended their authority or not, and if they have, then let them be replaced with men who will respect the wishes of the people.

In other words, let us eliminate the last vestige of politics from our school, and let it be conducted with the sole and single purpose of giving the children of Oakland the very best advantages possible, regardless of politics, politicians, political bosses, family connections and religious affiliations and beliefs.

NON-POLITICAL.

DIXON & KELSO

Dixon & Kelso are arranging for large shipments of

PEACHES

commencing about August 15th. Best canning peaches will be ripening about that time. We make a special price for sugar during peach season.

LIME.

Have car GRANULATED LIME and two cars WHEAT FERTILIZER to sell on our easy terms.

Can make a substantial reduction in the price of

FEED, FLOUR & GRAIN.

Will pay 25c. doz. for Eggs, 25c. lb. for Fresh Butter. Can use all other good produce at highest market price.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

TEDDY-TAFTY.

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TEDDY TAFTY

Teddy-Tafty Sundae

The Latest in Ice Cream.

Healthful

Delightful

Refreshing

Oakland Steam Bakery

Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

Why worry when the swimming is good?

Flying is sadly in need of a safety attachment.

Don't make a man hot by telling him to keep cool.

Among the few things that are better broken may be mentioned heat waves.

A German scientist has found 61,400,000 germs in a raisin. Boil your raisins.

Man has constructed the flying machine, but he has not succeeded in taming it.

Life-insurance men who refused to take chances on the lives of aviators made a good guess.

Instead of trying our popular songs on the dog we should first have them sung to the cow and note results.

The emperor of China is to wear a military coat of European cut and tuck his shirt into his trousers. China is up and coming.

That boy aviator who cuts circles in the sky will not have to wait more than a week or two before finding himself the hero of a 5-cent thriller.

A New York woman has recently been hunting through that city for an honest lawyer. When last heard from she was reported to be hoping on.

That New York woman who sent $600 worth of jewels to the iceman by mistake did not wrap up the chunk of ice he left under the impression that it was a diamond.

A St. Louis professor has discovered that noise shortens life, and this discovery we recommend to the whistling milkman and the neighbor who rises at 4:00 a. m. to mow his lawn.

It may be true that a cow gives down her milk better when there is music in the air, as an expert says, but that is no reason why the milkman should whistle while making his early morning calls.

A financial news item reports a "superfluity of money in London." But even under such conditions and with summer heat prevailing the average Englishman probably will not admit that he has money to burn.

A Florida woman who is the mother of 13 children has received a souvenir spoon from the state. As a dozen spoons constitute a set, it will readily be seen that she can furnish her table sooner by saving trading stamps.

A California girl, fined $25 for racing her automobile against a steam locomotive, told the magistrate that the fun was worth the price. That is the trouble with the speed maniacs. The fun is more important to them than the safety of the public highway and the fine that may be thrown in. The only way to stop it is to impose a penalty that is weightier to them than the excitement of railroad speed on an open road.

Americans are winning in fields where intellectual ability counts, as well as in more materialistic lines. The Royal Academy of Science of Prussia has conferred on a young man who formerly was a student at Columbia university, New York, the Leibnitz gold medal, a very notable distinction, and awarded only to those showing high scholarship. The winner is the first American to whom the prize has been given.

Everybody will rejoice that the forest fires which threatened destruction to the big trees of Sequoia National park in California, have been brought under control and that the danger is past for the present. The big trees are unique, and once burned could never be replaced. They are among the most interesting of the natural curiosities of the United States, and it is to be hoped may be preserved for hundreds of years in addition to the long life they have already enjoyed.

The little submarine boat Salmon, built for the United States navy, seems to have shown beyond a doubt that she is seaworthy. She made a trip from Quincy, Mass., to Bermuda, over a course where rough weather and heavy waves are frequently encountered, and went through a rather trying experience. But she stood the test and has demonstrated that craft of this kind may be operated effectively on the surface of the water as well as below. Her exploit adds another to the list of American submarines.

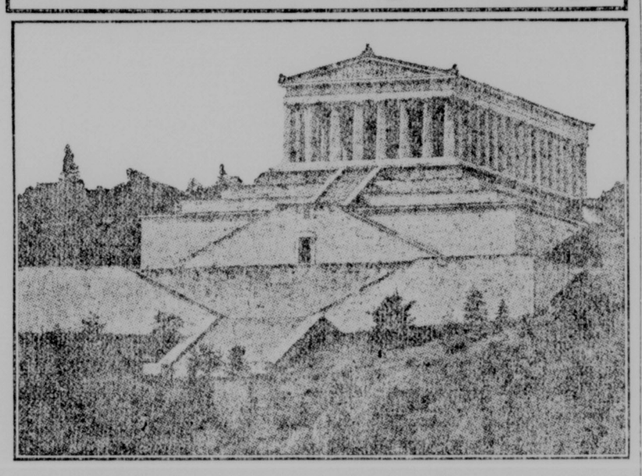
A woman lawyer, who had exhausted every other resource during the trial of a case, ended up by crying. That is an argument that no male attorney ever has been able to answer.

Gold continues to pour out of Alaska in a steady stream, with a fair prospect that the year's yield will beat all records. The recent addition to the world's supply of the precious metal is without precedent. And the United States gets a big part of the output and hence is "well fixed" notwithstanding the large exports lately.

The World's Wonders

STRANGE THINGS FOUND IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EARTH

Walhalla of King Ludwig



About eight miles from Ratisbon, on a hill 1,348 feet above the sea-level, stands the Walhalla, the German hall of fame, a magnificent marble temple erected by King Ludwig I.

From the stately portico lies a view unsurpassed in Germany for the distance it commands and the varying charm of its landscape. In the background are dark slopes of the Bavarian forests, and below and around is a stretch of country so level it would seem as if a great plane had been run over it. Through this fertile, flat ground runs the Danube, and in the distance are the towns Donaustauf and Ratisbon.

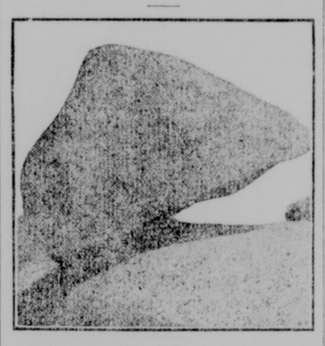
The Walhalla is modeled after the Parthenon at Athens. The material is of gray marble, but so light in color as to be almost white, and its massive fluted columns, 52 of them, each 30 feet high, show with classic grace against the wooded hills and blue sky. The building is long and high which produces an interior spacious and stately.

Though busts, figures and tablets are of white marble, a pleasing warm tone is introduced into various parts. The coffered bronze ceiling has platinum blue stars and the marble mosaic pavement has a tone of brown, while the walls are faced with reddish-brown marble. Suporting the richly adorned architrave are 14 warrior-maids of the ancient Teutonic paradise, wearing blue robes edged with gold. Around the halls are great, white marble chairs, tall candelabra and graceful Victorias, the latter by Rauch.

King Ludwig ruled impartially over his Temple of Fame. While none but illustrious guests were admitted to his marble house, greatness was alone the open sesame. Albertus Magnus stands opposite to Martin Luther and Kant to Saint Boniface. Marble busts of 104 celebrated Germans are in place. The last three added are those of William I., Bismarck and Moltke.

But great genius does not leave always a portrait to admiring posterity. To perpetuate the identity of these unphotographed celebrities, King Ludwig raised tablets—61 of them. And he went still farther when he placed monumental scrolls to the memory of three great men whose names are known only by their achievements. One is the architect of the Cologne catherral. Altogether it is a royal company of fighters, thinkers, musicians, painters, writers, preachers, rulers, each one a king among men.

ROCKING STONE OF TANDIL



One of the curiosities of nature to be seen in Argentina is the rocking stone of Tandil, 205 miles from Buenos Ayres, on the Southern railway. The stone measures 13 feet in height by 16 in diameter and, apparently, is balanced on the crest of a huge mass of solid rock. The phenomenon is explained by the fact of a circular protrusion on the under side of the stone which, fitting snugly into a depression in the foundation, holds it in place. A strong wind causes it to oscillate perceptibly.

MODEL CHILDREN'S HOME

No problem more puzzling than that of the destitute child confronts the practical sociologist; and perhaps no single branch of philanthropy has succeeded less in approximating the institution to the home.

Iona, Minn., possesses a home for destitute children that in many respects is unusual. Both boys and girls are cared for. No child is ever given out to be adopted. When a boy reaches the age of twenty-one he leaves the home and boards out. Girls remain until they marry or take up some calling that leads them elsewhere.

When a boy is sixteen he starts to work. Many of the girls teach school, coming to the home every Friday and remaining there until Monday. There are no uniforms, and no unnecessary rules, the intention being to make the home as nearly like a family home as possible.

The children are allowed to invite friends to meals or to stay over night occasionally, and after attaining to the dignity of seventeen years they are permitted to return these visits. Thus they lose the feeling that they are "inmates" of an institution and enjoy some of the advantages of real home life.

Every boy and girl becomes self-supporting, and the records of this unique establishment are signal testimonials to its success.

"MILE ROCK" LIGHT.

One of the most conclusive proofs of the great strength and resistance endurance of structural steel and reenforced concrete, combined, is shown by the "Mile Rock" light station. This little pharos stands as a beacon light sentinel at the southern entrance to San Francisco harbor—the Golden Gate. It has only been recently completed. Literally, the light station is firmly anchored on the ragged pinnacle of a rock which, at extreme high tide, was almost entirely covered with water. A broad rim, or shelf was slowly chiseled out around the rock, some distance below the sharp and jagged points. A huge elliptically shaped cylinder of boiler steel five-eighth of an inch in thickness, was built up from this shelf. This cylinder was 40 feet high and 40x25 feet in diameter. It was fitted so as to cover the ragged tops of the rock. All the space inclosed by the huge cylinder was filled with strongly re-enforced concrete. This material settled down all over and between the ragged points of the rocks, and, when the material was thoroughly set, the whole mass became as one solid stone, thus furnishing an impregnable foundation and fortress against the fury of winds and waves.

All of the upper part of the station is of strong structural steel—massively braced and riveted. The lower ends of the steel skeleton are deeply imbedded—anchored, into the top of the concrete cylinder. From mean tide level, the light is just 100 feet above the water. The total cost to the government of the station was $100,000. One whole year was required to complete the work. This was very largely due to the great engineering difficulties, and danger involved in the construction; and also to the small force of men which could only be employed at a time to any advantage. So perilous was the work, that it was with no little difficulty the contractor could secure a sufficient force of cement rock, and steel structural workers. Work on the lower part of the structure could only progress during calm weather, and on ebb tide. For days at a stretch no work could be done at all. The landing of material was always attended with great difficulties and peril and slowness. However, there was no loss of life, nor even serious accident during the progress of the work.

HAS A CHAMPION MUSTACHE

Albert Traeger is famous throughout Germany as teacher, poet, editor and member of the Reichstag, but he is best known perhaps for his mustaches, which are probably the champions of their kind. He celebrated his eightieth birthday on June 12, when the accompanying photograph was taken.

STRANGE RAIN OF SULPHUR

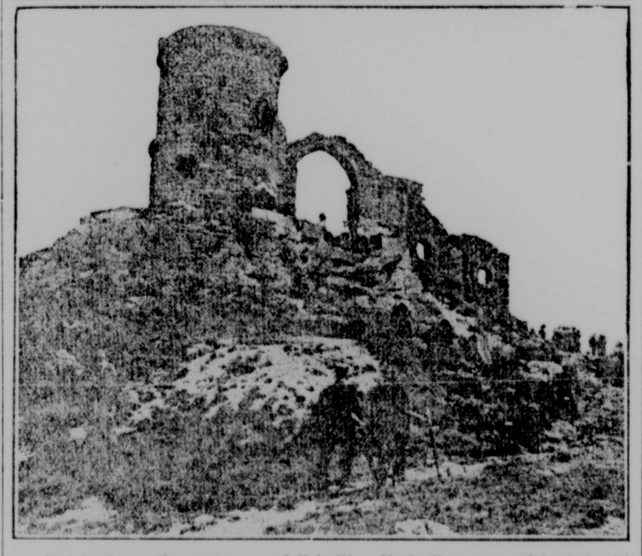
A strange fall of rain occurred at Wiener, in Germany, during the course of a recent thunderstorm. After the storm the roads were left powdered with sulphur and the air was pervaded with a strong sickly odor.

The phenomenon, which caused a panic, was generally ascribed to the comet. The meteorological authorities, however, consider that the sulphur was carried by clouds from some distant volcano.

STRANGE PAIR OF TWINS.

The birth of an extraordinary pair of twins has aroused considerable interest among members of the medical profession in Vienna and district, owing to the remarkable development of the infants, which were born to a gipsy woman near Brunn recently. Both children are normally developed in the upper parts, but there is only one pair of legs, while from the back what appears to be a third leg has grown, with six distinct toes. Both infants are alive and well.

Birthplace of a Religion



Not long ago the centenary of Primitive Methodism was celebrated with considerable ceremony on Mow Hill, England, which is the birthplace of the sect. Fully 83,000 persons gathered there to participate in the celebration, which included processions in which some 5,000 men, women and children marched.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

COL. LOCKE ON TEMPERANCE

Regards Restrictive Laws as Only Intended for Temporary Check—Sums Up Situation.

Illustrative of the thought which individual citizens are giving to the temperance movement is the following expression of opinion from Col. Frank L. Lock, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian union. When asked to sum up the causes of the present day situation, Mr. Locke said:

"The recent very noticeable interest in the effort for temperance legislation indicates, I think, that people are beginning to realize the extent to which intemperance reaches into and affects the every-day life of the community.

"To those having at heart the interest of the city, the state and the nation this awakening to the evil of the situation and the interest manifested even by those who are not total abstainers must be gratifying. While the present prohibitory legislation may not offer a final solution of the problem, it clearly indicates that the people are generally aroused as to the seriousness of the situation and are led to take any action which will tend to improve conditions, even if it be only to temporarily check the evil until further investigation and the application of modern scientific methods of study any analysis may offer a more satisfactory solution.

"The increased adoption of laws prohibiting the sale of liquor does not, I think, signify a growing conviction that such is the only wise or proper solution of the liquor problem, but that it is a temporary check, and helpful, until a better means is at hand. The study of modern conditions in our penal institutions and of the general social condition, leads more and more to a realization that the remedy for these public ills lies not in attempting to administer punishment, or to make cures for the damage which has been done, but rather in adopting measures that will prevent the occurrence of the difficulties. More and more it is coming to be felt that inebriety as well as, indeed, most of the criminal offences, are due to some defective mental condition rather than to deliberate disposition to be bad or mean.

"The treatment of the drunkard, as well as the criminal generally, is becoming more and more to be looked upon as necessarily more of a hospital treatment. The success which has tended the work at the State hospital at Foxboro along this line is interesting.

"In connection with the forward movement for temperance, I wish that more effort might be made to provide, amid proper surroundings, the sociability and good-fellowship which is found in the saloon. This sociability and good-fellowship are, to my mind, quite as much the attraction to the saloon as the liquor."

ALCOHOL AID TO PNEUMONIA

Well Known Clinical Fact That Users of Liquor Fare Badly When Attacked by Disease.

It is a well-known clinical fact that those addicted to the use of alcohol fare very badly when attacked by pneumonia. Indeed, the mortality among drinkers is very high in every disease; but is especially marked in pneumonia. Dr. Julius Pohlman was struck by this fact, and in order to test it performed a number of experiments he has recorded in the Medical News.

Pneumonia is considered by the best authorities as an infectious disease, and, from its organisms, there is supposed to spread through the system a toxine, called pneumo-toxine, against which weak bodies struggle with great difficulty, or in vain, says Health. The disease is more than a mere congestion of the lungs. Dr. Pohlman, in his experiments, took some strong and lusty dogs, and injected into the trachea, just below the larynx of each one, some pure alcohol, and noted the effect.

His work seems to have been done rather unscientifically, but his conclusions agree with clinical experience, although of much less value. However, his work will give the anti-vivisectionists something to talk about.

His theory is that, if to a congestion of the lungs brought on by alcohol a pneumonia be added, the individual stands little chance of recovering.

While the study of the blood serum in pneumonia has not advanced quite as far and to such practical results as in diphtheria, still it is pretty well agreed that during an attack of acute lobar pneumonia there is in circulation in the blood a certain substance which may be called pneumo-toxine, which in fatal cases causes death, being disseminated all through the body with the blood, while the organisms, as a rule, in simple cases, stay in the lungs. In cases that recover from pneumonia there is noticed at the time of the crisis and after that there is a disappearance of pneumo-toxine from the blood, and there is found an antidote to it, which has been called anti-pneumo-toxine, and experiments with this anti-pneumo-toxine, from a convalescent patient injected subcutaneously into one very ill with pneumonia, have shown that the serum in this stage has some curative properties.

DIDN'T LIKE DARK COLORS.

Johns—I heard you tell that man to never darken your door again. Trying to marry your daughter?

Thomas—No; he's a painter and he painted my front door ebony instead of oak.

RAW ECZEMA ON HANDS

"I had eczema on my hands for ten years. I had three good doctors but none of them did any good. I then used one box of Cuticura Ointment and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and was completely cured. My hands were raw all over, inside and out, and the eczema was spreading all over my body and limbs. Before I had used one bottle, together with the Cuticura Ointment, my sores were nearly healed over, and by the time I had used the third bottle, I was entirely well. To any one who has any skin or blood disease I would honestly advise them to fool with nothing else, but get Cuticura and get well. My hands have never given me the least bit of trouble up to now.

"My daughter's hands this summer became perfectly raw with eczema. She could get nothing that would do them any good until she tried Cuticura. She used Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks they were entirely cured. I have used Cuticura for other members of my family and it always proved successful. Mrs. M. E. Falin, Speers Ferry, Va., Oct. 19, 1909."

It Was the Other Way.

"Mr. Jones," said the senior partner in the wholesale dry goods house to the drummer who stood before him in the private office, "you have been with us for the past ten years."

"Yes, sir."

"And you ought to know the rules of the house. One of them is that no man of ours shall take a side line."

"But I have none, sir."

"But you have lately got married."

"Yes; but can you call that a side line, Mr. Jones?"

"Technically, it may not be."

"You needn't fear that having a wife is going to bring me in off a trip any sooner."

"Oh, I don't. It is the fear that having a wife at home you'll want to stay out on the road altogether!"

119 Years Old When He Died.

Paddy Blake, who was born at Ballygireen, parish of Kilnasoolagh, County Clare, Ireland, 119 years ago, has died in the Corofin Union hospital. Paddy had a clear memory of events that happened a hundred years ago and was one of those who went to see Daniel O'Connell passing through Bunratty Pike on his way to Ennis for the great election of 1828.

Playing the Market.

"Curbroke never pays for his meat until a month afterward."

"So I hear. Prices in the meantime go up, and he feels as though he'd made something."—Puck.

If a fireman antagonizes you tell him to go to blazes.

A COOL PROPOSITION

And a Sure One.

The Body Does Not Feel Heat Unpleasantly if it has Proper Food—

Grape-Nuts

People can live in a temperature which feels from ten to twenty degrees cooler than their neighbors enjoy, by regulating the diet.

The plan is to avoid meat entirely for breakfast; use a goodly allowance of fruit, either fresh or cooked. Then follow with a saucer containing about four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, treated with a little rich cream. Add to this about two slices of crisp toast with a meager amount of butter, and one cup of well-made Postum.

By this selection of food the bodily energy is preserved, while the hot, carbonaceous foods have been left out. The result is a very marked difference in the temperature of the body, and to this comfortable condition is added the certainty of ease and perfect digestion, for the food being partially predigested is quickly assimilated by the digestive machinery.

Experience and experiment in food, and its application to the human body has brought out these facts. They can be made use of and add materially to the comfort of the user.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

The TALLEST TREE THAT GROWS

By EDGERTON R. YOUNG

IN THESE days, when the reforesting of the waste lands of our country is becoming a question of such national importance, the study of the relative value of different species of trees is naturally very essential.

Scientific parties are scouring the earth in search for new plants, fruits and vegetables to add to our enjoyment and happiness. A good degree of success has already attended their efforts, and doubtless much more will yet be accomplished by them.

Owing to the rapidly increased price of timber and lumber, the matter of forest-growing is of vital interest to the great corporations like the railroads, manufacturing and building companies, that must have, for their very existence, vast quantities of timber and lumber. The timber required by the railroads for the one item of railroad ties, not taking into consideration the quantity used in the construction of cars and buildings, consumes the output of many hundreds of thousands of acres of timber lands every year.

While undoubtedly the valuable trees indigenous to America will be most largely replanted and utilized, many others that are not natives of this continent, when found by experiment to be easily grown and of value, will also be imported and largely cultivated.

In the case of the eucalyptus this has already been done, and so extensively is the tree now grown in California, and so many and valued are its uses, that it will be news to multitudes to hear that there still live many who remember when it was first brought into that state

EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS: CALIFORNIA.

by the late Bishop Taylor from distant Australia, its original home.

It was a surprise, as well as a revelation, to find on our recent visit to Australia that in that far-away land, under the Southern Cross, were growing trees that towered in the air 150 feet higher than the great Sequoia, the famous red wood of our American west; and yet such is the fact, as some specimens of the Eucalyptus amygdalina reach to the great height of 480 feet. Specimens abound that are from 120 to 200 feet in circumference. They are practically of no use for commercial purposes, as the expense of cutting down such enormous trees and then getting their logs split up into pieces that can be handled is so great that these monsters are passed by the thrifty lumbermen for the smaller ones that are more easily handled.

The Eucalyptus amygdalina is the tallest, if not perhaps the largest, tree that grows. Specimens over 400 feet high are frequently found, while some have been measured towering up to 470 and 480 feet. The timber of these great specimens is easily worked, and, as it does not warp readily, is much used in carpentry.

The eucalyptus tree is a genus of trees and shrubs of the natural order of Myrtacea, embracing about 150 species. All but four of them are natives of Australia and Tasmania only. The eucalyptus trees are so abundant in many parts of Australia that over vast areas they are practically the only trees visible. The fact that the fully developed trees are destitute of symmetry and beauty robs the great Australian wooded regions of that attractiveness and charm which gives such pleasure and delight to the primeval forests of America.

One striking characteristic of several varieties of the eucalyptus is that, while they never seem to shed their leaves, they cast or slough off their bark in long strips every year. The leaves, which have a leathery appearance, contain a considerable quantity of volatile oil. The tincture or oil extracted from them has a bitter, aromatic taste and is extensively used as a remedy for various diseases.

On the young shoots of many species the leaves in pairs are opposite to each other, as they appear on ordinary plants, while on the older branches the leaves are arranged alternately and grow in such a way that they present their edges to the sun. This seems to be nature's provision to protect them from the intense heat of the tropical sun of those lands where they most flourish.

The Eucalyptus globulus, generally called the blue gum, from its bluish-green leaves, is the variety most successfully grown in California. It has also been introduced and flourishes in India, Natal, Egypt, Algeria, and in various parts of southern Europe and in some other warm countries. It cannot stand the frost, and so must be classed among tropical trees. Perhaps only in the state of Florida and California can we expect to see it in perfection in this country; yet although its introduction into California has been of but recent date, already its value to that state has been very considerable.

Some of the species of eucalyptus are much more valuable than others. There is also a great diversity both in their appearance and worth. One of the most valuable is the Eucalyptus marginata, popularly called the Jarrah wood. It grows to a great size and its timber is so hard that it is found to be especially valuable in the construction of wharves, as it resists the attack of the ship worms and borers that are so destructive to ordinary wood. Because of this quality it also enters largely into the construction of ships and is utilized in other marine uses.

Some varieties of the eucalyptus yield a kind of astringent gum or resin called Vino, while from others a species of manna—a hard little, sweet substance—is obtained in considerable quantities. As an antidote against malaria and as being valuable in warding off or dissipating malaria in regions where malaria abounds, the eucalyptus has obtained a considerable reputation. Expert opinions seem to be divided as to the way in which its beneficent results come about. Some think it is the result of the volatile oils which these trees give off through their leaves, acting as a neutralizing and even destructive power against the malarial matter in the atmosphere; others maintain that its beneficent results are caused by the fact of the trees being such rapid growers, and the great quantity of water they thus absorb and then give off purifies the atmosphere. Whatever may be the cause, the fact is evident that their presence in goodly numbers, planted in malarial regions, has produced most beneficent results.

The Roman Campagna especially has been greatly benefited, so much so that large portions once considered almost fatal to human life, and shunned and feared, are now the abodes of numbers of people who find, since the introduction of the eucalyptus trees, but little traces of the dreaded malaria that for ages once caused those regions to be so shunned and deserted.

In the low malarial regions around the Cape of Good Hope and in some similar unhealthful regions around Algiers and elsewhere, the same beneficent results have followed the introduction of the eucalyptus trees.

As yet no variety has been discovered that is able to withstand even a moderate frost, but the fact that millions of these trees can be raised so easily and quickly in California and Florida and perhaps in the warm places on the Gulf of Mexico, and that its timber can be so widely utilized, is a matter for congratulation to all who are interested in the conservation of our forests and also in the introduction of new varieties of trees that will add to the timber wealth of the country.

In general, eucalyptus may be successfully planted in the sections of the United States suitable for the culture of citrus fruits. They are grown in nearly all the agricultural sections of California, along the coast of southern Oregon, and to a limited extent in Arizona, New Mexico and western Texas. Several species have also been planted in Florida and along the Gulf coast. Here, however, occasional frosts have killed or severely damaged the trees, and for this reason planting has been discouraged.

The blue gum (Eucalyptus globulus) has a phenomenally rapid rate of growth. Seedlings stands will average a height growth of 50 feet in 6 years and 100 feet in 10 years. Under very favorable conditions individual trees have reached a height of 125 feet and a diameter of 36 inches in 9 years. In sprout stands growth is even more rapid; trees frequently reach 3 inches in diameter and 35 feet in height in 8 months, while in 3 years a diameter of 7 inches and a height of 70 feet are often attained. In California, under favorable conditions, trees have attained a height of 175 feet and a diameter of 5 feet in 25 years. Although sometimes irregular in form, the tree tends to develop a straight, gradually tapering, unforked stem. In plantations the trunks become rapidly cleared of branches to a considerable height, but in the open, trees branch more widely and gradually develop a short crown of massive, spreading branches.

Blue gum is practically immune from disease. Where trees are reproduced by sprouts, the old stumps frequently decay slowly at the heart, while the sprouts remained unaffected. Growing trees are not attacked by insect enemies, but felled timber lying unbarked upon the ground is subject to injury by a wood-mining insect.

Blue gum rarely suffers any breakage of the limbs by winds, and the spreading root system renders the trees very wind-firm.

Fire is the greatest source of injury to eucalyptus plantations. Both the natural characteristics of the trees and the conditions within planted groves render them peculiarly susceptible to fire injury. The large quantity of litter—dry leaves, branches and shredded bark—which accumulates beneath a stand is extremely inflammable. The bark of eucalyptus is so thin that the trees are injured even by light surface fires.

The wood of blue gum is very heavy, hard, strong and tough, but is not durable in contact with the soil. It is close-grained, and is split with difficulty after it has dried. It is less elastic than hickory, but it has been demonstrated by mechanical tests that seasoned blue gum timber is a little inferior in strength and stiffness to the best second-growth hickory. In appearance it closely resembles the wood of hickory and ash.

Blue-gum timber is utilized for a great variety of purposes in California. The wood is excellent for fuel, and in the treeless valleys has been the chief fuel supply for many years. In southern California the steady demand renders commercial planting for fuel very profitable. Eucalyptus timber has been extensively used in California for wharf piling. Blue-gum piles are in use in nearly every port on the California coast, and extended trial has shown that they resist the attacks of marine borers which destroy timber in sea water longer than other species commonly used for piling. Blue-gum timber has also been used to some extent for fence posts and telephone poles. The wood is not suitable for this purpose, however, on account of its short life in the ground. Seasoned posts last a little longer than green posts, and timber cut from the heart is more durable than sapwood.

Blue-gum timber has been used to a limited extent to determine its value for railroad ties. The results thus far obtained indicate that it compares favorably with second-grade pine-tie timber.

The lumber has been extensively used for vehicle stock and for wooden parts of agricultural implements. It is also made into insulator pins for electric wiring, and is used for furniture and cabinet work, hardwood flooring, trip-hammer beams, the levers of windlasses, and the blocking for oil and wine presses, wood paving, pulley blocks and belt wheels.

The extensive utilization of gum lumber has hitherto been prevented by the scanty supply of timber of merchantable size and by the difficulty experienced in seasoning the lumber without warping and checking. It is believed, however, that in the seasoning of gum no greater difficulties will be encountered than in seasoning of any other hardwood of similar density and strength.

A product of considerable importance derived from blue gum is the oil distilled from the leaves. Eucalyptus oil is recognized as a valuable drug and is extensively used by pharmacists and physicians.

In many valleys of California eucalyptus windbreaks are considered absolutely necessary to insure the successful production of crops. They have been most extensively used to safeguard citrus orchards from strong and destructive winds in southern California, but they are now being established also for the protection of vineyards and orchards of deciduous fruits, olives and walnuts. The blue gum excels other species for windbreak purposes on account of its height and the rapidity of its growth. The tall shafts of the trees bend before the wind and act as a cushion to deflect it upward over the orchard, whereas ordinary wind-break trees form a mere solid wall, and the wind draws downward, forming eddies near the leeward side.

Eucalyptus reproduce readily by both seeds and sprouts. The trees bear seed in abundance annually, and under favorable conditions natural reproduction is freely established. Trees also sprout vigorously from both the stump and the roots, either after cutting or in response to injury. In California commercial groves are almost invariably reproduced by sprouts.

Plantations should be started with young trees and not by direct sowing. The opinion is generally held that eucalyptus seedlings are so difficult to raise that their propagation is impracticable except for expert nurserymen. In point of fact, blue gum is one of the most easily propagated species.

LOOKING HOMEWARD

By Rev. James E. E. Sawyer
Montreal, Can.

"We are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord."—2 Cor. v:8.

That noble spirit, Lamennais, who tasted the bitterness of exile from his native land, comforted himself by saying: "Our homeland is not here below; man vainly seeks it here; that which he takes for it is only a lodging for the night."

The abiding home of humanity is not here. We are all wanderers. Our real home is elsewhere. This is not the place of our rest. All noble souls, loftily or lowly, are travelers, walking not by sight but by faith. Our dearest treasures are laid up in heaven. Our hopes, our interests, our hearts, are there. "They that say such things declare plainly that they seek a country." "They desire a better country that is heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city."

Our adversities are the necessary incidents of a journey. All earth's joys are the shifting scenes of a land through which we are traveling. This world is the scene of vicissitudes, of storms, of sorrows, of partings, of heart-breaks and tragic loneliness. There is a peaceful and permanent home awaiting the Christian—a city that hath foundations, a settled habitation, a haven after life's tempestuous voyage, a refuge from all the sorrows of the present existence, a land of light where there is no more painful mystery, a land of love and eternal reunion, where sympathy is perfect, where the heart is satisfied, a realm secure and gladsome, thronged with ancient folk and dear ones of our own day. There we shall see as we are seen and know as we are known. There light intellectual is full-charged with love, love of true good; full-charged with gladness — gladness which transcends every sweetness. That is the goal of all our belongings. Archbishop Leighton used to say that if he were to choose a place to die in it should be an inn, for that would look so like a pilgrim's going home. God gave him his wish. In an inn he ended his pilgrimage, and went home to the city of the sun, toward which he had long looked wistfully. To the spiritually minded that homeland is more real than anything round about them here.

It is not in the darkest hours of life alone that the vision of that home is most attractive. Often the thought of its peace, its fruition, its infinite and eternal satisfaction of our desires and possibilities, comes to us with strange power when life is strongest and most joyous. In the hour of some great joy, at the time of the accomplishment of some purpose which has cost protracted and strenuous endeavor, or when we have beheld the mystic beauty of a perfect morning or have looked into eternity through the splendor of the sunset, the thought of the home of the soul has been a rapture of desire. Our best and happiest hours are prophetic of heaven, are windows through which we obtain fascinating glimpses of its ideal beauty. When, like Simeon, we hold the Light and hope of the world in our arms, like him, our heart exclaims: "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Were we to have one minute of perfect existence, bodily, mentally and spiritually, one minute of absolutely perfect health, perfect spiritual vision and harmony and happiness, the veil between us and our home would disappear. Without dying we would arrive instantly at home.

The longing for home is not the weariness of weaklings, the ennui of worldlings, the indolence of the ease-loving, the cynicism and disgust of those who do not find this life worth living. It is characteristic of fulness of spiritual life and energy. None have more earnestly longed for heaven than the bravest soldiers of the cross, and heroes of the faith. Paul, though for the sake of others willing to remain in the flesh, confessed to a desire to depart. It was because to live was Christ that to die would be gain. He said: "For indeed we that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened: not for that we would be unclothed, but that we would be clothed upon, that what is mortal may be swallowed up of life. . . . Being, therefore, always of good courage, and knowing that whilst we are at home in the body we are absent from the Lord—for we walk by faith, not by sight—we are of good courage, I say, and are willing rather to be absent from the body and to be at home with the Lord." He was so fully alive that he longed for the land of the living.

In his later years, though he was not really aged, and was surrounded by a beloved and happy family, Luther longed to be with Christ and behold his glory. He toiled tremendously and with unabated heroic energy till within a few days of his death; but he had often expressed his desire for release. Nearly five years before his decease, on his recovery from a painful and dangerous illness, he wrote to his prince, who had sent his private physician to attend him: "I should have been well content if the dear Lord Jesus had taken me in his mercy from hence, as I am now of little use on the earth." It is the greatness of man, not his littleness, that inspires him with desire for larger room and the fulfilment of his noblest desires and holiest ideals.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1910.

FOR CONGRESS.

To the voters of the 6th Congressional District:

I desire to announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress at the forthcoming primaries, which will be held on August 30th. I will appreciate the active support of all Republicans.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.,
Kensington, Md.

I hereby announce my candidacy for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries to be held on August 30th.

ALEXANDER R. HAGNER,
Hagerstown.

VOTE FOR HAGNER.

The withdrawal of Col. George A. Pearre from the Congressional race leaves three candidates, Messrs. Hagner, Blair and Warner, from among whom the Republican voters of the Sixth District are to select their candidate to be voted for in November next.

It seems to us, from the Garrett county viewpoint, that Mr. Hagner should be the choice of the party in this county.

It is undeniably certain that Mr. Hagner is a bona fide resident of the Sixth District, his home being located near its geographical center, and therefore no question can be raised as to the legal status of his citizenship; he is a Republican of a lifetime's duration, his ancestors being among the party's founders; he is thoroughly identified with the material welfare and development of every industrial, economic and progressive interest in the District; he is active, energetic, capable and untiring in his industry, and will make a model representative; he has already announced through these columns and elsewhere his determination to get behind and push to a successful conclusion the project of rebuilding the old National Road under government supervision and control, and this plank in his platform alone should win him hundreds of votes in Garrett and throughout the whole District.

Let us support Alexander R. Hagner enthusiastically; let the free and untrammelled Republican electorate of Garrett county rally to the suppopt of this man who can be approached as a friend by every citizen, from the highest to the lowest, and feel that his rights and interests will be carefully and honestly looked after and fully and impartially protected.

Vote for Alexander R. Hagner at the primaries of the 30th of August, and we confidently predict that no Republican in Garrett County will ever have cause to regret having done so.

COL. PEARRE'S WITHDRAWAL.

Col. Pearre's announcement of his withdrawal from the contest for the nomination for Congress will be a great surprise to the Republicans of the Sixth district and the entire state. The Colonel has rendered good service in the interests of the state and his constituents during his twelve years as a member of the House of Representatives.

In defining his reason for his retirement from active politics he says that during his fifteen years of political activity and service to his party and the people he has been compelled to neglect personal affairs and now finds that it is imperative that he should give them more care than the unremitting devotion which he has given to the public interests ever since he has been in public office would permit.

The withdrawal of Colonel Pearre leaves the contest for the nomination to Gist Blair, Alexander R. Hagner and B. H. Warner, Jr. The nominee of the party will surely receive the loyal support of every Republican in the district and the old Sixth, the Gibraltar of Republicanism in Maryland, can be depended upon to return a Republican successor to Colonel Pearre in the House of Representatives.—Baltimore American.

THEY ALL KEEP BUSY.

The dog days would be a little duller, the humidity would be more depressing and the daily grind more nerve wearing were it not for the uplift and mental refreshment that is to be derived from the stories which daily find their way into print about the doing of hens, cows, bugs, snakes and various other representatives of the beast, bird, insect or reptilian kingdom. For instance, an authenticated (always authenticated) story from the Altoona region of Pennsylvania tells of a hen that lays a poached egg three afternoons of every week. On the same day that the foregoing story came out, a sturgeon 6 feet 8 inches long attacked the occupants of of a rowboat on the Niagara River—jumped in the boat and came near putting a young lady overboard. It is pleasant to know that the sturgeon lost in the final round and furnised steaks for the winners. And again, on that eventful day, a cow-sucker snake of enormous proportions made war on a New Jersey farmer. Again the human contestant won at the finish, though in the early stage of the combat the snake, by wrapping himself around the farmer's legs, seemed to have the fight well in hand

In Louisville, Ky., the other day, a mule caused a run upon a bank. He accomplished the trick in this way—he got himself sold for $75, was paid for by a check and then promptly laid down and died. The man who had given the check stopped payment and when the bank refused to hand over the money upon presentation of the check, the rumor was spread that the institution was busted and the run began. A common yellow dog on last Thursday guided a Newark policeman to a lost two-year-old child and then showed the officer the way to the child's home. But the stories are infinite in variety and each batch sheds light on the intellectual perversities, moral or social attributes or the belligerent propensities of some member of what is sometimes broadly classified as the animal kingdom.

Call for Your Letters.

Oakland Hotel (2), Robert House, Harry Haigh, Joe Frantz, Cont., Stewd W. Rolph, Preston Nines, Annie Nair, Edwd. J. McNeeny, Miss H. W. Deebis, Bessie B. Coleman, I. C. Ritzmiller, Dr. Mary C. Buell, Mrs. Mary Beckwood, Mrs. Galin Arnold.

GIST BLAIR,

Of Montgomery County,

Announces Platform and Makes Statement to the Republican Voters of the Sixth Congressional District.

If allowed to represent this district for the next two years, I propose to be your Congressman twelve months out of each year. When I am not at work in Washington, I'll be at work somewhere else. I shall have but one single interest and that interest shall be the Sixth Maryland District.

Not only will I cast my vote in Congress for the things you stand for but I shall devote my time and my labor to the material benefit and general uplift of my constituents. I shall help you to bring more people here; help your towns locate more factories; help you to impress investors with your splendid advantages; help you in in obtaining better railroad facilities, better banking facilities and better mail facilities.

In addition to being your mouthpiece in the halls of Congress and your advocate before the federal departments at Washington, I propose to be your business agent whenever and wherever I can serve you. I want to help exploit our district's resources, help secure better markets for the things we make and grow, and help you make and grow more of those products which will bring greater wealth to our people.

I have no higher ambition than to work for your welfare. The little needs of my district, if I am elected, shall receive my attention as readily as the big needs of the Republic, if not a little more so. I know of nothing that adds a dollar of wealth to Western Maryland too small to merit my attention. And I entertain no ideas of statesmanship so exalted that they forbid such services on the part of a Congressman.

Congress owes us consideration. Every important town in the Sixth District should have a postoffice building. I shall work for them. The National Road from Baltimore to Springfield should be built. I shall work for it. The government should erect a fuel testing plant in Western Maryland. I shall insist upon that. The Department of Agriculture should experiment with our soils. I shall demand that.

I am a Republican by training and conviction. I shall subscribe to my party's program but shall urge that that program be progressive.

My campaign has been a clean campaign and it shall be clean throughout. I shall indulge in no personalities and shall discourage all factional bitterness. I want your support, not because you may dislike any of my opponents, but because you may believe in the things I believe in. I want you to support me because you believe that I believe the things I say.

GIST BLAIR,
Silver Spring, Md.

Published by Gist Blair, Treasurer.

HOYES.

We are having very warm and extremely dry weather. It seems that the much needed rains have missed us for some time.

Miss Lina Callis returned last week from a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Deal, at Hazelton, West Va.

Miss Florence Custer, Miss Poe and Lloyd Custer, all of Grafton, arrived in Hoyes on Monday and are guests at Arthur Custer's.

Miss Sudie Friend is visiting relatives in Mountain Lake and Oakland.

Rev. Powers, pastor of the M. E. church, delivered a very interesting sermon to us on Sunday.

Mr. Charles DeWitt and family spent Sunday afternoon with Walter Coddington and family.

Robert L. Fries, County Treasurer, was calling upon us Monday for our taxes.

Miss Auburn Smith has been visiting relatives at Mt. Lake, Oakland and Armstead for the past two weeks.

Miss Bertha Dewitt returned home Tuesday after spending a week at Chautauqua at Mt. Lake Park and visiting relatives.

Miss Nita Blackburn, of Keyser, is a guest of her uncle and aunt, Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Friend.

Mrs. Miller and son, of Johnstown, Pa., are spending a week with their cousins, John Callis and family.

Miss Kate O'Donnell, of Loch Lynne, was a guest of Misses Ollie and Bernadette Mattingly for a few days last week.

Willie Bishoff, railroad postal clerk, spent a few days last week in our town.

Mr. Isaiah Friend, an aged gentleman of Elder, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. D. O. Dewitt.

Miss Collier Thayer, of Crellin, returned to her home last Saturday after spending some time with relatives at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lowdermilk and baby were visiting Mrs. Lowdermilk's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Dewitt, Sunday.

Commissioner Lowdermilk, of Selbysport, dined with W. A. Smith and family last Sunday.

Regimental Reunion.

Survivors of the Second and Third Regiments, Maryland Volunteers, Potomac Home Brigade, are arranging for regimental reunions in Friendsville during the Blue and Grey muster. Survivors of Pennsylvania raised in Beaver county will also meet there.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate

Near Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Mary Laraway, and Albert B. Laraway, her husband, to James A. Sincell, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 55, folio 501, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named therein hereby gives notice, that on

SATURDAY,

the 10th Day of September, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all of the following described real estate, situate about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Oakland, in Garrett County, Maryland, on and near the county road leading from Oakland to Crellin:

1. All that lot or parcel of land commonly called the "John O'Donnell Place," containg twenty-two acres, more or less.

2. All that other lot or parcel of land adjoining the above tract, containing nine and one-fourth acres, more or less. All of the above land being described in and conveyed by said mortgage.

The improvements consists of a good frame dwelling house, two stories containing six rooms; a well of good water at the house; also a fine spring of water; stable and other outbuildings.

The entire property is enclosed under wire fence, about twenty acres cleared and upon the same are two orchards of choice apples, cherries, pears and plums.

This property is most conveniently located to the town of Oakland which offers a steady market for its products.

TERMS OF SALE, as Prescribed by Mortgage—Cash on day of sale. But arrangements can be made whereby a part of the purchase money may be carried of mortgage.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

22222 The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County. 22222

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
E. M. STANTON, - - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, E. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 18, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, September 5, 1910.

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the proposed new county road is to be located, said road to begin at a point on the Gorman road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at a lane between the lands of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis and intersect the Deer Park and Schell road near the bridge over Laurel Run, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of August, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. W. KELSO
J. THOMAS MOON } Examiners
JAMES E. LISH

DR. EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
DEER PARK, MD.

Prompt attention given all calls, day or night.

Garrett County Telephone. 24-1yr.

ORDER NISI.

Katherine B. Stille vs. Thomas J. Roy, et ux. No. 162 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 5th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. James Blackstone, attorney be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of September, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $360.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk,

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Mary L. Sloan vs. Allen Garlitz, et ux. No. 168 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

Ordered this 5th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan and Edward H. Sincell, attorneys, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of September, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $475.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk,

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mrs. Gilmor S. Hamill, spent last Friday at Kingwood with relatives.

Miss Mabel Anthony, of Marion, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jones.

Little Misses Ella and Ruth Beamer, of Cumberland, are visiting at Mr. Louis Littman's.

Miss Cora Frantz has returned home from a two weeks' visit to relatives at Friendsville and Selbysport.

Misses Nellie, Ida and Bertha Gant, of Frostburg, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James O. Cleveland's family.

Mr. Charles F. White and son Fritz, of Hutton, spent Tuesday in Oakland with Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Jarboe.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft went to Kingwood last Thursday where they will visit relatives a few weeks.

Mr. William P. Hansel, of District No. 11, was in Oakland Monday on business when he made this office a visit.

Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, who spent two weeks at his home in Accident, went from here to Baltimore Sunday afternoon.

Mr. S. A. Nally has as his guests his mother, Mrs. Margaret Nally, and Mrs. Ellen Britt, a sister, both of Trenton, New Jersey.

Mr. Thomas J. Johnson, of District No. 9, was in Oakland Monday attending the meeting of the Board of Election Supervisors.

Mr. Howard Selby, of Mount Airy, Md., who was the guests of his brother, Dr. B. F. Selby, several days recently, has returned to his home.

Messrs. Hoblitzell & Price, road contractors, received on Tuesday ten additional stone wagons, which will be used in construction work on the Hooppole road.

Miss McRobie, of the Western Maryland Hospital training school, has resigned her position and returned to her home in Oakland, Md.—Cumberland News.

Subscribe for The Republican:

Mr. Nelson Thomasson, of Chicago, arrived in Oakland Saturday night to visit his parents, Maj. and Mrs. Thomasson, and also his sister, Mrs. C. E. Offutt.

Mr. Jacob Naylor, accompanied by his granddaughter, Miss Virginia Bell, of Hedgesville, W. Va., arrived here Monday evening to visit Messrs. A. D. and E. G. Naylor.

Mr. Fred Flanigan and daughter, Mrs. T. L. Lincoln, of Carmichaels, Pa., who are spending the summer at Mountain Lake Park, were in Oakland Monday calling upon friends.

Miss Ruth Delawder, of Washington, D. C., who has been on a visit to friends at and near McHenry for several weeks, is now in Oakland visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. A. Weimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McComas, of Baltimore, who were here on a visit of several weeks to the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. McComas, returned to Baltimore Sunday morning.

Rev. George A. Royer, a former pastor of the Lutheran church at Accident, who was on a visit to relatives and friends in that part of the county recently, was in Oakland Saturday on his way home,

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Everly, Mrs. Amanda Stone, Mrs. W. M. Schaeffer and Mrs. William Schaeffer and little daughter, all of Kingwood, W. Va., spent Sunday and Monday at Mountain Lake Park.

Beginning tomorrow free delivery of express goods received at the local office will be inaugurated. Mr. Thayne White, son of Mr. James W. White, has been appointed delivery agent by the express company.

Henry Duckworth, of New Germany, was brought before a magistrate in Grantsville last Thursday to answer the charge of non-support preferred by his wife. Duckworth was held for the grand jury in the sum of $500, and his wife was required to give bond for her appearance as a witness. Both furnished bail.

The Republican for Job Printing

MARSHALL FIELD clerked in a store when he was a boy. He put in the band enough out of his salary to start a small business of his own. Today hif estabcishment is the finest in the world. His two grandson will get 400 millions each when they are given their share of his estate.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

We pay liberal interest consistent with safety 3 per cent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
OAKLAND, MD.

APPEAL GRANTED.

Board of Education Will Hear and Determine School Muddle.

Mr. U. G. Palmer has received notice from the State Board of Education, with whom he filed an appeal from the local Board of School Commissioners, that he would be given a hearing on next Wednesday at the office of the Board in Baltimore and that the local school officials were to be present with the records of their office.

Miss Lillian Mitchell, Mrs. Ida Kiel, Miss Bertha Chuck, and Mr. Scott Mitchell, of Pittsburg, Pa., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Ault, the party having arrived here Saturday in Miss Mitchell's automobile, and will return to Pittsburg today.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR & Co.

Mr. Gist Blair, of Silver Spring, Montgomery county, spent last night in Oakland and will be here all of today in the interest of his candidacy for Congress. He has met a great many of the leading Republicans of the county since he arrived and has impressed them with his earnestness and manner of conducting his campaign.

Mr. Grant Harshbarger, mine foreman for the Marstellar Coal Co., who narrowly escaped suffocation on Monday morning, being caught in the air course, while the air shaft was closed, had another close call for his life on Thursday when he was caught in a narrow space between a loaded car and the engine and rolled for quite a distance. He sustained numerous painful bruises about his body and limbs.—Bloomington Corr. Piedmont Independent.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

The prizes for the peach show which will be held at the Sincell Company store on Armstrong street, Keyser, W. Va., on Saturday, August 27, are as follows: First prize on commercial package, $15 in gold and blue ribbon. Second prize on commercial package, $15 in gold and red ribbon. First prize on plate of five peaches of any one variety, $10 in gold and blue ribbon. Second prize on plate of five peaches of any one variety, $5 in gold and red ribbon. For best collection of peaches from any one orchard, five peaches to a plate, 50 peach trees and 25 apple trees. Second prize for collection of peaches from sny one orchard, five peaches to a plate, 25 peach trees and 25 apples trees. First prize for package put up by a boy or girl from Mineral county under the age of 15 years, 25 peach trees and 25 apple trees. Second prize for same, 25 apple trees.

Mr. C. C. Pattison's store was struck by lightning on last Wednesday evening. The night was calm and delightful, no thunder accompanied, no rain followed and no damage was sustained. The old terror that splits the clouds and rattles the furniture of the heavens, when he is turned loose by the elements, in this case was harnessed, bridled and checked by the usual mechanical means that make it as humble as a tallow candle, only a hundred times more brilliant. The electric line for the transmission of illuminating power, which has been promised the people for months and months, is no longer a promise but a real live thing, and was completed as far as Pattison's store, the first building to be wired, on Tuesday and the lights turned on in the building the following evening. The work will continue and poles will be erected throughout the town to give the residents an opportunity to avail themselves of this convenience.—Bloomington Corr. Piedmont Independent.

In order that its locomotive engineers may maintain a uniform rate of speed and operate their trains with the greatest possible comfort to the traveling public, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is installing speed recorders in passenger engines used on through trains. The dial of these speed recorders is placed in the engineer's side of the cab, in plain view of the man who operates the throttle, and indicates to him the speed of the train at all times. In addition to imparting this information, the recorder registers on a paper chart the speed at which a train is operated at every point on a division, and, upon the arrival at terminals, the chart is replaced and sent to the Division Superintendent so that he has before him a daily record of the speed at which trains are operated in his territory. The work of equipping the engines with speed recorders has been begun, under the supervision of Mr. J. D. Harris, general superintendent of motive power of the Baltimore and Ohio, and will be completed as quickly as possible.

McHENRY.

Mrs. Howard Brenneman is on the sick list at this writing but we are glad to say she is much improved.

Mr. George Glotfelty and family took dinner with Jonas Glotfelty on Friday.

Quite a large crowd attended church services at McHenry Sunday, the sermon and singing being unusually good.

Miss Ada Glotfelty, of Oakland, spent last week at the home of Miss Ethel Glotfelty who accompanied her home on Saturday.

Miss Ruth DeLawder returned to Oakland Saturday after spending several weeks here.

Mr. Walter Alexander spent Sunday at his home.

A party was given in honor of Miss Agnes Merchant, Miss Ruth DeLawder and Mr. Lloyd Stark, but owing to a misunderstanding only one of the honored guests was present.

Mrs. Thaddeus Hinebaugh and family and Mrs. Louise Hoye spent Friday evening at Jonas Glotfelty's.

Mr. George Glotfelty and family and Master Lurman DeLawder spent Sunday in Oakland as the guests of E. A. Weimer.

Miss Grace Fox has returned to her home near Accident.

Mr. Howard Glotfelty has returned from Alexander, W. Va.

Mrs. Brison Glotfelty and Mrs. Charlie Glover spent Wednesday at John Bowman's.

Mrs. Mahlon Glotfelty and daughter-in-law gave a quilting party on Friday for their married friends and all present had a most enjoyable time.

Rev. Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLean and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Knox spent Sunday with Jonas Glotfelty.

Miss Agnes Merchant and Miss May DeLawder have returned to Oakland and will leave there Friday for their homes in Washington, D. C., accompanied by Miss Ruth and Master Lurman DeLawder.

We are having delightful weather at this time.

Mr. Jonas Glotfelty made a flying trip to Oakland Tuesday.

Master Lurman DeLawder spent last week at Mr. George Glotfelty's.

Miss Nona Brenneman spent the past week at Howard Brenneman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Glotfelty spent Sunday at Mr. Cyrus Stark's.

Mrs. Brison Welch and daughter, Mrs. Callus, spent Sunday at Howard Brenneman's.

Mrs. J. Alvin Friend and Mrs. Nevvins, of Alleghany, Pa., spent a day at Mahlon Glotfelty's.

Mr. Carl Frazee, Mr. Walter Hempling and Miss Rathea Carr spent Sunday at Mahlon Glotfelty's.

Misses Esther and Elinor Hinebaugh entertained at dinner last week.

Mr. O'Kelly and son, Dr. White and Mr. Kittle have returned to their homes in Morgantown, W. Va. TRIPLETS.

DEER PARK.

One of the events of the week, and a very pleasing one, at the Deer Park Hotel was a complimentary musical arranged by Mr. Dunham, leader of the orchestra. It was given in the ballroom. Mrs. Gordon P. Paine, Miss Olivia Turnbull, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Marshall Bell, of Pittsburg, a former Baltimorean, were among the patronesses.

A vaudeville entertainment is in rehearsal for an evening this week. There is something going on all the time. Bridge parties in the cottage colony, and dancing in the ballroom keep the visitor from anything approaching lassitude or mental depression. Everyone has a good time. The nights are deliciously cool for sleeping, and, indeed, throughout the day there is a very pleasant mountain breeze prevailing.

After the vaudeville diversion will come the annual barn dance, always a great feature at the Deer Park Hotel, and the promoters are busily engaged preparing novel designs calculated to portray agricultural scenes in the decoration of the ballroom.

Saturday, Mrs. Gordon Paine, of Baltimore, gave a picnic at Boiling Spring in honor of Miss Louise Warfield, daughter of the former governor. Visconde de Alte, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Portugal; Mrs. DeFord, the Misses DeFord and Mr. Charles Morris Howard, of Baltimore, were in the party, and all had a merry time. A pretty drive brings one to the spring, but some of the guests walked over. Luncheon was spread on the rocks and was such a novelty and so pleasant that a general disinclination to return prevailed. Mrs. Paine went to Baltimore on Wednesday for a day's shopping, returning Thursday night.

Miss Warfield is receiving much attention. She is a very lovely girl and is much admired. Ex-Governor Warfield may come up later. He is very fond of Deer Park.

Another social event was a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Paine in honor of Miss Warfield. The rooms of Mrs. Paine's cottage were prettily decorated by Weber, the Oakland florist, and the scene was a brilliant one. Dr. and Mrs. John K. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Josias Pennington, Mrs. Charles Morris Howard, Mr. Alexander Preston, Miss Turnbull and Mrs. A. Marshall Bell were among the guests.

Mrs. Edward Shoemaker and her sister, Miss Anne Turnbull, daughters of Mrs. A. Nisbet Turnbull, of Red House cottage, are now in Switzerland. They will return to the States in October, too late, however, to enjoy the closing September scenes of the Deer Park Hotel season. The hotel remains open until September 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maddy, of New York, were here for a day or two last week. They formerly resided in Baltimore. Mr. Maddy being in charge of the publicity department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He is now connected with the Erie Railroad Company and resides in New York. They came to Deer Park in their private car, and were guests at Uplands.

Mrs. Willard F. Warner, Mrs. R. M. Cousar, Miss Meacham and Mr. Frederick Truesdell, all of Washington, D. C., are visiting Colonel and Mrs. Geo. Truesdell, at Truesdell Heights.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek is entertaining Miss Margaret Milbourne, of 2339 North Calvert street, Baltimore, at her summer home, Uplands. Miss Milbourne is full of praise for Garrett county and its delightful, health giving climate.

Mrs. J. Sewell Thomas, of 2715 St. Paul street, Baltimore, came to Deer Park Sunday to spend the remainder of the summer at Uplands.

Colonel Truesdell has received an order from South Africa for a yearling Rambouillet ram. A check for $400 accompanied the order. This should be a feather in the cap of Maryland sheep raisers.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Condemnation Proceedings.

In condemnation proceedings instituted by the B. & O. R. R. at Corinth, W. Va., through the court at Kingwood, W. Va., the jury made the following awards: To the Jas. R. Smoot heirs and others, $2,950 and to Mrs. John Hauger, $1,100.

To Wed in Autumn.

Cards are out announcing the engagement of Miss Loretta Foreman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Foreman, 268 N. Centre street, to Mr. Frank L. Browning, of Oakland, Md. The wedding will take place September 14th, at SS. Peter and Paul's church, this city.—Cumberland News.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.
RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.
AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.
CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES

GO TO **CREUTZBURG'S**
FOR
Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.
LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP
FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.
Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.

Auction of Furniture, Clothing, Shoes, etc.

We have on hand a lot of Chairs, Stands, Tables, Pictures, Clothing, Shoes, etc,, which are slightly shopworn and in order to make disposal of them we shall conduct an action in front of our store on Saturday, August 27th, and sell the goods for what they may bring.

Some excellent bargains may be had by those who attend this special sale.

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. Unseemly noises disturbed her during the night. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff-button in a hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot and Arnold Armstrong was found shot to death in the hall. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff-button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson arrived. Gertrude revealed she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder. Jamieson accused Miss Innes of holding back evidence. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped down a laundry chute. Gertrude was suspected. A negro found the other half of what proved to be Jack Bailey's cuff-button. Halsey reappears and says he and Bailey left in response to a telegram. Gertrude said she had given Bailey an unloaded revolver, fearing to give him a loaded weapon. Cashier Bailey of Paul Armstrong's bank, defunct, was arrested for embezzlement. Halsey said Armstrong wrecked his own bank and could clear Bailey. Paul Armstrong's death was announced. Halsey's fiancee, Louise Armstrong, was found at the lodge. The lodgekeeper said Louise and Arnold had a long talk the night of the murder. Louise was prostrated. Louise told Halsey that while she still loved him she was to marry another, and that he would despise her when he learned the whole story.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

Gertrude and Halsey went for a long walk that afternoon and Louise slept. Time hung heavy on my hands, and I did as I had fallen into a habit of doing lately—I sat down and thought things over. One result of my meditations was that I got up suddenly and went to the telephone. I had taken the most intense dislike to this Dr. Walker, whom I had never seen, and who was being talked of in the countryside as the fiance of Louise Armstrong.

I knew Sam Huston well. There had been a time, when Sam was a good deal younger than he is now, before he had married Anne Endicott, when I knew him even better. So now I felt no hesitation in calling him over the telephone. But when his office boy had given way to his confidential clerk, and that functionary had condescended to connect his employer's desk telephone, I was somewhat at a loss as to how to begin.

"Why, how are you, Rachel?" Sam said sonorously. "Going to build that house at Rock View?" It was a 20-year-old joke of his.

"Sometime, perhaps," I said. "Just now I want to ask you a question about something which is none of my business."

"I see you haven't changed an iota in a quarter of a century, Rachel." This was intended to be another jest. "Ask ahead; everything but my domestic affairs is at your service."

"Try to be serious," I said. "And tell me this: Has your firm made any plans for a house recently for a Dr. Walker at Casanova?"

"Yes, we have."

"Where was it to be built? I have a reason for asking."

"It was to be, I believe, on the Armstrong place. Mr. Armstrong himself consulted me, and the inference was—in fact, I am quite certain—the house was to be occupied by Mr. Armstrong's daughter, who was engaged to marry Dr. Walker."

When the architect had inquired for the different members of my family, and had finally rung off, I was certain of one thing. Louise Armstrong was in love with Halsey, and the man she was going to marry was Dr. Walker. Moreover, this decision was not new; marriage had been contemplated for some time. There must certainly be some explanation—but what was it?

That day I repeated to Louise the telegram Mr. Harton had opened. She seemed to understand, but an unhappier face I have never seen. She looked like a criminal whose reprieve is over, and the day of execution approaching.

CHAPTER XV.

Liddy Gives the Alarm.

The next day, Friday, Gertrude broke the news of her stepfather's death to Louise. She did it as gently as she could, telling her first that he was very ill, and finally that he was dead. Louise received the news in the most unexpected manner, and when Gertrude came out to tell me how she had stood it, I think she was almost shocked.

"She just lay and stared at me, Aunt Ray," she said. "Do you know, I believe she is glad, glad! And she is too honest to pretend anything else. What sort of a man was Mr. Paul Armstrong, anyhow?"

"He was a bully as well as a rascal, Gertrude," I said. "But I am convinced of one thing: Louise will send for Halsey now, and they will make it all up."

For Louise had steadily refused to see Halsey all that day, and the boy was frantic.

We had a quiet hour, Halsey and I, that evening, and I told him several things; about the request that we give up the lease to Sunnyside, about the telegram to Louise, about the rumors of the approaching marriage between [illegible] and Dr. Walker, and, last of [illegible] interview with her the [illegible]

[illegible] sentiment o[illegible] air, with his [illegible]te from any [illegible] est, but fr[illegible] face in the shadow, and my heart fairly ached for him. He was so big and boyish! When I had finished he drew a long breath.

"Whatever Louise does," he said, "nothing will convince me, Aunt Ray, that she doesn't care for me. And up to two months ago, when she and her mother went west, I was the happiest fellow on earth. Then something made a difference; she wrote me that her people were opposed to the marriage; that her feeling for me was what it had always been, but that something had happened which had changed her ideas as to the future. I was not to write until she wrote me, and whatever occurred, I was to think the best I could of her. It sounded like a puzzle. When I saw her yesterday, it was the same thing, only, perhaps, worse."

"Halsey," I asked, "have you any idea of the nature of the interview between Louise Armstrong and Arnold the night he was murdered?"

"It was stormy. Thomas says once or twice he almost broke into the room, he was so alarmed for Louise."

"Another thing, Halsey," I said, "have you ever heard Louise mention a woman named Carrington, Nina Carrington?"

"Never," he said positively.

For try as we would, our thoughts always came back to that fatal Saturday night, and the murder. Every conversational path led to it, and we all felt that Jamieson was tightening the threads of evidence around John Bailey. The detective's absence was hardly reassuring; he must have had something to work on in town or he would have returned.

"We Had a Quiet Hour," Halsey and I.

The papers reported that the cashier of the Traders' bank was ill in his apartments at the Knickerbocker—a condition not surprising, considering everything. The guilt of the defunct president was no longer in doubt; the missing bonds had been advertised and some of them discovered. In every instance they had been used as collateral for large loans, and the belief was current that not less than a million and a half dollars had been realized. Every one connected with the bank had been placed under arrest, and released on heavy bond.

Was he alone in his guilt, or was the cashier his accomplice? Where was the money? The estate of the dead man was comparatively small—a city house on a fashionable street, Sunnyside, a large estate largely mortgaged, an insurance of $50,000, and some personal property—this was all. The rest lost in speculation probably, the papers said. There was one thing which looked uncomfortable for Jack Bailey: He and Paul Armstrong together had promoted a railroad company in New Mexico, and it was rumored that together they had sunk large sums of money there. The business alliance between the two men added to the belief that Bailey knew something of the looting. His unexplained absence from the bank on Monday lent color to the suspicion against him. The strange thing seemed to be his surrendering himself on the point of departure. To me, it seemed the shrewd calculation of a clever rascal. I was not actively antagonistic to Gertrude's lover, but I meant to be convinced, one way or the other. I took no one on faith.

That night the Sunnyside ghost began to walk again. Liddy had been sleeping in Louise's dressing room on a couch, and the approach of dusk was a signal for her to barricade the entire suite. Situated as it was, beyond the circular staircase, nothing but an extremity of excitement would have made her pass it after dark. I confess myself that the place seemed to me to have a sinister appearance, but we kept that wing well lighted, and until the lights went out at midnight it was really cheerful, if one did not know its history.

On Friday night, then, I had gone to bed, resolved to go at once to sleep. Thoughts that insisted on obtruding themselves I pushed resolutely to the back of my mind, and I systematically relaxed every muscle. I fell asleep soon, and was dreaming that Dr. Walker was building his new house immediately in front of my windows; I could hear the thump-thump of the hammers, and then I waked to a knowledge that somebody was pounding on my door.

I was up at once, and with the sound of my footstep on the floor the low knocking ceased, to be followed immediately by sibilant whispering through the keyhole.

"Miss Rachel! Miss Rachel!" somebody was saying, over and over.

"Is that you, Liddy?" I asked, my hand on the knob.

"For the love of mercy, let me in!" she said in a low tone.

She was leaning against the door, for when I opened it, she fell in. She was greenish-white, and she had a red and black barred flannel petticoat over her shoulders.

"Listen," she said, standing in the middle of the floor and holding on to me. "Oh, Miss Rachel, it's the ghost of that dead man hammering to get in!"

Sure enough, there was a dull thud—thud—thud—it came apparently from the wall.

"It's not a ghost," I said decidedly. "If it was a ghost it wouldn't rap; it would come through the keyhole." Liddy looked at the keyhole. "But it sounds very much as though some one is trying to break into the house."

Liddy was shivering violently. I told her to get me my slippers and she brought me a pair of kid gloves, so I found my things myself and prepared to call Halsey. As before, the night alarm had found the electric lights gone; the hall, save for its night lamp, was in darkness, as I went across to Halsey's room. I hardly know what I feared, but it was a relief to find him there, very sound asleep, and with his door unlocked.

"Wake up, Halsey," I said, shaking him.

He stirred a little. Liddy was half in and half out of the door, afraid as usual to be left alone, and not quite daring to enter. Her scruples seemed to fade, however, all at once. She gave a suppressed yell, bolted into the room and stood tightly clutching the foot-board of the bed. Halsey was gradually waking.

"I've seen it," Liddy wailed. "A woman in white down the hall!"

I paid no attention.

"Halsey," I persevered, "some one is breaking into the house. Get up, won't you?"

"It isn't our house," he said sleepily. And then he roused to the exigency of the occasion. "All right, Aunt Ray," he said, still yawning. "If you'll let me get into something—"

It was all I could do to get Liddy out of the room. The demands of the occasion had no influence on her; she had seen the ghost, she persisted, and she wasn't going into the hall. But I got her over to my room at last, more dead than alive, and made her lie down on the bed.

The tappings, which seemed to have ceased for a while, had commenced again, but they were fainter. Halsey came over in a few minutes, and stood listening and trying to locate the sound.

"Give me my revolver, Aunt Ray," he said; and I got it—the one I had

found in the tulip bed—and gave it to him. He saw Liddy there and divined at once that Louise was alone.

"You let me attend to this fellow, whoever it is, Aunt Ray, and go to Louise, will you? She may be awake and alarmed."

So in spite of her protests, I left Liddy alone and went back to the east wing. Perhaps I went a little faster past the yawning blackness of the circular staircase; and I could hear Halsey creaking cautiously down the main staircase. The rapping, or pounding, had ceased, and the silence was almost painful. And then suddenly, from apparently under my very feet, there rose a woman's scream, a cry of terror that broke off as suddenly as it came. I stood frozen and still. Every drop of blood in my body seemed to leave the surface and gather around my heart. In the dead silence that followed it throbbed as if it would burst. More dead than alive, I stumbled into Louise's bedroom. She was not there!

CHAPTER XVI.

In the Early Morning.

I stood looking at the empty bed. The coverings had been thrown back, and Louise's pink silk dressing-gown was gone from the foot, where it had lain. The night lamp burned dimly, revealing the emptiness of the place. I picked it up, but my hand shook so that I put it down again, and got somehow to the door.

There were voices in the hall and Gertrude came running toward me.

"What is it?" she cried. "What was that sound? Where is Louise?"

"She is not in her room," I said stupidly. "I think—it was she—who screamed."

Liddy had joined us now, carrying a light. We stood huddled together at the head of the circular staircase, looking down into its shadows. There was nothing to be seen, and it was absolutely quiet down there. Then we heard Halsey running up the main staircase. He came quickly down the hall to where we were standing.

"There's no one trying to get in. I thought I heard some one shriek. Who was it?"

Our stricken faces told him the truth.

"Some one screamed down there," I said. "And—and Louise is not in her room."

With a jerk Halsey took the light from Liddy and ran down the circular staircase. I followed him, more slowly. My nerves seemed to be in a state of paralysis; I could scarcely step. At the foot of the stairs Halsey gave an exclamation and put down the light.

"Aunt Ray," he called sharply.

At the foot of the staircase, huddled in a heap, her head on the lower stair, was Louise Armstrong. She lay limp and white, her dressing-gown dragging loose from one sleeve of her night-dress, and the heavy braid of her dark hair stretching its length a couple of steps above her head, as if she had slipped down.

She was not dead; Halsey put her down on the floor and began to rub her cold hands, while Gertrude and Liddy ran for stimulants. As for me, I sat there at the foot of that ghostly staircase—sat, because my knees wouldn't hold me—and wondered where it would all end. Louise was still unconscious, but she was breathing better, and I suggested that we get her back to bed before she came to. There was something grisly and horrible to me, seeing her there in almost the same attitude and in the same place where we had found her brother's body. And to add to the similarity, just then the hall clock, far off, struck faintly three o'clock.

It was four before Louise was able to talk, and the first rays of dawn were coming through her windows,

She Lay Limp and White.

which faced the east, before she could tell us coherently what had occurred. I give it as she told it. She lay propped in bed, and Halsey sat beside her, unrebuffed, and held her hand while she talked.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Good in Everything.

Whatever happens to anybody, it may be turned to beautiful results.—Walt Whitman.

60 Bushels of Wheat

per acre is not unusual in England because the farmers there know the value of fertilizers and use them liberally. You can double your crops and preserve the fertility of your soil by using

Armour's Fertilizers

Increase the Yield, Improve the Quality and Enrich the Soil. Every Harvest Proves It.

Armour Fertilizer Works, - Chicago

NETTLE RASH ERYSIPELAS POISON IVY ITCHING ECZEMA SCALDS

RESINOL

RING WORM ERUPTIONS ABRASIONS CHAFING HERPES BURNS

used in time will cure nearly every form of skin disease. It is a wonder worker. A recognized specific for itching and inflamed piles.

RESINOL CHEMICAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Resinol Ointment, Resinol Toilet Soap, Resinol Medicated Shaving Stick are sold at Drug Stores.

Seeking Comfort.

"I've got a long way to go and I'm not used to travel," said the applicant at the railway ticket office. "I want to be just as comfortable as I can, regardless of expense."

"Parlor car?"

"No. I don't care for parlor fixin's."

"Sleeper?"

"No. I want to stay awake an' watch the scenery."

"Then what do you want?"

"Well, if it wouldn't be too much trouble, I wish you'd put me up in one of these refrigerator cars I've read so much about."

Casey at the Bat.

This famous poem is contained in the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910, together with records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. This interesting book sent by the Coca-Cola Co., of Atlanta, Ga., on receipt of 2c stamp for postage. Also copy of their booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" which tells all about this delicious beverage and why it is so pure, wholesome and refreshing. Are you ever hot—tired—thirsty? Drink Coca-Cola—it is cooling, relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere.

Only One Cobb.

The morning after Judge Andrew Cobb, a one-time justice of the supreme court of Georgia, tendered his resignation, an Atlanta lawyer and a shoe drummer sat in the same seat in an outgoing train.

The lawyer bought a newspaper and looked over the headlines. Then he turned to the drummer and said:

"Well, I see Cobb has resigned."

"Gee!" said the drummer. "What will Detroit do now?"—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

His Soft Answer.

And this is the sort of excuse you put up for coming home two hours late for dinner and in such a condition—that you and that disreputable Augustus Jones were out hunting mushrooms, you wretch? And where, pray, are the mushrooms?"

"Eere zay are,m' dear, in m' ves' pocket; and w'ile zay ain' so many of 'em, m' dear, we had lots of fun—Gus an' I—huntin' 'em."

Reformation.

"You say you are a reformer?"

"Yep," replied the local boss; "of the deepest dye."

"But you were not always so."

"No. The reformers reformed our town last year and I want to reform it back again."

Life is two-thirds bluff, law is three-fourths tyranny, pity is nine-tenths pretense. Be genuine and poor if you would die respected.

No Trouble—

A Saucer,

A little Cream,

and

Post Toasties

right from the box.

Breakfast in a minute, and you have a meal as delightful as it is wholesome.

Post Toasties are crisp and flavoury—golden-brown, fluffy bits that almost melt in the mouth.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., Battle Creek, Mich.

History Cleared Up.

The third grade was "having history." Forty youngsters were making guesses about the life and character of the Father of His Country, when the teacher propounded a question that stumped them all.

"Why did Washington cross the Delaware?"

Why, indeed? Not a child could think of anything but the answer to the famous chicken problem: "To get on the other side," and, of course, that wouldn't do. Then little Annie's hand shot into the air. Little Annie crosses the Delaware every summer herself, hence the bright idea.

"Well, Annie?"

"Because he wanted to get to Atlantic City."—Philadelphia Times.

She Burned the House.

A woman in Montana sat down the other day and thought about house cleaning—about the carpets and rugs to clean, the woodwork to wash, the bedding to wash, the curtains to wash, the portieres to wash, the stairways and the railings and the floors and the steps and the windows and everything else to be washed and cleaned—and she got so worried over the prospect that she set fire to the house. Do you blame her? If she had only known as you do that Easy Task soap will do half the work of washing and cleaning, she would have felt more cheerful. It's a nickel a cake and one woman said she would pay a dollar a cake for it if she could get it no other way.

Fine School.

"Your daughter should attend my school of education."

"She shan't! She's attended one, and she's positively—"

"Ah, but I teach a new system. When my pupils are asked to recite they are trained to refuse."

Cleaned Out.

"I can't pay this taxicab bill."

"Then I'll take you to a police station."

"I'll pay it. But take me to the poorhouse and leave me there."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nervous Women

will find that Nature responds promptly to the gentle laxative effects, and the helpful tonic action of

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

STOCKERS & FEEDERS

Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.

National Live Stock Com. Co.

At either

Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., S. Omaha, Neb.

Oh! That Awful Gas

Did you hear it? How embarrassing. These stomach noises make you wish you could sink through the floor. You imagine everyone hears them. Keep a box of CASCARETS in your purse or pocket and take a part of one after eating. It will relieve the stomach of gas. 918

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

Address with 4c in stamps "The Physio-Harmonic," Warren, Ohio. We fit and place you in a position as Special Teacher at a salary of $800 to $1500 a year.

WANTED Agents to sell household goods and veterinary remedies, spices, extracts, perfumes, toilet goods and specialties in country districts, by wagon; pays $25 per week up. The Mutual Manufacturing Co., Canton, O.

ANYONE desirous of learning without investment, how to establish himself in business as a stock and bond broker, and ultimately as a banker, may obtain information by addressing Bankers, P. O. Box 1240, N. Y. City

PATENT your ideas. 64-page book and advice FREE. Established 1869. Fitzgerald&Co. Box K, Washington, D.C.

VEILS FOR SUMMER

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

The veil for summer is the airiest of creations, falling about the brim of hats and over faces and floating free to the summer winds. Dots, set on, have been shown less favor than lace patterns on a net ground or large meshed nets with figures woven in.

Those veils which are not of the floating kind are of the latter variety and are worn with wide-brimmed hats and drawn to the back and under the collar. It requires some care to pin and adjust them correctly, and getting under them is a matter that consumes time. They are very neat in appearance, however, and very becoming. Hence their wearers are willing to put in the necessary time to adjust and readjust them.

The lace veils show light pattern having a scroll border and butterflies, birds or even tiny chanticlers woven in. The heavy figures proved too unbecoming to meet with anything like general favor. They were, in fact, disfiguring. Black chantilly and white wash nets with scroll borders are the most popular of floating veils, and fancy large-meshed nets hold first place in the others.

The net veils just described have been adopted for mourning wear as cooler than the usual mourning fabrics, for those people who must be out a great deal. They are bordered with bands of crape or with siuk grenadine or other mourning fabric. Rows of grosgrain ribbon, graduated in width or otherwise, are also used as a border finish. Veils of this kind hang straight from the hat brim and reach below the bust line.

A wide-brimmed sailor for general wear, trimmed with a band and adorned with a white net veil is about as satisfactory as any hat can be.

PARISIAN MODEL

This model is of batiste made with tucks and finished in front with a band of embroidery and a plaited frill of the batiste.

The epaulets and deep cuffs are also tucked and the rather full sleeves are encircled with bands of the embroidery.

Needlework for Gifts.

Pretty work to keep on hand for summer and to get ready for the next gift occasion is the shirtwaist frill of sheer handkerchief linen and its buttons made to match.

The scalloped edge of a graduated strip for the frill is done in china-blue embroidery cotton and a set of six buttons for the front box plait of the shirtwaist completes the gift.

Cover button molds with china-blue linen worked with white cotton. These two, mounted upon tissue paper (after the frill is pressed into plaits) and boxed, make a most attractive little gift and represent hours well spent.

Red Leather Belts.

A pretty and odd finish is given to the belt of many a Russian blouse by a touch of red leather. Sometimes it is just an oblong piece of leather sewed on the belt, at the back where the blouse is fastened to coat. Sometimes patches of leather are sewed on the front where the belt fastens. While these may be used on a coat of any color with which red may be combined, it is particularly effective on blouses of black and white shepherd's checks.

BLOUSES THAT ARE POPULAR

Very Attractive and Becoming Designs Are Being Introduced This Season.

Overblouse effects are extremely popular this summer, and some very attractive and becoming designs of this order are being introduced. The waist may, of course, be worn with any preferred skirt of harmonizing design, either attached in semi-princess style or adjusted separately.

A French lining forms the basis of many of the waists, serving as a foundation for the underbody, which will prove the most effective if made of allover lace, net or tucking, the standing color being of the same material. The waist proper is tucked from both shoulder seams in front and back, the front tucks terminating either at bust depth or at the waistline as preferred. At the neck edge it is cut in circular fashion, with a deeply pointed opening at the center front.

The sleeve caps may be made with or without an opening to correspond. Two sleeve models are given for the underbody. The one-seam fitted sleeves may be made in full or shorter length while the puff sleeves are in elbow length only.

The present season is very prolific in pretty fabrics that would be entirely appropriate for the purpose. Silk, cashmere, albatross, messaline, shantung, foulard and chiffon pongee are advantageously used.

Hats for Young Girls.

Many flounced hats are being worn by young girls, the materials being lace or plaited chiffon over lace. The forms these hats take are extremely diversified, some of them being tall, inverted pot shapes, with seven or eight inch lace flounces draped from the top of the high crown and falling an inch or more below the brim all round. Festoons of baby rosebuds not larger in diameter than half an inch are used around the tops of the crowns of such lace hats; or a single tinted gardenia with foliage is placed at the left side of the front.—Harper's Bazar.

Tip on Scalp Massage.

A skillful doctor of the scalp says she gets best results for the hair by working freely on the muscles that run down the neck at each side just under the ears. These connect closely with the blood vessels in the scalp and blood is forced up into healthy life.

When electricity is used women who can stand little of it on the head can have it applied through tips of fingers on these neck muscles.

WORK HORSES SHOULD RECEIVE GOOD TREATMENT

Keep Them in Condition By Feeding Grain. Work Early in Morning and Late at Night, With Long Rest at Noon.

When the Day's Work Is Ended.

Work horses should be grain fed; a horse cannot work and keep in condition on grass alone. An average sized horse at hard work will require about 16 pounds of good mixed hay, 10 pounds of cracked corn and oats and 4 pounds of wheat bran per day. A bushel of fine-cut hay weighs about 8 pounds, and corn chops about 45 pounds to the bushel. One-half peck of corn chops and one quart of wheat bran, mixed with one bushel of cut hay, adding just enough water to make the meal stick to the hay, makes a good meal for the horse. Give this ration three times a day, with a little long hay at night. If you have a pasture close to the stables, turn the animal out at night, after the mixed feed is eaten.

Work early in the morning and late in the evening and give a long rest during the hottest part of the day. This is best for man and horse. Rest and water the teams between meals. Water that has been exposed to the sun for an hour or two is better for the horse than cold well water. Mix one quart of wheat bran in each bucket of water. Let the horse rest and cool off before watering. One gallon may be given to each one at one time. Have fly nets—a guano sack cut open may be used in place of a leather net to keep off flies. Have strong but light harness. Keep the collars clean, wash the shoulders off with cold water when brought in, and rub dry. For chafed shoulders dust with powdered air-slacked lime or dress with crude petroleum. Keep the stables clean. Open windows and doors for the air to circulate. This is necessary for the health of the horse. Be careful with the teams when labor is heavy and the day hot. If a horse commences to flag and show signs of exhaustion, he should be rested at once, removed to a shady spot, his mouth and nose sponged with cold water, and allowed to rest for an hour or so. Many a valuable animal is permanently injured through pure carelessness on the part of the driver. In harvesting, have the work well planned out; let each man have his part to do. Keep steady at it, with no rushing. More can be done and that without injury to either man or horse.

TO INCREASE FARM CROPS

All Progressive Agriculturists Interested in Question of How to Make Lands Yield More.

All progressive agriculturists are deeply interested in the question of how to increase the yield per acre in the cultivated sections of the United States.

It is well known that the European grows larger crops per acre than are grown in this country, and, as the price of farm land is increasing and there is a demand for larger crops each year, it is necessary to study and learn how the output of the soil can be made to meet the increased demand for all farm products.

The average yield of wheat per acre for 1909 was: England, 34.4; France, 22; Belgium, 39.2; Germany, 30.4; United States, 15.7.

"Von Seelhorst," Royal Agricultural Experiment Station, Gottingen, Germany, says:

"I believe that the principal increase of the harvest is to be attributed in part to the application of artificial fertilizers themselves and in part to their combination with green manures. Through the application of the two the yield upon the average has been doubled on our common light soils. In some cases the yield has even been increased two and one-half to threefold.

"The greatly increased yields which we are now producing in Germany, especially of wheat, are dependent upon improved seed, larger and more intelligent use of fertilizers, especially of artificial fertilizers, better crop rotation and more thorough tillage. Of these factors, however, the use of fertilizers takes first rank very decidedly in increasing the crop yields."

"I can only say that the largest proportion of the increase of different crops in the Netherlands I would attribute to the proper use of commercial fertilizers and to the use of improved varieties of seed, the other factors, rotation and proper tillage, coming in the second place."—The Director General of Agriculture, The Hague, Holland.

President Creelman, Ontario Agricultural College, says:

"Italy has been practising the art of agriculture since the early days of old civilization, hundreds of years before the Christian era began, and agriculture is still the most important industry in Italy, as 85 per cent. of the soil is productive.

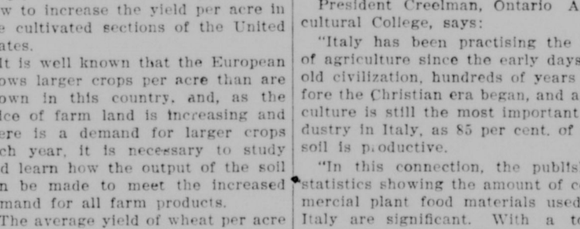
"In this connection, the published statistics showing the amount of commercial plant food materials used in Italy are significant. With a total area of less than 115,000 square miles (about twice the area of Illinois), Italy used 1,147,700 tons of commercial fertilizers in 1907."

"The great factor has been the introduction of fertilizers and purchased feeding stuffs. As soon as you can introduce on a farm some extraneous source of fertility you can raise the standard of production."—A. D. Hall, Rothamsted Experiment Station, Harpenden, England.

Saddle Grafting.

Saddle grafting is used for small plants, the stock being cut to a wedge and the scions cut and set upon the wedge. In splice grafting of the simplest form the two parts are cut across diagonally and laid together, being tied together with a string and waxed. It is useful for soft or tender wood which will not admit of splitting.

GENERAL PURPOSE STABLE



The accompanying illustration shows the elevation and floor plan of one of the barns on the farm of the Wisconsin agricultural college at Madison. It was designed for a general purpose barn and as will be seen it is very conveniently arranged. It might be said that there is too much room taken up by the driveways, but they make the interior accessible to wagons and manure spreaders and prove most convenient. Very desirable features are the five room box-stalls, feed and harness rooms and interior water trough.

In stormy weather the stock can be easily and comfortably cared for in such a barn. Windows are plenty and of sufficient size to permit a free entrance of sunlight. The walls are high and allow a large place on the second floor for the storage of hay, fodder and grain.

Altogether, this plan is an admirable one for the general farmer.

Silage Experiment.

Twenty-three acres of corn after rye, planted June 1, last year, with cowpeas drilled between rows at the first cultivation, produced at the New Jersey Experiment station 214.8 tons of silage. The total cost was $3.51 per ton in the silo.

A BAD THING TO NEGLECT.

Don't neglect the kidneys when you notice lack of control over the secretions. Passages become too frequent or scanty; urine is discolored and sediment appears. No medicine for such troubles like Doan's Kidney Pills. They quickly remove kidney disorders.

A. Dashem, 241 N. Grant St., Wooster, O., says: "The doctors diagnosed my case as gravel, but my agony increased under their treatment, and I soon became too weak to stand alone. I had given up all hope of living more than a few weeks at the best. I was strongly urged to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after twelve days' use, I passed two gravel stones. After that, I improved rapidly until cured."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

It Wouldn't Stretch.

The assessor was doing the very best he could, but the farmer was shrewd and wary.

"How many acres of farming land have you?" he inquired warily.

"'Bout 20, I guess," said Reuben.

"Twenty! Why, it looks to me like nearer 120. Come, now, can't you increase that a little? There are surely more than 20 acres in that tract. Suppose you stretch that a little."

"Say, feller," said the farmer, "this ain't no rubber plantation."—Harper's Monthly.

Don't Eat Soap.

Every now and then you get a faint taste of soap in something you eat. That is because the pot or skillet or saucepan has been cleaned (?) with ordinary yellow soap, and it has left a trace of the rancid fat and nauseating rosin in the vessel. If Easy Task soap is used, the cooking utensils are made absolutely clean and antiseptically sterilized. Families that use Easy Task soap seldom have a doctor's bill to pay, because it drives out disease germs with the dirt. One cake of it is worth two of other sorts.

What They Did With Them.

An American who spends much of his time in England tells of a cockney who went to a dealer in dogs and thus described what he wanted. "Hi wants a kind of dog about so 'igh an' so long. Hit's a kind of gr'y'ound, an' yet it ain't a gr'y'ound, because 'is tyle is shorter nor any o' these 'ere gr'y'ounds, an' 'is nose is shorter, an' 'e ain't so slim round the body. But still 'e's a kind o' gr'y'hound. Do you keep such dogs?" "We do not," said the dog man. "We drown 'em."

The Motive Power.

"A western editor says nobody was ever hurt while taking a 'joy ride' on the handles of a plow."

"That's where he's mistaken. Many a good man has been kicked by a mule."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Different Values.

"There's a big difference in men."

"I judge so, by studying the various rates for which Pittsburg councilmen were bought."

For Red, Itching Eyelids, Cysts, Styes Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes That Need Care Try Murine Eye Salve. Aseptic Tubes—Trial Size—25c. Ask Your Druggist or Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

How would it do to try the experiment of going to the erring with love, instead of law? Wouldn't it be a step nearer to paradise?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A wise author draws his own conclusions at the beginning.

THE BEST OF ITS KIND

Is always advertised, in fact it only pays to advertise good things. When you see an article advertised in this paper year after year you can be absolutely certain that there is merit to it because the continued sale of any article depends upon merit and to keep on advertising one must keep on selling. All good things have imitators, but imitations are not advertised. They have no reputation to sustain, they never expect to have any permanent sale and your dealer would never sell them if he studied your interests. Sixteen years ago Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic Powder for the feet, was first sold, and through newspaper advertising and through people telling each other what a good thing it was for tired and aching feet it has now a permanent sale, and nearly 200 so-called foot powders have been put on the market with the hope of profiting by the reputation which has been built up for Allen's Foot-Ease. When you ask for an article advertised in these papers see that you get it. Avoid substitutes.

The Wrong Sort.

An old Irish peasant was one Sunday sitting in front of his cottage puffing away furiously at his pipe.

Match after match he lighted, pulling hard at the pipe the while, until at last the ground all round his feet was strewed with struck matches.

"Come in to your dinner, Patsy," at length called out his wife.

"Faith, and Oi will in a minute, Biddy," said he. "Molke Mulrooney has been a-telling me that if Oi shmoked a bit av ghlass Oi cud see the shpots on the sun. Oi don't know whether Molke's been a-fooling me or whether Oi've got hold av the wrong kind of ghlass."—Scraps.

The Nurse's Opinion.

A nurse had been called as a witness to prove the correctness of the bill of a physician.

"Let us get at the facts in the case," said the lawyer, who was doing a cross-examination stunt. "Didn't the doctor make several visits after the patient was out of danger?"

"No, sir," answered the nurse. "I considered the patient in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits."

Uncouth.

"He's so uncouth."

"What's the matter?"

"He actually eats the lettuce leaf the salad rests on."

A man's argument is nearly always self convincing.

Four Pellets of **MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE** every hour will heal, soothe and invigorate worn out stomachs, and relieve distress.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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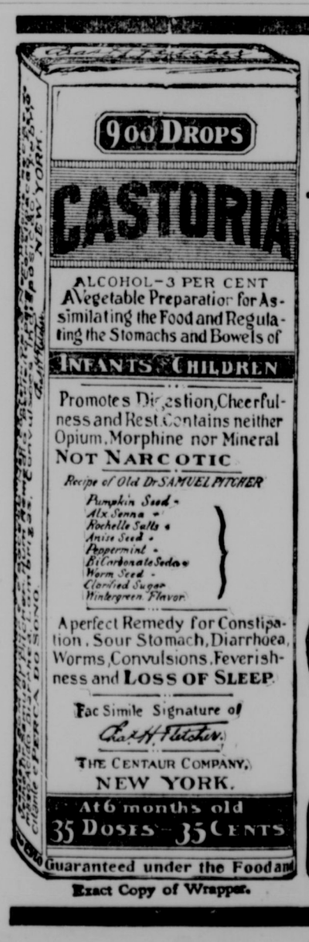

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(Writers for the People's Forum are requested to make their communications as brief as possible. As a rule they should not exceed 500 words, and when they do they will, except in cases of unusual interest or importance, be reduced to that limit or returned to the writer for condensation. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers as evidence of good faith and the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. The editor will not be responsible for any views expressed by the contributors to this column.)

Rev. G. R. Williamson Replies to Rev. James E. Connell.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Circumstances require that I again present to you a communication for publication.

My opponent, Mr. E. A. Browning, who sailed for a few weeks under the nom de plume, "Fairplay," seems to have grown tired of the battle and turned it over to the Rev. Jas. E. Connell. This is now revealed to be a perfectly natural thing for him to do, for when you compare the articles of the two gentlemen it is very easy to discover the fountain from which "Fairplay" drank.

One would hardly expect a man of Mr. Connell's temperament and education to take an active part in a live 20th century topic. I am passing this judgment now from the nature and character of the education and training received by the average Roman Catholic priest. This is revealed in the fact that Mr. C. could not find a sufficient English vocabulary in which to express his thoughts, so he occasionally ran in a Latin phrase or ejaculation, meaningless, of course, to most people, but a great relief to him. Now it is barely possible that Mr. C. wanted to make an impression on the public that he is learned or he may have thought that a display of his linguistic lore would frighten me into submission and prevent a reply to his article. Such displays are evidences, not of true learning, but of pedantry, and outside of his own henchmen no one will call him "smart," however much he may desire it.

It will be seen as we proceed that Mr. C.'s article is a quaint piece of literature. He undertakes to refute the allegations in my former article, and practically, as we shall see, admits all of them.

However, this is fairly good for a raw Irishman. When an Irishman gets mad he fulminates and effervesces. He can't help it; it is just his nature. This country would be rather lonesome without its Patties, Mikies and Jimmies, particularly the latter.

I want to say in beginning that I absolutely refuse to be drawn into mud slinging, and will not stoop to low down Billingsgate. The most casual reader can see that the Rev. Father has tried to draw me into that net.

The following are not marks of a gentleman: "Fudge," Tommyrot," "Asinine," "Fie." I forgive you, Mr. C., on the ground that you did the best you could and of course responsibility ceases there. But let me remind you that it takes more than such words to refute a proposition.

In the next place I refuse to be draw away from the main point over which all this wrangle has taken place. I would have the public note that Mr. C. is silent as the grave on the most vital point. You will never catch this pseudo-champion of the truth saying a single word against the School Board for their unwarranted and unjustified action. No indeed, he knows better. Talk about an axe to grind!

We witness in this whole thing a strange anomoly. Father C. suddenly arouses himself. Perhaps he inquires what is the year, the month, and day of the month? He finds out to his great surprise it is August 9th, 1910. "Can it be possible?" says Mr. C. "My, how I wish it was August 24, 1572." Will you Protestants please look up that date. He muses a little while longer, brushes a few ancient cobwebs out of his cranium, and in the meantime some one brings him a recent copy of THE REPUBLICAN, and he is made acquainted with my article showing the true attitude of the Papal church toward our public schools. He immediately lays down his masses, Hail Marys, bones of Saints, and other mediæval rubbish; puts on a good coat of war paint and writes an article "in the interest of truth and justice and fair play." Think of it. "Truth" and "justice," Mr. C., are mighty words, but the Roman Catholic church has never learned their meaning. Your history for proof of this. We shall now take up the more specific points in Mr. C., article.

After quoting from me, "The Catholic who holds a position as officer or teacher in the public sceool, will be from the nature of the case either false to the church and true to the school or true to the church and false to the school." He says, "The Catholic church is not now and never has been unqualifiedly inimical to the public schools." Let all who are interested in the public schools and the welfare of their children read that again and again. Look at the words "unqualifiedly" and "inimical." This sentence is the shrewdest piece of Jesuitical evasion I have ever seen. When put into a little plainer English it means that, "We are inimical or hostile to the public school, but not unqualifiedly so." Now if we could get into Mr. C.'s mental processes and find out just what he means by this specious sentence we would know better where to place him. I see the predicament in which he was placed. Had he said that his church did unqualifiedly endorse the public schools the news might reach the old gentleman in the Vatican. He would at once be considered as opposing all the utterances from the Vatican on the public school question; would be called a "modernist," and perhaps lose his ecclesiastical head.

On the other hand he must fix matters up so as to keep in harmony with the more progressive element of his own congregation and the community at large. O, yes, Mr. C., we understand what you mean by "unqualifiedly." You can give an ultra explanation both to the people and to your Bishop.

In order to be clear on this point and to let the people know that my contention is right, a few sentences on the public school question from Catholic prelates are again in order. I would have all readers of this article note that Mr. C. intimates that the quotations adduced in my article from various Catholic papers were not in keeping with the general [illegible] of the church. I did not quo[illegible] obscure back woods pr[illegible]m the highest authority in the church. But it is possible to give numerous quotations from Bishops, Cardinals, and Popes to prove my position, viz: that the Catholic church is the "implacable foe" of the public schools. Here are a few:

The Pope's bull of June 22, 1868, denounces the laws for free schools (not under Romish control), and free speech as "damnable heresies." A Catholic paper says, "All we have to do is to break down the irresponsible oligarchy of general school boards, and substitute local boards with power to select teachers, textbooks and mode of instruction." Here you have it again. They are going to be the whole push, and have it their way.

Again, "There is no *possible program* of common school instruction that the Catholic church can permit her children to accept." This article from which I have just quoted closes with the following words: "It is not that we declare so. It is the Catholic Church, in the famous syllabus of modern errors, condemned by the Catholic church, and which neither Bishop nor layman can dispute without the reproach of rebellion against the church." So the church, Mr. C., has spoken on this question and you know it has, and no evasion or sophistry of yours can make it appear otherwise. Here is one more sentence from the Catholic Telegraph: "The secular school system is a social *cancer*; the sooner it is destroyed the better." Again: "It will be a glorious day for Catholics in this country when, under the blows of justice and morality, our school system will be shivered to pieces; until then modern Paganism will triumph."

Listen, you, who love liberty and are patriotic; you, who are loyal to the stars and stripes, and would give your lives to defend old glory's honor; hear this modern Moloch posing as the only true church of Christ, this anarchistic, politico-ecclesiastical institution striking at the very bulwark of American civilization, and calling your public school system "modern Paganism."

Before taking up the most vital point of Pastor C's article I want a word on the question of public school funds. To the superficial observer the priest made a very fine point when he said that, "I was perfectly correct in saying that Catholics desire to obtain a just portion of the school funds." "Bear in mind," says the priest, "that Catholics are doubly taxed in the matter of education." How gentle! How innocent! And yet it is as venomous as a viper.

First, we admit the double taxation, but Catholics are not alone in this. Every Protestant congregation in this country takes an annual offering for their respective schools, and the tax is by no means light. Yet you never hear Protestants howling for the privilege of getting their hands into the public treasury that they may purloin a share of the public funds. This howl has gone up from Rome ever since this nation has existed, and through her political trickery she has succeeded in looting the national, state and municipal treasuries to carry on her schools. I use the word "loot" advisedly. Are not the church and state absolutely separate in this country? Our Constitution says so in one of its strongest articles. But what does Rome care for Constitutions when she wants loot? To get money she has resorted to means and devices far lower and much more reprehensible than getting money from public treasuries. The fact that the British government helps church schools is no argument. So does Spain, and poor old Spain would now like to get from under the yoke of the Vatican if she only could. If it becomes necessary to carry this discussion any further I will produce statistics from government and other reports to show to what an extent Rome has profited by draining the public treasuries.

But the priest endeavors to make his great point in the discussion of the question of the Bible in the public schools. In that connection he said some very strange things, that have no historic or other proof. In one place he accuses me of ignorance, and I do not know of any word that fits him better than the word "ignorance" in his discussion of the Bible. I think it is only fair in quoting a man to quote him correctly. He bases his whole argument on a misquotation. Here are his words. "The reverend gentleman goes out of his way to inform us that the Catholic church is not only averse to the reading of the *Protestant Bible* in the schools, but is hostile to the Bible generally." Now, I never said a word about the "Protestant Bible." I don't know of any such Bible. I spoke of *the Bible*, the King James version of it which contains all the canonical books of the Holy Scriptures. This Bible is sometimes called a "sectarian book." Please, Mr. C., to what sect does it belong? The King James translation was begun by Wickliffe in the Romish church. It was reviewed and continued by Tyndale, Coverdale and other Romanists. It was printed, published, and circulated by a Romish king. It is not a Protestant, but an English Bible, pronounced by Dr. Alexander Geddes, an ecclesiastic of the Romish church, "of all versions the most excellent for accuracy, fidelity, and the strictest attention to the letter of the text." What say you, Mr. Connell? Will you still call it "emasculated?" Such bigotry and narrowness are with those who would cast the Bible out of the public schools. No, my dear priest, the Bible is not the property of any sect. It belongs to mankind. Like the air and the sunlight, it is incapable of being monopolized.

Poor Father Connell, his education has, of course, been one sided, mediæval and prejudiced. I pity the dear man, and in the discussion of the next point will be as charitable as consistency with the truth will permit. The priest says the King James version has left out of it certain books considered canonical. Pray tell us by whom considered? Of course, he alludes to the so called apocryphal books, which have been repudiated by the best scholarship of the last five hundred years, and are not considered today by any scholar of real standing as having a place in the canonical scriptures.

But here is the trouble with our dear priest. The Catholic church is cumbered with a lot of pagan rubbish, and the people must be made to believe that this idolatry is grounded in scripture. I refer to the iniquitous "mass," the "hail Marys," "purgatory," and other unspeakable horrors perpetrated upon a deluded and long suffering people. This then is the kind of appendage Mr. C. would hang to the English Bible and ask Americans to read. Sixty million Protestants in this great country say "nay, verily," and, my dear sir, your own people are waking up to the facts, and were it not for the hordes of Europe's scum that pour into this country each year your numbers would be rapidly decreasing. You may, Mr. C., come back at me with an article in which you will attempt to argue away the above propositions. I have one argument, however, that I dare and defy you to successfully assail. "A tree is known by its fruits." You say, "where in the name of God did we get our Bible?" and then make a reference to the monks of the dark ages. I am surprised at this. Had it not been for the errors, falsehoods, and awful sins of the church there need not have been any dark ages. We give no credit whatever to the monks for our Bible. You yourself know that manuscripts of the Holy Scriptures are in existence today, written long before that monstrosity called a "monk" was ever born.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." Tell me, Mr. C., of one country on this planet where the Catholic church has had full sway that has produced a civilization worthy of the name. Tell me, please. You mention "would be reformers" and sneer at Martin Luther. But had it not been for reformers the clouds of the dark ages would not yet be lifted. Go with me to Mexico, and witness ignorance, vice and superstition too appalling to name. Rome has had almost undisputed sway there since the conquest. You have had your way for centuries in the Philippine Islands. What did we find there in 1898? The world knows. It also knows that in the last twelve years Protestant missions and the public school have done more to elevate that race than Rome did in all the centuries in which she had undisturbed sway. Now for a more concrete illustration. It is true that Rome has had her way in South America since its discovery. Let us look at results there from the cold facts of a government report. According to the last report 18 per cent. of the population of Brazil is illegitimate; 27.5 per cent. of the population of Uruguay; 50 per cent. of the population of Ecuador, and 58.5 per cent. of the population of Venezuela is illegitimate. On an average 50 per cent. of South America's population is illegitimate. Couple with this another fact: "Latin America, especially South America, is a country of appalling illiteracy. The average illiteracy of four of the leading countries is 71 per cent." For four hundred years Rome has had her schools there and these are the results. Spain and Italy are no better. There are other important arguments but this article must close.

Now Mr. Connell I want to say that until the Roman Catholic church produces results in morality and civilization, we prefer to go on using the English Bible.

And we demand that it shall be read in the public schools, and until you can show wherein, by concrete illustration, Catholicism has done or can do a better part by our youth than the public school in which the Bible is daily read, modesty at least would demand that you keep silent.

Its your play, Father.

G. R. WILLIAMSON.

August 16, 1910.

OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR PRIMARY ELECTION.

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 741, Article 33, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, we do hereby certify that the following are the names of the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties whose certificates has been filed with us and for whom the voters of Garrett County may vote at the Primary Election to be held on Tuesday, August 30, 1910.

The following is a fac-simile of the Republican ballot to be voted;

FOR NOMINATION FOR CONGRESSMAN FOR THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

VOTE FOR ONE

GIST BLAIR SILVER SPRINGS, MD	REPUBLICAN	
ALEXANDER RANDALL HAGNER HAGERSTOWN, MD.	REPUBLICAN	
BRAINARD HENRY WARNER, JR. KENSINGTON, MD.	REPUBLICAN	

The following is a fac-simile of the Democratic ballot to be voted:

FOR NOMINATION FOR CONGRESSMAN FOR THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

VOTE FOR ONE

HENRY DORSEY ETCHISON FREDERICK, MD.	DEMOCRATIC	
DAVID J. LEWIS CUMBERLAND, MD.	DEMOCRATIC	

Published by order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Md.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Md.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Mr. Warner Says That He is a Duly Registered Voter of Montgomery County.

To the Editor of The Republican:

My attention has just been called to the article signed "Sixth District Republican," which appeared in your issue on Thursday, August 11th, in which my citizenship is questioned.

I deplore the publication of such communications, for the statements made therein are incorrect, and known to be so by the gentleman who inspired the article.

In the year 1895 the name of my father was placed on the registration books of Montgomery county, by order of the Court. An appeal was taken by the Board of Election Supervisors, and in January, 1896, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, in the case reported in 83 Md. Reports, referred to in said article, ordered that his name be stricken from the registration books. The year following he was placed on the registration books of Montgomery county as a duly qualified voter of said county where his name has remained, and he, together with three of his sons, including myself, are today duly qualified and registered voters of Montgomery county.

Upon my return from abroad, in the year 1904, where I had been for several years as a United States Consul, as an appointee from Montgomery county, I became a qualified and registered voter of said county, and from that day until the present I have attended every county, congressional and state convention, always working hard for the success and interest of the Republican party.

Four years ago I was a delegate to the Republican convention which was held in Frederick, and two years ago, you may recollect, I headed the Montgomery delegation to the Congressional convention, which was held at Hagerstown. At the time, in the interests of harmony, it fell to my lot to withdraw my father's name from before the convention, as a candidate, and make Col. Pearre's nomination unanimous.

You may perhaps recollect my father was chairman of the Republican state convention, and it has never been the practice of the Maryland Republicans to go outside of the state in the selection of its party managers and officers.

I trust that in the future you will refrain from publishing in your columns communications which call to question or reflect upon my residence or citizenship in the State of Maryland. Such articles, after my nominating certificates, duly acknowledged before a notary public, have been filed with the Board of Election Supervisors in the different counties of the District, setting forth my residence and voting place, can emanate only from unreliable sources.

I trust that you will give this article the same publicity you gave to that of the "Sixth District Republican," above referred to. Yours very truly,

B. H. WARNER, JR.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 15, 1910.

Why Not Return To Earth.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Why all this discussion about where a man comes from? What is the difference whether a man comes from West Virginia, or Maryland, or Sang Run, or Cuba, or Arkansas, or where?

In the final analysis isn't what a man is, not where he came from, that determines his measure.

INQUIRER.

Subscribe for The Republican, Oldest and Best Paper in Garrett county.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Coal

AND

OTHER PROPERTY

Situate in Garrett County, Md.,

Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 20th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United State for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land.

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 100 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. V. Halterman, by deed dated the 6th day of June, 1906, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 43, folio 162, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1909, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 433, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 500, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stemple and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1907, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 451. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

The above sale is continued until

Saturday, August 20th,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

SUPERVISORS NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 15, 1910.

Notice is hereby given to the Judges and Clerks of Election and to the qualified voters of Garrett county, Maryland, that in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 741, Article XXXIII, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1910, a primary election will be held in the several districts of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding elections and hereinafter set forth on

TUESDAY,

the 30th Day of August, 1910,

for the purpose of balloting for

The nomination of one person as Democratic candidate for member of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress; and for

The nomination of one person as Republican candidate for member of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress.

The polls of said primary will be opened in each and every Election District of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o'clock a. m. and will be closed at the hour of 6 o'clock p. m. when the ballots shall be counted according to law.

For the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the Legislature is published:

CHAPTER 741, ACTS OF 1910.

197. Whoever, during the hours of any such primary election or canvass of votes or of making returns thereof in any election district, shall bring, take, order or send into, or shall attempt to bring or take or send into any place of such primary election any distilled or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, or shall at any such time and place, drink or partake of such liquor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) or more than one hundred dollars ($100). It shall be unlawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store or any other establishment, or for any person or persons, corporation or corporations, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind on the day of any such primary election hereafter to be held in any county or in Baltimore City, any person or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be liable for indictment and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) or more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense, one-half of the fine shall be paid to the informer.

And the places of election in the several Election Districts of said Garrett county will be as follows:

Election District No. 1, Swanton—In the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District No. 2, Friendsville—In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District No. 3, Grantsville—In the Old Postoffice building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District No. 4, Bloomington—In Andrew Mullen's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District No. 5, Accident—In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District No. 6, Sang Run—In the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District No. 7, Oakland—In the Old Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District No. 8, Ryan's Glade—In the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District No. 9, Johnson's—In the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Pike.

Election District No. 10, Deer Park—In the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District No. 11, The Elbow—At the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District No. 12, Bittinger—In the Storeroom of G. W. Engle in the town of Bittinger.

Election District No. 13, Kitzmillersville—In the Band Hall in Kitzmillersville.

Election District No. 14, Oakland—In the Gortner Building on the corner of Oak and Second streets in the town of Oakland.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J. JOHNSON,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.

Entrance examinations 13, 14.

Eight courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S. Agricultural, Horticural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.

The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.

The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1910. NUMBER 26

AN OLD MAN STRUCK BY TRAIN, SERIOUSLY INJURED

John Wesley (Governor) Lee, On Visit Home, Hurt at the Park.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. John Wesley (Governor) Lee, of New Mexico, who left Garrett county a number of years ago tor the West and returned here about two weeks ago to visit relatives and friends, was struck by a freight train at Mt. Lake Park and probably fata ly injured.

Mr. Lee was at the station at the Park and attempted to cross the tracks after a freight train had passed and did not notice that another train on the opposite track was approaching. He stepped immediately in front of the second train and was struck by the pilot of the engine, his body being thrown clear of the track and upon the brick pavement surrounding the station.

His injuries consists of both arms being broken below his elbows, a lacerated eye, concussion of the brain and a badly contussed hip. He was brought to Oakland immediately after the accident and placed in the Home Sanitorium where he is being attended by Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh.

Owing to Mr. Lee's advanced age, he being 82, the chances for his recovery are slight.

KURTZ CHAPEL.

Not seeing any items from our little village for some time will pen a few.

I guess it is useless to mention the weather, as you all know we need rain.

Mr. Wesley Lee, of Oklahoma, is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. H. A. Hardesty is at Davis, West Va.

Mrs. Rhoderic Paugh and Josephine Kearns were the guests of Mrs. Ella Tasker, Sunday.

Rev. James White, of Ryans Glades, preached a very interesting sermon at this place Sunday morning.

Mrs. Thomas Moon and two youngest daughters, Stella and Maud, spent Sunday with her parents at Ryan's Glade.

Mr. James Thomas, who is employed near Wabash, W. Va., spent Sunday with his mother here.

Mr. James Lish is building a new granary.

There are some kind of tics around here and after reading and listening for some we believe they are politics.

Most all of our farmers are done reaping their oats and report a fair crop.

We are glad to state that Miss Alice Clendenin, who has had a severe attack of neuralgia, is getting better.

Messrs. Robert Paugh and Scott Harvery started out with their thrashing machine Monday.

Mrs. Ella Tasker expects to leave soon for New Mexico where she has taken up a homestead.

Rev. E. P. Idleman preaceed a very inspiring and helpful sermon here Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Fannie Coughle is on the sick list. We hope for her speedy recovery.

Messrs. Ernest and Gus Hileary were seen in this vicinity Sunday.

Success to THE REPUBLICAN and its editor. BLUE BELL.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE BALLOON TRIP

Traveled 331 Miles in About Ten Hour.

The Philadelphia Record contained the following article in reference to the balloon which landed in Garrett county last Wednesday morning:

After a thrilling and record-breaking night flight of twelve hours and thirty-five minutes, the balloon Philadelphia II and its three passengers, Ira L. Brown, Dr. George H. Simmerman and Dr. Thomas Eldridge, pilot, landed safely Wednesday morning at 9.05 on top of Negro Mountain, Garrett county, Md. Ten hours later their anxious friends in this city, who had seen the balloon rise from Point Breeze at 8:30 the night before and disappear in the darkness, borne on the wings of a 20-mile breeze, received their first news of the voyagers in the shape of this telegram from Grantsville, Md.:

"Broke local time record. Landed at 9.05, Negro Mountain, Maryland. Very cold crossing the Allegheny Mountains. Wonderful cloud effects night and day. Altitude, 14,000 feet. Distance about 331 miles."

While the balloonists failed to accomplish the main purpose of their trip, to make the first air voyage across the boundary line into Canada, they did succeed in fulfilling their second purpose, of winning the local record for time in the air. This they did by the narrow margin of five minutes, their time being 12 hours and 35 minutes against the 12 hours and 30 minutes set by the Ben Franklin, which, strangely enough, landed also on Maryland soil. The distance traversed on Wednesday's trip is second only to the record established by Dr. Eldridge and Welsh Strawbridge on a recent flight, which began in this city and ended near Danbury, N. H., a distance of about 350 miles.

The ascension was favorable in every respect, except in the direction of the wind, which blew almost directly from the east, instead of from the southeast, as the balloonists had hoped. The moon was shining, however, and the sky was just cloudy enough to make a delightful picture for the air navigators. The wind carried them rapidly out of the range of vision of the spectators and at 8:55 they were already passing over Swathmore. Their landing place is almost directly in line with the direction which the balloon took at the start, showing remarkably steady winds and the absence of the southerly breezes which were counted upon to swing the bag northward into Canadian territory.

Negro Mountain is about five miles from Grantsville, the village from which the first telegram was sent, and about 25 miles directly west of Cumberland, Md. It is not more than 20 miles from the western boundary of Maryland and about five miles from the line of Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

BRIDE OF FEW MONTHS KILLED

Mrs. Walter Coleman, Aged 16 Years, Struck by Engine at Beryl.

Mrs. Walter Coleman was struck by a B. & O. helper engine at Beryl last Friday and was so severely injured that she died without regaining consciousness after being taken to the Hoffman Hospital at Keyser. She stepped off one track from in front of a fast freight train and the noise drowned that of the engine approaching on the other track. She was sixteen years old and was married on the 3rd of July last. She was Miss Myrtle Cummings before marriage and her home was at Altamont.

DIXON & KELSO

Great Clearance Sale on Ladies, Misses and Children Oxfords. None to be reserved, either Black or Tan.

We will have the largest and best line of Shoes for fall we ever carried, therefore we will need the room, and to make room we have reduced the prices so low as to move them fast.

Not so many Oxfords for Men to be reduced, but what we have will be bargains.

Come early and secure the best selections.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

INTER-STATE GOOD ROADS CONVENTION

To Be Held at Mountain Lake Park September 6-8, 1910.

The second annual convention of the Inter-State Good Roads Association will convene at Mountain Lake Park on Tuesday, September 6th, and will last until Thursday, the 8th.

At the convention Governor Crothers, of Maryland, and Governor Glasscock, of West Virginia, will be present and make addresses; also a large number of good roads advocates from various states of the Union are expected to address the convention, including Hon. Logan W. Page, the United States Director of Roads.

The county commissioners of almost every county in Maryland and West Virginia have appointed delegates to attend the convention. From one of the lower counties of this State a large delegation of prominent agriculturalists, appointed by the board of county commissioners, have advised Dr. W. W. Davis, corresponding secretary of the Good Roads Association, that they will attend.

From this county the Board of County Commissioners in session last week appointed the following representatives to attend the sessions of the conference:

District No. 1—Harry C. Hershman, F. R. Sharpless, Joseph Shank, B. T. Bray, A. M. T. Warnick.

District No. 2—F. T. Fike, D. S. Custer, Melville G. Friend, Jefferson Lowdermilk, W. E. Hollinger.

District No. 3—C. D. Hershberger, U. M. Stanton, David Pope, John Stark, G. W. Broadwater.

District No. 4—Jacob Stump, George L. Michaels, Fred Broadwater, P. R. Titchinell, S. A. Duckworth.

District No. 5—Henry Spiker, James E. McGettigan, D. O. Dewitt, Henry Kolb, C. A. Guthrie.

District No. 6—W. A. Smith, John Sines, Marshall Frankhouser, Duke McLean, Thomas Bishoff.

District No. 7—J. L. Echard, Roy O. Winters, Joseph Sebolt, G. B. M. Friend, W. R. Stull.

District No. 8—Joseph Conneway, W. R. Mason, David Gnagey, A. D. Harvey, John H. Sanders.

District No. 9—Urias McKenzie, B. F. Green, Thomas J. Johnson, James Carey, William Blocher.

District No. 10—Columbus Paugh, James L. Harvey, George W. Moon, P. J. Lohr, James Lish.

District No. 11—Hugh Weir, H. H. Robeson, William Jacobs, Cornelius Smith, John Merrill.

District No. 12—Jacob Brenneman, John Hetrick, Peter Stark, A. J. Oester, Jonas Bittinger.

District No. 13—J. B. Moore, A. G. Barrick, Milo Wilson, A. C. Smith, L. C. Bray.

District No. 14—John W. Markley, B. C. Scott, Newton Reams, A. L. Sines, M. J. Hughes.

The program for the conference, which was prepared by Dr. Davis and his associates is as follows:

Tuesday, September 6th.

10:00 a. m. Committee meeting.

The afternoon of this day will be give to recreation.

8:00 p. m. Illustrated address, Hon. Logan W. Page, U. S. Director of Roads.

Wednesday, September 7th.

9:45 a. m. Address, "Inter-State Good Roads Conference Executive Committee," Hon. Howard Sutherland, of Elkins, W. Va.

10:15 a. m. Address, "What has been Accomplished in 1910 Under Our New Road Law," Hon. Charles P. Light.

10:45 a. m. Address, Mr. Baker. West Virginia Road Engineer.

11:15 a. m. General discussion and Business.

2:30 p. m. Address, "The Value of Good Roads to the Farmer," by representative of a Farmer's Club.

3:00 p. m. Address, "The Value of Good Roads to the City," Mr. R. B. Naylor, of the Wheeling Board of Trade.

3:30 p. m. Address, "The Point of Emphasis of the International Conference on Good Roads held in Brussels," Mr. Walter Crosby, Chief Engineer Maryland State Road Commission. General discussion.

8:00 a. p. Platform Meeting. Addresses, Hon. Geo. A. Pearre, Hon. Geo. C. Sturgiss. It is to be hoped that President Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will address the Conference.

Thursday, September 8th.

9:30 a. m. Addresses by Hon. Austin L. Crothers, Hon. Wm. Glasscock, and representatives in Congress.

11:30 a. m. Business.

3:00 p. m. Visit to State Road now being built to connect with National Turnpike.

8:00 p. m. Platform Meeting, Dr. John F. Goucher, Presiding. Governor Crothers and Governor Glasscock will be the speakers.

GNAGEY FAMILY REUNION

Program Has Been Arranged for Second Annual Event.

On Tuesday, August 30, 1910, at Riverside Park, near Meyersdale, Pa., from 9:30 to 3:30, the second annual reunion of the Gnagey family will occur. The program from 11:00 to 12:00 will be: Singing, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name;" prayer, Elder Joel Gnagey; address of welcome, Prof. W. H. Kretchman; response, Prof. J. S. Gnegy; song, "America;" recitation, Miss Susie Gnagey; essay, Miss Emma Schrock; song, "The Old Kentucky Home;" address, W. S. Livengood; impromptu addresses; dinner.

Business session 2 p. m.; closing song, "God Will Take Care of You." All relatives and friends are requested to attend. Come, bringing your lunch baskets, and spend the day.

LARGE AUDITORIUM ON FIRE

Crossed Wires Started Blaze and Structure May Have Been Destroyed.

Only by the timely discovery of a fire in the basement of the large auditorium at Mountain Lake Park on last Friday night, caused by crossed electric wires, was the building saved from total destruction, and the loss of many thousands of dollars averted.

Dr. Davidson, the superintendent, had delayed his departure from the building after the evening's entertainment had closed and while attending to some matters upon the platform smoke was noticed issuing from the stairway leading from the basement. A hurried inspection was made and the fire was discovered leaping upward along the wall from a point where the charged electric wires came in contact. By the application of a few buckets of water the fire was extinguished and the handsome building saved as a prey of the flames.

DEER PARK.

Lord Linton, of Grosvenor Square, London, England, with his wife and daughters, Miss Imogene and Mrs. H. Blessing, have apartments at the Deer Park Hotel. Lord Linton is interested in West Virginia timber lands, and he and Col. John T. McGraw, of Grafton, have been in consultation the past week at Rosemont, the summer home of the McGraws.

At Hunting Ridge, the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. J. Swan Frick, of Baltimore, Col. Osmun Latrobe is having a very pleasant visit. Col. Latrobe comes to Deer Park every summer. Hunting Ridge embraces a little over 100 acres. It is all under the highest state of cultivation so that Mr. Frick, its owner, is a Garrett county farmer as well as a prince of entertainers among his friends. The grounds surrounding the main dwelling are perfectly kept, and the grove of massive oaks in the rear of the property is beautiful.

The Grimes family, of Pittsburg, are passing the summer very agreeably at Glamorgan, their summer home here.

At Rosemont cottage, the home of Col. John T. McGraw, his mother and sister, Miss Rose McGraw, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Warder, and Charles Durbin and family, all of Grafton, are being entertained. Mrs. Durbin and Mrs. Warder are sisters of Col. McGraw. Rosemont was formerly the summer home of Henry Gassaway Davis, now of Elkins, W. Va.

The Deer Park Hotel is now filled with guests. This is the very height of the fashionable season, and from now on until the last of August and a little after that, gayety will reign supreme. The weather is perfect, and the numerous guests are enjoying themselves by the aid of golf and tennis, walking parties and endless other diversions of a varied character.

The first golf tournament of the season was held Friday, Mr. Josias Pennington, of Baltimore, being the victor. He had a handicap of four, but also the lowest gross score. Mr. Joseph T. Hanlon, also of Baltimore, was second. The scratch men, Mr. Julius Polloch, Jr., of Wheeling, and Mr. Lansburg, of Washington, both made an 80 and were tied for fifth place.

Mrs. Lashorn, of Deer Park, is entertaining Miss Hattie Coleman, of Pittsburg.

NEW GERMANY.

As I have not noticed any items from this place for some time I thought I would write a few for your paper.

Cutting and hauling oats is the order of the day.

Mr. Alvie Green, of Moscow, was the guest of Miss Clara Stark Sunday.

Messrs. Lee Durst and Gideon Miller, of Akron, Ohio, are here visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Carrie Duckworth and daughter Evelyn are visiting Mrs. H. M. Broadwater.

Miss Pearl Otto, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Elmer Beachy, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Sam Miller and daughter Bessie will leave for their home in Columbus in the near future.

Messrs. H. M. and David Broadwater have gone into the chopping business. They have purchased a large chop mill and being a new company they would like their friends to patronize them.

THE DEATH RECORD.

BRUCE S. FOREMAN.

Bruce S. Foreman, aged thirty-four years and three months, died of diphtheria at Piedmont, W. Va., where he had resided with his wife and four children during the past year, on last Thursday morning after an illness extending over a week. His body was sent to Oakland Friday morning and taken to the home of his father, Ami Foreman, a few miles south of Oakland, and interred. Mr. Foreman was at one time employed by an insurance company and later as a representative of a baking powder concern. His death was a great shock to his family, who have the sympathy of all.

BABY CHADDERTON.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Chadderton, of Deer Park, died very suddenly on Monday, August 15th, and was buried Wednesday, August 17th, in the cemetery at Deer Park. We sympathize with the sorrowing parents in their loss. He came as a blossom of love loaned from God and when he had gladdened the earth for a little while God took him unto Himself to bloom in the eternal gardens above. Untainted by sin he passed from earth to heaven. C. W. HUDSON.

WATER SHORTAGE ON LINE OF THE B. & O.

Drought is Causing Trouble At Points West of Oakland.

Owing to shortage of water, conditions have become alarming along the line of the B. & O. All through trains east have been taking water at Newburg, and some of the trains usually taking water at Rowlesburg going west have been backed off at Newburg for water. Water is being hauled to Newburg from Grafton, and to Terra Alta and Rowlesburg from Oakland, where it can be obtained. It is reported that there are more than a dozen dead engines at Terra Alta, the water having given out at that point and the fires pulled.

The Porter-Brocklehurst Co., and the Simms Co., are also seriously handicapped for water and progress with the third track grading is slow for that reasons. The machinery for the placing of the large dam up Possum Hollow near Newburg, is being hauled and the work of grading has already begun. This dam is to be one of the largest in West Virginia, and will altogether alleviate conditions arising from a shortage of water. When completed and filled it will contained about fifty millions gallons of water, covering a space of more than fifteen acres.

Just as soon as the Porter-Brocklehurst Co. completes the third track grading, they will move their machinery to Three Fork, where they will grade the extension of the Hardman Branch seven miles up the valley to the mouth of Bird Creek where new mines will be open for coking purposes. This branch again makes possible the development of the rich iron ore deposits along this valley, which were worked at Irondale several years ago, and abandoned.

The water being hauled from Oakland is taken from the Little Yough. A dam has been constructed at the pump station here, but on Monday the two large pumps at work drained the pool and as a result one of the pumps was shut down. Oakland is the only point between 40-Water Station and Grafton where water may be obtained and unless rain falls within the next few days the situation here will become very serious.

At the municipal pumping station the supply seems to be adequate for present uses.

CHAUTAUQUA CLOSED LAST NIGHT

End of the Most Successful Season at Mountain Lake Park.

The season of 1910 at Mountain Lake Park will be remembered as the most successful since the Park was established more than twenty-five years ago. The crowds attending the Chautauqua were never greater nor were the people of a higher class intellectually. The program as a whole was as good or better than for many years.

Last night the season closed so far as the Chautauqua is concerned but hundreds of people will remain at the Park for several weeks to come in order to enjoy the early months of the fall.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MYSTERIOUS END OF BARNUM BOY

Son of Isaac Ashley Shot by Stray Bullet While He was at Play.

Saturday at Barnum, a ten-year-old son of Isaac Ashley, a stable boss for the Marstellar Coal Company, met with instant death and the direct cause will probably always remain a mystery. Young Ashley and a brother a year or two his senior, were playing in a clearing near home. Suddenly the boy fell and his brother discovered blood flowing from a wound in his neck. When help was had the lad was dead. Dr. Z. T. Kalbaugh, of Piedmont, who was in attendance at the postmortem examination, said death was produced by a gunshot wound. The surving brother claims he heard a shot in the big woods nearby where the tragedy occurred. As no reason for wilful murder can be had, it is supposed the bullet was fired by some hunter in the woods at game or a mark, and traveled some distance from a long range rifled firearm.

The lad's name was Henry Snyder Ashley. When the accident occurred the mother rushed out of the house immediately on hearing the shot and picked up her boy, who died a few minutes later, the shot having gone clear through his neck. The remains of the little fellow were buried Monday afternoon in Height's grave yard, near Hampshire.

BITTINGER.

Joel Orendorf, district assessor, attended a meeting of the assessors at Oakland last Saturday, and when returning along the State road near Oakland an automobile recklessly driven ran up without warning and collided with his buggy doing some damage to the vehicle.

Cleaver Brenneman, who spent the last year in the west, and who was recently married at Waterloo, Iowa, is spending a few days with his and his wife's relatives here.

Mrs. Annie Grady, of Grantsville, spent last Sunday at this place.

Miss Bessie Wiley, who spent a few weeks at Mt. Lake Park, returned to her home at this place last Friday.

N. U. Bond, accompanied by Miss Johnson, of Oakland, spent a few hours in this village last Saturday, and while here Mr. Bond addressed a large company of people who were holding a Sunday school picnic in the village grove.

Dr. Muncaster, of Washington, D. C., was a visitor to this village last Saturday.

Rev. Young, of Elk Lick, Pa., preached an effective sermon from the Lutheran pulpit in this village last Saturday evening, before a large and appreciative audience.

Messrs. C. M. Miller, of Swanton, M. K. Malone, of Elizabeth, Pa., and Rev. Bastian, of Keyser, delivered addresses on the occasion of the picnic held here last Saturday.

Basket Picnic.

The Underwood Sunday School will hold a basket picnic and festival at Cherry Creek school house September 10, 1910, for the benefit of the Underwood church. A special invitation to Sunday schools, who will be entertained by speaking and vocal and instrumental music. Refreshments served on the grounds.

TEDDY-TAFTY.

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The Latest in Ice Cream.

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Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY-TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

The Republican.
BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.
OAKLAND, - - - MD.

Keep in the shade, but not shady.

These are busy days for electric and base ball fans.

It will be difficult to make a fool-proof automobile.

The man-birds are beating the other birds in their own specialty.

Halley's comet and Theodore Roosevelt are now retired from the spotlight.

In the economy of modern civilization the fly has no place. Swat him, and swat to kill!

Does any one remember the big snowstorm of last winter and the fearful oaths that were uttered then?

Aviators now get $10,000 a day, but the prospect is that their wages will be cut down at least ten per cent.

The man-bird who sees his supply of gasoline running low becomes a subject of ridicule to the other birds.

That Texas man who has adopted dollar bills as his calling cards will probably find the folks at home at any time.

The back-to-the-farm movement is very popular with those who could not go if they would and would not go if they could.

In hot weather, too, the iceman has an exasperating habit of failing to see the card placed conspicuously in your front window.

The sultan of Sulu will visit the United States, bringing $250,000 worth of pearls. He'd better bring a bodyguard, while he's about it.

Showers of sandbags and monkey wrenches will mark the course of aviation. The pedestrian suffers at every turn from every innovation.

Reckless aeroplanists may yet run down innocent automobilists leaving them helpless and bleeding on the road. The world do move.

While it may be cruelty to microbes, the human society announces that there will be no prosecutions against bakers who wrap their bread.

Correspondent asks anxiously why so many weddings take place in June. Because in this season the contracting parties aren't so likely to have cold feet.

That was a Solomon of a market reporter who stated that eggs have receded one cent a pound. He neglected to say how much sugar was a dozen.

New York makes it unlawful to catch more than ten pounds of trout in one day. This is farcical. Who could catch 48 trout in New York in one day?

In the interest of public health, those who are determined to make way with themselves are requested to keep out of the lakes that supply the people with drinking water.

The queen of Bulgaria asked for a cigarette and the French ambassador didn't have a single one in the house. Being a diplomat, he restrained himself from offering her a nice five-cent cigar.

A society has been formed in New York which proposes to reform the calendar. We trust it will be able to prevent February and May from trading places up in this section of the country.

A steamship which is to be nearly 900 feet long has been launched in Germany. Owing to the fact that it is not to be a war ship it will not be necessary for England to hasten to launch a larger one.

A Milwaukee woman is to get a bequest of $100,000 if she marries, and only the interest from that sum if she remains a spinster. Her decision may depend a good deal on the rate of interest the money is drawing.

A Tibetan hootcokatoo, who was beheaded by mistake three years ago, is to be reincarnated by Chinese imperial decree. That is easy as falling off a log when you know how. They just take an innocent baby and appoint it to fill the vacancy.

A Milwaukee girl, according to the terms of her mother's will, is to get $100,00 provided she wins a husband. Of course, that is a terrible handicap, but she may be able to find some fearless young man who will assume the responsibilities of wealth for her sake.

A hotel porter at Helena, Mont., found a quarter and laughed so hard over it that he died. If it had been a "tip" he would probably have grumbled because it was so little.

The south has resented the intimation that the hookworm disease is exceptionally prevalent in that section and practically unknown in the north. Now that a pronounced case of hookworm ailment has been found in Philadelphia some of the southerners will be inclined to indulge in "I told you so" comment.

The World's Wonders

STRANGE THINGS FOUND IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EARTH

Relic of Jail-Fever Days

A curious custom still observed in the central criminal court of London is that of placing sweet herbs on the bench. It dates from the days when jail-fever was prevalent and the rankness of the air in the courts was such that it was necessary to provide some counteracting scent for those whose duty it was to administer justice.

HOUR GLASS OF RECORD SIZE

In London there stands an hour glass that undoubtedly is the largest ever constructed. It contains more than 100 pounds of sand. When the lower bulb is filled the frame turns over, and the process is reversed to mark the flight of another 60 minutes. So huge is this glass that the revolution is made by a hydraulic engine, shown on the left of the picture. The height of the glass is nearly 12 feet.

LIGHTNING CAME BY PHONE

While the sun was shining the other day at Clinton, N. J., and there was no indication of an electrical storm, a bolt of lightning struck a liberty pole in front of a hotel shattering the shaft and scaring a team of mules so badly that they ran two miles. The team was tied to a ring attached to the pole, which was thirty feet high. After the animals had been stopped it was found that the bolt of lightning which had shattered the pole had also melted the iron shoes from each of the mules. Otherwise they were uninjured. The source of the lightning bolt puzzled all the local electrical experts and meteorologists, but after investigation it was found that a telephone wire running from Singac passed so close to the flag pole as to touch it. At the time the pole was struck a fierce thunder storm was raging in the vicinity of Singac, and the theory is that lightning striking the telephone wire in the storm zone, traveled over the cable until it encountered the uninsulated liberty pole, where the full force of the bolt was spent.

CHILD WITH TWO HEADS

A most wonderful child is the six-year-old daughter of John O. Nelson of Brooklyn Hills, N. Y. She has two well developed heads; and though unable either to sit up or walk, her general health is good, and she possesses normal intelligence.

When the child was born the doctors said she could not live, but Mr. Nelson, possessed of considerable means, engaged the best physicians and gave the little one the most careful attention, sparing no expense in trying to make the delicate infant a healthy child. According to her father the child speaks English and German with equal fluency, using both mouths when she speaks.

WILD GEESE ATTACK GIRLS

Wild geese, which William Stabley, of Felton, Pa., thought he had domesticated, proved still untamed when they attacked and frightened almost to death Miss Ophelia Paine and Miss Araminta Sentz, who were gathering arbutus. The flock surrounded the two girls, picking at them and hissing in an alarming manner. The girls fled, but the geese continued the chase almost to the town.

HOARD IN A FLOATING LOG

A party of campers from Seattle were hauling a gigantic cedar log upon the beach of Lake Washington to be converted into firewood when what appeared to be a huge plug attracted their attention. One ran for the axe and the log was split into two pieces. The plug acted as a door of a safety vault where some logger twenty years ago had hidden his savings. There were $600 in gold, $68 in silver and $500 in currency. The name, though, dim, on the post office money orders appears to be Claude Parsons or Parker, and they are payable in the post office at Eau Claire, Wis. The money orders are dated April, 1891.

Efforts will be made to find the rightful owner of the hoard. Many stories are told of the prodigality with which loggers handled their money in the halcyon days of logging. A favorite bank was to put a boom augur hole in a big stump. Into this hole was put the gold, silver and paper and a big plug driven into the hole. The plug was then sawed off plumb with the bark and the wealth left until wanted. Many of these improvised banks were swept away by floods or destroyed in forest fires.

RODENT HAS MONEY TO BURN

A pet red squirrel belonging to Otto Speltz, farmer, of Bellingham, Wash., has been under surveillance ever since he was discovered tearing a $5 Canadian bill to pieces. Speltz rescued the money and sent it to Ottawa for redemption.

He had no more than despatched the letter containing the shreds of the five than the squirrel was found playing with a piece of a United States $10 bill.

Speltz garnered this money in before it was too damaged for barter, and is now watching the movements of his pet. It is believed the rodent has discovered a hidden hoard laid away in past years by a miser or cached by a robber in a hollow tree and found by the squirrel.

CAT BRINGING UP ROBINS

A cat on the farm of Fred Schmetto near Marinette, Wis., is bringing up two young robins with her litter of kittens. The fledglings were found there one morning and the cat was caressing them.

It is believed that she killed the parent bird and then took the little ones out of the nest and brought them to the box in which her kittens are stored.

WHEN THE DEAD RETURN

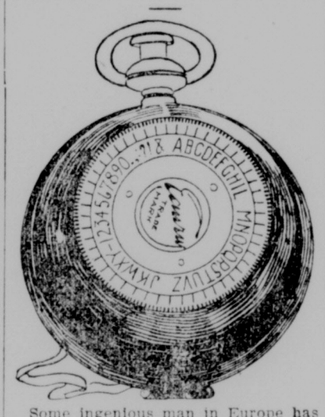
This is a story of mistaken identity of remarkable character. Mary McGonigle was struck by a trolley car in New York last April and died shortly afterwards in a hospital. On notification from the coroner, her relatives came to view the body and she was identified by her son, her sister, her brother and a cousin; a burial permit was issued in the name of Mary McGonigle; an insurance company paid $117 on the life of Mary McGonigle; the traction company paid $350 for the funeral of Mary McGonigle; the body of Mary McGonigle now lies in Calvary cemetery.

Late one night recently Mary McGonigle in the flesh walked into her sister's home.

To say there was surprise at her visit would understate the emotions of the relatives. The sister screamed; the brother dropped his new clay pipe and a small niece fainted. Mrs. McGonigle herself was surprised but placid; she had not read the newspapers, and did not know that she was supposed to be dead.

Then came explanations. Mary McGonigle had been buried all right, but it was the wrong Mary. The living woman is in private service and her address fluctuates with her employment. The dead woman who bears such an extraordinary resemblance to her was no relative, but had known her, and had given her address to the hospital. The undertaker who buried the late Mary, was summoned to view the living Mary. "I never saw such a resemblance," he gasped, "and I've buried many."

SMALLEST OF TYPEWRITERS



Some ingenious man in Europe has invented a typewriter so small that it can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. This tiniest of all writing-machines is made in the form of a watch. The letters make their mark under the pressure of the knob within the ring and the writing is done on a narrow strip of glued paper.

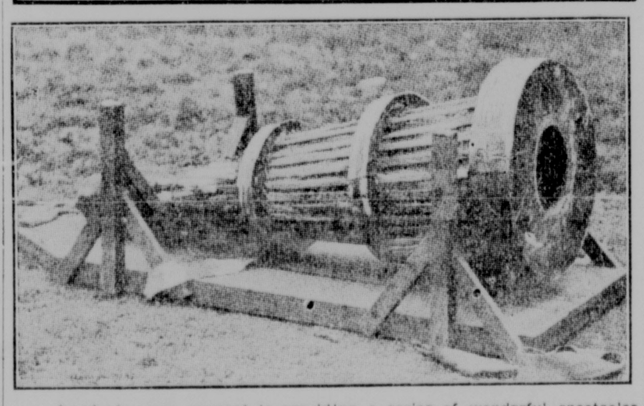
PATRIARCHAL WEDDING PARTY

There was a gay gathering of merry veterans at a wedding ceremony in Rome the other week, the happy couple being Signor Gaspare Finale, the oldest member of the Italian senate, who is ninety-five, and a charming widow of some eighty-six summers. The official witnesses at the ceremony were Senator Greffi, the late ambassador, who is ninety-three, and Senator Farani, who is in his ninety-first year.

FIFTY-POUND HAILSTONE

The notoriety of setting a new standard for all stories of big hailstones befell William Dittenhafer, a cellar digger of York, Pa., entirely unsolicited. He found a mass of many hailstones congealed or melted together, thirty-six inches long, fourteen inches wide and five inches thick, in a deep depression in the lawn. This mass weighed more than fifty pounds.

Cannon Used at Agincourt



London's army pageant is providing a series of wonderful spectacles for the people and at the same titme gives them valuable lessons in the history of warfare since the earliest days of the English as a nation. All the costumes are historically correct and in many of the tableaux there are used the actual weapons of the period represented. The old cannon, including a serpentine gun used in the battle of Agincourt, attract especial attention.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

CRIME AND DRINK IN CANADA

Statistics Show That Convictions Due to Liquor Has Increased Considerably.

Criminal statistics for the year ended September, 1906, have just been issued by the census bureau at Ottawa. They look somewhat antiquated now, but as they are the latest available, some of the facts given are still of interest. The figures deal separably with indictable offences and summary convictions, the latter referring to cases disposed of by justices of the peace. British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario show a crime record remarkable figures relate to the maritime provinces, where the Scott act is in force in most counties, but especially Prince Edward island, the only province in the dominion with provincial prohibition. Ontario's crime ratio for 10,000 of the population shows a gradual increase: 1897-1900, 12.94; 1900-1905, 13.38; 1906, 15.89.

Of the total number of persons convicted during the five-year period ending with 1905 there was an average of 56 per cent. who used liquor moderately and 33 per cent. who were immoderate drinkers. For the second period ending with 1905 there was an average of 60 per cent. moderate and 28 immoderate drinkers, as compared with 57 per cent. moderate and 23 per cent. moderate drinkers for 1906. The balance of the 100 in each period were either nondrinkers or not given.

Dealing with summary convictions, which are for offences such as assaults, breaches of the peace, infractions of various laws, such as liquor license act, etc., and such other offences as vagrancy, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct, the report states that the number of summary convictions has increased considerably throughout the several provinces during the last five years.

During the years ending with 1905, drunkenness represented about 35 per cent. of the total summary convictions, as compared with 40 per cent. for the year 1906. Out of the total number of persons convicted for drunkenness, female offenders represented 8.87 per cent. for the ten years ending with 1905, as against 5.10 per cent. for the year 1906.

Taking the year 1906, the following table shows the percentage of convictions for drunkenness of each province, with the percentage of population of the provinces:

Provinces.	Percentage of Convictions for Drunkenness.	Percentage of Population.
Prince Edward island	0.48	1.69
Nova Scotia	11.62	7.76
New Brunswick	7.34	5.62
Quebec	19.12	29.08
Ontario	29.71	37.10
Manitoba	15.55	6.11
British Columbia	6.76	4.09
The territories	9.42	8.55

The following table shows the convictions for drunkenness in each province, with the convictions per 1,000 of population:

Provinces.	Number.	Per 1,000 Inhabitants.
Prince Edward island	120	1.19
Nova Scotia	2,919	6.28
New Brunswick	1,843	5.48
Quebec	4,802	2.76
Ontario	7,459	3.36
Manitoba	3,905	10.68
British Columbia	1,697	6.93
The territories	2,365	4.62
Canada	25,110	4.20

LESS LIQUOR IN SCOTLAND

Citizens of Edinburgh Congratulate Themselves on Satisfactory Report of Chief Constable.

Edinburgh people are congratulating themselves on the satisfactory nature of the report just issued by the chief constable for the city for the year 1909. It shows that during that year arrests for drunkenness, crime and disorders of all kinds were fewer than they have been since reliable statistics of this kind have been kept by the authorities.

The total number of persons arrested for all kinds of offenses, drunkenness included, was 13,411 in 1909, as compared with 15,279 in 1908, a decrease of 1,868. That the poorer people in Edinburgh seem to be getting more sober is shown by the fact that whereas in 1908 the number of persons arrested for being drunk and incapable, drunk and disorderly, or drunk in charge of children or vehicles was 7,331, the number last year fell to 5,521, a decrease of 1,810.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the causes which have led to this welcome decrease of drunkenness in Edinburgh and it may be said that the same decrease has been noted in other large towns in the country. The extra duty on spirits imposed by the budget was undoubtedly, as the chancellor of the exchequer now knows to his cost, followed by an almost immediate decrease in the consumption of whisky.

Better Use for Brains.

Edison, when asked if he ever drank, replied: "No; I have a better use for my brains."

A PACKAGE MAILED FREE ON REQUEST OF
MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

The best Stomach and Liver Pills known and a positive and speedy cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach or sluggish liver. They contain in concentrated form all the virtues and values of Munyon's Paw-Paw Tonic and are made from the juice of the Paw-Paw fruit. I unhesitatingly recommend these pills as being the best laxative and cathartic ever compounded. Send us a postal or letter requesting a free package of Munyon's Celebrated Paw-Paw Laxative Pills, and we will mail same free of charge. MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO., 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

GRANULATED EYELIDS Cured

The worst cases, no matter of how long standing, are absolutely cured by

Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil

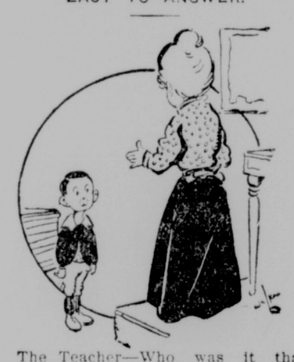
A soothing antiseptic discovered by an Old Railroad Surgeon. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c, 50c & $1.

Paris Medicine Co. Hodges, Texas.
Dear Sirs: I must say that DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL is one of the greatest remedies known to me. I had granulated eyelids so badly it caused blindness for about six weeks. I got a bottle of DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL and up to the time of this writing have used about half of it and my eyes are almost entirely well. I wish every body could know the value of DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL. Yours truly
(Signed) CLEMENT BASHAMS

Made by
E. W. Grove
Maker of
Laxative Bromo Quinine

A vacation necessity---the
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

EASY TO ANSWER.



The Teacher—Who was it that climbed slowly up the ladder of success, carrying his burden with him as he went; who, when he reached the top gazed upon those far beneath him, and—

The Scholar (aged 8)—I know, ma'am. It was Pat O'Rourke, president of the Hodcarriers union.

Advice.

"Father," queried Bob, just home from college, "you've worked for me pretty hard nearly all my life, haven't you?"

"Quite right, quite right, son," mused father, retrospectively.

"Just so," returned Bob, briskly. "Now, you had better get busy and work for yourself a bit—eh, dad?"—Life.

Initials.

"What are Mr. Wise's initials?"

"Can't say. He has been taking so many college degrees that nobody can keep track of them."

There's vitality, snap and "go"
In a breakfast of

Grape-Nuts
and cream,

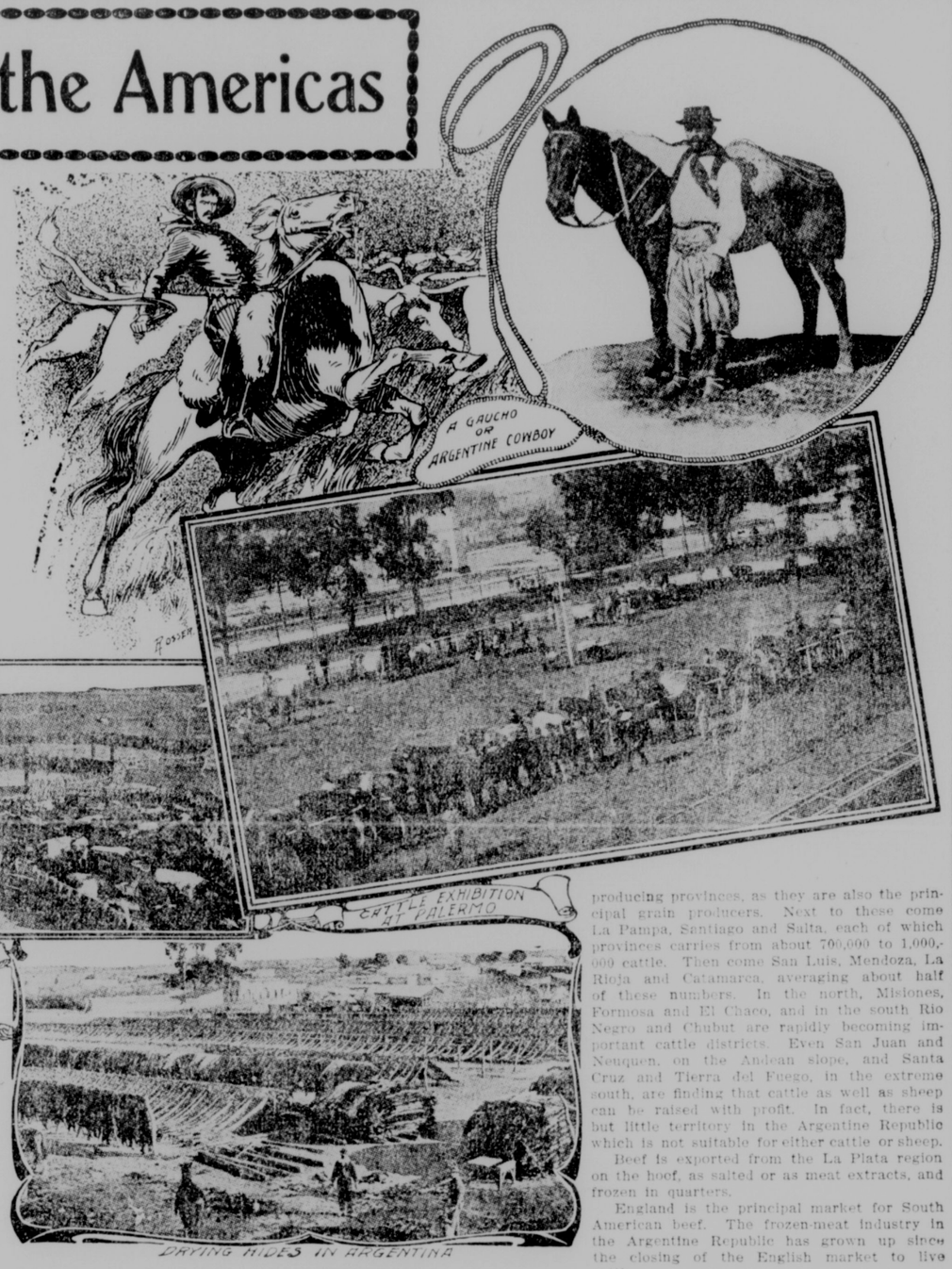
Why?
Because nature stores up
In wheat and barley
The Potassium Phosphate
In such form as to
Nourish brain and nerves.
The food expert who originated

Grape-Nuts

Retained this valuable
Element in the food.
"There's a Reason"
Read the famous little book,
"The Road to Wellville,"
Found in Packages.

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, Limited,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

Cattle Raising in the Americas



WHEN the United States ceases to be an exporter of beef and pork from whence will Europe get its meat?

Will the United States, with its large ratio of increase in population, with which the meat produuction by no means keeps pace, be able in the future to feed itself?

Must Europe and the United States curtail their meat consumption?

There is no need to take a pessimist's view in answering any of these questions. The meat proposition is already serious, it is true; but this is because we are at the turning of the ways and not because the immediate future, or even the future for some hundreds of years at least, presents any real difficulty to the solution of this proposition.

Leaving out of consideration all questions involving the so-called meat trust, the tariff, etc., and looking at the matter simply as a question of economy in meat production, there is no need to fear a famine, nor ought there to be any fear of high prices to limit the consumption.

A number of factors enter into the world's present meat problem, one of the most important of which is the change in conditions under which meat has been produced in the United States. The change from range to farm production of beef cattle and the improved shipping facilities for corn, which latter has revolutionized the hog industry, have together upset the balance in the meat market. Unlimited free range on government lands made cheap meat, but the taking up of these lands by settlers, and particularly the taking up of land around water sites has changed the whole situation. The extension of railways and an improved service has given the western farmer a choice, either to sell his corn or to feed for meat, where formerly he had no choice; it was either hogs or cease raising corn. He raised hogs because he was forced to it, and he bought range beef cattle to put them in condition for the market by feeding for a few months with a part of his surplus grain.

The raising of cattle on the free ranges of the west was the cheapest method of meat production at the time practised in the United States, but it is a question whether beef may not now be produced, and is not now produced by a few farmers, even cheaper than on the western ranges in the past.

The poor quality of range meat, which necessitated several months of farm feeding and care in order to be gotten in condition for the market, the great losses in the herds due to insufficient food and water, and the lack of winter shelter made the business of cattle raising on the western plains a more or less uncertain and precarious industry. It was an exotic, and as such it will die with changing conditions.

The future of meat producitton in the United States is a farming proposition, and like all other questions connected with the national agriculture depends for its satisfactory solution upon the improvement of farm methods. To remain a meat-exporting country, lands must be brought up to the European standard of production. At that standard, or even considerably below, farming in the United States pays, and pays well, and in no way better than by turning grass and grain into meat. But until the United States adjusts itself to the changed conditions and can again enter the European market as a competitor with Argentina, Uruguay and Australia for the meat trade, where will Europe, and even the United States, should it have a temporary need for meat, secure their supplies?

The answer to this question is not difficult. It is only surprising that it has not been more fully recognized.

The broad plains of Mexico and Central America, of Venezuela and Colombia, the Amazon region of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador rival, if they do not excel the famed pampas of Argentine and Uruguay as cheap meat-producing districts.

In the country of the Oronoco alone, Venezuela and eastern Colombia, there is an area of territory more than equal to France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark, or ten times the size of the state of New York, which has its superior as a cattle country in no part of the world, if indeed it has anywhere its equal.

Mexico offers many advantages to the stock raiser. The conditions there are those with which stockmen from the United States are more or less familiar, which last fact, in part, accounts for the large investments of American capital made in this industry within the last few years in Mexico. Cattlemen own the land in large tracts of from 100,000 to 1,000,000 acres, acquired from the government by grant and at a very low figure. This prevents the shutting off from water, which has done so much to destroy the range industry in the United States. The winters are mild and there is no danger of loss from blizzards—in fact, the grazing is good all the year round.

The character of the ranges on the Pacific coast side in Jalisco, Michoacan, Guerrero, southern Oaxaca and Tepic are similar in character to the northern ranges but not so well watered, and the grass is scantier.

On the gulf side there are entirely different conditions. On the slope of the eastern Cordilleras in the states of San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas and northern Vera Cruz is the region known ts the Huasteca Potosina, the country of the Tamesi, Panuco, Temporal and Tamasunchale rivers. This is an almost ideal grass country. It is a succession of valleys separated by grass-covered terraces or hills increasing in height from the low plains near the coast to the borders of the central plateau 6,000 feet. This slope receives the moist breezes from the Gulf of Mexico in the form of rain during the summer months and dew in winter, and is always free from frost, drought and excessive heat. The natural pasturage of this country is as fine as any in the world, except on the Oronoco and in the upper Amazon country. Cattle in good condition can be sent to market at a cost of less than $10 gold a head. On the northern and western ranges lean cattle cost to produce from $2 to $5 a head and can be fattened for market to cost in all about $10 a head.

The latest Mexican statistics show about 5,250,000 beef cattle in the whole country, of an estimated value of about $8 gold per head. Chihuahua and Vera Cruz lead with about 400,000 head for each state. As compared with Argentina with its 30,000,000 beef cattle it can be seen that Mexico is but at the beginning of the industry; in fact, as present the country produces but little meat above its own needs, yet it could, on natural pasture alone, carry twice the number of cattle now grazing in Argentina, and could easily supply to the European markets from its surplus an amount of meat twice what the United States has even been able to supply from its surplus.

South of Mexico in Central America and in parts of Mexico not above mentioned there is yet another cattle country, where the climate is more tropical. On the Pacific side the area suitable for cattle is limited. It is similar to the Pacific slope of Mexico, but the country is more thickly settled, a larger portion of the land is devoted to agriculture, and consequently there is less room for beef cattle. The country offers fine opportunities for dairy stock and will undoubtedly develop along this line. In the uplands and on the Atlantic slope there are large areas of fine open country in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, where cattle can be produced as cheaply as anywhere in the world. It is a known fact that in Guatemala and Honduras four-year-old stock can be produced on the ranges to cost less than $2 a head. The native stock needs improving. It is the same which was formerly known in the United States as the Texas long horn. When crossed by Shorthorn bulls the resulting progeny is a first-class beef animal. Hereford, Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus crosses also produce good results.

At present the industry is almost entirely local. Millions of acres of the finest pasturage in the world, where the native grasses stand from knee to shoulder high, are unutilized. A tithe of the capital and enterprise which have produced such large results in Argentina and Uruguay would make Central America, although limited in area, an important factor in the world's meat market and would pay to the investors a handsome return on their investment.

In South America there are three great natural cattle regions which in area and adaptability for cattle production are unequaled in any other part of the world. The plains of the Oronoco, of the Amazon and of the Plata rivers are without doubt the best adapted for producing beef cattle cheaply and on a large scale of any other sections of either the old or the new world.

Behind the Venezuelan coast range of mountains lies the basin of the Oronoco. This river has nearly 500 tributaries and at its greatest length is 1,500 miles long and is navigable from the ocean for about 1,200 miles. For about half its length it flows north and then turns almost directly east and continues in this line to the Atlantic. Near the bend of the Oronoco it is joined by the Apure, one of its chief tributaries, which has come down from the eastern Cordilleras of Colombia through the heart of the region of the llanos or prairie lands. These lands continue on to the east to the vertex of the delta of the Oronoca. They comprise about 150,000 square miles in Venezuela and about 120,000 square miles in Colombia. It is the largest single compact area of high-class natural pasture in the world. In the luxuriance of its grasses it is as far ahead of the pampas lands of Argentina as are these ahead of the short-grass lands of Kansas or Nebraska. It is one immense level prairie, thickly carpeted with para and guineo grass, growing twice as high as broom sedge on a neglected Virginia farm. It is crossed and interlaced by hundreds of rivers flowing into the Oronoco or into its larger tributaries, the Apure, the Arauca, the Meta, the Vichada and the Guaviare. From these rivers spread out smaller rivers, creeks and guts joining one river to another so that the whole is one great water mesh. In some places for a hundred miles one must cross water every half mile or less. The creeks and guts, when wide enough are navigable for launches and flatboats and offer the best and cheapest possible system of highways leading directly down to the Oronoco and the sea.

From the earliest days of the Spanish conquest this country has been famed as a cattle land. At the time of the war of independence, in 1812, it was estimated that there were 3,000,000 head of cattle in the country. The industry has never since been so flourishing. These natural cattle lands comprise about 170,000,000 acres and could easily carry 180,000,000 beef cattle and not be overstocked.

In the past the industry has been much hampered in both Columbia and Venezuela by government restrictions, monopolies and taxation, and the estimates as to the cost of cattle production in consequence vary much. Under the same favorable conditions as exist in Mexico, Argentina and Uruguay the llanos of Colombia and Venezuela can produce cattle ready for slaughter at a cost which ought not to exceed $2 gold per head.

In the valley of the Amazon there are no such great prairie lands as exist on the Oronoco, yet on the whole there is as much or even more first-class cattle country, a considerable part of which is in easy deep-water connection with the world's markets.

The Amazon basin comprises one-eighth of the habitable earth and one-half of the most fertile portion thereof. In a territory so large as this it would be unreasonable not to expect to find many varieties of soil and soil cover, and such is the fact. Between the rivers tributary to the great river and back from the bottoms are here and there large tracts of open land similar to that found on the Gulf coast of Mexico, in the prairie lands of Louisiana and in Honduras and in Guatemala. This is all fine cattle country; there could be no better.

Near the headwaters of the great rivers that flow down to make the mighty Amazon, on the eastern slope of the Andes, are millions of acres of fine grass lands in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, as well as in Brazil, that are more immediately available for cattle raising than are the lands farther east in the great basin.

The third great river basin of South America is that of the Plate river, with which must be included the southern half of Argentina, whose rivers drain directly into the Atlantic. Any account of the cattle industry of Argentina must of necessity be less a story of what can be done than of what has been done. Included in the Plate basin in addition to Argentina are Uurguay, Paraguay and southern Brazil. The cattle conditions are similar over all this area.

Argentina ranks third in the world as a cattle-producing country. Russia and the United States alone lead it; but Argentina has only about 6,000,000 inhabitants to feed, which accounts for the fact that it is the leading country in beef exports. Russia and the United States must consume most of what they raise; Argentina ships the greater proportion of what it raises, not only beef cattle, but horses, sheep, wool, corn, wheat and flaxseed.

At the last census, taken about two years ago, there were 29,116,620 cattle in Argentina and about 6,000,000 in Uruguay. This is nearly all grade stock of the best English blood—Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus. Argentina and Uruguay cattle are reared under conditions somewhat peculiar to the locality. They are not range cattle nor yet exactly farm cattle, and but little or no grain is fed, yet the export steers of Buenos Aires or Montevideo are fully equal in size and will cut as much prime beef and as little waste as the best steers of Kansas, Pennsylvania or southwest Virginia.

In the central provinces of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santa Fe, Entre Rios and Corrientes the native grasses are better and more alfalfa is grown. These five are the principal cattle-producing provinces, as they are also the principal grain producers. Next to these come La Pampa, Santiago and Salta, each of which provinces carries from about 700,000 to 1,000,000 cattle. Then come San Luis, Mendoza, La Rioja and Catamarca, averaging about half of these numbers. In the north, Misiones, Formosa and El Chaco, and in the south Rio Negro and Chubut are rapidly becoming important cattle districts. Even San Juan and Neuquen, on the Andean slope, and Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego, in the extreme south, are finding that cattle as well as sheep can be raised with profit. In fact, there is but little territory in the Argentine Republic which is not suitable for either cattle or sheep.

Beef is exported from the La Plata region on the hoof, as salted or as meat extracts, and frozen in quarters.

England is the principal market for South American beef. The frozen-meat industry in the Argentine Republic has grown up since the closing of the English market to live cattle.

In the year 1908 the Argentine Republic exported 60,916 head of live beef cattle, three-fourths of which went to Chile. It exported 2,295,784 quarters (573,946 whole beeves) of frozen beef, and from the salting works 155,400 beeves as salt beef, meat extract or jerked beef.

In this latter industry Uruguay in addition exported 754,300 and southern Brazil 425,000 head, respectively.

As a field for investment in the cattle industry the La Plata region offers the very best of chances. In fact, it is without a rival, and will remain such until a like enterprise and capital which has there produced such marvelous results shall seek a new opportunity on the Oronoco and in the upper Amazon country.

The field for cattle growing is large; there need be no scarcity though the United States should cease to export and become an importer of meat.

No Corsets at West Point

Col. K. B. Collins, a retired army officer who was seen at the Raleigh, in discussing West Pointers said to a reporter of the Washington Herald: "I have often heard a question as to whether West Pointers wore corsets. It is absurd, in a way, because should any effeminate youngster resort to such a thing it would be an impossibility to keep the affair a secret, and, once known, his school life would become a burden to him on account of the endless amount of criticism he would receive from his fellows. He would be made the laughing stock of the school and would soon find himself the possessor of any number of effeminate nicknames that would grate upon his ears in any but a pleasant manner.

"It is true," continued the old soldier, "that many West Pointers acquire a figure the perfection of symmetry and a carriage the acme of manly grace, but these are due not to any ingenious appliance, but to the systematic drills and exercises that make every cadet, to a certain extent, an athlete. At the outset these young fellows are put through what are called the 'setting up' exercises, their object being to straighten the body and develop the chest. One might suppose that it would require a great amount of such exercise to make any marked showing, but three long hours of such exercise daily will soon produce beneficial results in the most stooped forms.

The cadet uniform is also a great help in this direction. The dress coat is tight, very tight. The shoulders are heavily padded in order to give them a square effect. The chest is made thick, so that there will be no danger of wrinkling. And in size, a new dress coat seems always to be designed for a boy several sizes smaller than the one who is to wear it. A new dress coat, in fact, is always a source of suffering to its owner. When he first puts it on, it buttons readily about the neck, but seems to lack about six inches at the waist. The owner may squirm and wriggle and attempt to reduce his waist to a minimum circumference, but his maiden efforts are never sufficient to button the new dress coat. Experience is a great teacher, though, and the young fellow laughingly requests one or two friends to lend their assistance, and with their combined tugging and squeezing he finally succeeds in buttoning the coat. All this for the sake of looks; comfort has no place in the makeup of a West Pointer; it is discipline and looks."

The "Done Up" Shirt Waist.

Half the looks of a shirt waist depend on the way it is done up. If it is washed with cheap strong yellow soap, so that it gets streaked and stained instead of being cleaned and beautified, it is "done up" sure enough. The woman who values her personal appearance—and that means every woman—will see to it that her shirt waists are laundered with a soap that leaves them white and clean and sweet and new-looking. Easy Task soap is the only one that will do this. Same price as others—five cents a cake, and the greatest enemy to dirt and friend to fabrics ever made.

Plenty of Material.

"Son," said the press humorist, "you have inherited some of my humor."

"Not enough to make a living with, dad."

"Never mind. I'm going to leave you all of my jokes."

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Tired, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Be true to the best of yourself, fearing and desiring nothing, but living up to your best nature—then you will be happy.—Marcus Aurelius.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes.
Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Expressive.

"Why did Jonah leave the whale?"

"Well, you see, he was 'in wrong.'"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Formerly the people burned witches. Now they roast politicians.

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF MISERY

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md. — "For four years my life was a misery to me. I suffered from irregularities, terrible dragging sensations, extreme nervousness, and that all gone feeling in my stomach. I had given up hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 2207 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test of years and to-day is more widely and successfully used than any other female remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed.

If you are suffering from any of these ailments, don't give up hope until you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. She has guided thousands to health, free of charge.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

STOCKERS & FEEDERS

Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.

National Live Stock Com. Co.
At either
Kansas City, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo. S. Omaha, Neb.

Busted

Many a man goes broke—in Health—then wealth. Blames his mind—says it don't work right; but all the time it's *his bowels*. They don't work—liver dead and the whole system gets clogged with poison. Nothing kills good, clean-cut brain action like constipation. CASCARETS will relieve and cure. Try it now. 916

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The Republican is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

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One copy three months ..... .40

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Remittances may be made by Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft and addressed to

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1910.

FOR CONGRESS.

To the voters of the 6th Congressional District:

I desire to announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress at the forthcoming primaries, which will be held on August 30th. I will appreciate the active support of all Republicans.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.,
Kensington, Md.

I hereby announce my candidacy for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries to be held on August 30th.

ALEXANDER R. HAGNER,
Hagerstown.

MR. ALEX. R. HAGNER FOR CONGRESS.

There should be but one purpose uppermost in the minds of all Republicans in the Sixth Maryland District at the coming primaries on August 30th, viz: to select a candidate for Congress that can be elected and who will take his seat in the House of Representatives if elected. The withdrawal of Col. George A. Pearre from the race now leaves but three candidates in the field. They are Alex. R. Hagner, of Washington county, Gist Blair and B. H. Warner, Jr., of Montgomery county. Montgomery county is the only Democratic county in this Congressional District and is now filled to overflowing with all kinds of office holders. Nearly every citizen residing in the small towns around the District of Columbia and in Montgomery county is an office holder, and the Republicans in the four great Republican counties, to wit: Allegany, Garrett, Washington and Frederick, are asked to give up their rights to Montgomery county also with regard to the Congressman. Is this fair or good Republican politics? Certainly not. Where must Blair and Warner get their Republican majorities? Why in the four counties named above. There are but 2,800 or 3,000 Republican voters in Montgomery county. To think of the great intelligent electorate of Allegany, Garrett, Washington and Frederick counties being compelled to submit to the selection of a candidate from a county which is Democratic. This is unfair to the Republicans of the Sixth District.

Now that Col. Pearre has withdrawn but one logical candidate remains in the field and that one is Mr. Alex. R. Hagner, of Hagerstown. He has worked hard for years in the party while both Blair and Warner have just begun, so to speak, to labor in the cause. Mr. Blair is the son of Montgomery Blair who ran on the Democratic ticket against the the Hon. Louis L. McComas in the eighties and was defeated. Mr. Warner is a young man with plenty of time before him to get to Congress later. Mr. Hagner is nearing the fifty year mark; a man of mature thought and good judgment, who will, if nominated, satisfy every element of the party and be elected by a large majority.

Don't fail, Republicans, to come to the primaries on the 30th inst., and cast your votes for Alex. R. Hagner for Congress.

FOREST FIRE HAVOC.

Scores of lives have been lost in the forest fires that have devastated the regions of the Northwest. The sweep of flames over many miles of timber land calling for the most earnest efforts of the firefighters, with the assistance of federal troops, has brought consternation to many small towns and timber camps. Numerous acts of unrecorded heroism have been performed by men at war with the most destructive of natural forces. The prevalence of high winds working against them made the fight desperate. Except for the forest patrol, along with the bands of settlers in the affected regions and the soldiers from nearby posts, the havoc would have been appalling and the loss of life tremendous. The fact that a place shut in by blazing forests, like Wallace, Idaho, was not entirely consumed and its inhabitants rendered up to the flames in a terrible holocaust, is due to the bravery of the firefighters. Much the same can be said of other towns. Still, the loss of life has been almost unparalleled from such a cause in recent times.

The destruction of millions of dollars' worth of timberland, of vast values in cut timber, and the wiping out of many truck gardens is the outcome of the fires. Prior to the establishment of the forest reserves public interest would not have been engaged with the material bearings of the fire as much as with its spectacular effects. The public has come to know, however, that such fires are a serious subtraction from the total wealth of the country, that the destruction is of a form of wealth that requires slow accretion to replace. The scouts of the forestry service, who patrol the reserve—pitifully few for the work required of them—do an inestimable good in quenching forest fires at the origin before they get headway. But occasionally tremendous leeway is gained by the flames. This will be the case until the reservations of this government are as carefully and adequately patrolled as those of the German government, where extensive forest fires could not occur. The lesson of this fire is the lesson of the bad results of parsimony in the protection of the virgin forests set aside for the use of the people.

The stories from the far Northwest are full of thrilling interest, the keen human interest centering in life, death and succor from perils. Few chapters of pioneer recitals of other days are as vivid as those that tell of the great forest fires in the northwestern group of states and the manly deeds of the men who have desperately fought them.

Call for Your Letters.

Oakland Hotel (4), Wm. K. Midges, C. H. Brock, F. C. Browning, Mable Williams, J. T. Walter, John B. Pace, Jr., James Havermill, Sande Redman.

Subscribe for The Republican, Oldest and Best Paper in Garrett county.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY REPUBLICANS

Indorse Gist Blair for Congressional Nomination.

At a meeting of Republican leaders held in Rockville on Saturday, August 20, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We, the representatives of the Republican party in the county of Montgomery and the state of Maryland, reasserting our loyalty to the Republican party and its platform and desiring to promote the achievement of its high aims irrespective of the claims or personal ambition of any candidate, do hereby, in an advisory capacity, express to the voters of the county our views as to the best available candidate to represent the Republican party in the Sixth Congressional District, to be voted for at the primaries to be held August 30 at the usual voting places.

"Resolved, that Hon. Gist Blair, of Silver Spring, Montgomery county, is the best available candidate of the party to represent our county and the congressional district, and has every legal and moral right to represent us.

"Mr. Blair is a lawyer of recognized ability and is in the prime of life. He is a son of the late Montgomery Blair, of Silver Spring, Lincoln's Postmaster General.

"He is the owner of and taxpayer on large real estate interests at Silver Spring, where he resides and pays his personal tax as a resident.

"He is one of the Montgomery county people, a patron and supporter of its local enterprises and a generous contributor to the legitimate expenses of the party organization.

"He has ably represented the Republican party in active executive services and is justly entitled to recognition for the more important post of representing us in Congress.

"The great Republican party has never needed representatives in Congress more than now, and to name any man who could not be elected would be equivalent to making the personal ambition of the individual paramount to the best interests of the party.

"Believing that Mr. Blair may be elected, if nominated, we pledge him our hearty support at the primaries on August 30 and urgently recommend all good Republicans to do the same.

"Signed by

THOMAS DAWSON
ALBAN G. THOMAS
CHARLES F. KIRK
WILLIAM D. BURDETTE
C. W. CLUM
EDWARD W. BYRNE
WILLIAM C. DWYER
FRANK L. HEWITT
JAMES LUSBY
SAMUEL HAWKINS
THOMAS VINSON
C. SCOTT DUVALL
WILLIAM R. FULKS
JOHN WARD
TARLTON B. STABLER
JOHN W. CASE
ALBERT WARFIELD
URIAH GRIFFITH
JAMES E. POOLE
HENRY M. LINDIG
A. CLINTON BROWN
BERNARD MONDAY
HOWARD MARLOWE
MORTIMER C. STABLER
CHARLES WILLARD
ARTHUR STABLER
HENRY M. MILLER
ERNEST WILLARD
GEORGE BURDETTE
D. W. BAKER

Published by Gist Blair, treasurer, Silver Spring, Md.

In Times of Emergency

Hurry calls by telephone to the druggist have alleviated the sufferings and even saved the lives of thousands.

Bell Telephone Service

as a safeguard against sudden contingencies in the home is of value beyond estimate. Residence service costs but a few cents a day.

Use the Bell

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

D. P. DAVIS, Agent, Keyser, West Va.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County. 22222

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

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J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

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S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 18, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, September 5, 1910,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the proposed new county road is to be located, said road to begin at a point on the Gorman road leading from Mountain Lake Park, at a lane between the lands of J. B. Shockey and W. G. Riley and running thence through the lands of W. G. Riley, Josiah T. Beckman and Sarah and Rebecca Davis and intersect the Deer Park and Schell road near the bridge over Laurel Run, and examine whether the said new road should be located will meet on the 27th day of August, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. W. KELSO
J. THOMAS MOON } Examiners
JAMES E. LISH

DR. EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
DEER PARK, MD.

Prompt attention given all calls, day or night.

Garrett County Telephone. 24-1yr.

ORDER NISI.

Katherine B. Stille vs. Thomas J. Roy, et ux. No. 162 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 5th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by James Blackistone, attorney be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of September, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $600.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk,

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Mary L. Sloan vs. Allen Garlitz, et ux. No. 161 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

Ordered this 5th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan and Edward H. Sinsell, attorneys, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of September, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $475.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk,

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL.	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones	

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. S. A. Kendall was in the city on business Monday.

Mr. M. R. Hamill spent Tuesday at Kitzmiller on business.

Mr. C. K. Campbell spent Friday and Saturday in Baltimore on business.

Miss Grace Jones has returned from a visit to friends at Parsons, W. Va.

Miss Mary Boyer, of Fairmont, is here as the guest of relatives and friends.

Mr. Hiram S. Coleman, of Avilton, was in Oakland Saturday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shirer and son, Scott, are spending this week in Atlantic City.

Miss Virginia Johnson went to Addison, Pa., Monday morning to visit Miss Myra Ross.

Miss Eleanor Brown, of Kingwood, visited her aunt, Mrs. D. I. Totten, in Oakland, Monday.

Last Saturday morning at six o'clock the mercury in Oakland registered forty-five degrees.

Messrs. Samuel G. and Charles Steyer of near Deer Park, were in the city Tuesday on business.

Mr. W. O. Davis, Deer Park Hotel station agent, spent Sunday in Oakland with relatives and friends.

Mr. Dennis R. Sweeney, of Baltimore, is here for a brief visit to his sister, Mrs. Owen T. Treacy.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Grusendorf, of Keyser, were in Oakland yesterday on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wheeler, of Pittsburg, spent Saturday in Oakland as guests of their aunt, Mrs. D. H. Loar.

Mrs. Frank Baker of Johnstown, Pa., arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon where she is the guest of Miss Catharine Manges.

Miss Margaret Townshend, of Morgantown, W. Va., is in Oakland visiting her grandfather, Mr. E. D. Kepner, and other relatives.

The Republican for Job Printing

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beamer and two sons, of Cumberland, were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Littman and other Oakland friends.

James Sweeney, who was a patient at the Home Sanitorium for two weeks, has been discharged and is recuperating at the home of his parents.

Misses Edith and Leah Bolden left on Tuesday for Meyersdale and Johnstown, Pa., where they will visit friends and relatives for a short time.

Rev. James E. Connell left Oakland Sunday night for Baltimore, where he will spend the week in retreat with others of the Maryland priesthood.

Mrs. J. L. Davis and daughter, Miss Marguerite, of Frostburg, arrived in Oakland Sunday afternoon and are guests of Mrs. S. M. Miller and other relatives.

Ex-Sheriff A. D. Helmick, of Thomas, West Va., accompanied by Mrs. Helmick and two daughters, spent Sunday in Oakland as guests at the Commercial Hotel.

Miss Edna Kildow and Master LaVelle Kildow, daughter and son of Rev. and Mrs. J. Ed. Kildow, of Elkins, W. Va., are in Oakland as guests of Mrs. Sarah Leuthke and other relatives.

Mr. C. R. Metzler and daughter Miss Helen, of Morgantown, who spent several days at Mountain Lake Park last week, were guests Sunday afternoon of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones.

Editor Charles A. Deffinbaugh, of the Democrat, was taken suddenly ill last Thursday morning and was compelled to take to his bed with the result that his paper did not appear until Friday. Mr. Deffinbaugh at present in very much improved, we are glad to state.

Mr. Harry Hanst, of Kingwood, W. Va., who was employed as assistant B. & O. agent in Oakland for several weeks, was taken ill last Thursday with an attack ot typhoid fever and returned to his home at once. Advices received by Mr. H. A. Rasche, agent in Oakland, from the home of Mr. Hanst Monday were to the effect that the young man was extremely ill.

MARSHALL FIELD clerked in a store when he was a boy. He put in the bank enough out of his salary to start a small business of his own. Today his establishment is the finest in the world. His two grandsons will get 400 millions each when they are given their share of his estate.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

We pay liberal interest consistent with safety 3 per cent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OAKLAND, MD.

Dr. Web. Ravenscroft went to Accident Friday afternoon in his automobile, returning to Oakland Saturday at noon, accompanied by his brother, Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, who left for Baltimore the same afternoon.

Mr. Roy H. Hamill, of Ethel, Logan county, West Va., where he is employed as superintendent by a large coal compay, arrived in Oakland Saturday and remained here until Tuesday when he returned to Ethel.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Watson, of Fairmont, who occupied Mrs. Heywood's property adjoining Oakland last summer, were in Oakland Sunday on their way home from New York, having come the entire distance in their automobile.

Senator Harvey J. Speicher, of Accident, accompanied by Mr. William Goeheringer, also of Accident, and Earl Smith, of Hoyes, came to Oakland Sunday afternoon and remained here until Tuesday, when they returned to their homes.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S.Lawtont & Sons.

Mrs. Adam L. Fuller, Mrs. John Little, Mr. Walter Cochrane and Captain Daniel T. Lichliter, in the latter's Reo, started yesterday on a trip to Mt. Lake, Deer Park and Oakland. The party expects to be gone several days.—Cumberland News.

Mr. Clarence Dille, of Morgantown, was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. D. I. Totten, on Sunday and Monday, having arrived here after spending a few days at Aurora and other points in Preston county campaigning for Hon. W. G. Brown, of Kingwood.

Mrs. William Kildow, who was taken suddenly ill on last Monday, was taken to the Hoffman Hospital at Keyser Tuesday and operated upon. She withstood the operation exceedingly well and hopes for her recovery are entertained by her family and friends.

FOR SALE—Several slightly used pianos of different makes, including a Stieff upright; also some organs taken in exchange. These instruments can be seen at Oakland and Mt. Lake Park and will be sold at bargains if sold soon. Write for prices and terms to CHAS. M. STIEFF, Hagerstown, Md.

Mrs. Annie Nelson and daughters, Misses Agnes, Annie and Margaret, of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived from New York last Thursday. They have rented the Roosevelt cottage at Peaks Island where they will spend the rest of the season. This is their first trip to Maine and they are delighted with the beautiful scenery and healthful climate.—Portland (Me.) Evening Journal.

A large number of the members of Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, accompanied by sixteen members of the Mountain City Band of Oakland, left here this morning on train No. 3 for Oak Park, an amusement point on the line of the Morgantown and Kingwood railroad, where the annual picnic of the Preston and Monongalia county Knights of Pythias lodges will be held today.

Miss Grace Blackwood, one of the matrons of the Children's Home at Elkins, W. Va., arrived here on Tuesday with two children from the Home who will be placed with families in and near Oakland. Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, who is superintendent of the Elkins institution, preceeded Miss Blackwood to Oakland, having arrived here Saturday night. He brought with him two children who were also placed in Garrett county homes.

Mrs. Catharine Weber and three daughters, Misses Elizabeth, Annie and Edith Weber, who attended the Millenial Dawn convention at Jamestown, N. Y., have returned to their home. The convention was attended by some four thousand delegates. Nearly every part of the civilized world was represented. A strong effort is being made by the local members of the society to have the convention meet at Mountain Lake Park next year, and to this end the plans for the meeting will placed before the Board of Directors of the Association at its meeting to be held some time in early part of next month.

Married.

BRENNEMAN—MARGROFF.—A simple wedding took place Sunday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Wiley, 615 Eleventh street west, when Mr. Cleaver Brenneman, of Bittinger, Md., and Miss Elizabeth Margroff, of Cove, Md., were united in the holy bonds of wedlock by the Rev. Frank Cole, of the First M. E. church. Miss Estella Lenard, a friend of the bride, was present and Mr. Wiley, a schoolmate and old time friend, was master of ceremonies. The young people have many friends here, all of whom will extend congratulations and good wishes. The groom is employed as a carpenter with the T. H. Heller contracting company, and the bride has also made her home in Waterloo for the past few years. They left Sunday evening to visit their old homes in Maryland, and when they return they will do light housekeeping here during the winter and in the spring will go to Los Angeles county, California, to make their future home.—Waterloo (Iowa) Evening Curier.

MASON—SELDERS—At the parsonage of the M. E. church, Oakland, Md., by Rev. G. R. Williamson, on Sunday, July 3, Miss Mollie Selders, of Accident, and Mr. John W. Mason, of Jennings. The bride is a very popular young lady, and the groom is a partner in the firm of Mason Bros., at Jennings. Immediately after the ceremony they left for Pittsburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Canada, returning by way of Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio. They have recently arrived home and report having spent a very pleasant time. The have the best wishes of a host of friends for a long and happy married life.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

GAS ENGINE IN OPERATION

Electric Light Station Equipped With New Machine.

The new 125-horse power gas engine which was recently installed in the Oakland Electric Light Company's power house here was given a try out on Saturday night with a load approximately one hundred and ten horse power. The massive machine had no trouble whatever in handling its load and its performance was entirely satisfactory.

The engine, from a mechanical viewpoint, is a beauty. It is a double cylinder machine and the crank shafts and all other working parts, with the exception of the oil pump and ignition rods, are encased in a heavy sheathing of cast iron. The exhaust from the engine is first led into a concrete well and from thence a vent made of steel piping leads the used gas above the roof of the building. The noise of the exhaust is hardly preceptible.

From an economical standpoint in the matter of fuel and oil quite a saving is being made by the owner of the electric plant.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Church Services.

ST PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. SHEARER

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Ferndale—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8:00 p. m.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Annie Weir et al vs. James McMillan et al, No. 1651 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 26th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Julius C. Renninger and William R. Offutt, Trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $400.00

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Sane Advice to Girls.

Marcel Boulanger, a noted French writer, gives this sane advice to girls: Remember, girls, that your faces really matter little or nothing. To preserve for a long time the illusion that you are as fresh as the morning and to show off dress to the best advantage, you must study your bodies above everything else and become mistress of the art of movement and charm. Never allow yourself to become 'slack.' Carry yourselves well, keep in good health and keep your minds keen. And, above all, don't become round shouldered and crooked by constantly sitting in one position for hours playing bridge. Take plenty of fresh air and exercise and live as life ought to be lived."

The Dutch Collar.

At last the throat of the woman beautiful is to be seen.

Nothing so inartistic as the high collar has had its vogue in woman's dress in the last decade, and it is a pleasure to sound its knell.

The sensible woman will begin immediately to give attention to her throat and neck; even the masseuse in the shop is apt to neglect this important adjunct to the pulchritude of her patron, unless she is reminded that this year all women's necks will be on view. Of course, every one of them will want to show a white, round throat, guiltless of wrinkles or too much fat, for remember the Dutch collar has come to stay.—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

Uncle Eben's Philosophy.

"I knows a man," says Uncle Eben, "dat says he loves nature. But he never goes out in de woods wifout a shotgun. Dat's de way some folks loves deir neighbors."

Some Cats.

"The fur trade of the world uses one million cat skins annually."

"I wish the fur trade would come around some night and gather its next year's supply from my back fence."

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

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The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

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Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.

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Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.

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FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.

Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.

Auction of Furniture, Clothing, Shoes, etc.

We have on hand a lot of Chairs, Stands, Tables, Pictures, Clothing, Shoes, etc,, which are slightly shopworn and in order to make disposal of them we shall conduct an action in front of our store on Saturday, August 27th, and sell the goods for what they may bring.

Some excellent bargains may be had by those who attend this special sale.

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night, she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. She passed a terrible night, which was filled with unseemly noises. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff button in a clothes hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot. A strange man was found shot to death, in the hall. It proved to be the body of Arnold Armstrong, whose banker father owned the country house. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson and the coroner arrived. Gertrude revealed that she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she had talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder. Jamieson told Miss Innes that she was hiding evidence from him. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped down a laundry chute. It developed that the intruder was probably a woman. Gertrude was suspected, for the intruder left a print of a bare foot. Gertrude returned home with her right ankle sprained. A negro found the other half of what proved to be Jack Bailey's cuff button. Halsey suddenly reappeared. He said he and Bailey had left because they had received a telegram. Gertrude said that she had given Bailey an unloaded revolver, fearing to give him Halsey's loaded weapon. Cashier Bailey of Paul Armstrong's bank, defunct, was arrested, charged with embezzlement. Halsey said Armstrong had wrecked his own bank, and was able to clear Bailey. A telegram contained news that Paul Armstrong was dead. Halsey trapped Mrs. Watson, the housekeeper, while she was stealing from the house.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"I reckon you bettah come in Mis' Innes," he said, speaking cautiously. "It's got so I dunno what to do, and it's boun' to come out some time er ruther."

He threw the door open then, and I stepped inside, Halsey close behind. In the sitting room the old negro turned with quiet dignity to Halsey.

"You bettah sit down, sah," he said. "It's a place for a woman, sah."

Things were not turning out the way Halsey expected. He sat down on the center-table, with his hands thrust in his pockets, and watched me as I followed Thomas up the narrow stairs. At the top a woman was standing, and a second glance showed me it was Rosie. She shrank back a little, but I said nothing. And then Thomas motioned to a partly open door, and I went in.

The lodge boasted of three bedrooms upstairs, all comfortably furnished. In this one, the largest and airiest, a night lamp was burning, and by its light I could make out a plain white metal bed. A girl was asleep there—or in a half stupor, for she muttered something now and then. Rosie had taken her courage in her hands, and coming in had turned up the light. It was only then that I knew. Fever-flushed, ill as she was, I recognized Louise Armstrong.

I stood gazing down at her in a stupor of amazement. Louise here, hiding at the lodge, ill and alone! Rosie came up to the bed and smoothed the white counterpane.

"I am afraid she is worse to-night," she ventured at last. I put my hand on the sick girl's forehead. It was burning with fever, and I turned to where Thomas lingered in the hallway.

"Will you tell me what you mean, Thomas Johnson, by not telling me this before?" I demanded indignantly.

Thomas quailed.

"Mis' Louise wouldn't let me," he said earnestly. "I wanted to. She ought to 'a' had a doctor the night she came, but she wouldn' hear to it. Is she very bad, Mis' Innes?"

"Bad enough," I said coldly. "Send Mr. Innes up."

Halsey came up the stairs slowly, looking rather interested and inclined to be amused. For a moment he could not see anything distinctly in the darkened room; he stopped, glanced at Rosie and at me, and then his eyes fell on the restless head on the pillow. I think he felt who it was before he really saw her; he crossed the room in a couple of strides and bent over the bed.

"Louise!" he said softly; but she did not reply, and her eyes showed no recognition. Halsey was young, and illness was new to him. He straightened himself slowly, still watching her, and caught my arm.

"She's dying, Aunt Ray!" he said huskily. "Dying! Why, she doesn't know me!"

"Fudge!" I snapped, being apt to grow irritable when my sympathies are aroused. "She's doing nothing of the sort—and don't pinch my arm. If you want something to do, go and choke Thomas."

But at that moment Louise roused from her stupor to cough, and at the end of the paroxysm, as Rosie laid her back, exhausted, she knew us. That was all Halsey wanted; to him consciousness was recovery. He dropped on his knees beside the bed, and tried to tell her she was all right, and we would bring her around in a hurry, and how beautiful she looked—only to break down utterly and have to stop. And at that I came to my senses, and put him out.

"This instant!" I ordered, as he hesitated. "And send Rosie here."

He did not go far. He sat on the top step of the stairs, only leaving to telephone for a doctor, and getting in everybody's way in his eagerness to fetch and carry. I got him away finally, by sending him to fix up the car as a sort of ambulance, in case the doctor would allow the sick girl to be moved. He sent Gertrude down to the lodge loaded with all manner of impossible things, including an armful of Turkish towels and a box of mustard plasters, and as the two girls had known each other somewhat before, Louise brightened perceptibly when she saw Gertrude.

When the doctor from Englewood—the Casanova doctor, Dr. Walker, being away—had started for Sunnyside, and I had got Thomas to stop trying to explain what he did not understand himself, I had a long talk with the old man, and this is what I learned.

On Saturday evening before, about ten o'clock, he had been reading in the sitting room downstairs, when some one rapped at the door. The old man was alone, Warner not having arrived, and at first he was uncertain about opening the door. He did so finally, and was amazed at being confronted by Louise Armstrong. Thomas was an old family servant, having been with the present Mrs. Armstrong since she was a child, and he was overwhelmed at seeing Louise. He saw that she was excited and tired, and he drew her into the sitting room and made her sit down. After a while he went to the house and brought Mrs. Watson, and they talked until late. The old man said Louise was in trouble, and seemed frightened. Mrs. Watson made some tea and took it to the lodge, but Louise made them both promise to keep her presence a secret. She had not known that Sunnyside was rented, and whatever her trouble was, this complicated things. She seemed puzzled. Her stepfather and her mother were still in California—that was all she would say about them. Why she had run away no one could imagine. Mr. Arnold Armstrong was at the Greenwood club, and at last Thomas, not knowing what else to do, went over there along the path. It was almost midnight. Part way over he met Armstrong himself and brought him to the lodge. Mrs. Watson had gone to the house for some bed linen, it having been arranged that under the circumstances Louise would be better at the lodge until morning. Arnold Armstrong and Louise had a long conference, during which he was heard to storm and become very violent. When he left it was after two. He had gone up to the house—Thomas did not know why—and at three o'clock he was shot at the foot of the circular staircase.

Amazed at Being Confron

The following morning Louise had been ill. She had asked for Arnold, and was told he had left town. Thomas had not the moral courage to tell her of the crime. She refused a doctor, and shrank morbidly from having her presence known. Mrs. Watson and Thomas had had their hands full, and at last Rosie had been enlisted to help them. She carried necessary provisions — little enough — to the lodge, and helped to keep the secret.

Thomas told me quite frankly that he had been anxious to keep Louise's presence hidden for this reason: They had all seen Arnold Armstrong that night, and he, himself, for one, was known to have had no very friendly feeling for the dead man. As to the reason for Louise's flight from California, or why she had not gone to the Fitzhughs', or to some of her people in town, he had no more information that I had. With the death of her stepfather and the prospect of the immediate return of the family, things had become more and more impossible. I gathered that Thomas was as relieved as I at the turn events had taken. No, she did not know of either of the deaths in the family.

Taken all around, I had only substituted one mystery for another. If I knew now why Rosie had taken the basket of dishes, I did not know who had spoken to her and followed her along the drive. If I knew that Louise was in the lodge, I did not know why she was there. If I knew that Arnold Armstrong had spent some time in the lodge the night before he was murdered, I was no nearer the solution of the crime. Who was the midnight intruder who had so alarmed Liddy and myself? Who had fallen down the clothes chute? Was Gertrude's lover a villain or a victim? Time was to answer all these things.

CHAPTER XIII.

Louise.

The doctor from Englewood came very soon, and I went up to see the sick girl with him. Halsey had gone to supervise the fitting of the car with blankets and pillows, and Gertrude was opening and airing Louise's own rooms at the house. Her private sitting room, bedroom and dressing room were as they had been when we came. They occupied the end of the east wing, beyond the circular staircase, and we had not even opened them.

The girl herself was too ill to notice what was being done. When, with the help of the doctor, who was a fa-

Old Ladies' home and ruins their digestion by sending them ice cream and cake on every holiday. Beyond that, and her reputation at bridge, which is insufferably bad—she is the worst player at the bridge club—I know little of her. It was she who had taken charge of Arnold Armstrong's funeral, however, and I went at once to the telephone.

"Yes," I said, "this is Miss Innes."

"Miss Innes," she said volubly, "I have just received a very strange telegram from my cousin, Mrs. Armstrong. Her husband died yesterday in California and—wait, I will read you the message."

I knew what was coming, and I made up my mind at once. If Louise Armstrong had a good and sufficient reason for leaving her people and coming home, a reason, moreover, that kept her from going at once to Mrs. Ogden Fitghugh, and brought her to the lodge at Sunnyside instead, it was not my intention to betray her. Louise herself must notify her people. I do not justify myself now, but remember, I was in a peculiar position toward the Armstrong family. I was connected most unpleasantly with a cold-blooded crime, and my niece and nephew were practically beggared, either directly or indirectly, through the head of the family.

Mrs. Fitzhugh had found the massage.

"'Paul died yesterday. Heart disease,'" she read. "'Wire at once if Louise is with you.' You see, Miss Innes, Louise must have started east, and Fanny is alarmed about her."

"Yes," I said.

"Louise is not here," Mrs. Fitzhugh went on, "and none of her friends—the few who are still in town—have seen her. I called you because Sunnyside was not rented when she went away, and Louise might have gone there."

"I am sorry, Mrs. Fitzhugh, but I cannot help you," I said, and was immediately filled with compunction. Suppose Louise grew worse? Who was I to play Providence in this case? The anxious mother certainly had a right to know that her daughter was in good hands. So I broke in on Mrs. Fitzhugh's voluble excuses for disturbing me.

"Mrs. Fitzhugh," I said. "I was going to let you think I knew nothing about Louise Armstrong, but I have changed my mind. Louise is here, with me." There was a clatter of ejaculations at the other end of the wire. "She is ill, and not able to be moved. Moreover, she is unable to see any one. I wish you would wire her mother that she is with me, and tell her not to worry. No, I do not know why she came east."

"But my dear Miss Innes!" Mrs. Fitzhugh began. I cut in ruthlessly.

"I will send for you as soon as she can see you," I said. "No, she is not in a critical state now, but the doctor says she must have absolute quiet.

When I had hung up the receiver, I sat down to think. So Louise had fled from her people in California, and had come east alone! It occurred to me that Dr. Walker might be concerned in it, might possibly have bothered her with unwelcome attentions; but it seemed to me that Louise was hardly a girl to take refuge in flight under such circumstances. She had always been high-spirited, with the well-poised head and buoyant step of the outdoors girl. It must have been much more in keeping with Louise's character, as I knew it, to resent vigorously any unwelcome attentions from Dr. Walker. It was the suitor whom I should have expected to see in headlong flight, not the lady in the case.

The puzzle was no clearer at the end of the half hour. I picked up the morning papers, which were still full of the looting of the Traders' bank, the interest at fever height again, on account of Paul Armstrong's death. The bank examiners were working on the books, and said nothing for publication; John Bailey had been released on bond. The body of Paul Armstrong would arrive Sunday and would be buried from the Armstrong town house. There were rumors that the dead man's estate had been a comparatively small one. The last paragraph was the important one.

Walter P. Broadhurst of the Marine bank had produced 200 American Traction bonds, which had been placed as security with the Marine bank for a loan of $160,000, made to Paul Armstrong, just before his California trip. The bonds were a part of the missing traction bonds from the Traders' bank! While this involved the late president of the wrecked bank, to my mind it by no means cleared its cashier.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

White Belts.

White washable belts for wear trim shirtwaist suits of white are exceedingly attractive, while here is no smarter design for a girl's dress than this; our model in blue striped linen with trimming of plain lining of the darker of stripes. The panel back and of the princess part are put on trapped seams; the lower half of is arranged in well folded box-, headed by a fish-wife trim-

Frequent Passes.

"I k own council met down in the hall night," announced the old store-"dat r at Bacon Ridge. never hat so?" rejoined the starch drum-shotgu "Did they pass any measures?" loves es, a quart measure of cider was ng pretty lively all through the ing."

His Weakness.

He prayed as well
As sinners ought,
But lied about
The fish he caught.

Why He Did Not Come.

"Why didn't you come, Bobby, when I first called to you?" asked a mother of her six-year-old son.

"Because you told me last week, mamma," replied Bobby shrewdly, "never to accept an invitation unless it was repeated. So many people invite you once out of politeness but really don't want you to come."

Metropolis of the Azores.

Ponta Delgada, with a population of 23,000, is the largest city in the Azores islands.

For Needs of Humanity

By B. L. Palmer, Layman
Houston, Texas

No movement of any character has ever attained great proportions or held an important place in the history of human activities unless it was founded upon the needs of humanity and had for its objective the improvement of conditions under which mankind lives.

Some of these movements have been along the lines of scientific research, and had for their purpose the gaining of greater knowledge, by which the human race should be benefited. Some have been political movements to give to mankind a more perfect system of government. From the days of Martin Luther down to the present time there have been various movements of a religious nature which have had for their purpose the correction of improper conditions and the raising of mankind to a higher plane of spiritual life. But whatever has been the character of the movement, each one which has attained success has been founded upon some human need, and has been successful only in the measure in which it satisfied that need. The laymen's missionary movement is destined to be successful and to occupy a prominent place in the history of the church because its only purpose is to supply a human need, and because it has adopted proper methods for accomplishing its purpose.

The work of the laymen's movement is not revolutionary in its nature.

We do not propose to do a new work, but to take a new hold upon the old task and do it right.

Perhaps you think the work of the church has been well done all the time, but if you think thus, it is because you are uninformed, and the first work which the laymen's movement purposes to do is to inform you.

We are at present engaged in a great campaign of education throughout the whole land.

It is our purpose to give to every man in the church a thorough knowledge of conditions.

We confidently believe that information is the only thing wherein the church is lacking.

We believe that churchmen have the love of Christ in their hearts, and the desire, the intelligence, the energy and the means to do the work which Christ began.

For he only began the work—no more—and then as a sublime evidence of his faith in his followers. He intrusted the completion of the task for which he gave his life to frail humanity.

When Christ's work ended man's work began.

From time immemorial, mission work has been left to the preachers and the women.

The men of the church have felt that their full duty was done when they had contributed to the support of their local church, and perhaps shared in the administration of its temporal affairs. The laymen's movement exists today for the sole purpose of disillusioning men—of awakening them and arousing them to a sense of their full duty as the sons of God.

We have been too prone to think of our duty to the unevangelized people of the world as a collective duty—the duty of the chruch as a body. If the world is to be evangelized within the present generation, it will be done only after we have come to realize that we have a personal duty and a personal responsibility in connection with the salvation of mankind.

But you ask, how can I apply my individual efforts to the work? You may study, pray, give and serve.

Study that you may know the need, pray that God may bless your efforts. The efforts of others to supply the need, give that those who are devoting their lives to the work may have the means to carry it on, and serve in whatever place God may find for you to do a service, no matter how humble and unimportant it may seem.

Yes, you admit that you have not given much time to study and to prayer, but you assert that you have given to the support of missions for years. That's a fact. The statistics of the church show that we have been giving to missions, but how much have we given? The Protestant churches of America have in recent years given on an average the sum of 42 cents per member each year to this cause.

Forty-two cents! If you have given more than that, you have given more than the average.

Forty-two cents to carry salvation to those who dwell in darkness! And then we sing, "Will there be any stars in my crown?"

Brother, do you want a 40-cent star in your crown?

It is really surprising to note how many churchmen there are who devote themselves with great, energy to temporal affairs and yet cannot be induced to undertake even a small part of the Lord's work.

Can it be that there is such a thing as a spiritual hook-worm? If there is, the men of our chruches "have it bad."

The unmistakable symptom of the hook-worm, I am told, is "an aptitude for continuous resting."

The only strong people are those who work, and it is only work that gives courage and faith.—Emile Zola.

The true basis of happiness is a work that one loves.—Lee.

LEADING MISTAKES IN LIFE

Writer Has Recorded Ten, of Which Most of Us Assuredly Have Our Share.

Some of us may be glad to be told that there are only ten life mistakes, for there seem to be so many more, but a recent writer has catalogued them. Perhaps these are only the ten leading ones from which the smaller errors arise. Let's look over the list and see how many of them are ours: First, to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly; second, to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; third, to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; fourth, to look for judgment and experience in youth; fifth, to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; sixth, to look for perfection in our own actions; seventh, to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; eighth, to refuse to yield in immaterial matters; ninth, to refuse to alleviate, so far as it lies in our power, all which needs alleviation; tenth, to refuse to make allowance for the infirmities of others.

SKIN TROUBLES

A Healing Ointment With a Wide Range of Usefulness

A letter from Mrs. I. E. Cameron, Graduate Nurse, Augusta, Me., says: "I must write and tell you the good Resinol Ointment has done. I applied it to an ulcerated leg of six months' standing. Almost everything had been tried to heal it. Resinol was applied twice a day for four weeks, and the ulcers are entirely healed. It is now six months since the treatment and no indication of a return of the trouble. I have used Resinol for eruptions on children's faces, and for everything that seemed to need an ointment, with satisfactory results in every case."

Mrs. F. Cox, Chicago, Ill., says in another letter: "I cannot speak too highly of Resinol Ointment and Soap. They cured my baby boy of Eczema. He had a very severe case. Numerous other remedies had been tried and failed to do any good. I would not be without them in the house."

The first application will relieve the itching and irritation in skin diseases, and stop the pain in burns or scalds. Chafing, Sunburn, Poison Ivy eruptions are often cured by an overnight application.

Resinol Ointment, Resinol Soap and Resinol Medicated Shaving Stick are sold at all Drug Stores.

Ask for booklet on care of the Skin and Complexion, or send stamp to us for sample and booklet. Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

A WARNING.

Man at Telephone—Let me have the gas office, please.

Operator—Certainly. But you know we don't allow any swearing over our lines.

EPIDEMIC OF ITCH IN WELSH VILLAGE

"In Dowlais, South Wales, about fifteen years ago, families were stricken wholesale by a disease known as the itch. Believe me, it is the most terrible disease of its kind that I know of, as it itches all through your body and makes your life an inferno. Sleep is out of the question and you feel as if a million mosquitoes were attacking you at the same time. I knew a dozen families that were so affected.

"The doctors did their best, but their remedies were of no avail whatever. Then the families tried a druggist who was noted far and wide for his remarkable cures. People came to him from all parts of the country for treatment, but his medicine made matters still worse, as a last resort they were advised by a friend to use the Cuticura Remedies. I am glad to tell you that after a few days' treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, the effect was wonderful and the result was a perfect cure in all cases.

"I may add that my three brothers, three sisters, myself and all our families have been users of the Cuticura Remedies for fifteen years. Thomas Hugh, 1650 West Huron St., Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1909."

The Modern Idea.

"And you don't love him?"

"No."

"Then why marry him?"

"Oh, I might as well. Every girl has to have a foolish marriage or two before she really settles down."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

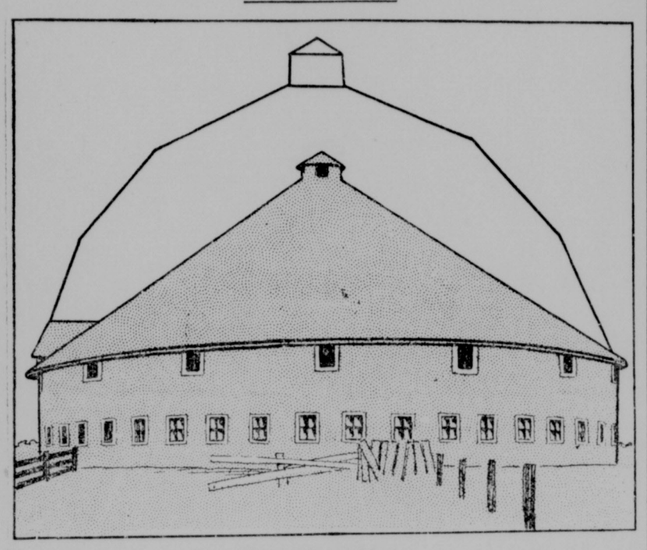
In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A friend's worth is at its best when an enemy tests the strength.—Royston.

STRENGTH AND CHEAPNESS OF ROUND DAIRY BARN

Several Points of Superiority Over Rectangular Formed Structure Have Never Been Fully Considered.



Round Dairy Barn.

In the early days when lumber was cheap, buildings were built of logs, or at least had heavy frames. Under these conditions the rectangular barn was the one naturally used, and people have followed in the footsteps of their forefathers in continuing this form of barn. The result is that the economy and advantages of the round barn have apparently never been considered. This is because they are not obvious at first sight, and become fully apparent only after a detailed study of the construction. For these reasons, the rectangular form still continues to be built, although it requires much more lumber. As the price of lumber has advanced so materially in recent years, the possible saving in this material is a large item, and well worth investigating.

The difficulty with most round barns that have been built, thus far, is that they do not have a self-supporting roof, and consequently lost many of the advantages of a properly constructed round barn. This is the principal reason why round barns have not become more popular. A straight roof necessarily requires many supports in the barn below. These are both costly and inconvenient, and make the roof no stronger than a dome-shaped, self-supporting roof which nearly doubles the capacity of the mow.

Many who have thus disregarded capacity have also wasted lumber and made a needless amount of work by chopping or hewing out the sill and plate, thus requiring more labor and lumber, besides sacrificing the greater strength of a built-up sill.

Another reason for the scarcity of round barns is the difficulty in getting them built. Most carpenters hesitate to undertake the work because in the erection of a round barn the construction should be entirely different from that of the rectangular form. Many new problems present themselves, but when these are once understood, the round barn offers no more difficulties in construction than the rectangular form.

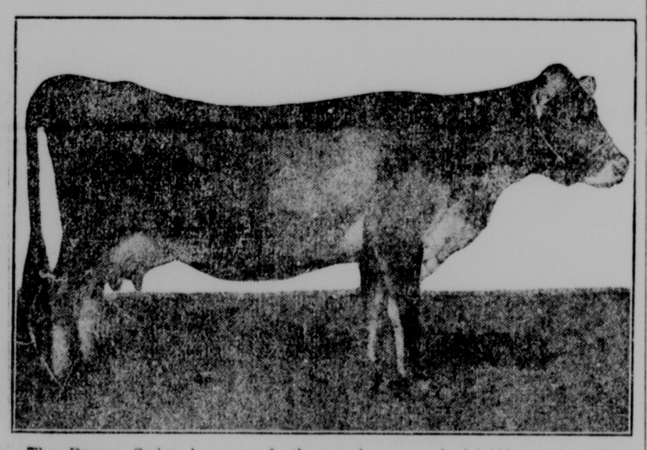
The first thing to consider in the erection of a barn is a convenient arrangement for the purpose for which it is to be used.

Considering that the barn on a dairy farm is used twice every day in the year, and that for six months each year the cows occupy it almost continuously, and that during this time a large amount of the labor of the farm is done inside the barn, it is evident that the question of its convenience is a vital one.

The circular construction is the strongest, because it takes advantage of the lineal, instead of the breaking strength of the lumber. Each row of boards running around the barn forms a hoop that holds the barn together. A barrel, properly hooped and headed, is almost indestructible, and much stronger than a box, although the hoops are small. This strength is because the stress comes on the hoops in a lineal direction. Any piece of timber is many times stronger on a lineal pull than on a breaking stress.

All exposed surfaces of round barns are circular, as both the sides and roof are arched, which is the strongest form of construction to resist wind pressure; besides, the wind in striking it, glances off and can get no direct hold on the walls or roof, as it can on the flat sides or gable ends of a rectangular structure. If the lumber is properly placed in a round barn, much of it will perform two or more functions. Every row of siding boards running around the building serves also as a brace, and the same is true of the roof boards and the arched rafters. If the siding is put on vertically and the roof built dome shaped, no scaffolding is required inside or out. These are points of great economy in the round construction.

EXCELLENT BROWN SWISS COW



The Brown Swiss is one of the standard breeds from Switzerland. It has become generally distributed throughout Europe and was first imported into the United States in 1869. Brown Swiss cattle are well adapted to conditions when a combination of dairy and beef production is sought, says Orange Judd Farmer. The size is medium; cows weigh 1,200 to 1,300 pounds. The quantity of milk is moderately large and the fat content good. According to the American standard, the color is dark to light brown, or some seasons of the year gray. The attractive cow, here shown, Folie 1552, was bred in New York and made a record of 4,403 pounds milk in 120 days.

Sowing Late Cabbage.

It is time to sow late cabbage in all sections. See that the seed bed is fine and moist. Cover seed with not less than three-fourths of an inch of soil and do not sow too thickly. Thin sowings encourage the growth of strong, stalky plants which stand transplanting better than spindling plants.

Always pick vegetables for the market before they are fully matured, as they are then more apt to ripen at the proper time for the user.

For High Occasions

BY JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

A GROUP of handsomely gowned women, dressed for a social function requiring their best efforts, shows the more or less beautiful effects which have been brought about in draped skirts. Fashion has turned a smiling face to this innovation; it is welcomed more for its possibilities than for its accomplishments. It must be confessed that a "built to order" figure and natural grace of carriage are required to redeem some of the models from clumsiness, but given slenderness and grace in the wearer, costumers have turned out a few unforgetable models, with touches of beauty not to be achieved, except by the employment of draped effects. One of these was brought out in the gown made for a maid of honor in a wedding in what we are pleased to call high life. This gown, of marquisette, over voile, which in turn was posed over messaline, showed the marquisette turned up about the bottom of the drapery, providing a nestling place for a long band of roses which were held by it as one holds an apron full of roses. The panier drapery, which was heralded with much noise—mostly of alarm—failed to be accepted except in a form so modified that its identity was lost. A trace of it is seen in the figure at the left of the group.

The drapery which has met with most success falls in straight lines nearly to the foot of the skirt where it is confined in various ways. Sometimes a band of embroidery gathers it in; sometimes it is gathered into several points and fastened to the skirt with ornaments, or buckles. Most often it falls free in front and is gathered to a point at the back where it is confined by a buckle made of the same material as the dress.

The center figure shows a gown embodying the best liked of the season's new features. This is the inlay of a plain broad band of lace of silk on the material. The top edge is shaped usually in slanting lines, but many gowns are finished with plain broad bands of material, heavier than that employed in the body of the dress.

Embroidery in rich and varied colors is introduced in nearly all gowns for state occasions. Bits of Persian and other Oriental designs in silk add to the appearance of intricate designing in these costumes. As a result gowns are brilliant.

Chiffon coats in long, clinging lines are worn over these sparkling creations. The effect is very fine and emphasizes once more the liking for Oriental splendor in the use of colors. We are borrowing ideas from all over the world, making them our own. And in turn we are impressing the rest of the world with ideas of our own.

STRIPED LINEN DRESS.

There is no smarter design for a young girl's dress than this; our model is in blue striped linen with trimming of plain lining of the darker shade of stripes. The panel back and front of the princess part are put on in wrapped seams; the lower half of skirt is arranged in well folded box-plaits, headed by a fish-wife trimming

White Belts.

The white washable belts for wear with trim shirtwaist suits of white goods are exceedingly attractive, while the prices at which they are marked are cheap.

The smartest of these belts close with small round or oval white pearl buckles, which can be removed when laundering.

Imagine a white duck belt so fitted, one and one-half inches wide, at 40 cents, and a pretty white mercerized embroidered jacquard belt a little wider at 18 cents.

Twenty-five cents will buy a white linen all-over embroidered belt, stitched edge and lined, and 35 cents the same design in a better quality.

Sane Advice to Girls.

Marcel Boulanger, a noted French writer, gives this sane advice to girls: "Remember, girls, that your faces really matter little or nothing. To preserve for a long time the illusion that you are as fresh as the morning and to show off dress to the best advantage, you must study your bodies above everything else and become mistress of the art of movement and charm. Never allow yourself to become 'slack.' carry yourselves well, keep in good health and keep your minds keen. And, above all, don't become round shouldered and crooked by constantly sitting in one position for hours playing bridge. Take plenty of fresh air and exercise and live as life ought to be lived."

The Dutch Collar.

At last the throat of the woman beautiful is to be seen.

Nothing so inartistic as the high collar has had its vogue in woman's dress in the last decade, and it is a pleasure to sound its knell.

The sensible woman will begin immediately to give attention to her throat and neck; even the masseuse in the shop is apt to neglect this important adjunct to the pulchritude of her patron, unless she is reminded that this year all women's necks will be on view. Of course, every one of them will want to show a white, round throat, guiltless of wrinkles or too much fat, for remember the Dutch collar has come to stay.—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

Frequent Passes.

"Town council met down in the hall last night," announced the old storekeeper at Bacon Ridge.

"That so?" rejoined the starch drummer. "Did they pass any measures?"

"Yes, a quart measure of cider was passing pretty lively all through the meeting."

His Weakness.

He prayed as well
As sinners ought,
But lied about
The fish he caught.

Uncle Eben's Philosophy.

"I knows a man," says Uncle Eben, "dat says he loves nature. But he never goes out in de woods wifout a shotgun. Dat's de way some folks loves deir neighbors."

Some Cats.

"The fur trade of the world uses up one million cat skins annually."

"I wish the fur trade would come around some night and gather its next year's supply from my back fence."

Double the Wheat Yield of Your Land

Crop rotation and good tillage will not do it all. You need fertilizer—need Armour's. In order to secure a proper return on the investment in your land you MUST increase the yield per acre.

Armour's Fertilizers

for wheat have a record of always producing the heaviest yield. Use them this Fall—Grow more wheat—Make more money. Ask your dealer.

Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago

THE REASON.

Janitor—I know the water is turned off. I'm sorry, but it isn't my fault.

Tenant—I know, and I guess that's why you're sorry.

Try This, This Summer.

The very next time you're hot, tired or thirsty, step up to a soda fountain and get a glass of Coca-Cola. It will cool you off, relieve your bodily and mental fatigue and quench your thirst delightfully. At soda fountains or carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Delicious, refreshing and wholesome. Send to the Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola." Tells what Coca-Cola is and why it is so delicious, refreshing and thirst-quenching. And send 2c stamp for the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910—contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities.

Immense Saving Possible.

In a preliminary bulletin on the cost of maintaining a tuberculosis sanatorium, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis announces that the average cost per patient per day in thirty semi-charitable sanatoria scattered in all parts of the United States is $1.669. These institutions represent an annual expenditure of over $1,300,000 and over $15,000 days of treatment given each year. The bulletin, which is part of an extensive study the National association is making for its bureau of information, points out that the country could save annually at least $150,000,000 if the indigent consumptives were properly segregated.

More Serious.

"Mathilde Browne was very rude to an overdressed old woman she met on the street the other day."

"I know the story. The old woman turned out to be Mathilde's very rich aunt, and now she's going to give all her money to a hospital for decrepit dogs."

"Nothing of the sort. In fact, it's worse. The old woman was the Brownes' new cook—and now they haven't any."

Can You Save?

Certainly you can save, if there is an incentive. Lots of women in Columbus are saving wrappers from Easy Task soap. You know if you send twenty-five of the wrappers and a two cent stamp to the Hewitt Brothers Soap Company, Dayton, Ohio, they will send you a beautiful art reproduction, all ready for framing. Some folks go to a picture store and pay a big, fat price for the same pictures. Your grocer keeps Easy Task soap; or he will keep it if you ask for it.

How He Kept the Law.

"I noticed," said the friend-who-could-be-trusted, after a trip through the factory where preserves are made, "that a white powder is first put in the cans, and that the preserves are then put in the white powder."

"Yes," explained the proprietor to the friend-who-could-be-trusted, "that white powder is a preservative. You see we are compelled to put the preserves in a preservative because an idiotic requirement of the government makes it unlawful for us to put a preservative in the preserves."

Qualified.

"How does your new book go?"

"Great! I am convinced that it is a classic."

"A classic? What convinces you of that?"

"Everybody has either seen it or heard of it, but nobody has read it."

Aromatic Effects.

"What you ought to do," said the physician, "is to take the air in an automobile or a motor boat."

"Can't I stay home and open a can of gasoline?"

Where He Came In.

"Have you ever figured in a divorce suit?"

"No; the lawyers did the figuring. I just paid the bills."

Health Demands

that the bowels be kept regular. Neglect means sickness. Sluggish bowels are quickly regulated by

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

WHO MAKES THE MONEY?

It's the man at the desk: once Bookkeeper or Stenographer, now head man. Write for FREE book on Draughon's Business Training BY MAIL, and get ready for the desk that's waiting for you. Thousands have thus climbed to success; YOU can, too. Address Draughon's College, Box H32, Nashville, Tenn.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK)
C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN ETC. ETC
AT DRUGGISTS. TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50C
PLANTEN, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Your Salary Guaranteed Here is an exceptional opportunity for you to earn a liberal weekly income. Furthermore, you can establish a permanent, profitable business, or a well-paying "side-line" by working on our special plan. Our work is simple and remunerative, and requires no capital or previous experience. Remember, your salary is guaranteed—and is entirely apart from the liberal cash commissions and other bonuses. Some of our representatives have incomes ranging from $1,500.00 to $10,000.00 yearly. We need a representative in your town at once. Then insure yourself the big returns you can secure from this great unworked field by mailing this ad—NOW—to COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, Room 1A, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

HIS WELCOME FOR PRODIGAL

Cowboy Would Have Reversed Proceedings as Recorded in the Scriptures.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the famous Denver juvenile court said in the course of a recent address in charity:

"Too many of us are inclined to think that, one misstep made, the boy is gone for good. Too many of us are like the cowboy.

"An itinerant preacher preached to a cowboy audience on the 'Prodigal Son.' He described the foolish prodigal's extravagance and dissipation; he described his penury and his husk-eating with the swine in the sty; he described his return, his father's loving welcome, the rejoicing, and the preparation of the fatted calf.

"The preacher in his discourse noticed a cowboy staring at him very hard. He thought he had made a convert, and addressing the cowboy personally, he said from the pulpit:

"'My dear friend, what would you have done if you had had a prodigal son returning home like that?'

"'Me!' said the cowboy, promptly and fiercely, 'I'd have shot the boy and raised the calf.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Caught Too Quick.

"I pleads guilty ter stealin' dem melons, jedge," said the prisoner, "but I wants de mercy er de court."

"On what grounds?" asked the judge.

"On dese grounds," replied the prisoner: "I stole de melons, but de sheriff didn't give me a chance to eat 'em!"—Atlanta Constitution.

She's a Free Lance.

"Would you have a pickpocket arrested if you detected one in the act of going through your pockets?"

"With one exception."

"What's that?"

"Not if it was my wife."

Knock and the world will join in the anvil chorus.

For Breakfast—

Post Toasties

with cream or milk

The smile that follows will last all day—

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Pkgs. 10c and 15c

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(Writers for the People's Forum are requested to make their communications as brief as possible. As a rule they should not exceed 500 words, and when they do they will, except in cases of unusual interest or importance, be reduced to that limit or returned to the writer for condensation. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers as evidence of good faith and the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. The editor will not be responsible for any views expressed by the contributors to this column.)

Religion Should Not Enter Into School Matter.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I will also show mine opinion, Job 25:17.
Wherefore I beseech you to hear me patiently, Acts 26:3.

Have the people of Oakland a grievance against the Board of Education? Should petitions from the public be slighted or disregarded? Should not the people choose all the school officers? If there is a grievance is it not against the Superintendent of the Board of Education? And is it against them as a body or as individuals? Or is there a defect in the statutes of the State? What under the sun has the churches to do with this matter? Have we not long fought against the unity of church and state?

The teachings of the Bible are so broad and the human individual mind so small and narrow that various people have started various doctrines, creeds and churches, according to their various beliefs. Various translations of the Scriptures have been made, according to men's interpretations, each of which claims to be the only true and legal church or teachings.

It is surprising to see with what tenacity the followers cling to their particular creed, and ignore any and all other Bible teachings that give credence to other creeds. All churches are doing a glorious work in the uplifting and saving of humanity. Enlightenment and civilization is indebted to all churches. He who believes to be good or to do good is to belong to some certain church or creed, and to be bad and to do bad is to belong to some other creed, not in harmony with his particular religion, is a one-eyed philosopher, and can see only that which he is willing to believe. Such we request not to read this article, whether Methodist, Catholic, Unitarian or what-not, for this article is for the broader minded.

No good was ever accomplished by arguments on technical theology. You may get the applause of the weaker of your own followers, but the broader minded people will condemn it. "Strive not with a man without cause, if he hath done thee no harm," Proverbs 3:30. "Hatred stirreth up strifes; but love covers all things," Proverbs 10:12. "A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city." Proverbs 18:19. "It is an honor for a man to cease from strife," Proverbs 20:3. "For where envying and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work," James 3:16. "Now the end of the comm andment is charity out of the pure heart and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned, from which some have swerved, have turned aside into vain jangling; desiring to be teachers of the laws: understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm," 1 Tim. 1:5, 6; 7. "Thou makest us astrife unto our neighbors, and our enemies laugh among themselves," Psalms 80:6.

Since the days of the Apostles Christians have held a different opinion as to the meaning of Christ's teachings, and contention among His followers.

"Then there arose a reasoning among them, which of them should be greater," Luke 9:46. "I fear lest when I come, I shall not find you such as I would, and I shall be found unto you such as ye would not: lest there be debates, envying, wrath, strife, back-biting, whisperings, swellings, turmoil," 2 Cor. 12:20.

We again repeat that the church and the state shall have no connection. It has been the life work of many great and good men to bring the churches into such harmony one with another so that each sect or denomination of the Christian church looked upon the other as a co-worker in the Kingdom of God, each acknowledging the noble righteous work of the other, and all working for the salvation of humanity and the glory of God, rather than the overflow of churches. Greatest good has been accomplished by the broader and more liberal views, but it is with shame and humiliation that we compare the religious toleration at Oakland at the present time with that established by the Roman Catholic church in the founding of this glorious state. On April 2, 1649, the Maryland Assembly passed the following resolution:

"And whereas the inforcing of the conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to bee of dangerous consequence in thos commonwealths where it hath beene practiced, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of this province, and the better to preserve mutuall love and unity among the inhabitants here, Bee it, therefore, also by the lord proprietary, with the advice and assent of this assembly, ordained and enacted, * * * that no person or persons whatsoever within this province or the islands, ports, harbours, creeks, or havens thereunto belonging, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be any waies troubled, molested, or discountenanced, for or in respect of his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof within this province or the islands thereunto belonging, nor any way compelled to the beliefe or exercise of any other religion against his or her consent, so as they be not unfaithfull to the lord proprietary, or molest or conspire against the civill government, established or to be estabblished in this province under him or his heyres; and that all and every person or persons that shall presume contrary to this act and the true intent and meaning thereof, directly or indirectly, eyther in person or estate, willfully to wrong, disturbe, or trouble, or molest any person or persons whatsoever within this province, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, for or in respect of his or her religion, or the free exercise thereof within this province * * * shall be compelled to pay treble damages to the party so wronged or molested * * * "

It would appear that we have had very little progress in religious toleration in the last three hundred and fifty-nine years.

"And John answered and said, Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name; and we forbid him, because he followed not with us. And Jesus said unto him, forbid him not; for he that is not against us is for us," Luke 9:49, 50.

It seems to us that we can hear certain divines saying, "Master, we saw men preaching and teaching in thy name, and we forbid them because they follow not with us, nor the teachings of our church." "I am the Lord I change not," Malachi 3:6. *Forbid them not.*

We do not pretend to say that either party to this discussion is wrong in his creed or religion; we believe their religion is right according to their understanding of the Scriptures, for which they are only accountable to God. Is it not fair to accord the same privilege to people of other creeds? Has any one the right to say a man's religion is not right? To whom are we accountable for our belief, to the Methodist church, to the Catholic church, or to God?

"Judgment cometh from God," Prov. 29:26. "Judge not that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measures ye meet it shall be measured to you again," Matthew 7:1, 2.

The school is a matter of State, the Bible is a matter of Church, so let it remain; but you will never successfully teach the Bible in the state school until there is harmony of churches and versions of the Bible. This condition never has existed and probably never will, considering the progress we have made along this line in the last few hundred years. I should think not.

One subject touched on in this discussion is of some interest to the writer, and possibly to the public generally, and that is the early history of the Bible, particular during the first 500 years after Christ. Any authentic information along this line will be appreciated. The oldest dated manuscript the writer has any knowledge of is one in the British Museum dated A. D. 464, yet this is of the Old Testament. And it is not until many years later that I find anything bearing directly on the New Testament.

In conclusion I will say that I know of no Christian religion that will disqualify a man to fill any office, school, or otherwise in the United States' and the nearer he lives to his religion the better officer he is.

I know of thousands of men in all churches that are unfit to serve the public in any capacity; unfortunately these men seek and find our public offices, and it is through their corruption comes oppression, and not through any church or creed.

We all make mistakes, he who does not does nothing.

Yours,
FOR BROADER VIEWS.

Oakland, Md., Aug. 22, 1910.

The Bittinger Picnic and Notes by the Way.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Riding from the Meadow Mountain church, in District No. 1, directly over the mountain on the road to Bittinger, the altered topography of that recently wild and unbroken region is surprising to a degree that baffles belief. In less than ten years, perhaps, this powerfully timbered part of Garrett, known as the Cunningham, Jennings and other extensive tracts, formerly growing some of the most choice white pine timber produced in this State, is today the picture of a tangled waste. Stumps, treetops with deeply rutted wagon roads, mill seats, saw dust and abandoned railways make a scene of desolation where but a few years back were great wooded areas in their native savagery and where the foot-fall of man was seldom heard. Continuing the long stretch depleted of its mighty products by the axman and the sawmill, the horseman enters suddenly a change of scene suggestive of an entirely new and different country beautified by trees and grasses belonging to another clime. Here flourishes the maple sugar tree to an approximation of perfection with an exhilarating relief to the eye and to the senses. These trees stand out grandly in striking features of dissimilarity among all their fellows of the forest, and with the green grasses and meandering streams over the levels they cover offer to the eye an oasis beyond the the border of a dreary land. Frequently their shapely trunks rise to fifty or more feet clear of a limb or twig. Their branches ladened with green leaves circle out from all sides with as much grace but less droop than the weeping willow, and so dense from the beginning to the crown as to exclude, in some cases, the common stem from which they spring. From now until their golden hues of autumn fade into the winter blight, this section, no less famous for its beauty than for the value of its sugar camps, is seen at its best. To such as have never looked upon these views, blending in lights and shadows, just as they come from nature's hand, a delight waits beggaring description. And, it appears, here Father Winter was less desolating with his frost than in other places as is shown by many well kept orchards yielding splendid apples for fall gathering. Hay is also good, in fact, much in advance of the average, while oats, corn, etc., on the carefully tilled farms of Mr. Perry Broadwater and others promise excellent returns.

Saturday, August 20th, was a festal day at Bittinger and will be long remembered by many so fortunate as to participate in its festivities. Good people of a wide community very generally joined with their Lutheran friends in a successful picnic and a happy "day off." Before the hour of 11 a. m. roads centering at the little town were alive with their tributes to the gathering throng, representatives from around Accident, Swanton, Grantsville and Bond; some in automobiles, buggies, double and single, and in wagons of the hay riding constructon, many graced by beautiful girls and well-dressed young men. Under huge trees were improvised tables filled with the best substantials that even this favored community can command, while on other tables were profusions of the delicacies of the season too tempting to think about and maintain self-control.

After an early dinner there was music from a skilfully played organ accompanied by several instruments and trained singers, with the selections interspersed by many recitations by bright pupils, both boys and girls. Two ministers with a like number of laymen were on hand to speak. After following closely all of the addresses except the closing one by the Rev. Mr. Young, it was too late to remain to hear that, we feel justified in saying that if the the addresses came up to mediocrity such praise would equal their merit, so far as we heard.

But may we venture an answer to an interrogation so frequently found in print:

"What is so rare as a day in June?"
Picnic speaking, without the "fried chicken" tune.

If in a distant and dim antiquity this tune ever possessed a note of music surely all that time down to date with its harrowing familiarity has left that note soundless and that we may now turn from the ashes of its annihilation to something fresher for the modern mind.

The day was cloudlessly beautiful; the ample shades under which we rested most grateful; the refreshments were bountiful; the music and recitations fell pleasingly on the ear, and good will and full happiness prevailed in all the proceedings. RELLIM.

Subscribe for The Republican:

OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR PRIMARY ELECTION.

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 741, Article 33, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, we do hereby certify that the following are the names of the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties whose certificates has been filed with us and for whom the voters of Garrett County may vote at the Primary Election to be held on Tuesday, August 30, 1910.

The following is a fac-simile of the Republican ballot to be voted;

FOR NOMINATION FOR CONGRESSMAN FOR THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

VOTE FOR ONE

GIST BLAIR SILVER SPRINGS, MD	REPUBLICAN
ALEXANDER RANDALL HAGNER HAGERSTOWN, MD.	REPUBLICAN
BRAINARD HENRY WARNER, JR. KENSINGTON, MD.	REPUBLICAN

The following is a fac-simile of the Democratic ballot to be voted:

FOR NOMINATION FOR CONGRESSMAN FOR THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

VOTE FOR ONE

HENRY DORSEY ETCHISON FREDERICK, MD.	DEMOCRATIC
DAVID J. LEWIS CUMBERLAND, MD.	DEMOCRATIC

Published by order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Md.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Md.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed by Lewis A. Rudisill and Katie B. Rudisill, his wife to the undersigned, bearing date the 8th day of January, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 54, Folio 520, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust as well as the interest thereon, I will on

Friday, the 16th day of September

1910, in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, at the hour of 10:30 a. m., offer for sale to the highest bidder town lots Nos. 22, 29, 36 and 43 on the plat of Mountain Lake Park, together with the improvements thereon; said four lots all lie adjoining each other in one body on the corner of Cedar and H streets in said town of Mountain Lake Park, and are improved by a three story HOTEL BUILDING or BOARDING HOUSE and necessary outbuildings; the property is but one block from the large new Auditorium, and is considered one of the most desirable locations in the Park and presents a most excellent opportunity to anyone desiring to make an investment of this kind.

The Trustee reserves the right to offer the lot or lots not covered by the buildings, and the lot or lots covered thereby separately, or to offer said property as a whole.

TERMS: Cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Trustee.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-6-1y.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

SUPERVISORS NOTICE OF
PRIMARY ELECTION.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 15, 1910.

Notice is hereby given to the Judges and Clerks of Election and to the qualified voters of Garrett county, Maryland, that in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 741, Article XXXIII, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1910, a primary election will be held in the several districts of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding elections and hereinafter set forth on

TUESDAY,

the 30th Day of August, 1910,

for the purpose of balloting for

The nomination of one person as Democratic candidate for member of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress; and for

The nomination of one person as Republican candidate for member of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress.

The polls of said primary will be opened in each and every Election District of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o'clock a. m. and will be closed at the hour of 6 o'clock p. m. when the ballots shall be counted according to law.

For the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the Legislature is published:

CHAPTER 741, ACTS OF 1910.

167. Whoever, during the hours of any such primary election or canvass of votes or of making returns thereof in any election district, shall bring, take, order or send into, or shall attempt to bring or take or send into any place of such primary election any distilled or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, or shall at any such time and place, drink or partake of such liquor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) or more than one hundred dollars ($100). It shall be unlawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store or any other establishment, or for any person or persons, corporation or corporations, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind on the day of any such primary election hereafter to be held in any county or in Baltimore City, any person or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be liable for indictment and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) or more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense, one-half of the fine shall be paid to the informer.

And the places of election in the several Election Districts of said Garrett county will be as follows:

Election District No. 1, Swanton—In the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District No. 2, Friendsville—In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District No. 3, Grantsville—In the Old Postoffice building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District No. 4, Bloomington—In Andrew Mullen's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District No. 5, Accident—In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District No. 6, Sang Run—In the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District No. 7, Oakland—In the Old Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District No. 8, Ryan's Glade—In the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District No. 9, Johnson's—In the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Pike.

Election District No. 10, Deer Park—In the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District No. 11, The Elbow—At the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District No. 12, Bittinger—In the Storeroom of G. W. Engle in the town of Bittinger.

Election District No. 13, Kitzmillersville—In the Band Hall in Kitzmillersville.

Election District No. 14, Oakland—In the Gortner Building on the corner of Oak and Second streets in the town of Oakland.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J. JOHNSON,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

TAFT DENIES TO WARNER.

New Turn In Sixth District Republican Congressional Fight.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—President Taft, in response to an inquiry by Brainard H. Warner, of Kensington, candidate for Congress from the Sixth Maryland district, has denied that he has taken part in the Republican primary fights in Maryland or elsewhere.

The statement, it was said, was made by Gist Blair, another candidate for Congress from the Sixth district, who had advertised throughout the district that the President brought him into the contest for the nomination. Mr. Warner telegraphed to President Taft for information as to the statement, and the President, by Secretary Norton, telegraphed in reply:

"Replying to your telegram of August 19, the President directs me to state that he has taken no part in primary fights in Maryland or elsewhere." Adv.-1t.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 9—Well established general mercantile stand. Buyer has option on both stock and building or may purchase stock and lease building.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 10—Gentleman's country estate. Farm of 108 acres, best in Garrett county; practically all under cultivation; everything modern and up-to-date; large barn and house brand new with city improvements; excellent running water. Price $12,000.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Land and Farms for sale, within a few miles of Mt. Lake Park and Oakland, ranging from five to five hundred acres.

Other properties listed are not advertised here. For particulars address

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Mt. Lake Park, Md.

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Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
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Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.

Entrance examinations 13, 14.

Eight courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Horticural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.

The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.

The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910. NUMBER 27

THREE BISHOPS TO BE AT THE PARK SUNDAY

Who Will Address a Morning Meeting in the Auditorium—Other Meetings.

Sunday at Mountain Lake Park will be full to overflowing for the church members and all others who may be there that day.

The Setting-Up Conference of the Missionary Movement, world-wide in its scope, will meet at the Park today and will continue until the 6th instant, when the leading laymen of the Methodist Epispocal church as well as three of the best known Bishops and three returned missionaries will be in conference every day.

Sunday, however, the meeting will be open to all when addresses in the morning will be made by Bishop James W. Bashford, of Peking, China; Bishop John E. Robinson, of Bombay, India, and Bishop Merriman C. Harris, of Seoul, Korea. These men will bring messages to their countrymen which will be well worth coming miles to hear. They will tell of conditions in the respective countries where they have been stationed and of the needs of the missionaries now in the field. The morning meeting will take place at half past ten o'clock in the auditorium.

The afternoon meeting at half past three will be addressed by three leading laymen and the evening meeting at 7.30 will be addressed by three returned missionaries.

In addition to the speaking excellent music by the Bible Conference chorus will be rendered. All who heard John P. Hillis and his great chorus at the Bible Conference will be delighted to learn that Mr. Hillis will be in charge of the music at this conference.

An invitation to every Garrett countian is extended to attend the meetings on Sunday.

Two Injured When Auto Turned Over

An automobile in which Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stamm, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Stamm and Mrs. Frank C. Hoffman of Wheeling, were riding turned over an embankment between Kingwood and Terra Alta Saturday morning and the women were thrown several feet. The Mesdames Stamm were slightly injured but Mrs. Hoffman escaped. The machine stopped to allow a wagon to pass and was resting on boards at the top of the bank. The men were out to crank up the machine when the boards gave way and the automobile went over. The women were thrown out when the machine turned over and it turned completely over again before landing in the ravine below, a total wreck. Mrs. Frank Stamm had her shoulders badly wrenched while Mrs. George Stamm was injured about the hips and chest.

SEPTEMBER FORECAST

As Predicted by Peter R. Smith, Our Weather Prognosticator.

A very high temperature will prevail at the opening of the month, attended by threatening conditions, which will pass off about the 3rd, leaving but slight traces of moisture. The 5th, 6th and 7th is a period denoting the passage of storms on transit. Threatening conditions will prevail on the above days, which will pass off in scattering clouds and wind storms, leaving the temperature much cooler.

A storm wave will be on transit on the 11th, 12th and 13th. The possibilities for rain will pass off in threatening clouds, wind and light showers in few and far between places.

A wave of weather disturbance will center on or touching the 16th, 17th and 18th. This storm wave may not leave its refreshing showers in all sections at this period. However, many localites will be blessed with showers of rain. Rain is denoted by rain-exciting causes coming to the front that will not reach all sections during the progress of the wave, which will materialize between the 18th and 26th of the month. The autumnal equinox is a strong rain factor, which is much strengthened by helping causes centering at dates, all of them near to the 22nd of the month.

The moon, as a helping factor at new and full moon, has wonderful power to unite these forces together. Full moon on the 18th and its declination is north, crossing the celestial equator on that date, which also adds to electrical action while on or near the celestial equator.

The rain wave will be general in the fall of rain at this period. Many intense rains will prevail at a number of places. Excessive winds will be experienced in many sections and the electrical displays intense. Also hail in many localities will show up.

After the passage of these storms, which may be continued to the 26th, the weather will become cooler and frost will show up in a number of places.

A return of storm conditions will prevail on the 28th, 29th and 30th. Rain and in the northern border states snow will make their entrance.

Played With Rattlesnake.

Hearing a loud rattle, Mrs. Oscar Lively, of Roseville, Grant county, W. Va., walked out in her yard and was horrified to see her two children, Hazel, aged 5, and Carl, aged 3 playing with a monstrous rattlesnake which was coiled up near the children and was swaying its head to and fro. The children were patting the snake on the head and strange to say the reptile made no effort to strike them.

Oiling Frederick's Streets.

Seven thousand gallons of oil are being used in Frederick for oiling the streets in order to keep down the dust.

WILL LEAD SIXTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS TO VICTORY

Mr. Brainard H. Warner, Jr., of Montgomery County, the Successful Candidate at Tuesday's Election.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.

With all the returns received Garrett county gives Blair 561, Hagner 73, and Warner 389. The Democratic vote was very sparse, not exceeding 225. The vote by districts follows:

	Blair	Hagner	Warner
Dist. No. 1	20	3	28
Dist. No. 2	69	6	59
Dist. No. 3	41	12	24
Dist. No. 4	48	8	5
Dist. No. 5	55	3	18
Dist. No. 6	49	0	35
Dist. No. 7	80	5	38
Dist. No. 8	18	6	19
Dist. No. 9	15	5	3
Dist. No. 10	40	6	37
Dist. No. 11	28	0	1
Dist. No. 12	30	7	8
Dist. No. 13	23	0	1
Dist. No. 14	54	12	115
	561	73	389

The above are the unofficial returns of the Republican primaries held in Garrett county on Tuesday.

While Mr. Blair carried Garrett, Allegany and Montgomery counties, Mr. Warner had a walk-over in Frederick and Mr. Hagner kept his home county—Washington—for himself. Mr. Warner was nominated by an estimated plurality over Mr. Blair of more than six hundred votes, Frederick county being the only one of the five counties comprising the Sixth District that gave Mr. Warner a majority, the figures from that county being upwards of 1400 over his competitors. The vote of Frederick is what placed Mr. Warner in the lead, Mr. Blair's majority outside of Frederick being about 700 over Warner.

The total vote cast at the primaries in this county was in the neighborhood of twelve hundred, for all five candidates. This is a little less than one third of the entire registered vote of the county.

There was a marked lack of interest in every district except Nos. 5 and 14 and even in these two districts a very small percentage of the vote was out. Workers in these two districts exerted every endeavor for their respective candidates and the result was that larger proportionate votes were polled than in any other two district of the county. One very plausible reason advanced for the lack of interest exhibited by the voters is that any one of the three candidates in the field would be acceptable to the people generally.

Many prominent party workers who opposed Mr. Warner's nomination have expressed themselves as being satisfied with the nominee and would do everything in their power to bring about his election. As one put it yesterday: "I am a Republican first and Mr. Warner shall have my hearty support, although he was not my choice at the primaries."

That Mr. Warner lost out in four of the counties is not regarded as a handicap. The party will unite for his election and give him a splendid majority in each of the five counties comprising the District.

Ex-State Senator David J. Lewis, of Cumberland, the Democratic nominee, is greatly pleased with the support he received at the hands of the Garrett county Democracy where he had a majority of nearly two hundred in a vote of a little more than 225.

The result in Montgomery was something of a surprise to the nominee, as Warner, while anticipating a very vigorous contest from his opponent, Mr. Blair, also a resident of Montgomery, expected to carry the county by a small majority. The vote resulted as follows: Blair, 1019; Warner, 871, and Hagner, 46. Lewis won by a small margin over his Democratic opponent, Etchison.

A tribute at the hands of his fellow Republicans of which he may well feel proud was bestowed upon Mr. Alexander Hagner in his home county which he carried with 986 votes, Blair receiving 662 and Warner 655. Mr. Hagner openly predicted that Washington county was safely in his column and the result of the primaries shows the accuracy of his estimate. Lewis made a runaway race for Etchison, defeating the latter almost three to one.

In Allegany county Mr. Blair's majority over Mr. Warner was 328.

GOOD ROADS CONFERENCE

Will Hold Their Second Annual Meeting at Mt. Lake Park.

The Inter-State Good Roads Association will meet in conference at Mt. Lake Park September 6, 7 and 8. The object of the association is to look after the betterment of the roads in Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia. Every phase of the road question will be discussed and many prominent road authorities will attend or address the meeting.

Addresses will be made by Hon. Logan W. Page, United States director of roads; Hon. Howard Sutherland, of Elkins; Mr. R. B. Naylor, of Wheeling, Walter Crosby, Hon. Geo. A. Pearre, Hon. Geo. C. Sturgiss, Mr. Baker, Hon. Chas. P. Light, Dr. J. F. Goucher, President Willard, of the B. & O. railroad, and Governers Austin L. Crothers and Wm. Glasscock.

The present officers of the association are: Dr. John F. Goucher, Baltimore, president; Hon. Howard Sutherland, Elkins, chairman; Dr. W. W. Davis, Mt. Lake Park, corresponding secretary.

Subscribe for The Republican.

ALL TO RESCUE FOR GOOD ROAD

Garrett County Appropriates and Farmers Donate Use of Teams.

Last Wednesday night at the Frostburg Opera House Manager Jos. Hitchins had thrown on the canvas a picture of the national pike such as appeared in the Daily News some weeks ago, but enlarged in size many times, showing up its frightful condition to perfection. The recent agitation for a betterment of this thoroughfare followed by a request of a few prominent farmers has prompted the commissioners of Garrett county to appropriate the sum of $150 to temporarily repair the worst places and endeavor to make them passable. The farmers are to cooperate by donating their teams, tools and services as far as possible when they have finished harvesting their crops. These people, tired of waiting, are compelled to take this course so as to protect life, limb and property but will not complain if the state road commission will take up the matter at their earliest convenience and give a few miles of good macadam road to this much neglected thoroughfare in the near future. Only a few days ago three prominent citizens of Frostburg were driving that way when they upset, not because of the speed they were trying to make, for speed is out of the question, but because of the many holes and rocky roughness. The work of this temporary repairing is to begin on Little Savage Mountain, just over the Allegany county line and as nothing can be expected this season in the way of a permanent improvement these men will do their best to make a good job which will last until the state commission gets busy. Their patience had nearly become exhausted but some substantial relief is expected before long. Many tons of coal must be hauled daily over these roads to the Consolidation Coal Company's pumping engines and for other purposes which is a slow process. This action of the farmers in offering their assistance is very commendable and since they are also taxpayers they should receive some consideration which shall repay them many times for their trouble.—Cumberland News.

Senator Davis Very Well.

If any further denial of the serious illess of Senator Davis were needed it was forthcoming Tuesday morning when former Senator Henry G. Davis, who was reported as being at death's door, drove down town at Elkins and mingled with friends.

He has so far recovered from a slight injury to his foot sustained in making a misstep while descending from the porch of Senator Elkins' home in the dark about a month ago that he is able to walk with ease. Senator Davis is enjoying better health than he has any time during the summer.

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN A GARRETT COUNTY MINE

John Koontz, 28 Years Old, Instantly Killed Yesterday Morning.

At the Arnold Run Mine, two miles south of Crellin, John Koontz, aged twenty-eight years, the father of three children, ranging in years from two to six, was instantly killed yesterday morning when a fall of the roof came in upon him, crushing his chest and ribs, death following almost instantly.

The man, along with four others employed in the mine, had gone to work at the usual hour and at about eight o'clock Koontz's fellow-workmen, engaged in another compartment of the mine, heard him set off a blast and he making no signal to the other men that everything was safe, the mine boss, Mr. Daniel Baker, went to where Koontz had been working and found that the explosion of the powder had loosened a huge rock in the roof of the mine, which descending had pinned Koontz to the pavement and that he was dead. An examination made later by Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, who was summoned by telephone and reached the mine within an hour, revealed the fact that Mr. Koontz was crushed about his chest and that a number of ribs had been broken and he gave it as his opinion that death immediately followed.

The mine where the accident took place is owned by the Preston Lumber and Coal Company and is being operated by the Kendall Lumber Company to furnish fuel for its engines and boilers.

Besides his children Koontz leaves his widow, who was Ia Miss Teats, of near Cranesville, and an aged father, Jeremiah Koontz, who resides at Dola, W. Va., where he is employed as a miner by the National Fuel Company.

Wreck at Big Curve.

On Saturday night a wreck occurred at Big Curve on the 17-mile grade west of Everett's tunnel, blocking both tracks for several hours. A broken wheel caused the derailment and the breaking up of four cars. Both Keyser and Cumberland wreck crews were called immediately. Much damage was done, but fortunately no one was hurt. Passenger trains Nos. 1, 7, 12 and 4 were delayed several hours, the former not arriving in Oakland until 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

Call for Your Letters.

Karl Marshall, Nicholson Con. Co. (2), Benj. C. Wright, Mrs. Gertrude Elliott, Lurenza Gaitor, Jessie B. Johnson, Jacob Sliger, Charlie Saucer, Oakland Hotel, Mrs. Sue Miller.

DIXON & KELSO

Great Clearance Sale on Ladies, Misses and Children Oxfords. None to be reserved, either Black or Tan.

We will have the largest and best line of Shoes for fall we ever carried, therefore we will need the room, and to make room we have reduced the prices so low as to move them fast.

Not so many Oxfords for Men to be reduced, but what we have will be bargains.

Come early and secure the best selections.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

TEDDY-TAFTY.

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The Latest in Ice Cream.

Healthful

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Oakland Steam Bakery

Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

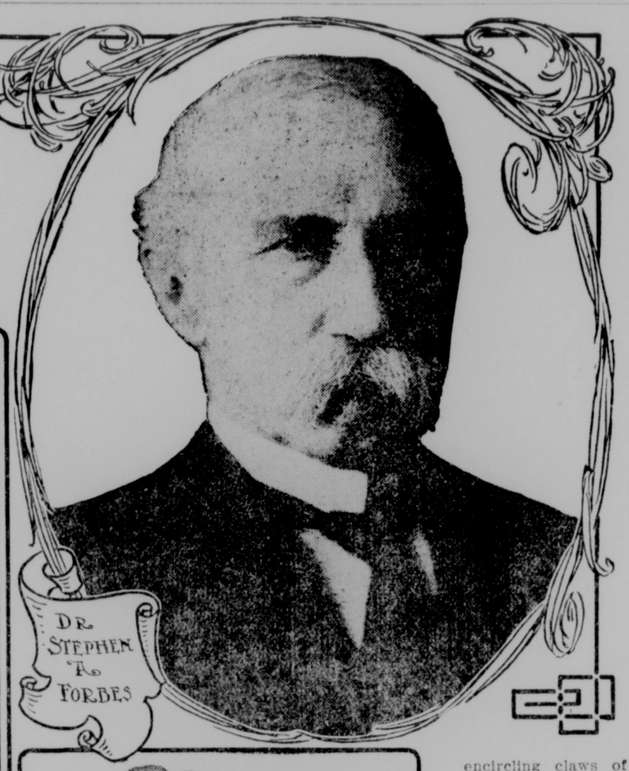
We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

THE BATTLE WITH THE BUGS

By BERT E. POWELL



THERE is an underworld not invaded by novelist or playwright. Yet in it occur strange and often subtle dramas of survival and destruction. Nor is it a noiseless underworld. Every evening after a hot sunset it forms an orchestra which shrills out its prowess and flaunts its coming achievement. And in all the world there is no orchestra so well paid. To be sure it gets little in the matter of attention, but in ways more substantial it is rewarded handsomely. For it is permitted to levy toll upon the corn and the wheat, the cabbage and the apple, as they grow. It is allowed to eat the profits of the miller and the grain dealer. Certain members of the shrilling tribe go farther and demand greater concessions in their greed. Not satisfied with money tribute, they exact human lives. Their gruesome tracks are made upon the faces of little children. Then from places where poverty forces women and babies into filth and sickness, they take wing and they bear their death message into homes fair and clean—homes where the inmates cannot concern themselves with life's wretched ones. And so nature in her inexorable circle from which neither the proudest nor the poorest can escape, herself supplies the link which brings the miserable home to the fair one.

But reducing it to a dollars and cents basis which all of us understand, what would you say the insects of this country cost us each year? Millions of dollars! More in fact than our entire system of public school education, from the kindergarten to the university!

Moreover whole sections intended by nature for the production of particular crops often are compelled to abandon them for no other reason than insect infestation. This is especially true of horticulture. Myriad, indeed, are the insect foes that infest vegetables and fruit. If ever the life of this underworld is brought upon the stage as that of the barnyard has been, it may well open with this plaint of the truck grower:

> The insects are busy in clover and grass,
> A-hatchin' out sorrer fer my garden sass,
> They're happily hummin' this giddy refrain
> The old mule will still be your airy-o-plane.

Now the farmer has found himself helpless before this foe which must be fought with microscopes and laboratory mysteries. Consequently he has appealed to the man of science whom everyone despises in the day of prosperity and rushes to consult when the world is awry.

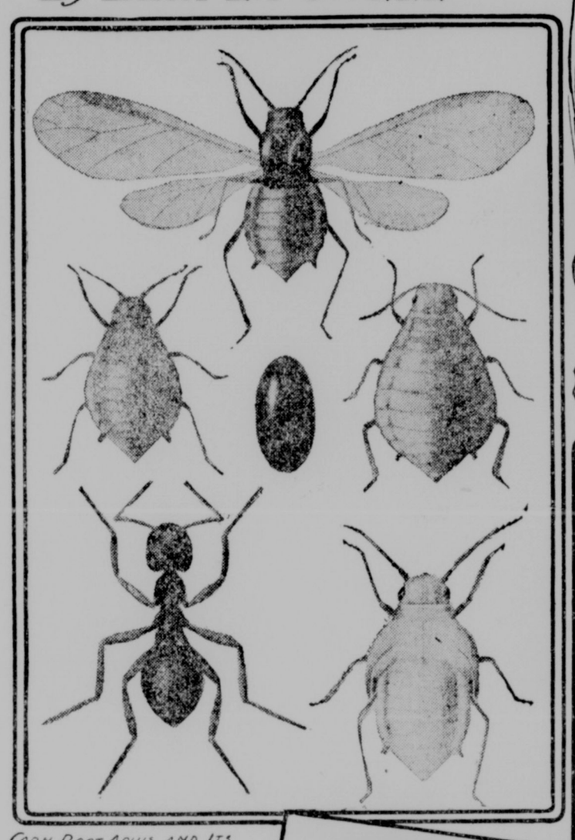
Let me tell you of what has been accomplished by one man with a microscope. His name is Stephen A. Forbes and he is state entomologist of Illinois. His chief work in this position is to exterminate "economic insects," as those which damage the growing things are called. He is also head of the state laboratory of natural history and professor of entomology in the University of Illinois. He has held these offices 25 years, which means that he has spent a quarter of a century fighting the predaceous instincts of economic insects, barring an occasional short lapse to fight the economical instincts of state legislatures. Naturally he is on intimate terms with a vast number of bugs.

For a practical knowledge of an insect, the ability to recognize it in all its phases is a mere beginning. Its dietary must be known, not only what it prefers but what it likes next best and what it will eat to escape starvation; how the weather affects its health, its temper, and its power of multiplying; is it subject to contagious diseases? If so, how may it be induced to catch one? Also it is well to know how its neighbor bugs regard it. Whether the sight of it arouses the instinct to protect or the instinct to kill. For there are bugs so kindly disposed toward other bugs that they will carry them to their food supply, hatch their eggs for them, and bring up their offspring. The sole duties they leave to those they protect are breathing, eating and multiplying.

First let me tell you about the fight against the chinch bug. As everyone knows, the chinch is a devil-devastator whose evil intentions are backed with energy and resourcefulness. When it starts to take what it wants from the farm there is just one thing it leaves—the mortgage. For more than a generation scientists in all parts of the country directed their intelligence against its instinct; and instinct won the victory. It seemed that reason could not fathom the cause of the outbreaks nor find a way to prevent them. In despair the men of science were for saying as did the old Irish woman of the rain that spoiled her potatoes. "There's no raison in it, it's just the will of God!"

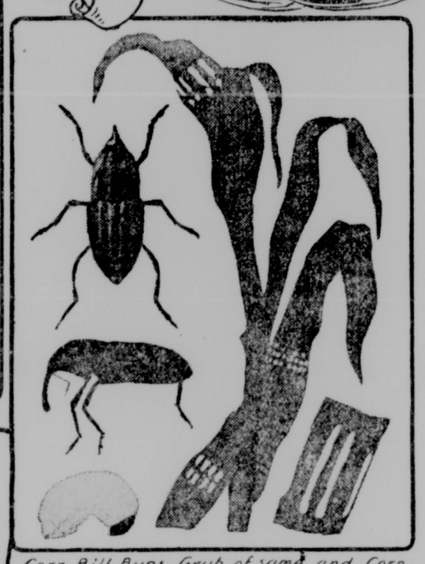
And right there it seemed the problem would have to rest. But an occasional persistent brain was unable to accept this solution. Observations went on not only week by week but day by day, and often even hour by hour. Even so it was a work that proceeded slowly. The chinch bug was hard to make rules for. Indeed, it seemed more an exception to rule than the French language. For instance, scientists flattered themselves that one thing was proved concerning his chinchship viz., the abandonment of wheat culture meant an end to chinch bug ravages. But farmers made the sad discovery, quite unintentionally, you may be sure, not at all for the sake of enlightening the men of science, that the abandonment of wheat may even increase the chinch devastation. For if they have become numerous and can find no wheat, they will accept oats, barley, grass or corn. The abandonment of wheat to be effective against the chinch, must take place at the beginning of an outbreak.

Therefore Dr. Forbes straightened his mortarboard, polished his microscope and prepared for wholesale slaughter. He was going to wade deep, not in gore but in bug juice. The



CORN ROOT APHIS AND ITS ATTENDANT ANT: Winged Female, Two Wingless Females, Egg and Pupa of Aphis, and Worker Ant.

White Grub in its Four Stages: June Beetle, Egg, Grub and Pupa.



Corn Bill-Bugs, Grub of same and Corn Plant showing Bill-Bug injury.

first plan was to present the chinch with a contagious disease. It had been observed that it was subject to a fungous disease similar to that of the common house fly, which left the dead covered with a white mould. Why not spread it? It was tried upon the university fields and the bugs took it most obligingly and died most successfully. Before it could be considered more than an experiment, however, it was necessary to try it on a larger scale. Consequently letters were sent among the farmers, asking for boxes of sound bugs. These bugs were to be given the disease and returned with directions for spreading it. The response was surprisingly immediate. Boxes of bugs poured into the express offices and yet more boxes of bugs. Farmers from neighboring states heard of the offer and they, too, went bug hunting. The express companies worked overtime. The assistants in the entomologist's office became mere undertakers for bugdom. The mouldy bugs were sent out on their beneficent mission of destruction. Then the results came in. They varied; they did, indeed. Some thought the entire entomologist's office should be fitted out with a golden, glorious halo as the rescuer of its country; others alas! thought a fool's cap would fit the case more exactly.

But although the disease project could not be called a complete success, means were found which make it possible to raise grain even in the very worst of the chinch outbreaks. The barrier methods and sprays with a kerosene emulsion will catch them every time. Just after harvest the scarcity of food in the wheat fields arouses in the chinch an instinct to migrate. On foot it sets out to get an appetite for corn. This is the time to make a ridge beween the infested field and the field the chinch desires to infest. This is done by plowing a backward furrow which is packed with a light roller or by hand and has a line of tar poured upon it from a can with a tubular spout. Post holes are dug at intervals of about twenty feet. By keeping the tar line fresh his chinchship cannot cross, but will follow it to the posthole, into which he speedily tumbles. It then is merely pleasant recreation for the farmer to travel out and pour a weak solution of kerosene upon his accumulated enemies. Kerosene is an excellent death dealer for these pests. When they get into the cornfields the farmers of Illinois sally forth with an emulsion containing four per cent. of kerosene and half as much whale oil soap mixed by five minutes simple beating with a stick. This is flirted by hand upon the corn in the cool of the day when the insects feed most thoroughly and when there is less danger of injury to the corn. Sometimes a single application does the work; when the infestation is very bad two and even three may be required.

Now let us talk about corn exclusively for a while. With that staple at its present price and with the grave gentlemen who produce statistics as hens produce eggs—the louder the cackling, the smaller the statistic—assuring us that it is on its lofty perch to stay, it seems that the farmer will have to cultivate automobiles and bad habits as obesity cures for his bank account. But, halt! Nature provides several. There is the weather, more exasperating and with less regard for a poor man's purse than rich relatives on a visit, there is the fretful soil which gets sour like a colicky baby, and there are sturdy, hungry insect foes. Over two hundred of these attack corn, forty capable of doing notable damage.

It is in discovering the way to conquer a pair of these precious rascals that Dr. Forbes has made his most valuable single contribution to science. They are the corn field ant and the corn root-aphis or, as it is better known, the corn root louse. For a long time they were the particular scourge of the corn grower who supposed that they operated each on its own account. Through the research of Dr. Forbes it is now known that one is helpless without the other. The resourceful and industrious ant is entirely unable to extract the coveted sap from the corn root, and the stupid aphis would, if left to itself, starve in the very presence of the corn. But the ant can carry the aphis to the corn root and deposit it thereupon; the aphis can extract the sap and then exude it, thus passing it on to the ant. Therefore it was not a problem of exterminating two foes but of outwitting the clever little ant. Were it banished, the aphis would soon disappear. The wretched little soft-bodied hunk o' creation can do nothing for itself except lay eggs and suck corn sap. The ant gives it a home in its own burrows, hatches its eggs for it, carrying them to the warm surface if they are slow, bearing them farther into the ground if they threaten to hatch before its food supply is ready. And this protection extends through the aphis' life. If, because of plowing or other inadvertence, the ant finds its charges scattered, it will cheerfully collect them and reconstruct its home if that has been molested also. The ant has nothing else to do and it is as active as an outraged Puritan conscience. However, methods of control have been found. The use of the disk and crop rotation will exterminate them. The root-aphis refuses entirely to occupy ground planted to oats, so this crop is of the greatest importance in clearing fields of them. Also by disking two or three times with a 20-inch disk in spring, especially on a sunny day when the ants are likely to have their charges near the surface, they will be killed and scattered and their nests so broken up that even the enthusiastic little ant cannot reconstruct the colony.

Another enemy of the corn that Dr. Forbes has caught by cultivation is the bill bug, as certain beetles are called because of their long, hard snouts, which they poke into the farmer's business to ruin it. This time the cultivation must be with the plow instead of the disk and in the autumn instead of spring and in the fields of grass where the bill bugs breed. These bugs are distinguished by a belligerency which is only equaled by their strength of claw. One variety appeared in Illinois which looked so large to the harassed farmers that it was christened "elephant bug." Chickens turned into the fields to feast upon them fled in flapping, comical flight, unable to relieve their terrified souls by a squawk, as their bills were tightly held together by the encircling claws of what were meant to be their banquets. As for sprays, the bugs throve upon them. Dr. Forbes had his assistants in the fields before it was found that plowing the infested grass in the autumn would practically do away with the pest.

Of all the foes which the agriculturist must fight, none presents a more difficult problem than the white grub. For one thing, there are many species. Illinois has about thirty—differing in habits, but all endowed with an original and hard working brand of natural cussedness. They attack plants at the roots, and it is not at all uncommon to find whole acres of grass where the sod can be rolled up like a carpet. By preference they devastate grass, but if the supply is scant, they are willing to ruin small grain, corn, strawberry plantations, woodlands, and, indeed, many other situations. They are especially difficult to combat because the life history is hard to follow from the first to the last stage. Only a single specimen has been bred from the egg to the beetle and its life cycle occupied three years.

So far the best remedy has been found to be in cropping, especially in planting the infested ground to clover. Well-known enemies of the white grub also are the festive porker, which will dig a foot for a nice fat one, and crows and crow blackbirds.

Occasionally a farmer notices that a field which has been brown from a grub ravage becomes green and alive. He is inclined to think it a clear case of the Lord remembering the righteous; as a matter of fact another insect has appeared and is working out another set of instincts. This is the Tiphia, a member of the solitary wasp family. It stings the grub into submission and then glues to its thick hide an egg which in a few days hatches into a veritable vampire. It sucks from its host its life juices, leaving the shell to crumble back to earth.

Trees, both those in natural forests and those which have been planted, "noble and helpless products of nature," to quote Dr. Forbes, are often dragged to a slow and unsightly death through insect infestation. Have you never late in May or in June noticed upon shade trees little wads of cotton? Each wad, you will see, if you look, projects from a brown cap, which is the female maple scale. It is a native insect parasite of the soft maple. It will infest, besides the maple, the linden, box elder, elm and honey locust. These cotton wads are the soft bed in which the careful female lays her eggs, and each female can be relied upon to deposit something like 3,000 eggs in her own particular little wad. Dr. Forbes found after considerable experiment that a kerosene emulsion was effective in disposing of these pests. A 20 per cent. emulsion could be used in winter if the roots of the trees were protected, and a 10 per cent. in summer. It is made by dissolving one pound of common soap in one gallon of water by boiling. This is removed from the fire and two gallons of kerosene poured in. With a spray pump the mixture is then forced back into itself for about five minutes, when it will look like a thick cream, and no longer separates on standing. Seventeen gallons of water added to the three gallons thus prepared will give a 10 per cent. solution. The cost will be 4.3 cents a gallon and three or four gallons will save a large tree from destruction.

Doubtless you have noticed upon the apples you brought home in a paper bag and those that fell from your own cherished tree a crescent mark. This means that a busy little curculio has had its beak in your apple before you and has probably laid an egg at the sign of the crescent curculios. A spray compound of 12½ ounces of acetate of lead and four ounces of arsenate of soda to fifty gallons of water, if used three or four times, will catch practically all these orchard destroyers.

Among the insects injurious to health the common housefly takes first rank. Dr. Forbes has found that 75 per cent. of the common houseflies breed in horse manure. As the remedies that will kill the housefly maggots are too dangerous to be used in stables, except boiling water, which is hardly practicable, the only protection seems to be in screening stables against flies as we do our houses and in careful city sanitation.

TEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.
Restored at Last to Perfect Health by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Narcissa Waggoner, Carterville, Ill., says: "For over ten years I suffered terribly with backaches, headaches, nervous and dizzy spells. The kidney secretions were unnatural and gave me great trouble. One day I suddenly fell to the floor, where I lay for a long time unconscious. Three doctors who treated me diagnosed my case as paralysis and said they could do nothing more for me. As a last resort, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was permanently cured. I am stronger than before in years."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

MISUNDERSTOOD HIM.

"My friend," said the solemn man on the railroad tran, "do you drink intoxicating liquors?"

"Sure!" cried the convivial chap. "Much obliged for the invitation. Got a flask with you?"

Making Tasks Easy

There are lots of magazines printed for the purpose of telling women how to make their work lighter. But you can't reduce labor by reading about it. All the philosophy and theory in the world won't help you out on wash day unless you use Easy Task soap, which lives up to its name and makes washing an easy task by doing half the work. Get it at your grocer's.

Advice.

"Doctor," called little Bingle, over his telephone, "my wife has lost her voice. What the dickens shall I do?"

"Why," said the doctor, gravely, "if I were you I'd remember the fact when Thanksgiving day comes around, and act accordingly."

Whereupon the doctor chuckled as he charged little Bingle $2 for professional services.—Harper's Weekly.

Game.

The Creditor—Will you pay this bill now, or never?

The Debtor—Mighty nice of you to give me my choice, old scout. I choose never.

He is a good time-saver that finds out the fittest opportunity for every action.—Thomas Fuller.

Nipped in the Bud.

The Minister (stopping to tea)—No, thank you, I must decline on the cucumbers.

Little Tommie—Guess you're afraid of the tummy ache, but you don't need to be, cuz when I have it mamma always rubs——" (! ! !)—Boston Herald.

At the Shore.

Polly—I wonder how Cholly manages to keep that wide-brimmed straw on in a wind like this.

Dolly—Vacuum pressure.—Judge.

There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the man with $1,000,000 is a million times happier than the man with one dollar.

The secret of life is not to do what one likes, but to try to like that which one has to do; and one does like it—in time.—D. M. Craik.

Summer Comfort

There's solid satisfaction and delightful refreshment in a glass of

Iced Postum

Served with Sugar and a little Lemon.

Postum contains the natural food elements of field grains and is really a food drink that relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst.

Pure, Wholesome, Delicious

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

For Hot Weather

When the sun strengthens and blazes in the sky and heat becomes a factor to reckon with in dress, and everything else, millinery must be cool looking or it will fail to be attractive. All white or combinations of white with black, give us the crispest and best effects for the dog days. But white set off with a bit of scarlet, deft blue or leaf green is smart and effective also, and may be chosen instead of white with black.

Black for day time wear is not cool looking except when made of the thinest fabrics, like lace and net. The big black hats of hair braid or pyroxyline are lacy in texture and the admiration and the darling of the summer girl's heart. This season they belong to the "mystery" class; those hats that come down over the head, veiling the eyes and showing the profile from one side only. The corday hats of net and lace or those made on the "helmet" shapes have captivated as many as the big drooping picture hats.

A lovely hat for the hot weather is shown here made of dead white chip, overlaid with black chantilly lace. A grouping of four immense roses in tulle and silk is mounted across the front, they are almost colorless with a blush of pale pink at the edges of some of the petals. The effect is of millinery as light as air.

A pretty sailor for practical wear is trimmed with white wings and a coronet of plaited ribbon across the front. The shape is a Milan in the natural pale yellow of the finished hat. All the trimming is pure white and a crisp satin faced ribbon is chosen for making the plaiting.

A floating washable lace veil is the thing generally worn with these sailors.

CHARMING LINGERIE GOWN

Exceedingly Pretty Dress Eminently Suitable for Garden Party or River Wear.

A very charming lingerie gown has a smartly cut skirt tucked flounce, upon which appears a row of vandyked insertion, the insertion being continued at the top of the flounce in the same form, and appearing at intervals upon the skirt, the center im-

mediately below the knee being beautifully embroidered. The bodice has a collar of valenciennes lace, insertions of which appear in dainty design upon the bodice and upon the long sleeves and waist belt, the center of the bodice being embroidered to match the skirt. This is an exceedingly pretty and useful model, and is eminently suitable for garden party or river wear. This model is the one illustrated above.

Effective Sofa Pillows.

An effective and easily made sofa pillow for a summer home is made in oblong shape, 14 by 20 inches.

The pillow is covered with plain heavy weave crash in ecru or gray. Two inches from each end are bands of flowered cretonne three inches wide crossing the pillow. These bands are edged on both sides with narrow ecru lace applied flat.

Another variation had the body of the pillow of flowered chintz or cretonne with bands of figured ecru linen such as is used for furniture covering. The ends of this pillow have a two-inch wide linen lace in ecru tints.

ART IN WEARING OF SASH

Height and Breadth Can Be Increased or Toned Down by Draping of Sash.

There is a great deal of art in the wearing of a sash. One can increase one's height or one's breadth, adorn a plain gown, tone down an elaborate one, give a touch of distinction to one's whole appearance, simply by the way in which the sash is draped and adjusted.

Try wearing the sash in shawl style over the shoulders, caught by a stitch in back and tucked under the girdle, to fall in diagonal lengths to just above the ankles.

Or wind it twice around the waist, like a girdle; cross it in front and fasten with a knot at the sides of the skirt below the knees.

Then there is the Scotch tartan effect, especially attractive with a plaid scarf, where there is a broad band over the left shoulder, a narrow draped one over the back and the right, and a knot at the waist on the left side, so that the sash falls in a broad width almost to the bottom of the frock.

The adjustment of the sash may well have reference to the concealment of some defect in the garment it covers—a tiny tear, perhaps, or an ineradicable stain. It should emphasize the good points of the figure and hide the bad. That is why the old fashion of the stiff bow at the back was so bad; it made every woman look stout.

Give a little thought to the draping of your sash, and half your battle for beauty of appearance is won.

The Dainty Negligee.

Dainty negligees appeal to most women and when these pretty garments can be made at home without much trouble they are especially interesting. In one model seen recently the material was fine white cross bar dimity and might have been cut by a simple long kimono pattern. The neck was finished with a large shawl collar of persian lawn and valenciennes insertion, and the large flowing sleeves were in the same lingerie effect. Both sleeves and collar were edged with a lace frill. A casing of the lawn was sewed on the gown at short waist length and was threaded with pink ribbons which tied in the front at the ends of the deep collar.

Tulle Roses.

A charming trimming on a pink silk evening dress seen recently consisted of a cluster of five roses, formed of pink tulle, with green tulle stems twisted over thin wire, sewed to the left side of the low neck. The effect was exceedingly attractive, and showed again the value of the little touches to raise a gown from the commonplace.

WAGON BED CONVERTED INTO DIFFERENT USES

Agriculturist Has Often Found It Hardship to Be Obliged to Buy or Build Number of Vehicles Required on Farm.

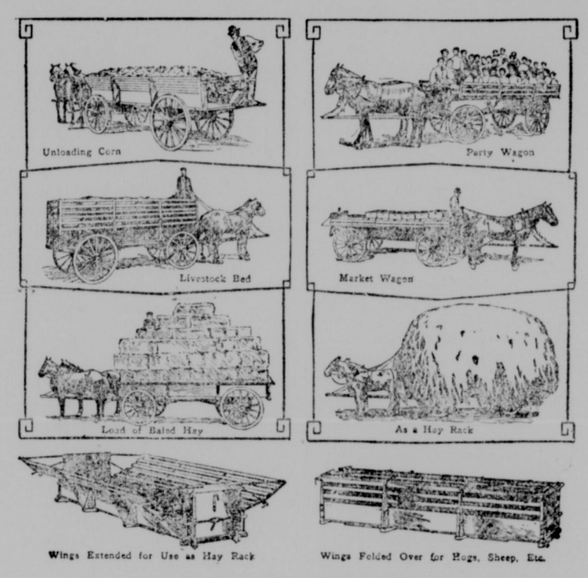
A convertible wagon bed which can be changed into 15 different kinds of bodies for different uses around a farm, without adding to it or taking from it a single piece, has been designed and is undoubtedly the most radical improvement made in farm wagons for a decade, says Popular Mechanics.

In a few minutes it can be transformed from a hay rack into a wagon for carrying live stock, and with equal quickness it can be converted into a vehicle for carrying a large number of passengers who can be provided with comfortable seats along the sides for picnicking, etc.

The remarkable versatility of the new wagon bed is secured by hinged malleable iron pieces attached to the sides. These support two folding sections on each side. The strain which is put upon these pieces when heavy loads are placed on the wagon makes it imperative that they should be of strong, dependable material.

The agriculturist has often found it a hardship to be obliged to buy or build a number of wagons for the multifarious requirements incident to the operation of a farm. The wagon that could serve to carry boxes or crated vegetables and berries to market would not be of any use when haying time came around. When it was necessary to carry calves or live stock, still another wagon must be called into service.

While reapers, threshers, and other farm implements have been continually improved, the farm wagon has remained practically at a standstill. Perhaps the fact that the automobile has made such wonderful progress has served to overshadow the humble beast of burden and his reliable wagon. Old Dobbin may be a second rater now, but he will continue for some time to fill his particular sphere of endeavor with a faithfulness which the motor car cannot always be relied upon to give.



A Wagon Bed of Many Uses.

RIDDING FARM OF GRASSHOPPER

Favorite Remedy, Recommended By Colorado Agricultural College Is Arsenic Bran Mash.

(By S. ARTHUR JOHNSON, Colorado Agricultural College.)

In spite of the fact that a great deal of work has been done by experiment stations on grasshoppers, no royal road to control has yet been found. Each attack has to be considered on its own merits and relief sought through the most promising channel.

One of the favorite remedies is arsenic bran mash. This is made by mixing one pound of white arsenic with 25 pounds of bran. The arsenic is so near the color of the flour in the bran that it is not easy to tell when the mixing is well done. To overcome this difficulty, the arsenic may first be collected by adding a little dry paint.

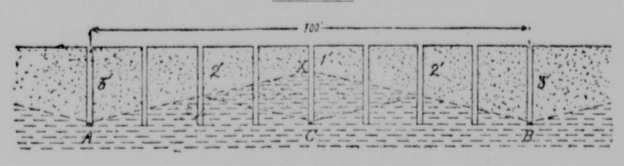
After the bran and arsenic are well mixed they should be moistened with water. Put in just enough to make the particles stick together. This mixture should be scattered where the grasshoppers are thickest. If the insects are invading a garden or potato patch, it is well to scatter the bran mash about the borders. In the fields of alfalfa or grain, the bran should be scattered where the grasshoppers congregate on ditch banks and dry places. All the insects will not find and eat it, but many will and often the crop can be fairly well protected. The writer has never used this preparation against young grasshoppers, but some farmers state that the crops may be completely protected by its use, while others claim that they will not eat it.

Of course, it will not do to scatter his substance where chickens will be likely to pick it up, and none of the mixture must be left where domestic animals are apt to get it or be led from the vessel.

Good Exercise.

There is no harm in pigs rooting if they are in a field where rooting will do no harm. Pigs can secure much feed by rooting and the exercise will do them good. Where troublesome roots infest the soil they will often eradicate them if allowed to do so. The fattening hog should not be allowed to root, as the exercise consumes too much feed and energy.

TILE DRAINS IN CLAY SOIL



= drained soil
= undrained soil
= soil undrained when drains are 100 feet apart, but drained when they are 50 feet apart

The illustration shown herewith is from a bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and shows how the water table of the soil depends on the location of drains. If in a field that is underdrained three feet deep a number of holes are dug it would be observed after a heavy rain that in those nearest the drains no water would remain. In the hole situated half-way between the drains at C would hold considerable water for a few days.

In a clay in fairly good condition it will be found that the slope of the water table is about 1 foot in 25, in loam 1 foot in about 33. The illustration represents a clay soil with drains A and B 100 feet apart. Wells are dug 12.5 feet apart. At the end of 48 hours after a heavy rain the water will stand about as indicated by zig-zag lines, in a gradient of about 1 in 25, and hence will be two feet deeper in the centre well than at either drain. Hence if the drains are three feet deep there will be three feet of drained soil over A and B, but only one foot at X. Capillarity and soil resistance to water flow play an important part in holding the water highest half way between the drains, and the gradient 1 in 25 represents their combined strength in clay, hence after this gradient is reached drainage becomes very, very slow, and the water table stands in this irregular shape until lowered by evaporation from the soil and plants. But during the months of April, May and sometimes June, when the rains supply at the surface all the water needed for evaporation, none is drawn from below for this purpose, hence during the early months of growth the water stands as indicated by the dotted line AXB. Consequently root development is hampered at X, as 1 foot of soil is not enough. There are two ways to remedy the defect, either to dig A and B deeper or else put a drain at C half way between.

Armour's Fertilizers

Increase the yield—Improve the quality—Enrich the soil. **Every harvest proves it.** Can you afford to risk your wheat? **Be safe.**

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grow the biggest crops. Ask your dealer.

Armour Fertilizer Works
Chicago

(20)

YOU CAN STOP YOUR HUSBAND, SON OR FRIEND FROM DRINKING

Write me, and I will tell you the only proven method that will actually stop a man from drinking; either with or without his consent, and without danger to him, or loss of his time. It will **cost you nothing to try.** I have given my advice to hundreds upon hundreds, and never heard of a case where it failed. Address **E. FORTIN, Room 816, Chicago, Illinois, 40 Dearborn Street.** Absolute secrecy promised.

Doll House Library.

A search for a child's short story, "The Griffin and the Minor Canon," in a volume all by itself revealed to a persistent city shopper the thought and money that are expended on the furnishing of dolls' houses. Book stores had not the story in a single volume, but in a department store one young woman interviewed had recently been transferred from the toy department and was able to contribute a helpful hint.

"I think," she said, "you can find it in one of the dolls' houses downstairs."

Curiosity had by that time become a sauce to literature, so the shopper hurried downstairs to inspect the doll houses. Three of the most expensive houses contained libraries consisting of a score of diminutive books and each book contained a child's story complete. One of them was "The Griffin and the Minor Canon."

Quotation Marks.

Senator Beveridge, in an after-dinner speech in Cleveland, said of a corrupt politician:

"The man's excuse is as absurd as the excuse that a certain minister offered on being convicted of plagiarism.

"'Brethren,' said this minister, 'it is true that I occasionally borrow for my sermons, but I always acknowledge the fact in the pulpit by raising two fingers at the beginning and two at the end of the borrowed matter, thus indicating that it is quoted.'"

A Five-Cent Washwoman.

In Evanston, Illinois, washwomen get from $2 to $2.50 per day, and carfare to and from work. Five years ago they got $1.50 a day. Naturally wash day is an expensive day there. But now women everywhere are learning of a wash-day worker that only costs a nickel. Easy Task laundry soap does half the work all by itself, saves money, saves time, saves fuel, saves health and saves clothing. Many women say it solves the servant problem.

Included Her.

"Why did she get angry at the stranger in town?"

"She asked him if he had seen her daughter and he answered that he had seen all the sights of the place."

OWES HER LIFE TO

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill.—"I was troubled with falling and inflammation, and the doctors said I could not get well unless I had an operation. I knew I could not stand the strain of one, so I wrote to you sometime ago about my health and you told me what to do. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier I am to-day a well woman."—Mrs. WILLIAM AHRENS, 988 W. 21st St., Chicago, Ill.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE. NORTHROP & LYMAN CO. Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

The Bad Effects of CONSTIPATION

Impure blood, offensive breath, heavy head, shortness of breath, bilious attacks, fitful sleep, loss of appetite, feverish conditions, all come from one cause—Constipation.

The Good Effects of BEECHAM'S PILLS

remedy these conditions because they remove the cause. They start the bowels, work the liver, sweeten the breath, cleanse the blood, tone the stomach, clear the head, improve the appetite and bring restful sleep.

The oldest and best corrective medicine before the public is Beecham's Pills.

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine.
Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Murder!

One gets it by highway men—Tens of thousands by *Bad Bowels*—No difference. Constipation and *dead* liver make the whole system sick—Everybody knows it—*CASCARETS* regulate—*cure* Bowel and Liver troubles by simply doing nature's work until you get well—Millions use *CASCARETS*, Life Saver! 882

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

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PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN ETC. ETC
AT DRUGGISTS, TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50C
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Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.

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At either
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DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Can of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c.

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You can shave first time you try with a
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KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

For the first time in the history of Maryland the Republican and Democratic parties on Tuesday nominated their respective candidates for Congress under a state-wide primary election law. This law was enacted at the recent session of the Legislature and the result of the vote on Tuesday was watched with interest by voters of both parties. The contest in this the Sixth District between Messrs. Warner, Blair and Hagner, was warm from start to finish and it was thought that owing to the interest manifested the vote would be large, but the result was disappointing in the extreme, as less than thirty per cent. of the total registered vote of the combined Republican and Democratic parties in Garrett county exercised their right to cast their ballots at Tuesday's elections. In Allegany county a little more than twenty-five per cent. of the vote was out and this condition also prevailed in Frederick, Washington and Montgomery counties.

However, the result in this District has been the naming of one whom every true Republican can and will support with enthusiasm, for after the retirement of Col. Pearre from the race Mr. Warner, the successful candidate, was manifestly the choice of the great majority of the rank and file of the party and he will draw to himself the undivided vote of that party. He has earned the distinction of being a fair fighter and an untiring campaigner; he is energetic and is equipped in every sense of the word to represent ably and intelligently the needs of the people of the great Sixth District in the halls of Congress.

There is no sane reason why the united Republicans should not center upon a fight with their assets used to the best advantage. They have a candidate in the District who towers above his Democratic opponent in every particular. They should take advantage of every opportunity to say a good word for their nominee. Work for his election from now until the votes are cast and counted in November. Every Republican, with shoulder to shoulder, no matter what may be said concerning the past, for that is gone, should work and fight for the success of their candidate. With this one object in view Mr. Warner's election should be a matter of sincere concern to every Republican, for all are loyal and all should show their zeal by unremitting energy.

TREAT THE ROADS KINDLY.

With this plaintive plea the Governor jumps into the lime light as a full blown humorist. And yet we have never heard Governor Crothers classed as a humorist. Reformer, jurist, preacher—these undoubtedly. Lawyer (formerly), agriculturist (eternally), public officer (when possible). But the role of humorist is a new one and wears all the interest of an entire surprise when assumed by one who seldom "speaks but to instruct." After hearing the Governor's solemn assertions that roads were meant to travel on, or feeling the weight of his pathetic appeals for purity in poltics, or bowing the head and worshipping as he pronounces his semi-priestly benediction upon his own immaculate administration with the spell of the spirit of all these things (and then some) upon us, it is a most effective surprise, a fair little sudden sunbeam in a darksome cavern, to have the Governor come tumbling on the boards in jester's garb. "Treat the roads kindly"—and with this quib the jester's part is on. We are not entirely sure that the Governor meant to exactly pose as a jester, but so the audience has assumed, and the humor of the thing has caught on. Everybody is laughing—except possibly the Governor (which by the way is excellent good form—the accomplished jester leaves all the laughter to the audience). And the audience is furnishing it in this instance. The comicality of His Excellency's appeal is irresistible. "Treat the roads kindly." Sure, Governor, that's what they are meant for. Any old road can be treated any old way. But one of your up-to-date ten-thousand-dollar-beauty roads is different. "Kindly treatment" is ITS only proper due. Traction engines will please take notice and shie into the fields or let the wheat crops go unthreshed. The smith will forsake his forge and join the rubber trust, for no unfeeling steed shall press his iron shod hoof upon the gentle bosom of a ten thousand dollar road. Perish the thought of a common farm wagon rattling its hard-hearted tires upon an "improved" surface, where a whole mint of the people's money has been spent for that which must be "treated kindly." You, poor fool, thought that road was meant for USE. But, mark you, "kindly" use. What, did you suppose that a $10,000 road could, should or would stand the strain of ordinary travel? Not at all. It is an airy-fairy something for soft pedal action; when, for example, one would recreate himself in his auto-car (a la Crothers-Tucker and Co.) or would go forth at eventide for a meditative stroll—in his bare feet. For the common things of common life, find a dirt road, or find yourself under the ban of the Governor's displeasure for not treating the roads as kindly as you ought. Humor? Why it is past doubt the hit of the season. Nothing funnier has come on the boards than this naive appeal of the Governor to "treat the roads kindly."

Never again can a normal man look on an improved road without "laughter, holding both sides." It is a little expensive humor, but it is humor par excellence. We shall henceforth know exactly what to do when in the presence of one of those unspeakable aggregations of uncorrelated rocks, known as an "improved road." We shall pat it kindly on the back and then laugh. The pat will show our willingness to heed the Governor's request and "treat the road kindly." The laugh will be our remuneration (our one and only remuneration) for our contribution to the fair, fragile creature's existence. And then, well then we shall go back to our dear old dirt road with humble soul and an everlasting apology. "You dear old dirt highway—we have kicked you and cuffed you and 'cussed' you galore, but you have stood it like a man. Gouged and grilled, beaten with many blows and travel-stained with the years you have borne your burdens without complaint and without shirking. You have left that sort of thing to this crowning triumph of the road builder's art. It has remained for the stone quarry to beg the public to "treat it kindly." Blessed old brave dirt roads, with all your wrinkles and ruts, your mud and misery, you are worth a thousand new-fangled toys that have to be put under glass and labelled "please treat kindly.' "—Cecil Whig.

A WORD IN SEASON.

A word in season to the man who has become despondent brings cheer; to the one overwrought, with nerves all a tingle, it brings calmness; to the one who is drifting upon the shoals of bad habits it brings a sense of danger; to the disconsolate comfort, to the timid courage, to the laborer in the field of human weal strength for his unappreciated task. Who can do without it? The faculty of speech would be but the faculty of making intelligible sounds if the words that fall from the mouth could not be keyed at times to comfort and cheer. The world possesses much of the speech of wisdom, but how very much it needs the speech of cheer!

Yet everyone may give the word in season to the one who is weary, to the one who is in the state where unless sympathy comes, he must give up Men are buoyed up by words of cheer. They are sustained by words of strength and heart. In business, where the deal and contracts reign supreme, there is the widest opportunity for the word of cheer. The word in season to the young man entering upon the activities of life is the word of direction and guidance; to the young woman who is a prey to the indefinite longings of her nature, in whom emotions are moving and impulses framing to no end, the word in season comes as the word that centers her being upon some of the realities of nature and life. She receives clear vision, the illusions that misled is gone, and she ever after walks strong in the faith of life, firm in its rectitude, supported by the sense of the dignity and worth of womanhood. The word in season comes to the tired mother. Oh, multitude of them! Thrown back upon themselves, with a sence of bafflement, they grow discourage. Then a word in season brings cheer and the mother takes up her task ag in with better success.

It also comes to the tempted and the drifting ones and they see the perils of their courses and make amends for their yielding to the seductions of temptation and wrongdoing. The word in season means support and vigor for the weak. It means triumph instead of defeat. It means the developement of the energies of the soul. It means all that it has meant to many a man and woman who dates to some timely word the change in the course of their destiny and their uplift from dispair.

The one who cannot look back upon some word in season that ordered his life has either been very fortunate in not needing such a word or else he has been most unfortunate in not receiving it. It is the word that has soothing balm, remedial power. It is the word of brotherhood. How the heart of man is warmed when he feels that its pulsations are in common with the pulsations of some other heart, that he is not alone in his doubts and misgivings, in his struggles and difficulties, but that there is a linking up of his life with other lives. He is glad to feel the cheer where there had been discouragement.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The season nearing a close has been the most successful, as to number of visitors, in the history of the Park. We are not informed as to the amount of the gate receipts, but feel quite sure that a stronger program would have added a large sum to the net receipts.

We understand that three prominent lots have been sold recently on which two cottages will be erected for occupancy next season.

Many of our summer residents will remain later than usual owing to the comforts of natural gas.

One of the greatest meetings of the season will be held next Sunday—morning, afternoon and evening—when three bishops, three returned missionaries and three prominent laymen will address the meetings. People in the neighborhood should come with their lunch baskers and stay all day.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Baptist church held a successful Japanese Bazaar and supper on the verandah of the Hicks House Tuesday evening.

Messrs. H. E. Flowers, of Baltimore, and Gay W. Hayden, of Grafton, came here to vote in the primary election Tuesday.

Rev. Jahu DeWitt Miller was here several days this week, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Davidson.

Our annual hay fever visitors are arriving in considerable numbers.

The status of Mountain Lake Park as a corporation will be determined before Chief Judge Boyd at a hearing to be held September 15th. Mr. Thos. J. Peddicord will represent the citizens.

After next Sunday regular services morning and evening will be resumed in the M. E. church.

Mr. John W. Lee, aged 82 years, who was struck by a train at the station and painfully injured on Aug. 24th, is on the way to recovery.

BITTINGER.

On Saturday morning, August 27th, this section was visited by a frost of sufficient severity to damage growing crops of buckwheat and other tender vegetation in some localities.

James Frye and family, who spent several weeks in this village, at the home of Jonas Bittinger, returned to their home at Braddock, Pa.

Messrs. Hershberger and Deifenbaugh, of Grantsville, took two parties from this village to Mt. Lake Park in their automobiles on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Beulah Getty and Miss W. Bonig, of Grantsville, spent last Sunday as the guests of Miss Ruth Beahm.

George Stark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Stark, accidentally fell from the mow in his father's barn one day last week and sustained a sprained ankle.

Silas Platter and Christian Schrock are very happy individuals since the stork visited their respective homes last week.

Mrs. T. B. Wiley spent a few days last week at the bedside of her sister, Miss Dollie Winterburg, at Grantsville, and reports her sister's condition rather serious.

Mrs. Melchor Hetrick spent a portion of last week visiting relatives at Mt. Lake Park and Oakland.

Our highly respected neighbor and aged friend, Henry Beitzell, Sr., died suddenly at his home near this village on Monday afternoon of this week. Mr. Beitzell had been sick but a short time and his death was a decided shock to the community and all feel a genuine sympathy for the bereaved family. The entire community will feel the loss of so estimable a man.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

McHENRY.

We had quite a refreshing shower the other day but it did not help the corn very much.

A number of our young people attended the picnic at Accident last Saturday.

Miss Mary Hinebaugh, who has been visiting relatives at Sang Run, returned home last Sunday.

Mrs. J. Alvin Friend, of Sang Run, was here one day last week.

The buzz of the threshing machine is heard once more and farmers report a good crop of oats.

Mrs. Louise Hoye, Mr. Paul and Miss Alice Hove, of Sang Run, accompanied by Miss Boardman, of Trumansburg, N. Y., spent Sunday at T. C. Hinebaugh's.

Miss Ethel Glotfelty, who has been visiting relatives at Oakland and Deer Park, has returned home.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT BEING MADE

B. & O. Expending Millions in Eliminating Curves and Grades.

More important and costly engineering projects are engaging the attention of the Baltimore and Ohio management just now than ever before in the history of that "pioneer road." The objects of these improvements, as a matter of course, is primarily to secure roadbed conditions that will permit the use of heavier engines and cars, although much of the work is being undertaken with a view to shortening distances. Despite the contumely that has been heaped upon the road in the past because of its grades and curves, it is a fact not generally known that it crosses the mountains now at a lower grade than any of its competitors by many feet, which gradient is being lowered still more, while many of the most pronounced curves are being reduced materially or eliminated entirely.

The new work, which is either now in progress or authorized for early construction, extends from one end of the system to the other, from New York and Baltimore to Chicago and St. Louis, and was outlined Saturday by an official of the company.

Beginning in the east and working westward, the first work encountered is the re-constructed bridge across the Schuylkill river. Then, in order, comes the great stone-arch viaduct over the Brandywine and the new Susquehanna river bridge, while at Baltimore numerous dangerous grade crossings are being eliminated.

The Cumberland division carries the largest tonnage of the system and it is being improved with a third track between Martinsburg and Orleans Road. On the famous 17-mile grade between Piedmont and Altamont, at which latter point the road attains its highest elevation in the mountains, passing tracks are being constructed to facilitate the heavy traffic, while on the summit of the Alleghanies between Deer Park and Mountain Lake Park a continuous third track is under construction. Between Terra Alta and Grafton will be built a third track over the entire section, making for the uninterrupted operation of passenger traffic, at the same time securing increased efficiency in the handling of freight traffic. It is on this section, too, that the great double-track smokeless tunnel will be constructed. Also, at the end of the Cumberland division, at Grafton, a new yard is being constructed that will receive the coal and other traffic from the Pennsylvania and West Virginia territory and wherein it will be classified.

Westward over the line to Pittsburg a third track is being built between Philson and Manila and Sand Patch and Yoder, at the west end of the Hyndman grade. Sand Patch tunnel is to be eliminated and replaced by a new double track tunnel 2.6 miles long on the revised line projected westward to Meyersdale, whereby passenger movement will be greatly facilitated, and at the same time a low-grade freight line from the Somerset coal field to the summit of the mountains secured, from which point further movement eastward is down hill, still further westward on the line a third track is to be constructed between Connellsville and McKeesport.

The Everett, Rodemar, Murray and Hitchcock tunnels on the Cumberland division are to be eliminated and made open cuts, thereby adding to the safety and comfort of all train movements.

The foregoing comprises only the larger work being done by the Baltimore and Ohio, but does not include numerous smaller improvements over the entire system.

AFRAID OF CROTHERS BRAND OF REFORM.

It is entirely likely that the Baltimore police force could be much improved but people with just a little gray matter left are viewing with indignation the bold move of Crothers to get control of it by coercing the Commissioners into naming "his man" for Marshal. It is about time that this schemer should be called down and everybody will feel an increased measure of respect for the members of the Board who refused to be made his pliant tools. Baltimore has had a pretty tough time of it under Democratic management. Bribery and corruption have been rampant; weak and vacillating has been the course of the city administration and high political officials has been caught pilfering and accepting money from private interests. Perhaps a change all around will be the only way to clear the political atmosphere and give the city what it needs—decent, honest and efficient administration. But the good people of that town want none of the Crothers brand of reform and they have told him so, so emphatically that up to this writhe has not carried out his threats to remove the Police Commissioners if they would not do as he said.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County.
Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of
Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

P. O. Weber For Congress.

Mr. P. Oswald Weber, of Cumberland, secretary of the Allegany Trades Council, was nominated for Congress for the Sixth district at the Socialist convention at Hagerstown Monday. Every county in the district was represented except Garrett.

There was one woman delegate, Mrs. Grace Staub, wife of Charles W. Staub, a telegraph operator of Cumberland. She was accompanied by her six-year-old boy. Mr. Weber was a candidate for city commissioner at the recent election at Cumberland and polled a good vote.

Subscribe for The Republican, Oldest and Best Paper in Garrett county.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 18, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, September 5, 1910,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Republican for Job Printing

ORDER NISI.

Katherine B. Stille vs. Thomas J. Roy, et ux. No. 1682 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 5th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. James Blackistone, attorney be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of September, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Mary L. Sloan vs. Allen Garlitz, et ux. No. 1681 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

Ordered this 5th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan and Edward H. Sincell, attorneys, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of September, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $475.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	45,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Liville, of Baltimore, are guests at Mrs. Bosley's.

Mr. Benjamin B. Myers, of near Lonaconing, was in the city last Saturday on business.

Dr. Willis Manges, of Philadelphia, is in Oakland on a visit to his parents, Rev. and Mrs E. Manges,

FOR SALE on easy terms—New piano cased Organ. Apply to P. B. Gough, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 27-3t

Mrs. H. Clay Shaw, of Piedmont, arrived in Oakland Tuesday and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder.

Mrs. Herman Creutzburg has gone to Lonaconing to attend the Sloan-Somerville wedding which takes place today.

Mr. R. B. Frantz, of the Fairmont Coal Company, spent last week in and about Oakland visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. W. T. Jamesson, of Piedmont, spent a day or two in Oakland this week visiting Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Durham cow; 7 years old; will be sold cheap. Apply to S. A. Smith, Crellin. 27-3t

Miss Mary Boyer, of Fairmont, who visited relatives in Oakland for a week or more, returned home yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles D. Smith and three children, of Parsons, West Va., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Naylor in Oakland.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger and son, Robert, went to Lonaconing yesterday afternoon to spend two weeks with relatives and friends.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR & Co.

Mrs. Mollie Getty, of Cumberland, returned to her home yesterday afternoon after a brief visit to her father, Mr. E. D. Kepner, in Oakland.

Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Sanner, of Uniontown, Pa., who were guests of their son, Mr. N. R. Sanner, for several days, returned home on Friday.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

Miss Helen Jaeger, of Baltimore, who spent some weeks in Oakland visiting Mrs. B. F. Selby and other friends, returned to her home yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baker, of Johnstown, Pa., who were guests of Miss Catharine Manges for several days, returned to their home Monday in their automobile.

LOST—Sunday afternoon on road from Mt. Lake Park to Boiling Spring, a large pearl crescent. Finder please return to Loch Lynn Hotel and receive reward. 1t

Mrs. Arch Beckman is a patient at the Home Sanitorium suffering from a badly lacerated eye which was injured last Friday when it was struck by a piece of wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Nimrod Glotfelty, of near Bittinger, left Oakland last Saturday morning for Berryburg, West Va., to visit their daughter, Mrs. Web Ferguson for a week.

Miss Catharine Manges, who spent the summer at her home in Oakland, returned to York, Pa., yesterday morning to resume her position as a teacher in one of the schools of that city.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawtont & Sons.

FORTIFY YOUR FUTURE

The best protection against trouble is money in the Bank It insures safety

The whole in the ground, the crevice in the wall, a friend's pocket-book, or your own, is not as safe a place to keep your money as is our bank, which is fire and burglar proof.

We refer those who have not banked with us to those who have.

We pay liberal interest consistent with safety 3 per cent.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

OAKLAND, MD.

MUDDLE OVER PRINCIPALSHIP TO BE SETTLED TODAY

By the State Board of Education When It Meets In Baltimore.

Advices has been received by parties interested that the school principalship which has gained so much notoriety in this and other sections of the county and State, will be settled today at the meeting of the State Board of Education.

The decision of the State Board is looked for with much interest by nearly everyone in the county.

Mr. Lloyd Durst, of Johnstown, Pa., who visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Durst, for a week, returned to Johnstown Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Zena Matheny and children returned Saturday from a very pleasant visit to Sunny Glade Farm, the home of the lady's cousin, Archibald Chisholm, near Oakland.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mrs. William Paxton, of Piedmont, West Va., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wallace, adjoining Oakland, was stricken with paralysis Tuesday morning and is in quite a critical condition.

Cards have been received by friends in Oakland announcing the birth of Charles Lee Kimmell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O. Kimmell, of Shinnston, W. Va., which event occured August 25th.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Mrs. Mollie Briggs, of Montgomery county, returned home this morning after spending two or three weeks in Oakland as the guest of her father, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, and other relatives.

Rev. and Mrs. Jos. Vansickle and little daughter, Ruth, of Bemis, W. Va., are guests of Mrs. Vansickle's sister, Mrs. E. G. Hill. en route to their old home in Friendsville, Md.—Cumberland News.

Mr. Ralph Thayer has been appointed a member of the Baltimore and Ohio engineering corps, with headquarters at Belington, W. Va., for which point he left yesterday morning to assume his position.

Dr. Hattie B. Jones, of Wheeling, on her way home from a tour of parts of Europe, stopped off in Oakland last Saturday and remained here until Monday as the guest of her brother, Mr. Scott T. Jones.

Rev. Lewis Manges and little son, of Harrisburg, Pa., arrived in Oakland Thursday evening for a brief visit to Mr. Manges' parents, Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges at the Lutheran parsonage. They returned to their home Monday.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

Mr. Jacob Naylor, father of Messrs. A. D. and E. G. Naylor, who was here on a visit of two weeks to his sons, returned home last Friday morning, accompanied by his granddaughter, Miss Virginia Bell, who was also the guest of the Messrs. Naylor.

The rain yesterday and today was very welcome after the drouth and the farmers of the county will profit by it. Vegetation is at a stage where rain was needed, and the harvesting has been completed, so that the rain will not interfere in that respect.

Mrs. Herman Creutzburg had as her guests Tuesday and Wednesday Mrs. Reed and sister, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Mrs. Dr. Mulliman, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John Somerville, Sr., of Lonaconing; Mrs. John Hotchis, of Piedmont, and Mrs. E. S. Creutzburg, of Barton.

Mr. A. W. Killius, who left Oakland last fall and went to Kansas, where he resided until recently, returned here last Thursday night, accompanied by his cousin, Mrs. Ona Lish, of Silverdale, Kansas, who will visit relatives and friends here for several weeks before returning home.

The fifth annual students' recital, by some of Miss Daisy Grant's pupils, will be given on Tuesday evening, September 6th, at the public school building. They will be assisted by Dr. John G. Robinson and Mr. Herman Runten. Their friends and the public are cordially invited to attend.

"Governor" John Wesley Lee, who was so badly injured last Wednesday by being struck by a train at Mountain Lake Park and who was taken to the Home Sanitorium where he is a patient, is very much improved and was able yesterday to sit up the greater part of the day. His injuries were of such nature that at first it was thought he could not recover.

This afternoon at two o'clock the trustees appointed in the case by the court will sell at public auction in front of the First National Bank the Promised Land Farm, located near Hutton. The property is a very valuable one, containing nearly four hundred acres and is underlaid with several veins of coal approximating 28 feet in thickness.

The Watcher.

As he sits alone in the silence,
And lists to the passing years;
The summers come with their fruitage—
The winters come with their tears.

There seems no end to the waiting;
Time passes with heavy tread.
That which was joy in the morning
At evening is cold and dead.

The rustle of leaves in the pathway;
The patter of falling rain,
The shadows gathering dimly
As the wind sings a deep refrain

Cause the eyes of the tired watcher,
As he sits by the wayside there,
To turn with tender longing
To the gates of the City fair.

From which with bright effulgence
There shines a golden glow
With a brilliance like the sunlight,
With a purity like the snow.

Those gates shall ope in the morning
And through them passing down
Shall come the shining angels
Bearing a starry crown.

Then past are the days of waiting!
Then past are the marching years!
Then past is the heart's dull aching!
Then past are the doubts and fears!

For the call has come to the watcher—
His night has passed away.
And glowing are the hilltops
With the light of Perfect Day.

His cares are left behind him,
His doubts and all his fears;
And like a worn out garment,
The burden of the years.

Attended by the angels
He never more will roam,
But sweeping through the portals
Enter within his home.

A Home of matchless beauty
In a City bright and fair
Prepared for those who love Him
By the Savior waiting there.

C. W. HUDSON.

Mt. Lake Park, Aug. 22, 1910.

Miss Anna Manges has gone to Harrisburg, Pa., where she will be the guest of friends for a week. During the winter Miss Manges will direct the staging and presentation of plays at different points in the east and New England, she having undertaken the work personally instead of representing an entertainment bureau as last winter.

FOR SALE—Several slightly used pianos of different makes, including a Stieff upright; also some organs taken in exchange. These instruments can be seen at Oakland and Mt. Lake Park and will be sold at bargains if sold soon. Write for prices and terms to CHAS. M. STIEFF, Hagerstown, Md.

Petitions directed to Governor Crothers are being circulated throughout the county asking that the State Auditor be directed to audit the books of the School Commissioners and that the present board of commissioners be "fired" from office and others appointed in their stead. The petitions are being numerously signed, so it is stated, and will be forwarded to the Governor shortly.

Roy Wood, a young man of Pittsburg, who was visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mallette at Mountian Lake Park, was operated upon at the Home Sanitorium in Oakland last Friday for appendicitis which had reached an advanced stage. The operation was performed by Drs. Johnson, of Cumberland, and Hinebaugh, of Oakland. This morning the patient is very much improved and his chances for recovery are good.

Mrs. Scott T. Jones and daughter, Miss Grace Jones, atttended the Elliott family reunion held at Albrightsville, Preston county, on Saturday, at which a large number of the Elliott family and their friends were present. Mrs. Jones returned to Oakland Saturday evening. Miss Jones remained at Albrightsville to visit friends and will become one of a camping party on the Morris farm near Kingwood for the balance of the week.

WANTED—COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE requires the services of a representative in Oakland to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. Campbell, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bolden, of Charleston, formerly of this city, accompanied by their three sons, George, Connell and William, arrived in the city this morning from Crellin, Md., where they have been visiting relatives and friends, and spent the day as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. R. Ellis, on West Main street, leaving on the 6:30 train for Elkins, where they will spend the night with friends, en route to their home at Charleston. While in the city they met and greeted many of their old friends and former associates, who were delighted to see them again—Grafton Republican, Aug. 19th.

Church Services.

ST PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Preaching at 10.30 a. m.
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

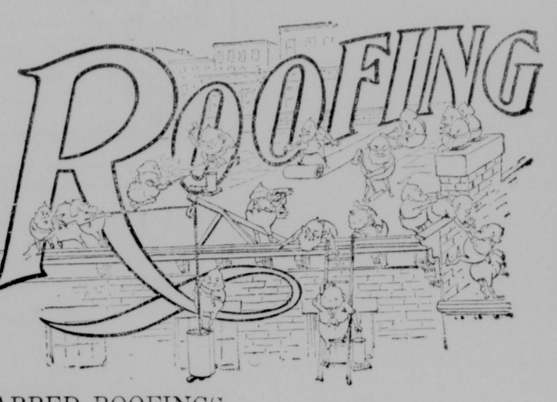
ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. SHEARER

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.



TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONE S

GO TO CREUTZBURG'S
FOR
Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware.
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Buster Brown Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children.
LACE CURTAINS 50c. UP
FRESH MEAT MARKET ATTACHED.
Opposite Postoffice. Oakland, Md.

JUST RECEIVED

A nice line of Ladies Suits and Cloaks, Children's Coats, Baby Cloaks and Caps, and a lot of other fixin's.

Come and see and tell the neighbors.

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

Why is a housefly, anyhow?

The merciful man is now very merciful to his beast.

We know of some cats that never fail to come back.

The Moros seem to be less dangerous than ice cream cones.

There are 130,000 foreign waiters in London, all with palms extended.

How aeronauts have cities at their mercy in mimic warfare is becoming amazing.

With a new record every day it seems there is no limit to the powers of an aeroplane.

The Chicago woman whose ear was bitten off by her husband, probably didn't feed him enough.

There is a very bad $2 bill in circulation. Insist on getting your change in twenties and fifties.

A Kansas judge rules that it is the duty of pedestrians to dodge automobiles. Also the necessity.

Few horses are wearing bonnets this season, probably because bonnets are absolutely out of style.

If you can't swim stay near the shore. If you can swim be satisfied to tell your friends about it.

Two Philadelphians have lost their lives running for trains. Such unusual haste was sure to be fatal in Philadelphia.

Just bottle up your weather grouch and strike a temperature average for the year on the 31st day of next December.

It may soon be possible to telephone to England from the United States. Very well, but how about getting money that way?

Still there is an abiding of optimistic faith that it will prove easier to dodge an aeroplane than an automobile or motorcycle.

It would seem that more people are giving their lives to the perfection of the aeroplane than to any former scientific achievement.

In twenty-seven years the Kimberley diamond mines have yielded $420,000,000 worth of diamonds. Still our western cornfields do a lot better than that.

The man who is earning his own living in these days, however mildly he may be going about it, is truly enough earning his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Timorous males who are frightened at the way women are invading men's occupations should take heart at the success some achieve in trimming hats.

Going down to the sea in ships was the ancient idea of peril. But it was common place safety beside going up in the air in the most modern style of ships.

Ten or fifteen deaths among the comparatively few aeronauts and aviators in the last few months are not only depleting their ranks but showing up air flights as mighty dangerous pastiming.

In printing the new passenger tickets to be used on airship lines care should be taken to have it specified that stop-over privileges may be had when necessary without the signature of the conductor.

Counterfeit buttermilk is being sold in some of the drug stores in the east, and the health authorities say it is very dangerous. Will it never be possible to get a good thing that the counterfeiters can't counterfeit?

Farmers after experiment report that the cows yield their milk better when the phonograph is kept going in the barn at milking time. This seems to offer a grand scheme of relief in the form of moving all the phonographs to all the cow barns.

The oil-burning torpedo boat destroyer Roe reached a speed of 31 knots an hour in a test off the Delaware breakwater, although the contract requirement was only 28 knots, and is now acknowledged to be the fastest exclusively oil-burning torpedo boat destroyer in the United States navy. The American shipbuilder has the reputation of cultivating a margin of safety, and turning out boats which exceed the maximum requirements of contracts.

When the automobile collides with the locomotive it is seldom that the latter has to go to the repair shop.

The work of a contributing editor is sometimes made difficult by the friends who insist on coming around during office hours to talk politics and tell hunting stories.

Having all the news about the hot spell that was fit to print, and some that was not news, it seems that we might have a litle cool weather for variety in the news columns

The World's Wonders

STRANGE THINGS FOUND IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EARTH

England's Earliest Monument

To American eyes, Aylesford, a quiet Kentish village lying under the chalk hills near Maidstone, is venerable enough. The church with its square embattled tower, the gabled houses, more particularly the gray stone bridge, narrow of arch and low of parapet, all these are eloquent of the days when the pilgrims from southern England crossed the Medway here on their journey to Becket's shrine.

Beyond the river a mile nearer Canterbury stands a memorial of times more remote by a thousand years than the last of the pilgrimages. Three upright slabs of unhewn sandstone, capped by a fourth which measures twelve feet in length, inclose a space of some eight feet square. The country people call it "Kit's Coty House." It is an empty tomb of ancient British date. All the Celtic peoples interred their chiefs in such chambers of unhewn stone, over which they heaped huge mounds of earth. In modern times these hillocks, covered with grass and marking perhaps the site of forgotten battlefields, came to be called "barrows." After having remained undisturbed for centuries, some of these barrows were opened in this inquiring age in the interests of science. The stone chamber within the grave, which antiquarians call a "dolmen," was found to contain human remains, along with the ornaments and weapons of a chief. The dolmen in a perfect condition is a closed chamber.

Kit's Coty House is a dolmen which has been partly dilapidated. The sepulcher has been opened, when or by whom, nobody knows; and its contents have disappeared. There is no inscription on any of the stones. But high authority supports the established tradition that here was buried Catigern, the British chief who fell, fighting against Hengist the invader, at the battle of Aylesford in 455 A. D.

The names of Horsa, Hengist's kinsman and fellow-leader who was killed in the fight, survives in Horstead, where perhaps he was buried. The white horse, which was Hengist's totem, is now the heraldic emblem of the English county of Kent. Whatever monuments of the battle of Aylesford once existed, all have now disappeared but Kit's Coty House. So the British prince's tomb has become the sole memorial of the first triumph of the Teuton. It is the earliest of English monuments.

HONORED AS POTATO PIONEER

That Sir Francis Drake, first man to sail around the world, intrepid seafighter and bold explorer, should be honored especially as the man who first introduced potatoes into Europe was the idea of the people of Offenburg, Germany. In that town stands a fine statue of Drake. His left elbow rests on an anchor and in his left hand he holds a well-grown potato plant, potatoes and all. There is a globe at his right foot and a vessel behind him, and in his right hand he carries a map of South America.

PRISON CELL ROMANCE.

An interesting story has come to light of the way in which a man undergoing a sentence in Pentonville prison, tamed and made a companion of a pigeon. One bitterly cold morning just before Christmas, whilst the prisoners were at exercise, a pigeon, half-dead with the cold, fell into the yard. A convict picked it up, hid it in his breast, and took it back to his cell, where in the evening he shared his food with the bird. Wishing to keep the bird for company, he hid the bird in his breast every time the warder came round. Quickly the pigeon became tame, and a fast friendship arose, which helped to pass the weary hours of prison life. At last, however, his secret became known to his fellow-convicts, and one man threatened to inform the officials. The man told his story to a Salvation Army officer who visited the prison, and the latter advised him to appeal to the governor, who, interested in the man's kind action, gave him permission to keep the bird. The man has now been released, and was helped into work by some kindly-hearted people who got to know the little story of the pigeon.

SARACEN TREASURES FOUND

Some interesting discoveries are reported in France. Recently in excavations at the Abbey of Fonteyrault some tombs were brought to light, which are considered to date from the Plantagenets. But at Senons we get a glimpse of periods more remote, for there discoveries have been made of jewels, medals, and arms. These are believed to have belonged to the Saracens, who were defeated by Charles Martel in 732.

TRIAL BY TELEPHONE.

The fact that contagious diseases cannot be transmitted over the telephone wires enabled Judge F. E. Bowser of Warsaw, Ind., to try a case at home while quarantined because his children had scarlet fever. The judge heard the evidence by telephone and imposed a fine and a 60-day sentence upon a young man for stealing.

ELEPHANTS' BATHING TANK

Some months ago the management of the National Zoological park in Washington decided that the elephants in captivity needed a bath tub and ordered a huge tank made. After considerable planning and figuring, the work of excavation was begun for this monster reservoir. Ton after ton of dirt was scooped out until there resulted a splendid bath tub 40 feet wide, sloping gently down to a depth of more than 15 feet. Around this was constructed a concrete wall solid enough to withstand the kicks and cavortings of the strongest elephant. A strong wooden barrier encloses the bathtub and effectually prevents the elephants from rambling off through the park after they have had their daily dip. It is very interesting to watch the big animals as they splash around in the cool water, or stand idly still and blink their little dark eyes in perfect content. They seem to be in their perfect element when deep in the waters. The bottom of the bathing tank is paved with rock so placed as to keep the big pachyderms from slipping, as they surely would do if they tried to maintain their balance on a smooth concrete floor covered with ooze. The management of the park have felt amply repaid for the expense involved in the construction of the enormous bathtub, for it vastly improves the health and temper of the clumsy beasts in their charge.

ANT HEAP IN BELGIAN CONGO

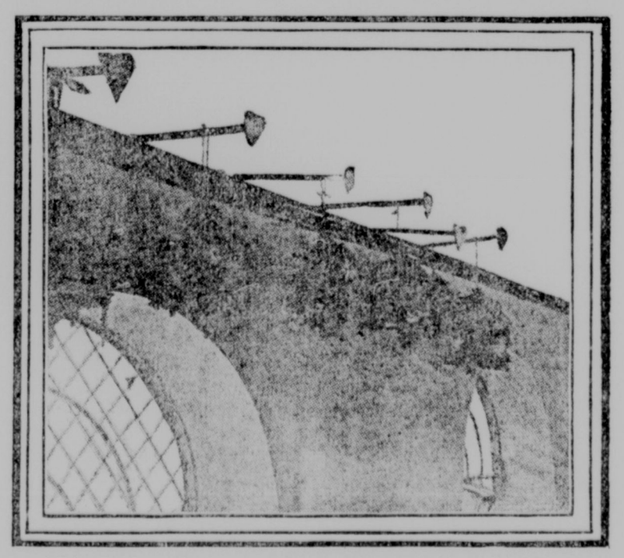
In the Belgian Congo are to be found thousands of enormous chambered nests or heaps constructed by the industrious ants of that land. A great variety of choice ferns and begonia plants grow on these ant heaps, and in many cases they are covered with bamboo 30 feet high. The heap shown in the accompanying illustration is 77 yards in circumference and the trees on the top are over 20 feet high. Its great size will be apparent on comparing it with the man standing at the bottom.

Feats of Rhetoric.

"You used to say that boy of yours wouldn't amount to anything because he was a poet."

"I was mistaken. He makes a fine living getting up names for fancy drinks at soda fountains."—Exchange.

Quaint Reward of Constancy



In the quaint little church at Minsterley, in Shropshire, England, are preserved seven "maiden garlands" which are relics of an interesting custom of the eighteenth century. The tradition concerning them is that when a maiden whose betrothed had died was herself carried, still unwed, to the grave, one of these crowns of garlands was borne before her coffin by the village girls. The date of the earliest specimen in Minsterley church is 1726, and the latest 1794. When the funeral was over, the wreath was hung up in the church, over the place the maiden had been wont to occupy, to commemorate her constancy. The framework of the wreaths shown in the accompanying photograph is adorned with frills of what was once white paper, and in the center is a representation of a pair of gloves, also in paper.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE PRISON

Per Cent. of Suffering Is Enormous and There Seems but One Remedy.

From several investigations that have been made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis it is estimated that on an average about 15 per cent. of the prison population of the country is afflicted with tuberculosis. On this basis, out of the 80,000 prisoners housed in the penal institutions of the United States at any given time, no less than 12,000 are infected with the disease. If the Philippine islands and other insular possessions were taken into consideration the number would be much larger. Some of the prisons of Pennsylvania, Kansas and Ohio show such shocking conditions with reference to tuberculosis that many wardens admit that these places of detention are death traps. Similar conditions could be found in almost every state, and in the majority of cases the only sure remedy is the destruction of the old buildings and the erection of new ones.

LEG A MASS OF HUMOR

"About seven years ago a small abrasion appeared on my right leg just above my ankle. It irritated me so that I began to scratch it, and it began to spread until my leg from my ankle to the knee was one solid scale like a scab. The irritation was always worse at night and would not allow me to sleep, or my wife either, and it was completely undermining our health. I lost fifty pounds in weight and was almost out of my mind with pain and chagrin as no matter where the irritation came, at work, on the street or in the presence of company, I would have to scratch it until I had the blood running down into my shoe. I simply cannot describe my suffering during those seven years. The pain, mortification, loss of sleep, both to myself and wife is simply indescribable on paper and one has to experience it to know what it is.

"I tried all kinds of doctors and remedies but I might as well have thrown my money down a sewer. They would dry up for a little while and fill me with hope only to break out again just as bad if not worse. I had given up hope of ever being cured when I was induced by my wife to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. After taking the Cuticura Remedies for a little while I began to see a change, and after taking a dozen bottles of Cuticura Resolvent in conjunction with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the trouble had entirely disappeared and my leg was as fine as the day I was born. Now after a lapse of six months with no signs of a recurrence I feel perfectly safe in extending to you my heartfelt thanks for the good the Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I shall always recommend them to my friends. W. H. White, 312 E. Cabot St., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4 and Apr. 13, 1909."

THE DOCTOR'S IDEA.

Invalid—Doctor, I must positively insist upon knowing the worst.

Dr. Wise—Well, I guess my bill will be about $85.

In the Desert.

Here is a glimpse of the horrors of a western desert taken from the Goldfild (Nev.) News: "Another desert victim is reported, and Archie Campbell, manager of the Last Chance mining property, near Death valley, came to Goldfield yesterday to endeavor to establish the identity of the unfortunate.

"Mr. Campbell encountered the unknown man on the desert in a frightful condition. He was in the last stages of desert exhaustion, devoid of clothing, sunburned, blistered and crazed, with his tongue swollen enormously, a pitiable object, and unable to speak.

"He was tenderly conveyed to camp but kind aid came too late, for an hour after he had absorbed the first cup of water he expired."

And They Wondered!

Judge Nicholas Longworth, who used to sit on Ohio's supreme bench, looked unnaturally grave, and a neighbor, in recognition of his facial depression, named a pet owl "Judge Longworth." It was the very next day that an excited maid broke up his wife's garden party. "Oh, madam," said she. "Madam! Judge Longworth has laid an egg."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Good intentions are always hot stuff; that is why they are used for paving material in a certain locality.

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP

Makes the skin soft as velvet. Improves any complexion. Best shampoo made. Cures most skin eruptions.

Munyon's Hair Invigorator cures dandruff, stops hair from falling out, makes hair grow.

If you have Dyspepsia, or any liver trouble, use Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills. They cure Biliousness, Constipation and drive all impurities from the blood. — MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief--Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

WANTED Agents to sell household goods and veterinary remedies, spices, extracts, perfumes, toilet goods and specialties in country districts, by wagon; pays $25 per week up. The Mutual Manufacturing Co., Canton, O.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., CLEVELAND, NO. 34--1910.

Quaint Table Manners.

Jerome S. McWade, the Duluth millionaire, talked at a dinner about the delights of a backwoods vacation.

"I go to a quaint backwoods village every summer," he said, "and numberless are the quaint people I meet there.

"Old Boucher, for instance, the janitor of the village church, is most amusing with his quaint ways. I had old Boucher to lunch one day, and the cold lobster was served with a mayonnaise sauce. When my servant offered this sauce to Boucher, the old man stuck his knife in it, took up a little on the blade, tasted it, then shook his head and said:

"'Don't choose none.'"

Another Tradition Exploded.

Two Englishmen were resting at the "Red Horse Inn" at Stratford-on-Avon. One of them discovered a print picturing a low tumbling building underneath which was printed: "The House in Which Shakespeare Was Born." Turning to his friend in mild surprise he pointed to the print. His friend exhibited equal surprise, and called a waiter, who assured them of the accuracy of the inscription.

"'Pon my word," said the observing Englishman, shaking his head dubiously, "I thought he was born in a manger!"—Success Magazine.

A Fitting Design.

"I want an estimate on 10,000 letter heads," said the professional-looking man with the silk hat.

"Any special design?" asked the engraver.

"Yes, sir," replied the caller. "In the upper left-hand corner I want a catchy cut of Patrick Henry making his memorable speech, and in distinct letters, under the cut, his soul-inspiring words, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' You see," he added, handing a card to the engraver, "I'm a divorce lawyer, and want something fitting."—Lippincott's.

The Summer Girl.

"How'd you like to be engaged to a millionaire?"

"I was engaged to one all last summer, and he seldom spent a dime. I want to be engaged to a young man who is down here for two weeks with about $300 in his roll."

A woman tells her troubles to a doctor; a man tells his to a lawyer.

Convenient For Any Meal

Post Toasties

Are always ready to serve right from the box with the addition of cream or milk.

Especially pleasing with berries or fresh fruit.

Delicious, wholesome, economical food which saves a lot of cooking in hot weather.

"The Memory Lingers"

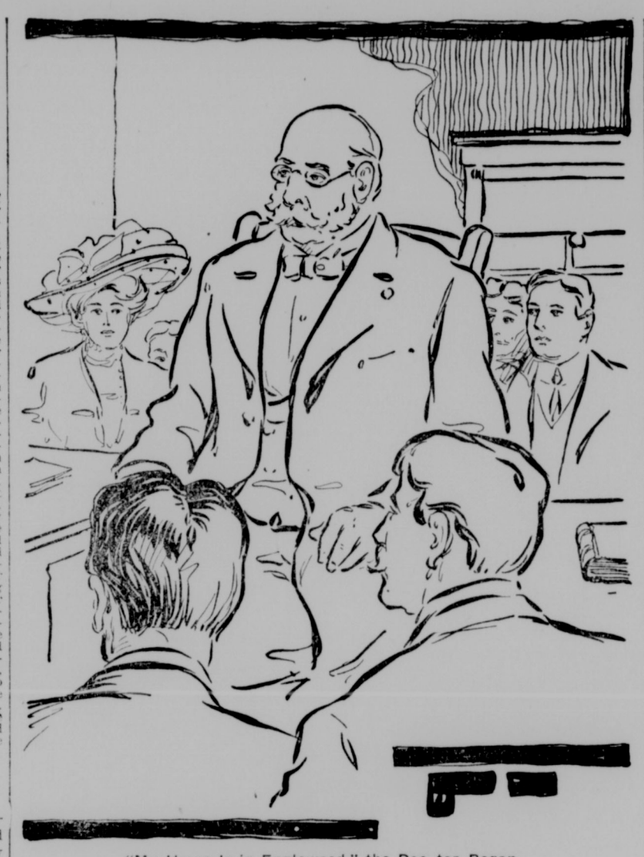
POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS
COPYRIGHT 1908 BY DODD, MEAD & CO.

SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. Unseemly noises disturbed her during the night. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff-button in a bumper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot and Arnold Armstrong was found shot to death in the hall. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff-button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson arrived. Gertrude revealed she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder. Jamieson accused Miss Innes of holding back evidence. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped down a laundry chute. Gertrude was suspected. A negro found the other half of what proved to be Jack Bailey's cuff-button. Halsey reappears and says he and Bailey left in response to a telegram. Gertrude said she had given Bailey an unloaded revolver, fearing to give him a loaded weapon. Cashier Bailey of Paul Armstrong's bank, defunct, was arrested for embezzlement. Halsey said Armstrong wrecked his own bank and could clear Bailey. Paul Armstrong's death was announced. Halsey's fiancee, Louise Armstrong, was found at the lodge. The lodgekeeper said Louise and Arnold had a long talk the night of the murder. Louise was prostrated. Louise told Halsey, that while she still loved him she was to marry another, and that he would despise her when he learned the whole story. It developed that Dr. Walker and Louise were to be married. A prowler was heard in the house. Louise was found at the bottom of the circular staircase.



"My Home Is in Englewood," the Doc tor Began.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"I was not sleeping well," she began, "partly, I think, because I had slept during the afternoon. Liddy brought me some hot milk at ten o'clock and I slept until 12. Then I wakened and—I got to thinking about things, and worrying, so I could not go to sleep.

"I was wondering why I had not heard from Arnold since the—since I saw him that night at the lodge. I was afraid he was ill, because—he was to have done something for me, and he had not come back. It must have been three when I heard some one rapping. I sat up and listened, to be quite sure, and the rapping kept up. I was cautious, and I was about to call Liddy. Then suddenly I thought I knew what it was. The east entrance and circular staircase were always used by Arnold when he was out late, and sometimes, when he forgot his key, he would rap and I would go down and let him in. I thought he had come back to see me—I didn't think about the time, for his hours were always erratic. But I was afraid I was too weak to get down the stairs. The knocking kept up, and just as I was about to call Liddy, she ran through the room and out into the hall. I got up then, feeling weak and dizzy, and put on my dressing-gown. If it was Arnold, I knew I must see him.

"It was very dark everywhere, but, of course, I knew my way. I felt along for the stair-rail, and went down as quickly as I could. The knocking had stopped, and I was afraid I was too late. I got to the foot of the staircase and over to the door on to the east veranda. I had never thought of anything but that it was Arnold, until I reached the door. It was unlocked and opened about an inch. Everything was black; it was perfectly dark outside. I felt very queer and shaky. Then I thought perhaps Arnold had used his key; he did—strange things sometimes, and I turned around. Just as I reached the foot of the staircase I thought I heard some one coming. My nerves were going anyhow, there in the dark, and I could scarcely stand. I got up as far as the third or fourth step; then I felt that some one was coming toward me on the staircase. The next instant a hand met mine on the stair-rail. Some one brushed past me, and I screamed. Then I must have fainted."

That was Louise's story. There could be no doubt of its truth, and the thing that made it inexpressibly awful to me was that the poor girl had crept down to answer the summons of a brother who would never need her kindly offices again. Twice, now, without apparent cause, some one had entered the house by means of the east entrance; had apparently gone his way unhindered through the house, and gone out again as he had entered. Had this unknown visitor been there a third time, the night Arnold Armstrong was murdered? Or a fourth, the time Mr. Jamieson had locked some one in the clothes chute?

Sleep was impossible, I think, for any of us. We dispersed finally to bathe and dress, leaving Louise little the worse for her experience. But I determined that before the day was over she must know the true state of affairs. Another decision I made, and I put it into execution immediately after breakfast. I had one of the unused bedrooms in the east wing, back along the small corridor, prepared for occupancy, and from that time on Alex, the gardener, slept there. One man in that barn of a house was an absurdity, with things happening all the time, and I must say that Alex was as unobjectionable as any one could possibly have been.

The next morning, also, Halsey and I made an exhaustive examination of the circular staircase, the small entry at its foot, and the cardroom opening from it. There was no evidence of anything unusual the night before, and had we not ourselves heard the rapping noises, I should have felt that Louise's imagination had run away with her. The outer door was closed and locked, and the staircase curved above us, for all the world like any other staircase.

Halsey, who had never taken seriously my account of the night Liddy and I were there alone, was grave enough now. He examined the paneling of the wainscoting above and below the stairs, evidently looking for a secret door, and suddenly there flashed into my mind the recollection of a scrap of paper that Mr. Jamieson had found among Arnold Armstrong's effects. As nearly as possible I repeated its contents to him, while Halsey took them down in a note-book.

"I wish you had told me this before," he said, as he put the memorandum carefully away. We found nothing at all in the house, and I expected little from any examination of the porch and grounds. But as we opened the outer door something fell into the entry with a clatter. It was a cue from the billiard room.

Halsey picked it up with an exclamation.

"That's careless enough," he said. "Some of the servants have been amusing themselves."

I was far from convinced. Not one of the servants would go into that wing at night unless driven by dire necessity. And a billiard cue! As a weapon of either offense or defense it was an absurdity, unless one accepted Liddy's hypothesis of a ghost, and even then, as Halsey pointed out, a billiard-playing ghost would be a very modern evolution of an ancient institution.

That afternoon we, Gertrude, Halsey and I, attended the coroner's inquest in town. Dr. Stewart had been summoned also, it transpiring that in that early Sunday morning, when Gertrude and I had gone to our rooms, he had been called to view the body. We went, the four of us, in the machine, preferring the execrable roads to the matinee train, with half of Casanova staring at us. And on the way we decided to say nothing of Louise and her interview with her stepbrother the night he died. The girl was in trouble enough as it was.

CHAPTER XVII.

A Hint of Scandal.

In giving the gist of what happened at the inquest, I have only one excuse—to recall to the reader the events of the night of Arnold Armstrong's murder. Many things had occurred which were not brought out at the inquest and some things were told there that were new to me. Altogether, it was a gloomy affair, and the six men in the corner, who constituted the coroner's jury, were evidently the merest puppets in the hands of that all-powerful gentlemen, the coroner.

Gertrude and I sat well back, with our veils down. There were a number of people I knew: Barbara Fitzhugh, in extravagant mourning—she always went into black on the slightest provocation, because it was becoming—and Mr. Jarvis, the man who had come over from the Greenwood club the night of the murder. Mr. Harton was there, too, looking impatient as the inquest dragged, but alive to every particle of evidence. From a corner Mr. Jamieson was watching the proceedings intently.

Dr. Stewart was called first. His evidence was told briefly, and amounted to this: On the Sunday morning previous, at a quarter before five, he had been called to the telephone. The message was from a Mr. Jarvis, who asked him to come at once to Sunnyside, as there had been an accident there, and Mr. Arnold Armstrong had been shot. He dressed hastily, gathered up some instruments, and drove to Sunnyside.

He was met by Mr. Jarvis, who took him at once to the east wing. There, just as he had fallen, was the body of Arnold Armstrong. There was no need of the instruments; the man was dead. In answer to the coroner's question—no, the body had not been moved, save to turn it over. It lay at the foot of the circular staircase. Yes, he believed death had been instantaneous. The body was still somewhat warm and rigor mortis had not set in. It occurred late in cases of sudden death. No, he believed the probability of suicide might be eliminated; the wounds could have been self-inflicted, but with difficulty, and there had been no weapon found.

The doctor's examination was over, but he hesitated and cleared his throat.

"Mr. Coroner," he said, "at the risk of taking up valuable time, I would like to speak of an incident that may or may not throw some light on this matter."

The audience was alert at once.

"Kindly proceed, doctor," the coroner said.

"My home is in Englewood, two miles from Casanova," the doctor began. "In the absence of Dr. Walker, a number of Casanova people have been consulting me. A month ago—five weeks, to be exact—a woman whom I had never seen came to my office. She was in deep mourning and kept her veil down, and she brought for examination a child, a boy of six. The little fellow was ill; it looked like typhoid, and the mother was frantic. She wanted a permit to admit the youngster to the Children's hospital in town here, where I am a member of the staff, and I gave her one. The incident would have escaped me, but for a curious thing. Two days before Mr. Armstrong was shot, I was sent for to go to the Country club; some one had been struck with a golf-ball that had gone wild. It was late when I left—I was on foot, and about a mile from the club, on the Clayburg road. I met two people. They were disputing violently, and I had no difficulty in recognizing Mr. Armstrong. The woman, beyond doubt, was the one who had consulted me about the child."

At this hint of scandal, Mrs. Ogden Fitghugh sat up very straight. Jamieson was looking slightly skeptical, and the coroner made a note.

"The Children's hospital, you say, doctor?" he asked.

"Yes. But the child, who was entered as Lucien Wallace, was taken away by his mother two weeks ago. I have tried to trace them and failed."

All at once I remembered the telegram sent to Louise by some one signed F. L. W.—presumably Dr. Walker. Could the veiled woman be the Nina Carrington of the message? But it was only idle speculation. I had no way of finding out, and the inquest was proceeding.

The report of the coroner's physician came next. The post-mortem examination showed that the bullet had entered the chest in the fourth left intercostal space and had taken an oblique course downward and backward, piercing both the heart and lungs. The left lung was collapsed, and the exit point of the ball had been found in the muscles of the back to the left of the spinal column. It was improbable that such a wound had been self-inflicted, and its oblique downward course pointed to the fact that the shot had been fired from above. In other words, as the murdered man had been found dead at the foot of a staircase, it was probable that the shot had been fired by

some one higher up on the stairs. There were no marks of powder. The bullet, a 38 caliber, had been found in the dead man's clothing, and was shown to the jury.

Mr. Jarvis was called next, but his testimony amounted to little. He had been summoned by telephone to Sunnyside, had come over at once with the steward and Mr. Winthrop, at present out of town. They had been admitted by the housekeeper, and had found the body lying at the foot of the staircase. He had made a search for a weapon, but there was none around. The outer entry door in the east wing had been unfastened and was open about an inch.

I had been growing more and more nervous. When the coroner called Mr. John Bailey, the room was filled with suppressed excitement. Mr. Jamieson went forward and spoke a few words to the coroner, who nodded. Then Halsey was called.

"Mr. Innes," the coroner said, "will you tell under what circumstances you saw Mr. Arnold Armstrong the night he died?"

"I saw him first at the Country club," Halsey said quietly. He was rather pale, but very composed. "I stopped there with my automobile for gasolene. Mr. Armstrong had been playing cards. When I saw him there he was coming out of the cardroom talking to Mr. John Bailey."

"The nature of the discussion—was it amicable?"

Halsey hesitated.

"They were having a dispute," he said. "I asked Mr. Bailey to leave the club with me and come to Sunnyside over Sunday."

"Isn't it a fact, Mr. Innes, that you took Mr. Bailey away from the clubhouse because you were afraid there would be blows?"

"The situation was unpleasant," Halsey said evasively.

"At that time had you any suspicion that the Traders' bank had been wrecked?"

"No."

"What occurred next?"

"Mr. Bailey and I talked in the billiard room until 2:30."

"And Mr. Arnold Armstrong came there, while you were talking?"

"Yes. He came about half-past two. He rapped at the east door, and I admitted him."

The silence in the room was intense. Mr. Jamieson's eyes never left Halsey's face.

"Will you tell us the nature of his errand?"

"He brought a telegram that had come to the club for Mr. Bailey."

"He was sober?"

"Perfectly, at that time. Not earlier."

"Was not his apparent friendliness a change from his former attitude?"

"Yes. I did not understand it."

"How long did he stay?"

"About five minutes. Then he left by the east entrance."

"What occurred then?"

"We talked for a few minutes, discussing a plan Mr. Bailey had in mind. Then I went to the stables, where I kept my car, and got it out."

"Leaving Mr. Bailey alone in the billiard room?"

"My sister was there."

Mrs. Ogden Fitzhugh had the courage to turn and eye Gertrude through her lorgnon.

"And then?"

"I took the car along the lower road, not to disturb the household. Mr. Bailey came down across the lawn, through the hedge, and got into the car on the road."

"Then you know nothing of Mr. Armstrong's movements after he left the house?"

"Nothing. I read of his death Monday evening for the first time."

"Mr. Bailey did not see him on his way across the lawn?"

"I think not. If he had seen him he would have spoken of it."

"Thank you. That is all. Miss Gertrude Innes."

Gertrude's replies were fully as concise as Halsey's. Mrs. Fitzhugh subjected her to a close inspection, commencing with her hat and ending with her shoes. I flatter myself she found nothing wrong with either her gown or her manner, but poor Gertrude's testimony was the reverse of comforting. She had been summoned, she said, by her brother, after Mr. Armstrong had gone. She had waited in the billiard room with Mr. Bailey until the automobile had been ready. Then she had locked the door at the foot of the staircase, and, taking a lamp, had accompanied Mr. Bailey to the main entrance of the house, and had watched him cross the lawn. Instead of going at once to her room, she had gone back to the billiard room for something which had been left there. The cardroom and billiard room were in darkness. She had groped around, found the article she was looking for, and was on the point of returning to her room, when she had heard some one fumbling at the lock at the east outer door. She had thought it was probably her brother, and had been about to go to the door, when she heard it open. Almost immediately there was a shot, and she had run panic-stricken through the drawing room and had roused the house.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SEAMEN ARE DRINKING LESS

Increased Sobriety as Result of Work of English Society Among Men of All Nations.

Some interesting incidents relating to temperance work among sailors of the British navy and among seamen in general have been recently given out by Secretary Matthews, of the British and Foreign Sailors' society, the headquarters of which are established in the British metropolis. This organization has over ninety years' work to its credit and stands as one of the most active and successful agents in promoting sobriety among sailors.

In furthering its purpose of administering to the social intellectual and religious needs of seamen, afloat and ashore, the society comes into helpful touch with large numbers of foreign sailors, including Japanese, Greeks, Scandinavians, French and Spanish seamen, as well as with those of native birth, and by providing rest and reading rooms, and healthful and wholesome recreative interests and environment during their period on shore are able to materially offset the temptation or tendency toward drinking habits. This good work is further extended to the ships themselves where ocean loan libraries have been established with other opportunities for improvement and recreation, apart from the influence of intoxicating drink.

Records of the work of the past year show that over 500 meetings were held on board ship during 1909, which were attended by more than six thousand seamen. More than seven thousand meetings were held on shore, which were attended by 336,146 seamen, and during the year 1,342 temperance pledges were taken. All this in addition to the long story of ships, lodging-homes, hospitals and prisons visited, and the great work of distributing helpful literature. Branches are now established in 116 ports and the wo.. is still extending.

The results of these influences show well from a temperance standpoint and are indicated in the testimony of admirals and naval officers.

Lord Charles Beresford, on the eve of leaving for his short cruise and before hauling down his flag, wrote the secretary: "I am well aware what a benefit the Rests of your society are to the men of the Royal navy and sailors in general, and the immense good they do in the maritime community in promoting sobriety and general welfare."

Sir Percy Scott, vice admiral, commanding the Second Crusier squadron, has also written a tribute to the work, stating that during the visit of the squadron to Monte Video, the local organization of the British and Foreign Sailors' society was of the greatest assistance to the men while ashore on leave, working with others, and was highly appreciated.

As an instance of the growing sobriety of the British sailor, it may be added that on the occasion just mentioned there were 6,800 men ashore daily for eight days, and not an odd police case, nor a single case of drunkenness occurred. One fact like this speaks volumes, and is worth (as to the character and conduct of the men, often under trying circumstances of treating, etc.), volumes of theories.

At the same time, on the other side of the Great Panama at Buenos Ayres, some thousand British merchant seamen were taken by train on a New Year's picnic. The local press, in reporting the outdoor sports, and the thirsty weather, etc., said: Not one sailor or fireman was seen the worse for drink." No one can doubt that much progress—socially and morally, and especially from a temperance viewpoint—has been made, all along the line of the society's work for seamen.

Stamp Out Alcoholism in Servia.

The rising tide of popular sentiment in favor of temperance appears to be spreading eastward over Europe with marked results, and now even the little kingdom of Servia is affected. The Medical Society of Servia, in common with those of surrounding countries, has been confronted by the ever increasing evils of alcoholic drinking among all classes of the people and the members have entered upon an active campaign to stamp out the blight. The question of the use of alcohol in medical practise came up for much discussion at the general meeting of the society and it was unanimously decided to address a petition to the minister of the interior asking for a permanent commission to study the question of alcoholism and the best means to employ in wiping out the evil in Servia.

Your Best Moments.

You will find as you look back upon your life that the moments that stand out, the moments when you have really lived, are the moments when you have done things in a spirit of love.—Henry Drummond.

New Petroleum Engine.

A new petroleum engine used on some Swedish fishing vessels makes it possible to run a craft of eighty horse power for less than 90 cents an hour.

SOMETIMES.

Henderson—When a man marries he keeps his wife in dresses, hats, shoes—in fact, everything she needs. What does a wife keep her husband in?

Henpeck (absently)—Hot water.

Had Lost Faith In Doctors and Medicines

"I wish to thank you for the sample of Resinol Soap sent me several weeks ago," writes Mrs. M. F. Clemmer, Sunbury, Pa. "At that time my baby's face was like a raw and bleeding piece of meat. Medicine from three different physicians, besides various salves recommended by friends, all seemed to make the Eczema worse. Then another mother recommended Resinol Ointment which I procured at once, although I had no more faith in it than in the rest I had tried; but never did I spend fifty cents to better advantage. The first and second days I noticed a remarkable change, and now at the end of the third week, my pretty blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked baby is perfectly well again. I think the cure was surely something remarkable. Resinol Ointment and Soap did in three weeks what everything else failed to do in four months. My baby had been positively disfigured, now his complexion is all right again."

Resinol Ointment cures all skin troubles, from pimples to the most disfiguring eruptions and rashes. The first application stops the intense itching of Eczema, Itching Piles, Pruritus, etc., and subdues the pain of a burn or scald instantaneously. It is sold in every leading drug store in the world.

Booklet on Care of the Skin and Complexion sent free. Write for it. Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

A Bernhardt Trick.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is supposed to be something of an artist as well as an actress, was recently called upon in one of her marvelous creations to enact the role of a sculptor, and to model a certain bust in view of the audience. This fairly electrified the critics, but when going into rhapsodies over the technical skill in handling the clay which Mme. Bernhardt exhibited they showed that they knew little of the artistic tricks of actors and actresses; as a matter of fact, she does nothing of the kind. The bust is modeled and baked, and over it is placed damp clay of the same color. This the talented actress merely pulls off, exposing the beautifully modeled head underneath.

Try This, This Summer.

The very next time you're hot, tired or thirsty, step up to a soda fountain and get a glass of Coca-Cola. It will cool you off, relieve your bodily and mental fatigue and quench your thirst delightfully. At soda fountains or carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Delicious, refreshing and wholesome. Send to the Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola." Tells what Coca-Cola is and why it is so delicious, refreshing and thirst-quenching. And send 2c stamp for the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910—contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities.

A New Version.

Lawyers have a peculiar system of abbreviation, such words as trustees, executors being cut down to trees, exors, and admors. This practise led to an amusing slip on the part of a solicitor, who, somewhat late in life, abandoned his profession and entered the church. A few Sundays after his ordination he startled his congregation while reading the lesson by delivering one of the passages as follows: "I see men as trustees walking."

Less Lavish.

"I saw 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' played recently."

"So?"

"I think I'll read the book."

"You may be disappointed. The book mentions only one little Eva and one Lawyer Marks."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Treasure.

"Your new maid looks very discreet."

"Indeed, she is. She even knocks at all the drawers before opening them."—Pele Mele.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Better a nagless wife than a horseless carriage.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(Writers for the People's Forum are requested to make their communications as brief as possible. As a rule they should not exceed 500 words, and when they do they will, except in cases of unusual interest or importance, be reduced to that limit or returned to the writer for condensation. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers as evidence of good faith and the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. The editor will not be responsible for any views expressed by the contributors to this column.)

Rev. George R. Williamson's Reply To Rev. James E. Connell.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Perhaps the public expects me to reply to Rev. Connell's article in the Democrat of August 25th. Should I undertake to answer his argument my reply would be just a blank space, for he absolutely failed to produce any argument whatever. Just why his reply was published in The Democrat instead of THE REPUBLICAN is somewhat mysterious, unless he was ashamed of it and wanted it to appear where the fewest people would have an opportunity to see it.

In the beginning of this controversy when "Fairplay's" (Mr. Browning's) articles were appearing, he introduced twice the church phase of it I told him that I did not want to get into that form of discussion, feeling that it would do no good, and that strife would be the result, but warned him that if he persisted he would catch me with the "goods on." He persisted, and the public knows the result.

Before going any further I want to say publicly that I have no regrets for anything I have said. If, with this experience, I were to be drawn into another controversy of a similar nature, I would repeat all that I have said.

So I have no apology to make Mr. C. or anybody else for anything contained in my articles; and I hereby publicly reaffirm everything they contained as being historically true, and no one can successfully contradict them.

Further, there is no apology coming from the Methodist Episcopal church. It is not the church's fight. It is mine, and I can take care of all the Roman Catholic priests in the State of Maryland when it comes to the public school question. Their position is so weak, their hostility so evident, their utterances against the public school so numerous that their own words condemn them.

Now a few words in reference to Mr. Connell's last tirade against me. I am going to throw about him the mantle of charity. The whole article was a vulgar display of the most nauseating personal abuse.

He has demonstrated very clearly his utter inability to either state clearly or argue a proposition. Every point that I have made was based on quotations from Roman Catholic Popes and others in high authority in that church. But in reply he calls me a "doughty knight of the foul tongue." He goes on to suggest that fair-minded people put his articles beside mine, compare them without partiality or bias, then pass judgment on our relative honesty, truthfulness, square dealing, etc.

I most heartily recommend this myself and will be perfectly willing to abide by the verdict. I will go still further and say that I am willing to submit our articles to the sensible and fair-minded part of the Roman Catholic church and abide by their verdict as to who has played the gentleman, and produced an argument worthwhile.

Furthermore, I have never been so ungentlemanly as to make a public reference to Mr. C. from my pulpit, neither have I threatened bloodshed. Now, Mr. Connell, if you were "foul mouthed" I am going to let somebody else say so. I am not going to cast any reflection on your alma mater, for next to a man's home and church there is nothing dearer than the school from which he graduates. You have perhaps gotten as much "cheap advertising" out of this as I have, but I don't envy you your share of it.

I sincerely hope that in this school matter it may not be necessary to make any further reference to the attitude of the Roman Catholic church. If it becomes necessary I want to say that I have on hand an abundance of material, and if I have to continue it I will bring forth some information that will simply startle all liberty loving American citizens. I will publish the oath taken by Jesuit priests. Yes, Mr. Connell, I can carry this on for a whole year, and will if necessary. I positively have too good a case to let you intimidate me or cause me to keep back what ought to be said.

In closing this phase of the question I want to serve notice that I am not closing the other phase of it, namely, the public school matter. I have the right as a private citizen to either speak or write on any question that concerns the public welfare, and I shall take advantage of that right.

Our school officials are open to the severest censure, and from all indications they are getting their share. Let the good work go on until an entirely new set of officials is appointed, men who will at least give courteous attention to public demands.

G. R. WILLIAMSON.

Aug. 29, 1910.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Catholic Position and the Public School System.

To the Editor of The Republican:

While sojourning in your beautiful town for four weeks, I became interested and carefully read in the "People's Forum" the last three contributions by Rev. G. R. Williamson and Rev. Jas. E. Connell, respectively. Would it be too great a demand on your hospitality to permit a mere layman, and a non-resident of your town to contribute a few lines upon the issue?

Aside from any action of the local school board, I deem the real questions are: (1) Is the Catholic Church opposed to the public schools in this country? (2) Is the Catholic Church opposed to reading the Bible either in or out of the public schools?

Firstly. The Catholic church is opposed to public schools as at present constituted, because it is the foe of non-religious schools. The Catholic church says education without religion is subversive of religion. Is it likely that a child will remain a Christian in manhood, who has not been trained in Christian Doctrine in childhood? The Catholic church says that it is most improbable. The very existence of Christianity is at stake, and the best Protestant are waking up to the fact; hence the recent Christian Educational Conventions. My opponent will reply that religion should be taught in the Sunday school. Think of it, six days a week for the acquisition of secular knowledge and a few hours a week for the Immortal Soul. This needs no argument. Religion can be instilled, says our friend, in the home. Notwithstanding all argument, experience has proved the contrary. The best disposed parents have no time for such tasks. Why pay large salaries to trained teachers of mathematics, and relegate the moral and religious instruction to the unskilled. Remember, I am not now taking issue with the non-religious. I am discussing a question of policy with a divine of a Christian church, who believes that organized Christianity must be maintained.

So much, then, for the Catholic position in the public schools. And the following figures will go to show that the position is correct. My learned and reverend antagonist says: "Sixty million Protestants in this great country says 'nay, verily'." It is here interesting to note that Mr. Williamson uses quotations marks as if he were sprinkling them from a salt caster, without the slightest regard to where they may fall, but whenever he ventures to give figures or historical data, I can prove his statements false, not intentionally so, of course. How do you get 60,000,000 of Protestants in America? The United States Census Bureau has tried to find them, but has failed. In Bulletin No. 103 (1906), Bureau of Census, on Page 14, we find that the number of "communicants or members" of all religious denominations "was 32,-936,445, of which 20,287,742, or 61.6 per cent., were returned by 164 Protestants bodies; 12,079,742, or 36.7 per cent., by the Roman Catholic church and 569,561, or 1.7 per cent., by 21 other bodies." It is up to you Mr. Williamson, to explain. Now, then, the total number of all religious bodies being 32,936,485 (1906) and the total reported population of the U. S. in 1900 being 76,303,387, we have more than 43,366,942 people in 1906 belonging apparently to no religion. Some allowance must be made for the increase in population between 1900 and 1906, not yet reported. The Census Office does not claim absolute verity for these figures, but they are close enough for the purpose of argument. From whose ranks are these forty-three million souls recruited. I can prove by statistics that they are not drawn to any extent from Catholics, but time and space will not permit. I will content myself with relating the following incident, which to my mind proves conclusively whence a large proportion comes. During the recent Sunday School convention in Washington it was reported in the public press that one of the members rose in his seat, and asked why it was that seventy-five per cent. of the Protestant boys after they get older cease to go to church. He further said that if any of the members questioned this assertion they should rise. Only one stood up. Every man of the world knows from experience that this is the statement of a fact. The Catholic church gives the answer: lack of religious instruction in public schools. The Catholic church, therefore, is not opposed to public schools, supported by the public money and under the public supervision, but she is unalterably opposed to all schools where religion does not go hand in hand with learning. Concede her attitude on this point, and the question of a division of the school fund becomes immaterial, as the same end could be reached in a number of different ways.

Secondly. Is the Catholic church opposed to the reading of the Bible either in or out of the public schools?

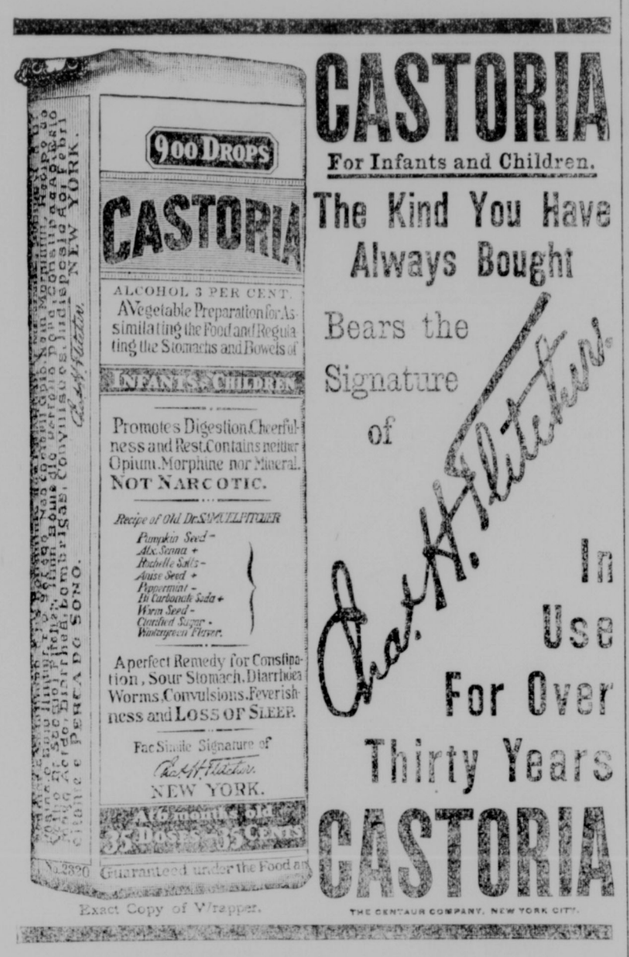
The Catholic church has never in all her existence been opposed to the reading of the Bible. Catholics are opposed to the reading of the King James version of the Bible either in or out of the public schools. It is not our Bible, hence we join with the Jew and non-religionists against religion in any form in our non-sectarian schools. My friend would have our schools non-sectarian schools, and still force his Bible on an unwilling majority, Jew and Gentile, as shown by the above figures. The only versions of the Bible which the Catholic church recognizes are those prepared and translated under her supervision.

At this point, my good friend inadvertently refers to Wyckliffe, Tyndale, Coverdale and King James as "Romanists," meaning Catholics, who had a hand in the preparation of the King James Bible. His purpose seems to be to make it appear that the King James Bible is the Catholic Bible. Our friend was off his guard when he mentioned these names and made the above allegation. He should have stuck to the quotation caster. Of the numerous works on the subject I refer my good friend to the Encyclopoedia Britanica, a Protestant authority, for the lives of each of the above named gentlemen. Wyckliffe, Tyndale and Coverdale wrote versions of the Bible before King James was ever dreamed of. The King James Bible came many years after, was compiled by enemies of the church and has been and is known as the Protestant Bible. Furthermore, Wyckliffe was condemned for heresy before he wrote his translation. Tyndale was condemned to death for heresy. Coverdale was among the first to join the reformers, and wrote his translation of the Bible after he left the Catholic church. You also refer to Dr. Alexander Geddes as a Catholic authority for the accuracy of your Bible. He wrote a version of the Bible which appeared in 1782, and this is what the Encyclopoedia Britanica says of it: "It was a signal for a storm of hostility on the part of both Protestants and Catholic." But to call King James I a "Romanist"! I cannot believe this was intentional, but "where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise."

My Protestant fellow-countrymen, after this display, I refuse to discuss any of the other alleged statistics of our good friend. At any rate, time and space will not permit.

R. F. DOWNING,
Washington, D. C.

August 24, 1910.



DEER PARK.

Of the various outdoor diversions planned and put in execution by the management of the Deer Park Hotel for the edification and delectation of the hotel guests straw rides have been revived and have met with distinct approval and appreciation. Taking advantage of the recent moonlight evenings several parties enjoyed them. To add to the novelty farm wagons were procured and farm teams employed, with great double harness and big red hames. One party on Friday night went in the direction of King's Run and enjoyed a good supper given in aid of the Ferndale Baptist church.

Thomas B. Davis, Jr., of New York, Josias Pennington and W. M. Kefauver, both of Baltimore, were among the week-end arrivals. Mr. Kefauver and family are hotel guests, while Messrs. Davis and Pennington occupy cottages.

Miss Maitland Marshall, daughter of General Marshall, chief engineer, United States Army, from Washington city, is enjoying the hospitality of Col. Chas. H. Heyl's family at White Oaks cottage, so also is Mr. William Strong, grandson of the late Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court.

Mrs. Gordon P. Paine, of Baltimore, is at her cottage entertaining Miss Ella Vaughn Patterson, of Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Pleasants Pennington, son of Mr. and Mrs. Josias Pennington, of Baltimore, has returned to Deer Park from his Canadian fishing trip.

Miss Katherine Bonney, the Louisville belle, who has been here all summer, gave a dinner at the Deer Park Hotel on Thursday evening, having as her guests Miss Mary Mitchell, granddaughter of S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Miss Margaret Hoopes, of Germantown; Mr. Fred Holtzman, Mr. Lorimer Graham, Mr. John Greene Kendall and Mr. Arthur Brown, all of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Davis, Jr., are entertaining Colonel and Mrs. George F. Downey and their two children, Fairfax and Faber Downey.

Quite a party arrived on Wednesday from Fairmont, W. Va., among them being Mrs. Clarence W. Watson, Mrs. A. B. Fleming, Jr., Mrs. Nina Miller Thum and Miss Helen Miller.

The following were among the guests at the Deer Park Hotel: Silver Spring, Md.—Gist Blair. Washington, D. C.—E. K. Goldsborough, W. F. Goldsborough and Miss Frances Goldsborough.

The second tennis tournament in men's doubles at the Deer Park Hotel was held last week, and again resulted in the cups being awarded to Fred Holtzman, of Washington, and James R. K. Taylor, of New York. As before, the finals proved very entertaining. The runners up were John Britton and Faber Downey, of Washington. For a while they looked like sure winners, taking the first two sets in the finals 6-0 and 9-7. However, their efforts seemed to induce fatigue, and in the third set Holtzman and Taylor came from behind and won 6-3. The last two sets were rather one-sided, going to the victors 6-0 and 6-1.

ELECTRIFYING THE FARM.

When one Benjamin Franklin afforded himself the diversion of bottling the thunderbolts of the reputed Jove he had no idea that within so short a time as has elapsed since his varied career found its termination to the present day that the use of electricity would be as general as that of water, and that among its many services to mankind would be the stimulation of farm enterprise.

Such is the case, however, and the members of the Deer Creek Farmers' Club listened with keen avidity, at its meeting at Belair, to the exposition by Mr. J. Alexander Shriver of the many uses of electricity upon the farm. They had ravishing visions of dust seeking escape from the fine old Maryland farmhouses at the behest of electricity, of carpets becoming bright that have borne the tread of generations in darkened parlors, of walls being made immaculate, of the help problem being reduced to a joke rather than a tragedy through electrical cooking and of lighting, heating and ventilation from this same source.

Then their fancy wandered to the time when electricity would stimulate seed to germinate and would garner produce as the wheat of the great cereal belts is garnered through the same agency. They indulged in dreams of everything being done with celerity while they rested beneath the shade of the old apple tree and read "The Man With the Hoe" as a piece of ancient and amusing literature.

Governor Crothers has been making hits with his farmer talks, and he has had something to say about making the farm easy for the women folks. When the electrically conducted farm is a reality the women of the rural districts will live the lives of luxury and ease. No barefooted Maud Muller will have a yearning to become the bride of the country squire, for the girls will have rings on their fingers and bells on their toes and a college education done up in fine compartmental style in their pretty craniums, with a select school pronunciation. But, of course, such things can come to perfection only in the state where most of the conditions exists for the creation of farming delights upon the electrical plan.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Near Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Mary Laraway, and Albert B. Laraway, her husband, to James A. Sincell, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1909, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 55, folio 501, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named therein hereby gives notice, that on

SATURDAY,

the 10th Day of September, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all of the following described real estate, situate about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Oakland, in Garrett County, Maryland, on and near the county road leading from Oakland to Crellin:

1. All that lot or parcel of land commonly called the "John O'Donnell Place," containing twenty-two acres, more or less.

2. All that other lot or parcel of land adjoining the above tract, containing nine and one-fourth acres, more or less. All of the above land being described in and conveyed by said mortgage.

The improvements consists of a good frame dwelling house, two stories, containing six rooms; a well of good water at the house; also a fine spring of water; stable and other outbuildings.

The entire property is enclosed under wire fence, about twenty acres cleared and upon the same are two orchards of choice apples, cherries, pears and plums.

This property is most conveniently located to the town of Oakland which offers a steady market for its products.

TERMS OF SALE, as Prescribed by Mortgage—Cash on day of sale. But arrangements can be made whereby a part of the purchase money may be carried of mortgage.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed by Lewis A. Rudisill and Katie B. Rudisill, his wife to the undersigned, bearing date the 8th day of January, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 53, folio 520, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust as well as the interest thereon, I will on

Friday, the 16th day of September

1910, in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, at the hour of 10:30 a. m., offer for sale to the highest bidder town lots Nos. 22, 25, 26 and 45 on the plat of Mountain Lake Park, together with the improvements thereon; said four lots all lie adjoining each other in one body on the corner of Cedar and H streets in said town of Mountain Lake Park, and are improved by a three-story HOTEL BUILDING or BOARDING HOUSE and necessary outbuildings; the property is but one block from the large new Auditorium, and is considered one of the most desirable locations in the Park and presents a most excellent opportunity to anyone desiring to make an investment of this kind.

The Trustee reserves the right to offer the lot or lots not covered by the buildings, and the lot or lots covered thereby separately, or to offer said property as a whole.

TERMS: Cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Trustee.

DR. EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
DEER PARK, MD.
Prompt attention given all ca day or night.
Garrett County Telephone. 24-1yr.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-49-1y.

DR. LOUIS J. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 3 o'clock p. m.

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 9—Well established general mercantile stand. Buyer has option on both stock and building or may purchase stock and lease building.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 10—Gentleman's country estate. Farm of 108 acres, best in Garrett county; practically all under cultivation; everything modern and up-to-date; large barn and house brand new with city improvements; excellent running water. Price $12,000.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Land and Farms for sale, within a few miles of Mt. Lake Park and Oakland, ranging from five to five hundred acres.

Other properties listed are not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

OPERA HOUSE
School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,
Opera House. OAKLAND, MD

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

ORDER NISI.

Annie Weir et al vs. James McMillan et al. No. 1651 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 20th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Julius C. Renninger and William R. Offutt, Trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $400.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER Clerk.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.
Maryland's School of Technology
Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.
Entrance examinations 13, 14.

Eight courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.
Agricultural, Horticural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.

The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.

The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $80.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910. NUMBER 28

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE

Isaac Kitzmiller Nearly Severed Head from His Body But Still Lives.

Isaac Kitzmiller, a farmer residing on the Jesse J. Ashby farm, about two miles south of Crellin on the Yough River, made an unsuccessful attempt to take his own life Tuesday morning sometime between the hours of six and seven o'clock by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. Reports from the bedside of the man this morning are to the effect that his recovery is almost assured, notwithstanding the fact that in his attempt to end his life he severed the jugular vein and almost beheaded himself.

Mr. Kitzmiller, according to his own statement, went to his barn Tuesday morning and after attending to his stock left the building and entered the barnyard, after which his mind became a blank until he recovered consciousness at his home several hours later. Having gone to his barn before breakfast Mr. Kitzmiller's absence from the house was not remarked upon by his family until the meal was ready when Mrs. Kitzmiller sent one of the children to call her husband. The boy, going to the barnyard, found Mr. Kitzmiller lying on the ground, his face and head a mass of blood and by his side a pocket-knife with which he had cut his throat from a point close to the left jugular vein and following the jaw around immediately below his right ear. In his attempt to end his life all the muscles of his throat were severed as was also the jugular vein on his right side. A second and deeper cut on the left side of his neck grazed the left jugular and it is presumed that Mr. Kitzmiller then fainted, his head doubling down, and he fell forward which stopped the flow of blood to a great entent and which probably saved him from bleeding to death on the spot where he lay.

As soon as possible after the discovery of the man's condition was made Dr. Hinebaugh, who was summoned by telephone, hurried to his assistance and stitched up the wounds, which required several hours of nerve racking work. Within a short time after the surgeon had completed his labors consciousness returned to the man and he related the circumstances above noted. Unless blood poisoning or some other unforseen circumstance arises there is a long chance for his ultimate recovery, as the patient has been able to take and retain nourishment since yesterday morning and his condition is generally satisfactory.

Arm Fractured.

Tuesday morning the little son of Albert Bittinger at Crellin fell and sustained a fracture of his left arm. The injury was dressed by Dr. Broadwater.

STATE BOARD RULES ADVERSELY TO LOCAL BOARD

Of School Commissioners and Decided That Mr. Palmer Is Principal.

The decision of the State Board of Education, before which body Mr. U. G. Palmer, principal of the Oakland schools, and Mr. Ed. A. Browning, superintendent of the public schools of this county appeared three weeks ago, was received in Oakland last Friday morning, the Board having met and rendered its decision on Thursday at the Hotel Rennert in Baltimore.

It will be remembered that the local board dismissed Mr. Palmer as principal of the Oakland schools without cause and without having complied with the law governing dismissals and appointed in his stead Mr. H. A. Loraditch. From the action of the local board Mr. Palmer appealed to the State Board and the latter body upheld Mr. Palmer in his contention that his dismissal was illegal and the action of the school board here was therefore reversed.

The State Board further ruled that Mr. Palmer was not only pridcipal of the High School but of the grammar or elementary school, as well.

Upon receipt of decision of the State Board Mr. Palmer tendered his resignation as principal of the grammar school to the trustees who elected Mr. J. S. Sollars, of near Oakland, head of the grammar school. Mr. Sollars was vice principal of this school a number of years ago and resigned to follow agricultural pursuits. His appointment gives general satisfaction and the hope has been expressed that things generally in connection with schools in Oakland will adjust themselves.

A PREACHER-TEACHER

Will Be Principal of the Bloomington Public School.

Rev. C. L. Duncan, pastor of the Bloomington Methodist Episcopal church, holds a life certificate to teach in the Maryland public schools which is signed by the late Governor Lloyd Lowndes and Dr. E. B. Prettyman, has been appointed principal of the Bloomington public school, and his appointment was confirmed yesterday by the Board of School Commissioners.

Rev. Duncan was in Oakland yesterday in company with Mr. Jacob Stump when he met quite a number of people upon whom he left a very favorable impression as to his ability to train the the minds of his pupils-to-be. He has taught in recent years schools in many portions of Maryland and has an excellent record as an instructor.

Subscribe for The Republican:

OLD MAN ELECTROCUTED AT MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

Samuel J. Slabach Met Sudden Death When He Grasped Live Wire.

Tuesday night at Mountain Lake Park Mr. Samuel J. Slabach met death suddenly and painlessly when he grasped a dead telephone wire which had crossed with a live electric light wire.

A few days previous to the accidental death of Mr. Slabach he had felled a tree on his lot at the Park which in falling had carried down with it a dead telephone wire. This wire became crossed with the electric line running through the Park, and was allowed to remain where it fell as no danger was anticipated. Tuesday afternoon the storm which passed over this section thoroughly soaked everything and when the current at the Park was turned on the dead wire emitted sparks and flashes of light. Mr. Slabach's attention was directed to it by a member of his family and being unaware of the great danger in grasping the wire he took hold of it with the evident intention of carrying it away. The shock which passed through his body the moment he touched the wire threw him to the ground and in his struggles the wire became wrapped around his arms and legs, the death dealing current passing through his body in every direction. For about fifteen minutes the current continued and it was impossible to release him until the electric light plant was shut down, thus shutting off the electricity, although efforts were made by a number of men to cut or break the wire.

As soon as he could be extricated he was carried into his home nearby where he died within a very few minutes.

His funeral will occur this afternoon from the Union church at Gortner and will be conducted by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the Lutheran church in Oakland.

Mr. Slabach was one of Garrett county's best citizens. He leaves a number of children and grandchildren, besides his wife. He was about 65 years of age and was a member of the Mennonite church.

THREE FOREIGNERS INJURED AT HUTTON.

Collapse of Platform Precipitated Men Nearly Fifty Feet to Rocks.

Three men—one a Lithuanian and the others Austrians—who were employed in construction work at Hutton by B. & O. contractors, were more or less seriously injured Tuesday morning by the collapse of a platform upon which they were working, which precipitated them nearly fifty feet to the rocks and loose earth below.

The platform was caused to fall by being bumped into by a dinkey engine used by the contractors and was carried away with the men when they fell. One sustained a scalp wound five inches long; two of his ribs were broken, one of which punctured his lung. Another had his collar bone broken and the third had two holes punctured through his chin.

Drs. J. E. Legge and N. I. Broadwater attended the injured men who were later sent to a hospital in Cumberland.

REPUBLICANS TO MEET

Candidates and Managers Will Assemble in Baltimore Thursday.

Chairman Hanna of the Republican State Central Committee has invited all of the Congressional candidates and the chairmen of the respective campaign committees to meet at State headquarters in Baltimore on Thursday, the meeting being called for the purpose of discussing general political conditions and outlining a plan of campaign.

It is more than probable that the general organization will also be decided upon, the purpose being to have all the various committees working in harmony. The registration is another feature that demands attention, which work will devolve upon the district organization. The chairman of the state committee, while refraining from any interference with the management, will render such assistance as he may be called upon to furnish. This includes the assignment of speakers after the meetings have been determined upon. It is the purpose of the Republicans to be early in the field and to keep moving right along.

Communion Service.

At St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church next Sunday morning preparatory service, reception of new members and the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In the evening at 7.30 o'clock the regular preaching service will be conducted. At Hutton preaching next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE HELD AT MT. LAKE PARK

World Wide In Its Scope and Plans Formulated to Carry on the Work.

The executive committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, together with representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions and returned missionaries of the same denomination, held a conference at Mountain Lake Park, September 1 to 6.

The object of the conference was to study the successes and problems of the Laymen's Movement and to project plans for the field work during the coming months. Three sessions a day were held, the deliberations centering around reports presented by committees and sub-committees appointed to deal with various questions. The conviction of all those in attendance at the conference was that during the coming year the best methods of cultivating the laymen of the churches, with respect to missions, was by dealing with smaller groups of churches than were made the unit of cultivation in the great series of conventions during the years 1909-1910.

Large and lasting success, it was felt, lay in the promoting of an every-member-canvass in each church, well instructed canvassers going two-by-two, and calling at every home, by way of promoting a weekly offering for missions. Selected annual conference districts, throughout the Church, will be chosen for special cultivation by returned missionaries and secretaries of the Laymen's Movement during the year.

It is hoped that during the year perhaps one hundred strong district conventions will be held, followed by district wide church cultivation. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of having a national convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the autum of 1911.

A fine spirit of co-operation and unified purpose pervaded the conference from the beginning to the end, the missionaries present agreeing to throw all their energies in missionary meetings and church services in the direction of the promotion of an immediate advance in the general gifts of the church for foreign missions, and for the time being laying aside the public appeal for special enterprises aboard.

Among the laymen, missionary leaders and returned missionaries present were: Bishops J. W. Bashford, of China; J. E. Robinson, of India; M. C. Harris, of Korea and Japan; divisional secretaries J. B. Trimble and J. C. Floyd; members of the executive committee of the Laymen's Missionery Movement, J. Edgar Leaycraft, chairman; Lt. Col. E. W. Halford, vice chairman; John T. Stone, treasurer; S. Earl Taylor, general secretary; C. V. Vickrey, convention secretary; F. B. Fisher, deputation secretary; Geo. Warren Brown, of St. Louis; B. C. Keagy, Frank A. Horne, Samuel R. Smith, of New York, and Chas. F. Laughlin, of Cleveland; Revs. John F. Goucher, Geo. F. Sutherland and W. E. Young, of the Young People's Department of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. W. A. Brown, of the International Sunday School Association; Mr. Chas. Fahs, editor for the Board of Foreign Missions; Rev. F. H. Sheets, of Chicago; Rev. J. Sumner Stone, of New York; Rev. Ralph W. Reeler, of Brooklyn; Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, of Wheeling; Rev. G. Gilbert Stansell, of Paw Paw, Michigan; returned missionaries: Africa, Rev. E. H. Richards; Peru, Rev. Vernon McCombs; Japan, Rev. F. N. Scott; Korea, Revs. Geo. Heber Jones, John Z. Moore, and Geo. N. Burnick; China, Revs. Marcus L. Taft, Karl F. Kupfer, J. F. Peat, F. B. Caldwell and W. S. Bissonnette; Philippines, Revs. William H. Teeter and Harry Farmer; Malasia, Rev. Kingsley E. Pease; India, Revs. Rockwell Clancy, W. F. Bancroft, J. Benson Baker, Frederick B. Price, W. A. Mansell and C. W. Ross de Sousa.

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR HUNTERS AND MERCHANTS

Open Season for Hunting in Garrett County.

Sportsmen in Garrett county will find the following epitome of the game laws of this county of great interest as well as a handy reference:

Deer, Oct. 1—Jan. 1; rabbit, Nov. 1—Feb. 2; squirrel, Sept. 1—Dec. 2; quail (partridge), Nov. 1—Dec. 1; grouse (pheasant), Nov. 1—Dec. 1; wild turkey, Nov. 1—Dec. 1; dove, Aug. 15—Dec. 25; woodcock, Oct. 1—Dec. 1; reed bird, rail (ortolan), Sept. 1—Nov. 2; plover, snipe, Aug. 15—May 2; duck, goose, etc., Nov. 1—April 11.

Export and license—Export of game is prohibited at all times. Cost of non-resident license, $25.50

DWELLING BURNED AND INMATES BADLY INJURED

Home of S. O. Durst, Near Bond, Destroyed Tuesday Morning.

Between one and two o'clock Tuesday morning the home of S. O. Durst, Bond, Maryland, was destroyed by fire and his large family had difficulty in escaping with their lives.

It appears that one of the boys fell asleep while reading, upsetting the lamp, the result being that the very dry hemlock building was a mass of flames in a very few minutes. Mr. Durst had time only to call to his wife to throw the children out of the window where he and his three sons caught them.

Two of the girls and Mrs. Durst received terrible burns, the latter throwing herself headlong from the window with her hair blazing, after climbing three times over a bed to get the little ones, and no doubt she was injured by the fall, as she is a large woman. Dr. Long, of Piedmont, did all he could to alleviate their intense suffering, but he doubted very much if Mrs. Durst would live through the day, and pronounced the two girls to be in a very serious condition. Mr. Durst also was severely burned, and all were removed to the hospital at Cumberland.

The location of this house seems to be ill-fated, as a former building on this site was destroyed about five years ago, two children being burned to death.

One rather touching feature of these sad occasions is to note the feeling of brotherhood that crops out. The whole town, particularly the tender part of it, bending their energies in their anxiety to do all possible to relieve the distress.

The burned building belonged to Mr. N. U. Bond and was located on the railroad a mile from the town. The loss to Mr. Bond will be about $600 with no insurance.

LATER—Since the above was put in type news has reached Oakland to the effect that Mrs. Durst died upon reaching the hospital in Cumberland, and the two daughters, Gladys and Katharine, are in a very serious condition as well as Mr. Durst, who are being attended in the Cumberland institution.

The remains of Mrs. Durst were shipped to Swanton yesterday and the interment will occur at that place some time today. She was the mother of ten children and was forty-three years of age.

Married.

CHAMBERS—DOWLING.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 6th, at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinebaugh, by Rev. E. Manges, Miss Agnes Rose Dowling and Mr. Charles Chambers, both of Connellsville, Pa.

SECOND STREET TO BE CONNECTED WITH STATE ROAD

Sufficient Funds have been Subscribed for the Purpose.

The first section of the new State Road leading north from Oakland is nearing completion and will be finished within the next two weeks provided weather conditions permit. With this great piece of work completed to the doors of the residents of Oakland, it was realized the gap of two blocks of the muddiest roadway in the town from the brick pavement of Second street to the new highway would be a discredit to the city as well as showing a lack of appreciation of the work done at the expense of the State at large, a subscription paper in the form of a promise to pay was recently circulated among residents and property owners generally which met with a ready response and the sum of one thousand dollars was soon pledged to the work. With this sum practically in hand a delegation of residents went before the Town Council at its meeting Monday night and a sum sufficient to bring the total to the amount required to do the work was set aside by Council and on Tuesday a committee entered into a contract with Mr. J. E. Francis to do the work which is to be a counterpart of the work already completed on the State Road and which is to be completed as soon as possible.

With these two intervening blocks improved an excellent driveway will be completed through the town and connected up with the State Road.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. RACHAEL BROADWATER.

Mrs. Rachael Broadwater died at her home near New Germany last Saturday evening. Mrs. Broadwater was 85 years and 4 months old and lived all her life at New Germany. She was before her marriage, Rachael Otto. Her husband, Henry Broadwater, died several years ago. Deceased is survived by her sons: Perry, Jonathan, William and Samuel, all residents of New Germany except Jonathan, who resides in Minnesota. Her surviving daughters are: Mrs. Solomon Bittinger, Mrs. Phineas Boucher, Mrs. John Gregg, Mrs. John Glotfelty and Mrs. Noah Bittinger, all residents of Garrett county.

Call for Your Letters.

Paul W. Cox, Anduga Seto, Ben Wright, S. Ewart, A. S. Prevost, Gracie Stun, Solomon Baker, Karl Stuber, Mrs. A. W. Sand, Grace Murphy Nelle Frantz, Agnes Pendergast, Agnes Jacobs, Mrs. Jos. Green, Mary A. Jarger.

DIXON & KELSO

FARMERS!

Remember that Dixon & Kelso has 4 different kinds

Wheat Fertilizer,

Also Car

Granulated Lime

to sell at $6.00 a ton.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

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The Latest in Ice Cream.

Healthful

Delightful

Refreshing

Oakland Steam Bakery

Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. Unseemly noises disturbed her during the night. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff-button in a hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot and Arnold Armstrong was found shot to death in the hall. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff-button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson arrived. Gertrude revealed she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder. Jamieson accused Miss Innes of holding back evidence. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped down a laundry chute. Gertrude was suspected. A negro found the other half of what proved to be Jack Bailey's cuff-button. Halsey reappears and says he and Bailey left in response to a telegram. Gertrude said she had given Bailey an unloaded revolver, fearing to give him a loaded weapon. Cashier Bailey of Paul Armstrong's bank, defunct, was arrested for embezzlement. Halsey said Armstrong wrecked his own bank and could clear Bailey. Paul Armstrong's death was announced. Halsey's fiancee, Louise Armstrong, was found at the lodge. The lodgekeeper said Louise and Arnold had a long talk the night of the murder. Louise was prostrated. Louise told Halsey, that while she still loved him she was to marry another, and that he would despise her when he learned the whole story. It developed that Dr. Walker and Louise were to be married. A prowler was heard in the house. Louise was found at the bottom of the circular staircase. Louise said she had heard a knock at the door and answered it. Something brushed past her on the stairway and she fainted.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"You heard no other sound?" the coroner asked. "There was no one with Mr. Armstrong when he entered?"

"It was perfectly dark. There were no voices and I heard nothing. There was just the opening of the door, the shot, and the sound of somebody falling."

"Then, while you went through the drawing room and upstairs to alarm the household, the criminal, whoever it was, could have escaped by the east door?"

"Yes."

"Thank you. That will do."

I flatter myself that the coroner got little enough out of me. I saw Mr. Jamieson smiling to himself, and the coroner gave me up, after a time. I admitted I had found the body, said I had not known who it was until Mr. Jarvis told me, and ended by looking up at Barbara Fitzhugh and saying that in renting the house I had not expected to be involved in any family scandal. At which she turned purple.

The verdict was that Arnold Armstrong had met his death at the hands of a parson or persons unknown, and we prepared to leave. Barbara Fitzhugh flounced out without waiting to speak to me, but Mr. Harton came up, as I knew he would.

"You have decided to give up the house, I hope, Miss Innes," he said. "Mrs. Armstrong has wired me again."

"I am not going to give it up," I maintained, "until I understand some things that are puzzling me. The day that the murderer is discovered, I will leave."

"Then, judging by what I have heard, you will be back in the city very soon," he said. And I knew that he suspected the discredited cashier of the Traders' bank.

Mr. Jamieson came up to me as I was about to leave the coroner's office.

"How is your patient?" he asked with his odd little smile.

"I have no patient," I replied, startled.

"I will put it in a different way, then. How is Miss Armstrong?"

"She—she is doing very well," I stammered.

"Good," cheerfully. "And our ghost? Is it laid?"

"Mr. Jamieson," I said suddenly, "I wish you would come to Sunnyside and spend a few days there. The ghost is not laid. I want you to spend one night at least watching the circular staircase. The murder of Arnold Armstrong was a beginning, not an end."

He looked serious.

"Perhaps I can do it," he said. "I have been doing something else, but—well, I will come out to-night."

We were very silent during the trip back to Sunnyside. I watched Gertrude closely and somewhat sadly. To me there was one glaring flaw in her story, and it seemed to stand out for every one to see. Arnold Armstrong had had no key, and yet she said she had locked the east door. He must have been admitted from within the house; over and over I repeated it to myself.

That night, as gently as I could, I told Louise the story of her stepbrother's death. She sat in her big, pillow-filled chair, and heard me through without interruption. It was clear that she was shocked beyond words; if I had hoped to learn anything from her expression, I had failed. She was as much in the dark as we were.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A Hole in the Wall.

My taking the detective out to Sunnyside raised an unexpected storm of protest from Gertrude and Halsey. I was not prepared for it, and I scarcely knew how to account for it. To me Mr. Jamieson was far less formidable under my eyes, where I knew what he was doing, than he was off in the city, twisting circumstances and motives to suit himself and learning what he wished to know about events at Sunnyside in some occult way. I was glad enough to have him there, when excitements began to come thick and fast.

A new element was about to enter into affairs; Monday, or Tuesday at the latest, would find Dr. Walker back in his green and white house in the village, and Louise's attitude to him in the immediate future would signify Halsey's happiness or wretchedness, as it might turn out. Then, too, the return of her mother would mean, of course, that she would have to leave us, and I had become greatly attached to her.

From the day Mr. Jamieson came to Sunnyside, there was a subtle change in Gertrude's manner to me. It was elusive, difficult to analyze, but it was there. She was no longer frank with me, although I think her affection never wavered. At the time I laid the change to the fact that I had forbidden all communication with John Bailey, and had refused to acknowledge any engagement between the two. Gertrude spent much of her time wandering through the grounds, or taking long cross-country walks. Halsey played golf at the Country club day after day, and after Louise left, as she did the following week, Mr. Jamieson and I were much together. He played a fair game of cribbage, but he cheated at solitaire.

The night the detective arrived, Saturday, I had a talk with him. I told him of the experiences Louise Armstrong had had the night before on the circular staircase, and about the man who had so frightened Rosie on the drive. I saw that he thought the information was important, and to my suggestion that we put an additional lock on the east wing door he opposed a strong negative.

"I think it probable," he said, "that our visitor will be back again, and the thing to do is to leave things exactly as they are, to avoid rousing suspicion. Then I can watch for at least a part of each night and probably Mr. Innes will help us out. I would say as little to Thomas as possible. The old man knows more than he is willing to admit."

I suggested that Alex, the gardener, would probably be willing to help, and Mr. Jamieson undertook to make the arrangement. For one night, however, Mr. Jamieson preferred to watch alone. Apparently nothing occurred. The detective sat in absolute darkness on the lower step of the stairs, dozing, he said afterwards, now and then. Nothing could pass him in either direction, and the door in the morning remained as securely fastened as it had been the night before. And yet one of the most inexplicable occurrences of the whole affair took place that very night.

Liddy came to my room on Sunday morning with a face as long as the moral law. She laid out my things as usual, but I missed her customary garrulousness. I was not regaled with the new cook's extravagance as to eggs, and she even forbore to mention "that Jamieson," on whose arrival she had looked with silent disfavor.

"What's the matter, Liddy?" I asked at last. "Didn't you sleep last night?"

"No, ma'am," she said stiffly.

"Did you have two cups of coffee at your dinner?" I inquired.

"No, ma'm," indignantly.

I sat up and almost upset my hot water—I always take a cup of hot water with a pinch of salt, before I get up. It tones the stomach.

"Liddy Allen," I said, "stop combing that switch and tell me what is wrong with you."

Liddy heaved a sigh.

"Girl and woman," she said, "I've been with you 25 years, Miss Rachel, through good temper and bad—" the idea! and what I have taken from her in the way of sulks!—"but I guess I can't stand it any longer. My trunk's packed."

"Who packed it?" I asked, expecting from her tone to be told she had wakened to find it done by some ghostly hand.

"I did; Miss Rachel, you won't believe me when I tell you this house is haunted. Who was it fell down the clothes chute? Who was it scared Miss Louise almost into her grave?"

"I'm doing my best to find out," I said. "What in the world are you driving at?" She drew a long breath.

"There is a hole in the trunkroom wall, dug out since last night. It's big enough to put your head in, and the plaster's all over the place."

"Nonsense!" I said. "Plaster is always falling."

But Liddy clenched that.

"Just ask Alex," she said. "When he put the new cook's trunk there last night the wall was as smooth as this. This morning it's dug out, and there's plaster on the cook's trunk. Miss Rachel, you can get a dozen detectives and put one on every stair in the house, and you'll never catch anything. There's some things you can't handcuff."

There Was Something Baffling in the Girl's Eyes.

Liddy was right. As soon as I could, I went up to the trunkroom, which was directly over my bedroom. The plan of the upper story of the house was like that of the second floor, in the main. One end, however, over the east wing, had been left only roughly finished, the intention having been to convert it into a ballroom at some future time. The maids' rooms, trunkroom, and various storerooms, including a large airy linen room, opened from a long corridor, like that on the second floor. And in the trunkroom, as Liddy had said, was a fresh break in the plaster.

Not only in the plaster, but through the lathing, the aperture extended. I reached into the opening, and three feet away, perhaps, I could touch the bricks of the partition wall. For some reason the architect in building the house had left a space there that struck me, even in the surprise of the discovery, as an excellent place for a conflagration to gain headway.

"You are sure the hole was not here yesterday?" I asked Liddy, whose expression was a mixture of satisfaction and alarm. In answer she pointed to the new cook's trunk—that necessary adjunct of the migratory domestic. The top was covered with fine white plaster, as was the floor. But there were no large pieces of mortar lying around—no bits of lathing. When I mentioned this to Liddy she merely raised her eyebrows. Being quite confident that the gap was of unholy origin, she did not concern herself with such trifles as a bit of mortar and lath. No doubt they were even then heaped neatly on a gravestone in the Casanova churchyard!

I brought Mr. Jamieson up to see the hole in the wall, directly after breakfast. His expression was very odd when he looked at it, and the first thing he did was to try to discover what object, if any, such a hole could have. He got a piece of candle, and by enlarging the aperture a little was able to examine what lay beyond. The result was nil. The trunkroom, although heated by steam heat, like the rest of the house, boasted of a fireplace and mantel as well. The opening had been made between the flue and the outer wall of the house. There was revealed, however, on inspection, only the brick of the chimney on one side and the outer wall of the house on the other; in depth the space extended only to the flooring. The breach had been made about four feet

from the floor, and inside were all the missing bits of plaster. It had been a methodical ghost.

It was very much of a disappointment. I had expected a secret room, at the very least, and I think even Mr. Jamieson had fancied he might at last have a clew to the mystery. There was evidently nothing more to be discovered; Liddy reported that everything was serene among the servants, and that none of them had been disturbed by the noise. The maddening thing, however, was that the nightly visitor had evidently more than one way of gaining access to the house, and we made arrangements to redouble our vigilance as to windows and doors that night.

Halsey was inclined to pooh-pooh the whole affair. He said a break in the plaster might have occurred months ago and gone unnoticed, and that the dust had probably been stirred up the day before. After all, we had to let it got at that, but we put in an uncomfortable Sunday. Gertrude went to church, and Halsey took a long walk in the morning. Louise was able to sit up, and she allowed Halsey and Liddy to assist her downstairs late in the afternoon. The east veranda was shady, green with vines and palms, cheerful with cushions and lounging chairs. We put Louise in a steamer chair, and she sat there passively enough, her hands clasped in her lap.

We were very silent. Halsey sat on the rail with a pipe, openly watching Louise, as she looked broodingly across the valley to the hills. There was something baffling in the girl's eyes; and gradually Halsey's boyish features lost their glow at seeing her about again, and settled into grim lines. He was like his father just then.

We sat until late afternoon, Halsey growing more and more moody. Shortly before six he got up and went into the house, and in a few minutes he came out and called me to the telephone. It was Anna Whitcomb, in town, and she kept me for 20 minutes, telling me the children had had the measles and how Mme. Sweeny had botched her new gown.

When I finished, Liddy was behind me, her mouth a thin line.

"I wish you would try to look cheerful, Liddy," I groaned, "your face would sour milk." But Liddy seldom replied to my gibes. She folded her lips a little tighter.

"He called her up," she said oracularly, "he called her up, and asked her to keep you at the telephone, so he could talk to Miss Louise. A thankless child is sharper than a serpent's tooth."

"Nonsense!" I said brusquely. "I might have known enough to leave them. It's a long time since you and I were in love, Liddy, and—we forget."

Liddy sniffed.

"No man ever made a fool of me," she replied virtuously.

"Well, something did," I retorted.

CHAPTER XIX.

Concerning Thomas.

"Mr. Jamieson," I said, when we found ourselves alone after dinner that night, "the inquest yesterday seemed to me the merest recapitulation of things that were already known. It developed nothing new beyond that story of Dr. Stewart's, and that was volunteered."

"An inquest is only a necessary formality, Miss Innes," he replied. "Unless a crime is committed in the open the inquest does nothing beyond getting evidence from witnesses while events are still in their minds. The police step in later. You and I both know how many important things never transpired. For instance: The dead man had no key, and yet Miss Gertrude testified to a fumbling at the lock, and then the opening of the door. The piece of evidence you mention, Dr. Stewart's story, is one of those things we have to take cautiously; the doctor has a patient who wears black and does not raise her veil. Why, it is the typical mysterious lady! Then the good doctor comes across Arnold Armstrong, who was a graceless scamp—de mortuis—what's the rest of it?—and he is quarreling with a lady in black. Behold, says the doctor, they are one and the same."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Sameness.

"There is a certain sameness about natural scenery," said the man who looks bored.

"Do you mean to compare a magnificent mountain with the broad expanse of the sea?"

"Yes. Wherever you find a spot of exceptional beauty somebody is sure to decorate it with sardine tins and biscuit boxes."

Not So Bad.

Nervous Lady—Don't your experiments frighten you terribly, professor? I hear that your assistant met with a horrible death by falling 4,000 feet from a balloon.

Professor—Oh, that report was greatly exaggerated.

Nervous Lady—Exaggerated! How?

Professor—It wasn't much more than 2,500 feet that he fell.—Puck.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

TEETOTALERS WANT A DRINK

Varieties of Beverages Do Not Meet Demand for Refreshment With Bite of Spirits.

During the recent summer weather London's cafes and restaurants made tentative displays of the stereotyped "nonalcoholic" beverages.

However, it was not warm enough to make many people sufficiently thirsty to drink them, though the fact that they were once more in evidence caused many teetotalers to complain that they were at a loss as to what to drink in winter.

"The trouble with temperance drinks," a manufacturing chemist intimately connected with "the trade" said, "is that they are either brewed—and so contain alcohol—or concoctions of incongruous materials dissolved in water mechanically aerated, and therefore necessarily lack distinction and character.

"It will probably be news to many that the law allows nonalcoholic drinks to contain 2½ per cent. of proof spirit, and practically all brewed teetotal beverages do contain it.

"Home brewed ginger ale, such as one buys at country refreshment cottages, frequently contains more alcohol than bitter beer does.

"Having dismissed such drinks as being alcoholic, there remains only the gassy bottles of variously flavored water to which different fancy names are given; or lime juice cordial and lemon squash, both lowering to the system if too freely consumed.

"No one is really satisfied with these concoctions, but the trouble is that it has not been found possible to evolve anything better.

"The fact is, no substitute for alcohol has been invented, and until some one discovers a substance with the 'bite' of spirit, but without its intoxicating qualities, the problem will remain unsolved.

"For the man who can invent a palatable teetotal drink a fortune waits, nor will the brewers be able, speaking generally, to compete against him by making and imitating his product.

"For example, a tremendous quantity of ginger wine is drunk in this country.

"The taste for this has survived from the time when every household in England made its British wines, but now, owing to the massing of the people in the towns and the want of accommodation for such work, it is manufactured by old firms, and much of it is sold to the brewers to be retailed in their tied houses.

"Notwithstanding the quantity of this brewed beverage that is drunk, the brewers do not make it themselves. The inland revenue authorities would impose many restrictions, and in most cases the articles of association of the brewing companies restrict the business carried on to the brewing of stout and beer.

"Orange wine is another British wine that has an enormous consumption in the smaller towns in the provinces, yet the brewers do not make it.

"British wines pay no duty, though they are often as strong as bottled beer.

"One firm, registered at Somerset house lately, thinks it has solved the problem by the introduction to the public of unfermented fruit juices, principally those of various grapes.

"Fruits are the finest and purest natural foods," the managing director said, "for they contain grape sugar, albumen and various valuable salts.

"These are all retained in the fruit juices, or alcohol-free wines, we sell, and we consider that fermentation of them would be injurious, for the sugar is converted to alcohol and the albumen is destroyed when fermentation takes place."

Leaders of Temperance in the Army.

United States Secretary of War Dickinson has recently followed the example of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant in publicly declaring himself on the side of total abstinence. He writes: "I believe in everything that encourages voluntary abstinence, both within and without the army. The man who abstains is better qualified to be a useful and law-abiding citizen and to promote his own happiness and that of his family and friends. One of the greatest burdens upon our country is that of crime which is the direct result of drink. When the Romans achieved their greatest success they were water drinkers."

Drink in the Subarctics.

Writing on conditions in Labrador Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, the noted missionary physician of the coast, states, "A careful study of the health conditions of the coast by the doctors of our staff all these years has shown that there is no need for liquor whatever in these subarctic climates; that, on the contrary, the first man to go down in hard physical conditions is almost always the drinking man. Among men on the sea the dangers from its use are enormously enhanced."

It is always easier to talk of the divine plans than it is to do them.

It is better to learn to still the spirit within than the storm without

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A BROAD HINT.

Jim—I suppose you love to go sleighing because of the melody of the jingling sleigh bells.

Jess—Yes, and they often lead up to the wedding bells. That's the best of it.

KEEP BABY'S SKIN CLEAR

Few parents realize how many estimable lives have been embittered and social and business success prevented by serious skin affections which so often result from the neglect of minor eruptions in infancy and childhood. With but a little care and the use of the proper emollients, baby's skin and hair may be preserved, purified and beautified, minor eruptions prevented from becoming chronic and torturing, disfiguring rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings dispelled.

To this end, nothing is so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as the constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted, when necessary, by Cuticura Ointment. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, for their free 32-page Cuticura Book, telling all about the care and treatment of the skin.

On Some Ministers.

The worst o' these here shepherds is, my boy, that they reg'larly turns the heads of all the young ladies about here. Lord bless their little hearts, they think it's all right, and don't know no better; but they're the wictims o' gammon, Samivel, they're the wictims o' gammon. Nothin' else, and wot aggragates me, Samivel, is to see 'em awastin' all their time and labor in making clothes for copper-colored people as don't want 'em and taking no notice of flesh-colored Christians as do. If I'd my way, Samivel, I'd just stick some o' these here lazy shepherds behind a heavy wheel-barrow, and run 'em up and down a 14-inch plank all day. That 'ud shake the nonsense out of 'em, if anythin' would.—Mr. Weller, Quoted by Charles Dickens.

Mrs. Wiggin's Idea of London.

During the recent visit of Mrs. Wiggin, the American author, in London, an interviewer called on her. With pencil poised, the interviewer asked:

"And what do you think of London, Mrs. Wiggin?"

"You remind me," answered the author cheerfully, "of the 'young lady who sat beside Dr. Gibbon at dinner. She turned to him after the soup.

"'Do, dear Dr. Gibbon,' she said, 'tell me about the decline and fall of the Roman empire.'"

There is in every man's heart, as in a desk, a secret drawer; the only thing is to find the spring and open it.—Anon.

Right food is a basis
For right living.
"There's only one disease,"
Says an eminent writer—
"Wrong living
"And but one cure—
"Right living."
Right food is supplied by

Grape-Nuts

It contains the vital
Body and brain-building
Elements of wheat and barley—
Most important of which is
The Potassium Phosphate,
Grown in the grain
For rebuilding tissues
Broken down by daily use.
Folks who use Grape-Nuts
Know this—they feel it.
"There's a Reason"
Read "The Road to Wellville,"
Found in packages.

Ostrich Feathers

There seems to be something irresistibly attractive to women in the fluffy, nodding plumes of the ostrich, and if this great bird could not be bred on ostrich farms his race would become extinct. Like many another wearer of fine plumage, the goddess of fashion would pursue him to the death.

Although good ostrich plumes are as costly as ever, they are in wider demand than in all the history of millinery. Everyone wants plumes, and other ostrich feathers, in all the varied beautiful mountings which the artists make them up.

There is a wonderful variety to choose from. The introduction of "willow" plumes, that is those having the flues lengthened by tying on extra pieces, has brought out all sorts of color combinations and plumes of long sweeping fibers. They are very beautiful but not as practical as the unpieced plumes. In buying high priced ostrich feathers the French plumes with long, slightly curled flues are by far the best investment. They can be cleaned and recurled at a comparatively small outlay and may be bought on a guarantee from the dealer that they will stand wear. Moisture doesn't do them any permanent harm. On the other hand the willow plume cannot be guaranteed to wear. Those in black are especially fragile, something in the dye causes them to come untied or to break off when the air is damp. The white and light colors wear better than black.

When one does not need to think of economy there are beautiful effects to be wrought out by using plumes with pieced flues, which are well worth the price.

Three fall hats are illustrated here showing the simplicity and richness of ostrich used for trimming. They are mounted in groups of three or more toward the back of the hat as a rule. Nothing else is needed on the shape and the addition of a band and bow about the crown is a matter of choice, for a shape bearing a full tuft of plumes is amply trimmed.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

NEW TOUCH IN JEWELRY

Quaint Idea That Has Only Recently Made Its Appearance, and Is Welcomed.

Jewelry, at any rate, in our loose acceptance of the term, for no stones are visible in this pretty fancy. I have spoken of the gold lace pins crocheted with lace. Now far-seeing manufacturers have brought out wooden ornaments in all manner of sorts and shapes—collar pins, hat pins, belt buckles, cuff links, slipper buckles—all to be covered with this crocheted lace. One may have a whole set of them for an afternoon's work, and they make the daintiest of gifts for brides and "next Christmasers."

If crocheting is not in your line, fine lace can be darned around these wooden foundations, of dotted or figured net may be used instead. Whatever material is used, they are as quaint and pretty as the lace-covered gold pins, which is saying a great deal.—Exchange.

The Tidy Girl.

Never puts her clothes away unbrushed.

Never neglects to put trees into her boots, if she owns them; if not, she uses tissue paper, stuffed into the toes, as a substitute.

Never sits about the house in a walking dress.

Never forgets to pull out and straighten gloves when she takes them off.

Rolls up her veils leaving them on her hat.

Keeps any jewelery she may elect to wear immaculately clean.

Fastens her collar straight in the back instead of having it gaping in sections, or the pins set in at all angles to each other.

Bracelets Over Gloves.

Few women seem to realize that bracelets over gloves are almost or quite as bad as rings over gloves. If one wears a bracelet with long gloves at all, it should be worn under them; but, if possible, it should not be worn.

CHIC TUSSOR FROCK

This illustration shows a simple but good looking frock for a young girl made from Tussock silk and trimmed with spotted satin foulard and Gulpure collar. The belt of suede matches the ground of trimming.

For Red Haired Persons.

It is all very well to talk about auburns and titians, but some of us do have carroty red hair and know it. In that case, we should avoid the greens and light blues usually recommended to us, and dress in black and white, in dark blues, moss greens, in an occasional yellow, and, above all, in brown—brown of every shade and description, morning, afternoon and almost evening.

One on General Miles.

General Miles, while standing in the lobby of the Arlington hotel in Washington soon after our late war with Spain, happened to overhear a remark made by an undersized young man who was standing near.

"During the Spanish war," the young man said, "I took five Spanish officers without any assistance from the army or navy."

"What's that?" asked General Miles, turning upon him abruptly. "You say you took five Spanish officers without the assistance of the army or navy?"

"That's exactly what I said, sir," replied the young man; "by myself and without any loss of blood. It happened at Boston. Here is my card. I am Reilly, the photographer. Now, if you will allow me to pose you, general—"

But the general had fled.—National Monthly.

Our Day Dreams.

The stuff of which our day dreams are made is for the most part of very cheap material. We seldom weave

IMPROVED AND ADEQUATE VENTILATION FOR STABLE

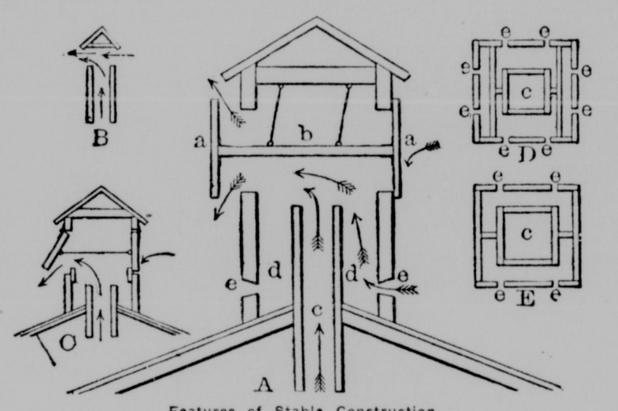
Illustration Shows How Air Is Pumped From Building at All Times, Regardless of Direction in Which Wind Is Blowing

The usual method of stable ventilation is to place flues with outlets terminating in a shaft through the roof and surmounted by a plain cupola or cover with a cap a foot or so above the opening. The idea in the latter case is that the wind will blow between the cap and the top of the shaft as shown at B in the illustration herewith, says American Agriculturist. This method tends to increase the flow of vitiated air from the stable and thus aid the ventilation, pure air coming in from inlet flues placed at somewhat remote points from the outlets.

Whether this method is fully satisfactory is not certain, for at times when the wind is gusty the vitiated air is forced back into the stable instead of being drawn out, and often snow and sleet are drawn down the shaft. To overcome the uncertain working of this kind of shaft, as well as other disadvantages of the plain cupola, the style of cupola shown at C with sides opening in the direction of the prevailing winds and covered with doors hinged at the top but swinging freely, has been used with success. When there is no wind the doors hang so that the cupola is partly open on each side, but as shown in the illustration, when the wind blows from the right, the door on that side is closed by the force of the wind. The other side, however, is open and there is always a chance for the stable air to pass out and no chance for rain or snow to blow down the shaft. If desired, doors can be placed on all four sides of the cupola.

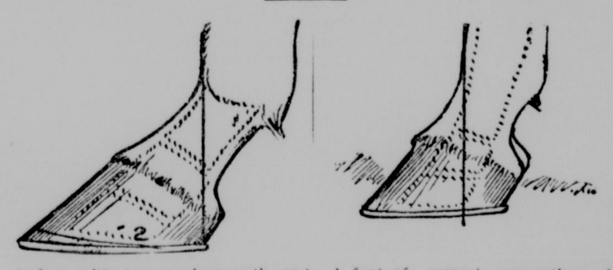
Though this arrangement is satisfactory so far as removing outdoor influences from the interior system of ventilation is concerned, the principal point is the retention of wind force to assist in ventilation when only the animal heat in the stable is available to produce ventilation. The assistance of the wind is of great service and should be taken advantage of as much as possible. A method of securing this advantage is shown in the large picture herewith. As the ventilator shaft terminates in a square, rather high cupola twice the size of the shaft. Openings of reasonable size are made opposite each other in the walls of this cupola and in line with the prevailing winds, as shown at a. Doors are made to fit these openings, connected as shown at b and hung from a crosspiece below the roof of the cupola. Near the bottom of the cupola are two or three holes about 2 inches in diameter depending on the size of the cupola. The ventilator shaft as shown at c extends above these openings but terminates slightly below the larger ventilator openings.

In operation, the door closes as shown at a on the right, and opens on the left; at the same time a current of air passes in on the right at e and as shown by the arrows passes out on the left, at the same time drawing a current of air through the ventilating shaft at c. The same object would be secured if the wind blew from the opposite direction. It is important that the cupola be divided into two sections as shown at d so that the wind cannot pass directly across from the hole e to the opposite side. If desired, four compartments may be made as shown at e so that the wind may be admitted on two sides of the cupola so that there would be suction to this draft, no matter from what direction the wind might come.



Features of Stable Construction.

PERFECTING HOOF OF HORSE



A foot with too much growth on fore part of hoof, which is apt to cause elbow hitting, is shown in the illustration. The remedy is to pare off as indicated by line and fit a leather pad under rear part of hoof.

A foot of correct proportions is shown in the second illustration. A line drawn from front part of leg strikes a little distance behind the center. The bones are at the proper angle affording strength and free action in traveling.

CHANGE SHEEP PASTURE OFTEN

Breeders Must Practice Method of Dividing Into Small Lots if Ewes and Lambs Kept Healthy.

(By W. M. KELLEY.)

The more I study the sheep business and the more carefully I note the results of my own experience and observation, the more I am coming to appreciate the frequent change of pastures for the ewes and lambs. It costs money to change our system of pasturing sheep and divide our pastures up into small lots, but we must practise this method if we succeed in in keeping our sheep and lambs free from stomach worms.

We know that these worms come from the sheep to the lambs through the grass that is eaten. We know that it takes a certain time for the germs when dropped on the grass to develop enough to get to the lambs.

That time is estimated to be from eight to 12 days. We know that the lambs are born free from parasites. We know that it is possible to keep the mothers quite free from parasites before the lambs are dropped.

By putting what facts we know together we can readily see that if we change pastures frequently, say every eight to 12 days, we will lessen the danger of the lambs becoming infected with these germs through the grass that they consume. Some of the highest authorities advise allowing the lambs to run ahead of the ewes and moving the ewes one pasture ahead each week, thus the ewes and lambs are changed every week.

Pasteurizing Milk.

To pasteurize milk or cream is simply to heat the same to about 160 degrees, then rapidly cook the liquid. By this process the lactic germs or germs which cause milk to sour are destroyed, but the germs which cause milk to become putrid are not destroyed. Experts claim the danger is that dirty milk may be pasteurized, hence the operation may be dangerous or, at least, disappointing from the reason that one cannot tell just when putrifaction may take place. The latter cannot be detected until it reaches an advanced age, as pasteurized milk or cream may never grow sour, yet may contain germs fraught with danger. Many physicians also claim that pasteurization reduces the digestibility of the milk or cream.

Currants and Gooseberries.

A. Hittinger is an extensive grower of currants and gooseberries. He lives five miles from Boston. Every plant is propagated on the farm. He has a beautiful nursery of currants, the plants being very thrifty and vigorous. Both of these fruits root readily from hardwood cuttings. They should be cut in the fall, stored in a moist cellar or buried and planted as soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring.

TERRIBLE CASE OF GRAVEL

Baker City, Ore., Man Suffered 25 Years.

Charles Kurz, 1618 Center St., Baker City, Ore., says: "For 25 years I suffered agony from gravel. So intense was the pain when the stones were passing, that I had to lie on my back and brace my feet, often being forced to scream. On one occasion two stones became lodged and I could not pass the urine for two days. I spent hundreds of dollars without relief. At last I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They are the only remedy that wards off these attacks."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Tuberculosis in the Prisons.

The fact that 100,000 prisoners are discharged from the jails and prisons of the country annually, and that from 10 to 15 per cent. of them have tuberculosis, makes the problem of providing special places for their treatment while they are confined a serious one. So important is the problem that the Prison association of New York in cooperation with the State Charities Aid association, is preparing to inaugurate a special campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis in the penal institutions of the state, and will seek to enlist the co-operation of all prison physicians and anti-tuberculosis societies in this work.

Women Save Money.

Women are natural money-savers, no matter how much is said about what they spend for dresses and hats. They always know how to make a dollar go the farthest. That's why thoughtful women discover that by using Easy Task soap in their laundry work they save fuel and time and trouble and health and more than that, they save the clothes that are washed. Easy Task has no rosin in it to stay in the clothes and hold the dirt with it and rot the fabric.

Hard to Convince.

Little Tommy (eldest of the family, at dinner)—Mamma, why don't you help me before Ethel?

Mamma—Ladies must always come first.

Tommy (triumphantly)—Then why was I born before Ethel?—Tit-Bits.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

To harbor fretful and discontented thoughts is to do yourself more injury than it is in the power of your greatest enemy to do you.—Mason.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Woman's inhumanity to man makes countless divorce lawyers happy.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
MurineEyeRemedyCo.,Chicago

W. N. U., CLEVELAND, NO. 35--1910.

Rockefeller's Hard Shot.

John D. Rockefeller tried a game of golf on the links near Augusta. On a rather difficult shot Mr. Rockefeller struck too low with his iron, and as the dust flew up he asked his caddy:

"What have I hit?"

The boy laughed and answered:

"Jaw-jah, boss."

When Rubbers Become Necessary
And your shoes pinch, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Cures tired, aching feet and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Always use it for Breaking in New shoes and for dancing parties. Sold everywhere 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

One-half the world is busy trying to separate the other half from its coin.

Run-Down?
Tone the nerves, strengthen the stomach, purify the blood and get a fresh grip on health by taking

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

STOCKERS & FEEDERS
Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.
National Live Stock Com. Co.
At either
Kansas City, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo. S. Omaha, Neb.

DYSPEPSIA
"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail, and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year." James McGune,
108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 919

WANTED Agents to sell household goods and veterinary remedies, spices, extracts, perfumes, toilet goods and specialties in country districts, by wagon; pays $25 per week up. The Mutual Manufacturing Co., Canton, O.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.
Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 8th, 1910.
"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d'Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.
Stettler, Alberta, July 31st, 1910.
"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificates."
Yours truly, H. A. Wik.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.
Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.
"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country, so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place.

My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada." Yours truly,
Mrs. Richard Henry Ebinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.
Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.
"I shall go to Camrose this Fall with my cattle and household goods. I got a poor crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Camrose, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilton, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, but I do not want to travel two times there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate." Yours truly,
Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANAD
Vesta, Minn., July 24th, 1910
"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rates to Ponoka, Alberta." Yours truly,
Geo. Paskewitz,
Vesta, Minn.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio

WITH A JAR OF RESINOL
ECZEMA ERYSIPELAS HERPES POISON IVY ERUPTIONS SCALDS
NETTLE RASH RING WORM ITCHING BURNS CHAFING ABRASIONS
In the house you have a quick, certain remedy for all kinds of Skin Diseases. A few applications will relieve the worst case of itching piles.
50 cts. a Jar of all Druggists, or sent direct on receipt of price.
RESINOL CHEMICAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.
Resinol Medicated Shaving Stick makes shaving easy.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910.

WHO HOBBLED THE SEX.

Now that all the daughters of Eve who wear a hobble skirt, and their numbers may be gauged by anyone who observes the sex essaying to cross a steep gutter, are up in the air so to speak, as to who is responsible for the fashion. With blissful ignorance of the part played by Americans in the counsels of Dame Fashion, the ladies had taken it as a matter of course that the hobble style came from Paris.

This confidence is badly shaken by the repudiation from that glass of current fashions. The Parisian autocrats of feminine style are a unit in denying that the halting-step costume ever was devised in the brain of a dress connoisseur of their nation. But the most crushing blow of all is the cold declaration of one of the soverigns of Parisian style that the hobble dress is not worn at all by really smart women, but is a pitiful evasions of the Parisian decrees by some American dress insurrectionists. Says another dictator: "The American women sought to hobble Paris with their absurd creation, and Paris promptly relegated it to the provinces."

The question now is, Will the American woman rise in loyalty and hobble to the defense of an American in innovation, if it is such, or will they meekly bow to the decree of Paris and get unhobbled as fast as they can perform that really difficult feat? Provincial, indeed! America to be placed upon the plane of a French province! The insinuation is too much for the sensibilities of the sex, and despite every effort to maintain the Stars and Stripes forever the ladies will, with tears of humiliation, abandon the hobble skirt with execrations upon the American innovators who deluded them into the belief that it was the latest authentic work upon style. And what a relief!

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE ELECTIONS CROOKEDNESS.

While the Governor is citing as his authority for investigating the police force of Baltimore that provision of the Constitution which says that "the Governor shall take care that the laws be executed," we would like to remind him of a respectful request to investigate alleged misconduct of election officials that he has ignored. The protest was signed by responsible persons and supported by evidence and was placed in his hands more than six months ago. Shall notoriously crooked work at elections be hushed up and all appeals for a hearing ignored and then expect anybody to believe that the so-called "investigation" of the police force is anything but the cunning scheming of a partisan Governor to promote his own personal political fortunes? Excuse us from taking any stock in the Crothers brand of reform.

SAME KIND OF DOPE.

Those stories of a complete break between Roosevelt and Taft may be put in the same class with the report that Ballinger will resign and that Uncle Joe will eliminate himself from the situation. The decision of the New York state committee to make Vice President Sherman temporary chairman of the state convention rather than ex-President Roosevelt does not indicate anything as to the attitude of President Taft toward the rival Republican factions in the Empire state. It is only in the fertile imagination of the enterprising correspondents that the President has shown a disposition to take sides in the New York quarrel.

Doubtless the reactionaries in New York have used the President's unwillingness to take sides in state political fights for their own purposes, just as the machine has done in Maryland and in other states; but it is not likely that there will be any personal break between the President and the leader of progressive Republicanism, either in New York or elsewhere.

WHAT THE CONSERVATION MOVEMENT REALLY MEANS.

President Taft's strong indorsement of States' rights, in his speech yesterday before the National Conservation Congress, should cause no confusion in the mind of the public. It is in relation to the development of water-power sites in the national domain that the issue between States and federal control has become acute, and it was his attitude toward this phase of the question which Colonel Roosevelt was watching with the light of battle in his eye. The President said he would express no opinion as between State and Federal control of these water-power sites. He was discussing quite another proposition, viz., the draining of swamp lands, owned by States or individuals, at the expense of the Federal Government, when he declared for preserving the limitations of the Constitution.

There are at present 700,000,000 acres of land in the public domains, outside of Aloska. Much of this land is covered with forests, or rich in minerals, such as coal, oil, phosophate and the precious metals. There seems to be no difficulty as to the arable lands which may be opened up for agricultural purposes. Existing laws are working well. To protect the forests and the mineral deposits, however, and to prevent them from falling into the hands of monopolists opens up a broad and difficult question. It is all the more difficult because of the two schools of thought, one of which contends that the conservation and economic development of these resources should remain in the Federal Government as a trustee of all the people of the United States, and that other school of thought, whose sentiments were expressed by the recent convention of the Governors of the Rocky Mountain States, who at a meeting in Salt Lake City contended that—

In legislatively solving the problems of conservation the National Congress adheres to the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln that the public lands are a national possession, held in trust for the maturing States.

While this question is sufficiently important in its relation to all natural resources, it becomes acute in the matter of developing the vast water powers in the public domain. If the stream is navigable, it must, under all circumstances, remain under Federal control, and yet these streams may run through lands under State control. The power cannot be developed without the use of the sites over which such States exercise control. Again, there may be nonnavigable streams, over which the States would have control, and the riparian rights might be with the Federal Government. The States are inclined to resent the suggestion that they are not able to exercise a judicious control of the development of these water powers without permitting them to fall into the hand of monopolists, and yet there is much to say in behalf of those who contend that all these natural resources should be controlled by the Federal Government in the interest, not of the States, but of all the people of the United States.

At all events, the discussion in St. Paul is one which every intelligent citizen should follow with interest and attention, in order that he may aid in reaching a proper solution of one of the great questions of the day.

"Log-Book of Four Men in a Car."

Somebody sent the Frostburg Journal last week a copy of the Moundsville (W. Va.) Echo of recent date containing the following paragraphs marked:

The National Road much of the way between Uniontown, Pa., and Cumberland comes pretty near being a national disgrace or would be if delegate Ice could have his way and put the United States government in the highway business and therefore also carry the responsibility.

That there are half-mile stretches—many of them—on the historic National Road much worse than any public road in Marshall county, is no exageration.

There are places so bad that any but a reckless driver would not go over them except for the fact that to go back would be worse, and there is always hope that there is better ahead.

Then comes stretches of perfect road, like hills on each side of the Youghiogheny river, and from Frostburg to Cumberland down through the Narrows—palisades as magnificent as the Hudson.

But to revert to the wretched condition of the National Road in eastern Fayette and Somerset county, Pa., and Garrett county, Md. County dirt roads crossing it are usually much better in appearance.

At Grantsville, Md., we talked to people who have autos and they said they never risked their cars on the National road but used them entirely in running north to the Meyersdale region and south to the Deer Park country.

In the entire length of the Road it seldom swerves from its pioneer determination to make a bee-line from Cumberland to Wheeling.

From the crest of Crooked Ridge, the highest point on the road, over 2,800 feet above sea level, the view east and west shows the narrow gray gashes of cutting in a straight line over the top of each of the half dozen mountains right in sight. Only at such places as the Savage mountains and Negro mountain is there divergence to get a better grade than directly up and down.

Estray Notice.

There came to my farm about one mile north of Engles Mill a stray sheep with ear label in one ear named "A. N. Wilson." Owner can have same by calling and paying all costs before property is removed. HENRY BACH,
R. D. No. 2, Accident, Md.

Real Estate for Sale.

I will sell at private sale 80 acres, more or less, one-fourth of a mile from Altamont station. Twenty-five acres cleared land. All nice laying land, well watered, all smooth land, and there is about one hundred thousand feet of good saw timber on it, or I will sell said saw timber and keep the land.

I will also sell Military Lot No. 1164 near Fairfax Stone, in this county, all covered with timber. Said land is principally level. Apply to

Z. G. GIBSON,
2-tf Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The board of directors of Mountain Lake Park at their meeting last week voted to allow the Millennial Dawn Society the use of their buildings and grounds for a ten day meeting September of next year. This will not only materially lengthen the season but will bring the largest crowd ever on the grounds. In order to entertain this large company the Dennet and Columbian Hotels should be put in order and extensions to other hotels and boarding houses should be made. Usually about four thousand people attend the meetings held by this society.

The Lavman's Conference closed Monday night after interesting sessions covering several days. The meetings Sunday, while large, were not as well attended as hoped on account of rain in the morning and threatening weather conditions all day. The talks by the bishops Sunday morning were inspiring and instructive.

The Good Roads Convention held its first meeting Tuesday evening and continued in session until this (Thursday) evening.

The death of Mr. Samuel Slabach about 7.30 o'clock Tuesday evening from coming in contact with a live wire near his residence on D street was a most sad affair. He was surrounded by his wife and several of his children who were powerless to aid him. See detailed account in another column.

The colored camp meeting which commenced in Faith Chapel Sunday night has not been largely attended and may come to a close before the expiration of ten days.

Mr. A. T. White has again accepted his old position with Cuppett, Leighton & Co., to the delight of his many friends in Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn. "Ab." is one of our most popular salesmen. He contemplates making his home on the Park side of the railroad.

Mr. P. B. Gough, who conducted the refreshment stand in Chautauqua Park this season, has again taken a position in Mr. P. T. Garthright's store. He will reside with his family in the large Bowman house near the public school building. We are pleased to have Mr. Gough and his excellent family remain with us.

Mrs. M. L. Howe, of Morgantown, W. Va., is here for a week or two.

Mr. James Howe, with the Wabash engineering corps near Meyersdale, Pa., was here Sunday with his mother.

The practice of young men and boys jumping on moving trains has again been revived and will probably be continued until some one is maimed or killed. A young man last week in attempting to board a fast moving freight train fell between the track and the curbing, and it was almost a miracle that he was not crushed beneath the wheels.

The Ladies' Civic Club contemplate an addition of one or more alleys before next season as the two alleys were inadequate to accommodate those who desire to engage in this exercise.

Mrs. Annie Rippard and daughter, of Norfolk, Va., have been spending some time here with Mrs. R.'s mother, Mrs. W. H. Gilbert.

Miss Martha Carmichael returned to the Park last week and will open her millinery store in the building near the U. B. church. She will have her opening Friday and Saturday of this week.

Mr. T. A. Devaney and family who have occupied their cottage here this season, started for New York yesterday, traveling by automobile.

Mrs. Maria Haymond, of Fairmont, W. Va., who has been here nearly every summer for a quarter of a century, left Monday for her winter home.

Mr. R. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Wilson, returned yesterday from a visit to his old home, Marietta, Ohio.

Miss Edna and Mr. Malcolm Chance are visiting their parents here, the first time they have been at home since they went east nearly a year ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Upton Cuppett are at Friendsville and neighborhood taking in the Old Soldiers' Reunion and visiting their numerous friends and relatives.

Prof. R. G. Richardson and family will take their departure for their winter home in Piedmont this week. The Professor will not take the checker champion belt with him.

Mr. Paul Sperry was here this week for a few days.

Mr. L. T. Yoder and family left for their Pittsburg home this week.

Mr. W. H. Mallette and family left for their home in Pittsburg last week.

Mr. Clarence Michael, of Pittsburg, was visiting relatives here last week.

Over one hundred of our families have installed natural gas in their cottages for heat and light.

The handsome new residence of Mr. Warren Rathbun will be completed and occupied next week.

The new residence of Mr. Doman, near his mill, will soon be completed and occupied by Mr. D. and family.

Regular church services will be resumed in the M. E. church next Sunday.

An attempt was made Wednesday morning to burglarize the hardware store of The C. M. Rathbnn Sons Co., Loch Lynn. A screen was pried from the outside of a rear window and the sash lock broken, but the burglars were evidently frightened and left, leaving the lower sash raised sufficiently to admit a person. There was no evidence that any one had entered and nothing was missing.

The same morning there was an attempt made to gain entrance to the refreshment stand, but the gentleman who sleeps there, being awakened by the noise, threatened to shoot and they made a hurried departure.

Church Services.

ST PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. SHEARER

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

Subscribe for The Republican.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Sept. 1, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$73,134 92
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		24,990 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		663 82
Bonds, securities, etc		26,417 30
Banking house, furniture and fixture		11,136 90
Other Real Estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		178 91
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers		39 36
Due from approved Reserve Agents		1,927 04
Notes of other National Banks		1,415 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents		107 36
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$10,634 77	
Legal tender-notes	680 00	11,314 77
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation)		1,249 50
Total		$152,974 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	8,000 00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	599 14
National Bank Notes outstanding	24,990 00
Due to other National Banks	1,839 70
Dividends unpaid	54 00
Individual deposits subject to check	91,790 23
Certified Checks	53 05
Cashier's checks outstanding	648 76
Total	$152,974 88

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day 7th day of September, 1910.

SUE R. LAUGHLIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. A. SMITH,
WADE SAPP,
S. S. BENDER,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Sept. 1, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$146,829 90
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		471 38
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc		63,997 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		902 73
Due from State Banks and Bankers		88 03
Due from approved reserve agents		8,496 83
Checks and other cash items		115 43
Notes of other National Bn'ks		50 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		252 15
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 2,625 50	
Legal-tendernotes	9,888 00	12,513 50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,250 00
Total		$266,066 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	3,151 95
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	317 54
Individual deposits subject to check	71,093 97
Time certificates of deposit	115,502 60
Total	$266,066 06

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, Orval A. Welch, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of September, 1910.

R. M. HOLMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: WM. H. H. FRIEND,
D. S. CUSTER,
L. E. FRIEND,
Directors.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County. 22222

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
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S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Cauliflower Being Shipped.

The celebrated variety of Allegany Mountain cauliflower grown at the Weber gardens east of Oakland, is now being cut and shipped to eastern and western markets, the bulk going to Philadelphia and Baltimore where it finds ready sale at high prices. The average cut each day since the season started has been about thirty-six barrels of first class marketable cauliflower.

CITIZENS WELL PLEASED

Frank A. Robbins' Shows Gave Two Excellent Performance.

On time as scheduled, the Frank A. Robbins' Shows treated our citizens to two of the finest performances at Miffintown, Tuesday of this week, that they have ever witnessed. All the features were first-class and the many new acts were received by applause by the large audience both afternoon and evening. The street parade at 10:30 was fine and is one of the features of these shows that no one should miss. The menagerie is exceedingly interesting and instructive, and among the animals will be found one of the largest elephants and Jumbo, the giant camel, two of the largest animals in captivity. The music by the Royal Italian Band during the performance and the concert in the evening before the show is a treat to lovers of music.

The entire management is made up of perfect gentlemen and never in the history of our town was there better behavior. The Robbins' Shows will receive a welcome return at any future time.—Juniat Tribune.

Will exhibit in Oakland Friday, September 16th.

ASHER GLADE.

During the past week we have had considerable rain, so those that had wheat ground to plow can plow it now.

A festival was held at Marklevsburg, Pa., on last Friday and Saturday evenings.

Mrs. Lloyd K. Fike, who has been very ill, is still improving.

Mr. John S. Fike and wife are both improving.

Wm. H. Thomas and son were ground hog hunting one afternoon and caught three fine pigs.

Mrs. C. A. Thomas and son Levi are extremely ill of typhoid fever.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank

of Oakland, Maryland.

At the close of business Sept. 1, 1910.

Resources

Loans and Discounts,	$321,213.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	5.86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.,	143,255.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures,	14,500.00
Due from other Banks,	1,071.67
Due from approved Reserve Agents,	88,974.32
Redemption Fund, (5 per cent. of circulation),	2,500.00
Cash on hand,	33,429.19
Total,	$654,949.85

Liabilities

Capital Stock,	$ 50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	45,000.00
Undivided Profits,	1,077.83
Circulation	49,000.00
Due to other Banks,	9,411.54
Deposits,	500,460.48
Total,	$654,949.85

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Thomas, of Hutton, spent Tuesday afternoon in Oakland shopping.

Miss Virginia Johnson has returned home from a visit to Miss Myra Ross at Addison, Pa.

Girl wanted at once to do general housework. Apply at the Garrett National Bank, Oakland.

Miss Ellen Connell has gone to Baltimore where she will purchase her fall and winter stock of millinery goods.

FOR SALE on easy terms—New piano cased Organ. Apply to P. B. Gough, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 27-3t

Mr. William Scherr, of Morgantown, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland visiting his sister, Mrs. J. C. Renninger.

Judge U. S. Kendall, of Crellin, left Oakland Sunday night for Arizona, where he went on business and pleasure combined.

Mr. Stanhope O. Crane, of Kingwood, who was in Oakland for a number of weeks, returned to his home yesterday morning.

Mrs. Laura Trippett, of Baltimore, was the guest Tuesday evening and yesterday morning of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones.

Mr. E. J. Hamill, cashier of the First National Bank of Kitzmiller, was in Oakland Monday evening for a few hours on business.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawton & Sons.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Thomas, of Tunnelton, W. Va., spent Monday in Oakland with their son, Mr. W. S. Thomas, of the First National Bank.

Subscribe for The Republican, Oldest and Best Paper in Garrett county.

Mr. Daniel Hinebaugh left Oakland this morning for Fairmont, W. Va., where he will visit relatives, and later will go to points in Pennsylvania.

The recital given on Tuesday evening by Miss Daisy Grant's class in music, in the public school building, was excellent and enjoyed by all present.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Durham cow; 7 years old; will be sold cheap. Apply to S. A. Smith, Crellin. 27-3t

Miss Rella Pope, who will teach the Avilton school this winter, was in Oakland yesterday making preparations to begin her work there next Monday.

Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft and daughter, Miss May, who spent a portion of this week with relatives at Dawson, Allegany county, returned to their home at Accident this morning.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

Mr. and Mrs. Erbie C. Lantz will leave Oakland some time early next week for Morgantown, where Mr. Lantz has secured a lucrative position with the Acme Department Store.

Messrs. E. H. Sincell and Alex. C. Mason went to Barton yesterday morning to engage in the survey of some valuable mining property which is in litigation in the Garrett county courts.

Senator H. J. Speicher and Mr. William Miller, both of Accident, are among the energetic delegates from this county who are attending the road conference being held at Mountain Lake Park this week.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

No one's education is complete if he has not learned to save his hard-earned dollars. How many times in your life have you wished you had the money you knew you had thrown away foolishly,

Dollars planted in bank are like seed planted in the ground; they grow.

We pay a liberal interest consistent with safety.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OAKLAND, MD.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RAILROAD

Michael Carney, of Hutton, Instantly Killed Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock the lifeless remains of Michael Carney, aged a little more than twenty-seven years, who resided at Hutton with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Carney, were found by a brakeman on a west bound freight train at the water station east of Oakland, indications pointing to the fact that the young man had been killed by the train preceding the one upon which the brakeman who made the gastly discovery was working.

The body of the unfortunate man was almost entirely severed, his head and shoulders being on the inside and the trunk lying outside of the rail. The remains were taken to the Oakland station immediately after being found and later removed to the undertaking rooms of Messrs. Bolden, Brown & Weimer where they were prepared for burial and then shipped to the late home of the deceased.

The funeral will occur tomorrow morning from St. Peter's Catholic church where a High Mass will be said by the pastor, Rev. James E. Connell.

The young man was highly esteemed by all who knew him and leaves besides his parents, who are both worthy people, a number of brothers and sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fleming and little daughter, of North Carolina, arrived in Oakland Saturday night where Mrs. Fleming and child will visit relatives during the present month. Mr. Fleming expects to return South Saturday.

Mr. C. F. Hammond returned to Oakland Tuesday morning from Atlantic City, to which point he accompanied his family last Thursday morning. Mrs. Hammond and son, Mr. Roy Hammond, will return to Oakland later in the week.

Mrs. James W. Leathers, accompanied by her grandson, Morgan Hinebaugh, and her little niece, Savilla Shingleton, went to Parkersburg, W. Va., Tuesday morning where they will be guests of relatives and friends for a week.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR & Co.

Mr. E. G. Naylor has been elected a delegate to represent St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church at the Annual Synod which meets at Smithburg, Washington county, next month. Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the church, will also attend the Synod.

Rev. Edmund Manges, Jr., returned to Oakland from Detroit, Michigan, last Wednesday night and on Sunday preached in St. Mark's church. While in Detroit Mr. Manges was engaged in church extension work and was successful in his undertaking.

Mr. Leo J. Rasche, of the editorial department of the Sentinel, departed today on a several weeks vacation, a part of which will be spent at his home in Oakland, Md., and other portions of his time will devoted to hunting and other forms of recreation along the Maryland and Pennsylvania lines of the Alleghenies.—Grafton Sentinel.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, who completed his work at the Park with the close of the Chautauqua season, left on Saturday night for Winona Lake, Indiana, where he will participate in a Bible conference similar to the one conducted at Mountain Lake Park early in the season and which is being directed by Dr. Ostrom, assisted by his corps of workers.

Mr. F. E. Rathbun, of Piedmont, who spent the summer vacation at Loch Lynn Heights with his mother, returned to Piedmont Monday to resume his position as superintendent of the public schools of that town. Last week Mr. Rathbun visited the Ohio Valley Exposition at Cincinnati and accompanied his mother to Hamilton, Ohio, where she is the guest of her sister.

FOR SALE—Several slightly used pianos of different makes, including a Stieff upright; also some organs taken in exchange. These instruments can be seen at Oakland and Mt. Lake Park and will be sold at bargains if sold soon. Write for prices and terms to CHAS. M. STIEFF, Hagerstown, Md.

A house party was given at Uplands, Deer Park, last week by Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek and her sister-in-law, Miss Irene Haulenbeek. A merry company attended and enjoyed Uplands hospitality. Miss Mary Dean Talley, of Washington City; Mrs. Everett Thomas Fleming, of San Rafel, California, and Messrs. Geo. D. Saunders and Howard C. Thrasher, of Gassaway, West Va., being present.

Rev. Father Romanas Mattingly left yesterday for Cumberland, where he will spend a few days before leaving for his station at Amendale, Md. He has been spending a week's vacation in Frostburg. Father Mattingly is well known here. His youth was spent in Mt. Savage and he has, as a priest, spent must of his time in the parishes of Oakland, Hancock and Cumberland. His visit here brought together in friendly chat many of the older set of the town and the tales they told of the days and doings of fifty years ago were well worth time and trouble to hear. If we are to judge by the stories of these the town has become much larger and slower with each succeeding year.—Frostburg Corr. Cumberland Times.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank,

AT OAKLAND,

In the state of Maryland, at the close of business, September 1, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$321,213 81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5 86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc		143,255 00
Banking house, Furniture, and Fixtures		14,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		379 88
Due from State Banks and Bankers		691 79
Due from approved Reserve Agents		88,974 32
Checks and other Cash Items		103 96
Notes of other National Banks		575 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Cents		177 28
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$26,907 95	
Legal-tender notes	5,665 00	32,572 95
Due from U. S. Treasurer		2,500 00
Total		$654,949 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	45,000 00
Undivided Profits less expenses and taxes paid	1,077 83
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,000 00
Due to other National Banks	7,313 57
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	2,097 97
Individual Deposits subject to check	279,613 80
Time Certificates of deposit	218,684 77
Certified checks	29 25
Cashier's Checks outstanding	2,132 66
Total	$654,949 85

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of September, 1910.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT,
G. S. HAMILL,
J. T. MITCHELL,
Directors.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Probably the heaviest rain storm which has visited this section of the country occurred Tuesday afternoon when rain descending in torrents washed the roads and streets badly and the wind which accompanied it did some damage to awnings and shade trees and in one instance smashed a large window at the residence of Dr. Hinebaugh.

Last Sunday morning Dr. George Heber Jones, a missionary in Korea for twenty-five years, preached to a large congregation in St. Paul's M. E. church, and at night Bishop James W. Bashford, resident bishop of the M. E. church in China, preached to a packed house. Dr. Bashford told of the work being done to Christianize the yellow race of China and his talk of an hour was instructive and entertaining.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Superintendent Hice R. Laughlin, of the Monongah division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, went to his old home at Deer Park, Md., last Friday evening, where he will spend several days for the benefit of his health, which has been somewhat bad for some time past. Mr. Laughlin's many friends in this city will hope for him a speedy recovery from the present illness, following so closely upon the one of a few weeks ago.—Grafton Sentinel.

Tomorrow morning at an early hour the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias of Oakland, accompanied by the Mountain City Band, will start for Friendsville to participate in the Knights of Pythias picnic to be held there tomorrow in connection with the reunion of the soldiers of both armies of the sixties. Friendsville is doing herself proud in entertaining the survivors of both armies during the three latter days of the present week and tomorrow a tremendous crowd is expected to be there.

WANTED—COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE requires the services of a representative in Oakland to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. Campbell, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

Harvey H. Miller, a prominent farmer who lives several miles west of Grantsville, Md., accompanied his son, Fred H. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Len Saylor to Meyersdale Monday to see them off for Akron, O. Mrs. Saylor is a daughter of the late John Bealman. She and her husband located on a farm near Akron last fall and returned east lately on account of the illness and death of Mr. Bealman. Fred Miller returned with them to Akron with a view to securing employment there. Harvey H. Miller is one of the men who helped to rescue the three Philadelphia balloonists who descended on Negro mountain recently and got lost in the woods. Mr. Miller says the balloon was a formidable looking object as it hung in the tree tops. The natives were quite astonished and excited over the unusual spectacle.—Meyersdale Republican.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONE S

H. CREUTZBURG.

SEE MY FALL LINE OF

Dress Goods, Outing Flannels, Etc.

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Rain Coats for Ladies and Children. Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Full Line of MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING.

See my Special Pure Wool $10.00 Black Thibet Suits for Men

Boys Suits $2.50 and up.

Hand-Made Wisconsin Shoes for Men and Boys.

Full Line Groceries,

Meat Market in Connection,

ALL AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

H. CREUTZBURG, Opp P. O., Oakland, Md.

Pay Market Price for Produce.

JUST RECEIVED

A nice line of Ladies Suits and Cloaks, Children's Coats, Baby Cloaks and Caps, and a lot of other fixin's.

Come and see and tell the neighbors.

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

We are at the mercy of the aviators.

As we remember it now, winter had some good points.

To orphan banana republics the fatherland refuses to be a mother.

Now here come the dentists with that anti-kissing thing, too.

Going swimming looks like the only rational employment in hot weather.

The army may have to help devise means for a sane artillery drill.

Are there any records that this year's weather has not broken?

Europe might try exporting its surplus rainwater to our middle west.

As a diversion to swatting the fly, keep your stable clean, if you've got one.

Chopping Americans into little bits is still a favorite pastime of the Moros.

Speaking of weights and measures prosecutions, how'd you like to be the iceman?

Swatting the common house fly is now one of our most popular indoor lady sports.

Even though the water is fine, if you can't swim, don't go in beyond your depth.

For the sake of thirsty crops any good citizen should willingly sacrifice his straw hat.

"What's the right word for an aeroplane garage?" asks the Boston Globe. How's planebunk?

What has become of the Chicago joy rider who killed a woman and was afterward captured?

The assistant chef of a lake boat refused to cook fried potatoes and the chef at once mashed him.

The boat rocker and the fellow who stands up in the boat are in evidence again, but have escaped so far.

As if it were not bad enough for the earth to fly up and hit aeroplanes, lightning has begun striking them.

What bald-headed man had hoped to live to see a flyless world? Yet that is what the scientists are planning.

Giddy New York regards the idea of closing its lobster palaces at 1 a. m. as very little better than a curfew law.

We wonder how one small cone can hold so many kinds of chemicals,and have room left for a nickel's worth of ice cream.

It costs $2,000,000 a day to run the national government. What will the government cost when aeroplaning is in fashion?

A Chicago man paid $300 for "mere bit of a meal." It probably was a steak with one overlaying slice of breakfast bacon.

The government is turning out 3,000,000 postal cards a day, due to the summer resort season being in full blast, we presume.

United States certificates of merit to enlisted men are going largely to the cooks and musicians. Has no one a word for a soldier?

Rudyard Kipling urges that airmen wear pneumatic armor for protection in case of accident. That is simpler than covering the earth with feather beds.

Considering the size of the heads of some of the hatpins that the girls are wearing, they certainly do not come under the law forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons.

The word-coiner has an easy task. All he needs to do in expressing his views on a public policy is to select the name of a man he dislikes and attach the syllable "ism."

London and New York may soon be connected with telephone communication. None of the fictious of fairy tales can surpass this modern miracle of a chat over the ocean.

The Kaiser has been writing poetry to a party of German maidens who called upon him and took him chocolate. Incidentally, it is to be hoped the chocolate was better than the poetry.

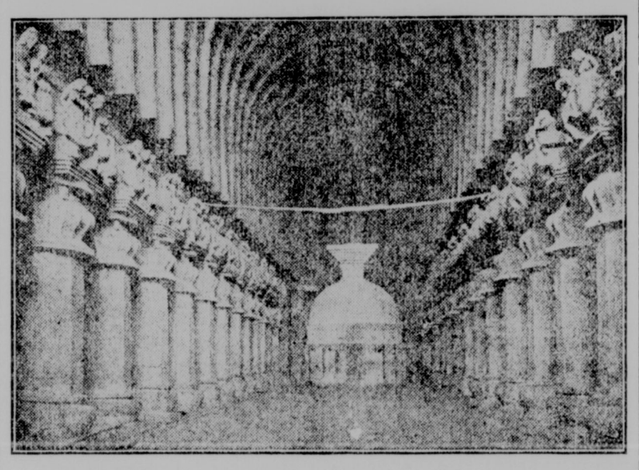
One of the latest aeroplane accidents shows that it is bad to be in a flying machine hit by lightning, in the air. But where is being struck by lightning either comfortable or salubrious?

Some of New York's most wealthy and fashionable women are importing French aeroplanes and preparing to learn to aviate. Philadelphia women have taken the lead at Newport, and there seems to be nothing for the New York ladies to do but fly high around home.

The World's Wonders

STRANGE THINGS FOUND IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EARTH

Most Famous Buddhist Cave



Near Lonauli, two hours' journey from Bombay, is a famous Buddhist cave temple hewn out of the solid rock at Karli in the Western Ghauts. Its architecture strangely resembles the Gothic. This is considered one of the largest and most complete specimens off Buddhist "chaitya" in India, and its excavation is ascribed to the Maharajah Bhutia, B. C. 78. As one enters its cool dark recesses it strikes one as being not unlike a Christian church in form, consisting of a nave and side aisles terminating in an apse. Fifteen pillars separate the nave from the aisle, and the capital of each is richly ornamented with the figures of two elephants bearing a man and a woman or two female forms. Under the semi-dome and where the altar stands in our churches is the "daghoba," a dome-like structure. This was originally intended to hold relics, and the outside was formerly ornamented and draped and surmounted with a huge wooden umbrella, of which little now remains. The interior of the cave is grand and solemn and the mode of lighting perfect, an undivided volume of light coming through a single opening overhead and falling on the altar, leaving the rest in comparative obscurity. The entrance consists of three doorways and the whole end of the hall is open, forming one great window of horseshoe shape.

BIG TORTOISE OF CEYLON

The giant tortoises of the Galapagos islands and other lands are known to be exceedingly long-lived, but they probably are not older than the monster tortoise that is kept near Matara, on the Island of Ceylon. This great creature is known to have been in existence towards the end of the eighteenth century, and since then his continuous existence has been certified by successive governors of Ceylon and others.

COSTERS IN COMPETITION

American visitors at the recent international horse show at Olympia, London, were especially interested in the novel costers' competition. The donkeys, costers and donahs, attired in dresses of bright-hued colors, entered the arena to the tune of "Knocked 'em in the Old Kent Road." Many of the drivers had their clothes literally covered with "pearliest," recalling a type which is now rapidly dying out. Their presence certainly added to the picturesqueness of the show.

JILTED LOVER GOT REVENGE

A young Swiss couple at Davos were to have been married shortly, but the girl jilted her lover because he had shaved off his beard. Though he pleaded for several weeks she refused to see him or reply to his letters. Then during the night he pasted all the love letters he had received from his fiancee on the walls of her residence. In the morning a crowd collected before the house and was busily engaged in reading the letters when the fiancee discovered the affair. While a gendarme kept back the crowd, the servants, armed with brushes, soap and water, scrubbed off the love letters from the walls. "Heartless girl, I return you your letters," was written in large letters above the correspondence

VICAR HAS STRANGE CALL

Rev. Thomas Eddleston, formerly rector of High Roding, Essex, Eng., recently commenced his duties as vicar of Braintree, and in an address from the pulpit explained why he had transferred from the one living to the other, thereby sacrificing about $500 a year.

He said before he knew that the Braintree living was vacant he woke up in the middle of the night at High Roding, and heard a strange passage of Scripture ringing in his ears: "Take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages."

The vicar said he thought there must be a child in distress at High Roding, and he searched about the parish for two days to see if there was anyone being neglected, but he could find no one. Then he received the offer of the living at Braintree, and regarding it as a direct call from God, he accepted, as he considered it his duty to undertake the nursing of the children of Braintree.

DEAD MAN DRIVES ENGINE

An extraordinary incident, which might have led to a grave disaster, is reported from Paris to the effect that the driver of a train on the line from Etel to Carnac died on the footplate the other day from heart failure. His stoker noticed nothing unusual until the train was just about to enter the station, when, perceiving that the train was still traveling at a comparatively high speed, he turned to the driver, and to his astonishment found that he was standing up, leaning against the side of the cab, stone dead. He at once put on the brakes and reversed steam, and the train stopped just in time to avert a catastrophe.

WOMAN RUNS A MOUSE FARM

Why is the average woman more afraid of a mouse than of her husband's wrath over her milliner's bill? Why at the sight of a wee, inoffensive rodent, will she fly screaming to a table or chair to the accompaniment of a reckless display of hosiery? And can anybody under the sun explain why the nervy young woman who will grapple with and capture a burglar and turn him over to the police, will pull off a lovely fainting fit if anybody shouts, "Look at the mouse!"

Absolutely for the first time in befrilled womandom, a real, live and normal woman has advanced to the firing line with answers to the foregoing question. This daring woman is Miss Abbie E. C. Lathrop, the owner of a successful mouse farm at Granby, Mass. She raises yearly from 8,000 to 10,000 rats and mice for medical laboratories.

"Woman's fear of the mouse," says Miss Lathrop, "I believe dates back to the Garden of Eden. There can be no possible doubt about it, for as far back as I have been able to go in the history of the world, women have hopped, skipped and jumped at the sight of a mouse."

In her rodent family, Miss Lathrop has mice of ten different colors and 20 combinations of color. White is ordinary and black is not startling, but when it comes to cream-colored mice or orange mice, one is surprised. She also has silver, blue and agouti mice.

The red mice are much the color of the bay of a horse and the blue mouse is about the color of a maltese cat. The agouti mice have dark brown hair with yellow tips which gives a golden brown effect. Her silver mice with ruby eyes are the rarest combinations.

One of the most remarkable things about Miss Lathrop's farm is her angora cat "Tab." This feline will not allow a strange cat on the farm and she protects Miss Lathrop's rats and mice.

CULLINAN DIAMOND PENDANT

Sir Richard Soloman, on behalf of South Africa, has presented to the queen of England a large pendant made from pieces left over in the cutting of the famous Cullinan diamond that was discovered in Pretoria in 1905. It comprises two diamonds, one of 92 and the other of 62 carats, mounted in platinum. The other fragments of the famous stone, weighing ten carats each, also were given to the queen.

Summit of Beautiful Fuji

Fujiyama, the highest and most famous of the mountains of Japan, appears so repeatedly in the art of that country that it is familiar to all the world. The summit, which looks so flat and smooth from the plains below, is covered with enormous crags burnt to every color of the spectrum. In places great cliffs of slag tower a hundred feet or more above the crater's lip and completely encircle the great pit, which is more than 500 feet deep and a third of a mile across.

A GREAT INVENTOR

Activities of George Westinghouse Circle the Globe.

Genius Who Holds 15,000 Patents and Whose Air Brake Is in Universal Use on Railroad Trains of the World.

New York.—The recent retirement of George Westinghouse, for nearly twenty-five years head of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, recalls the career of this Napoleon of invention.

For many years the name of George Westinghouse has been a name to conjure with. The man has been a modern fulfillment of the Aladdin lamp idea. Everything he rubbed with his inventive genius became a wonder article; everything he touched turned to gold. First it was the famous air brake, that great appliance by which "he saved more lives than Napoleon lost in all his battles." Then it was the system of operating railway signals and switches by compressed air; after which came the incandescent lamp, the gas engine, the steam turbine, electrical motors and machines by the score, and a thousand other inventions that placed Mr. Westinghouse at the time of his retirement in control of the largest aggregation of patented appliances in the world. Fifteen thousand patents are filed away in his strong box. His activities circle the globe; there are Westinghouse plants in Russia, Canada, Great Britain, Germany and France. His parent plants are of course in or near Pittsburg, more especially Wilmerding.

To condense the career of this man, who ranks with Watt, Stephenson, Morse and Whitney, into a paragraph or two, the biographers tell us that he was born at Central Bridge, Schoharie county, New York, on October 6, 1846. A decade later his parents moved to Schenectady, where his father became in time connected with the prosperity class as owner of certain agricultural works. The tinkering son divided his attention between the school and the

George Westinghouse.

shop; when he wasn't masticating his books, he was monkeying with the buzz-saw. At fifteen he had invented and made a rotary engine. One day the notion struck him that he'd like to help Uncle Sam out in the navy. So he took a shot at the examinations and scored a hit, landing a job as assistant engineer. Before he reported for duty the Civil war had broken out. He enlisted in the Twelfth New York National Guard, re-enlisted later in the cavalry, and finally turned up on the high seas as an engineer on the gunboats Muscoota and the Stars and Stripes.

After Gettysburg was fought and won, his thirst for more education landed him in Union college. Two years there were enough for him. The magic of machinery called him away from the academic life, and he found happiness again by taking up his old work in his father's factory. It was while working there that he invented the air brake. Railroad managers who first jeered at his idea of "stopping a train with wind" had to eat humble crow. In a short time the invention was in universal use and had revolutionized railroading, as locomotives could be constructed that would travel at a high rate of speed, so long as they had that little lever in the cab, which by a single turn of the engineer's wrists would bring the train to a standstill in half its length. In the United States all railroads are compelled by law to use the device, and this was adopted by congress and everywhere around the great curve of the world the "whistle of Westinghouse" air brake is heard.

His first prominence in electricity came with his purchase from Gaulard & Gibbs of alternating electric current patents. This was in 1885, and he met great opposition from public sentiment in trying to perfect and introduce this system for lighting and power making. At the time of the Chicago world's fair in 1893 he received the contract for lighting by making a bid of $1,000,000 under others. His shop in Pittsburg soon became the place where electrical experts of the world gathered. Tesla went there and received Westinghouse's financial and practical help in developing the induction motor.

Westinghouse built the first ten great dynamos for Niagara. He also constructed the dynamos for the elevated and subway lines in New York

Nature of Divine Forgiveness

By Rev. Chas. A. Riley
Detroit, Mich.

"I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and as a cloud, thy sins."—Isa. 44:22.

Our best approach to this subject is by way of inquiry into the results of sin. There are two penalties attached to sin—the outward and the inward. One looks to the external consequences; the other points to the inward feelings and affections. One refers to the visible punishment, the pain and suffering that is felt; the other has to do with the guilty conscience, the closed heart of God and the separation from him. External penalty embraces all the evil consequences that are left behind and make themselves felt in the life; internal or subjective penalty is the alienation of God's affection, a disturbance of the personal relation between God and man. God is grieved and righteously angry with sin and he withdraws his approval. Now forgiveness is the restoration of this broken personal relation.

We are apt to fall into mistaken notions regarding the consequences of sin and to grieve more over the punishment than over the lack of God's approval. Yet the worst penalty of sin is to be separated from God by our own sinful desires and actions. To be out of harmony with God is really the death of deaths. To be an agent in the reversion of the moral order of the universe is to be against God and to be separated from him. This is a terrible status as between Creator and created. Yet it surely follows sin. "Your sins have separated between you and your God."

Children have keener eyes and truer hearts than we have. What is it that makes the child's face fall and the tears come to the eyes? Is it the fear of punishment or the look of trouble in the father's face? The child sees the real penalty, dreads the father's closed heart. The slave would fear the rod alone; the child dreads the unhappy relation with his father, counts a moment's chastisement small beside an indefinite period of offended, withdrawn love. The outward consequences of sin may be terrible, but it is worse to have a heart in which no trace of the Divine approval can be found. Recall also the danger, both for this life and the life to come, of alienation from God. The internal penalty is the worst.

Now, which of these penalties does forgiveness do away with? Not the external, for the sufferings in most cases remain. David was forgiven, but that did not exempt him from punishment. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall be also reap." He will reap it in his memory, in his conscience, in his weakness of will, often in his worldly position, in his reputation, sometimes in his health and in many other ways. To say that God cannot remove these consequences would be an arbitrary statement. Without a doubt, God sometimes removes the penal consequences of sin. But while such remission may accompany forgiveness, it is not at all an essential element therein. Forgiveness is the undisturbed communication of the love of God to sinful men; it restores the offender to his former position of acceptance and favor.

Legal pardon contains but a poor analogy to this inward experience. The civil magistrate may grant a pardon, but not forgiveness. He is not required to exercise a personal relation with an offender. The Bible in no instance uses legal analogy in speaking of the Divine forgiveness. It cannot be the mere remission of the penal results of sin. Deeper than that we must look. What, again, is the real penalty? As we have reasoned, it is the closing of the heart. Then the real forgiveness is taking the wanderer back again to the heart.

In other words it is a father's forgiveness. "Your heavenly father will forgive you your trespasses." In all the passages of Scripture that treat of forgiveness it is either spoken of as the Father's forgiveness, or, if these words are not used, then the fact for which fatherhood stands, namely, the love of God, is emphasized. Now a father closes his heart against and sternly holds an offending child aloof, waiting for an expression of sorrow. Lost without the father's love and earnestly desiring to regain it, the child expresses sorrow. Forgiveness is complete when the father says, "Come, you are my child again." But if one trace of disapproval remains or one fragment of the fault stands like the timbers of a dam to block the stream, the child is not forgiven. He is forgiven when the last thin film of mist between him and his father has faded away. And the Heavenly Father seals his pardon to us when he declares, "I have blotted out like a thick cloud thy sins." In the parable of the prodigal son we read: "And he fell on his neck and kissed him." Forgiveness is the open heart of God receiving the returning prodigal.

Soul Shining.

The pure in soul shall see the splendors of the divine in this life as well as in the future life. Each one of us, by shining within, can help to make this world a river of light, which shall illumine all dark places and conditions. There is a candle in every soul, but it must be lighted by our Heavenly Father in order to glow with a brilliant flame. 'Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

KODAK ●● SAFETY ● FILM

Federal Fish Farming

By HUGH M. SMITH
U.S. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

IT WAS nearly 40 years ago that the United States government first awoke to the necessity of conserving the aquatic resources of the country, and began those operations in behalf of fishes, fishermen and fish-eaters that have now attained such gigantic proportions.

Several of the states had already established their local fish commissions or boards when in 1871 congress took the initial step toward a national fishery service by the passage of a joint resolution creating the office of commissioner of fish and fisheries.

The early years of the bureau of fisheries were devoted to an investigation of the condition of the fisheries of the Atlantic coast, Great Lakes, and other sections, to studies of the interior and coastal waters and their inhabitants, and to exploration of the off-shore fishing banks. The cultivation of useful fishes was soon taken up throughout the country and quickly attained large proportions. The natural expansion of the work was materially augmented from time to time by acts of congress, and in a comparatively short time the operations came to have a very wide scope.

From year to year, as the importance of the work has become increasingly evident, additional hatcheries have been built, the capacity of existing hatcheries has been enlarged, the scale of the operations has been extended, and new kinds of fishes have been added to the output.

Today there is scarcely a phase of aquiculture, of the fishing industry, or of biological and physical science as connected with the waters, that does not come within the purview of the bureau.

It is conceived to be the better policy to expend a small amount of public money in making fish so abundant that they can be caught without restriction and serve as cheap food for the people at large, rather than to expend a much larger sum in preventing people from catching the few fish that still remain after generations of improvidence.

Public or government fish-culture in America exceeds in extent and importance that of all other countries combined. However, the neglect of some of the states to provide the minimum protection to certain species inhabiting interstate and international waters has not only negatived the fish-cultural work of the bureau and of the states themselves, but has practically inhibited it by preventing the possibility of securing an adequate supply of eggs, thus making desirable and necessary the placing of interstate and international waters under the jurisdiction of the general government.

At the end of the first ten years of the bureau's existence, the fishes that were being regularly cultivated were shad, carp, chinook salmon, Atlantic salmon, land-locked salmon, rainbow trout, brook trout and whitefish, in addition to which the propagation of several others had been undertaken experimentally. The list now is six times as long and the annual output is ten times the aggregate for the ten-year period ending in 1881.

The main energies are devoted to the important commercial fishes—shad, whitefish, lake trout, Pacific salmons, white perch, yellow perch, cod, flatfish and the lobster, which are hatched in lots of many millions annually. More widely popular, however, are the distributions of the fishes of the interior waters which are generally classed as game fishes. Although representing only about 10 per cent. of the output of the hatcheries, this feature of the work is very important, for it supplies choice kinds of fish for public rivers, lakes and ponds and for fishing preserves and private ponds and streams in all parts of the United States. The fishes most in demand for these purposes are the land-locked salmon, the different species of trout, the grayling, the basses, the crappies, the sunfishes, and the catfishes, but various others also are handled.

Fish-cultural stations are established by special act of congress, and their location and construction are determined after a careful survey of the available sites in a given state. The usual buildings are the hatchery proper, a residence for the superintendent and his family, and necessary outbuildings. At some stations there may also be power house, foreman's or fish-culturist's dwelling, mess hall and stable.

The only permanent marine hatcheries are in Maine and Massachusetts, where the cod, pollock, flatfish, and lobsters are hatched in immense numbers. Other sea fishes that have in previous years been artificially propagated and may again come under the hand of the fish-culturist are the haddock, the scuppaug, the sheepshead, the sea bass, the mackerel, and the squeteague, some of which were hatched on the steamer Fish Hawk, in Chesapeake bay and Florida.

The fish-cultural work on the eastern coast streams was centered at six hatcheries and subhatcheries in 1909. At one of these the principal species handled is the Atlantic salmon, at four the shad, at three the yellow perch, at two the white perch, and at one the striped bass. In recent years the bureau has operated a shad hatchery on the Delaware river, and has detailed the steamer Fish Hawk for shad hatching in Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina and Florida. The central station, in Washington, is operated largely for experimental and exhibition purposes.

In order to counteract the effects of the very exhausting fisheries of the Great Lakes, the government has maintained hatcheries for many years, and now operates six belonging to the United States and two belonging to the state of Michigan. The fishes to which attention is given are those which enter most largely into the catch of the fishermen, namely, the whitefish, cisco, lake trout, and pike perch, the annual output of which now exceeds one and a half billions. Under arrangement with the Canadian authorities, two egg-collection stations for whitefish, cisco, and lake trout are maintained at points in Ontario.

While surveying a new "bank" on the coast of Alaska, the government steamer Albatross in 20 minutes made the experimental catch of cod and halibut shown in one of our illustrations. As a result of explorations of the Albatross on the Pacific coast, fisheries of great importance have been established there.

The hatcheries on the rivers and lakes of the Pacific coast are devoted almost exclusively to the various salmons. In California, where the bureau established a salmon hatchery as early as 1872, there is one central or main station, at Baird, on the McCloud river, with important collecting stations on two other tributaries of the Sacramento. In Oregon a central hatchery at Oregon City, on the Willamette river, has three subhatcheries on tributaries of the Columbia, in Oregon and Washington, and three subhatcheries on tributaries of the Rogue river, Oregon, in addition to several egg-collecting station.

The interests of the large salmon fisheries of the Puget Sound region are safeguarded by a hatchery on Baker lake, on the Skagit river.

A significant feature of artificial propagation on the Pacific seaboard is that in the Columbia basin the hatching of the acclimatized shad has begun on a small scale, and in the Sacramento basin the cultivation of the acclimatized striped bass has commenced under conditions which indicate that more eggs of this species may be obtained in California than in any of the states to which the fish is native.

The hatcheries in the interior regions constitute the most numerous class, and their output reaches the largest number of people. Their operations are addressed chiefly to the so-called "game" fishes, which, while caught mostly by anglers, nevertheless constitute an important element of the food supply. At these stations large numbers of fish are reared to the fingerling or yearling sizes before being released; for this purpose more or less extensive pond areas are required.

The fish-cultural work of the federal government has now attained a magnitude that cannot readily be comprehended, and is increasing at an exceedingly rapid rate. Especially marked has been the increase in the hatchery product during the past ten years, owing in part to the extension of operations at existing stations, and in part to greater efficiency of methods and appliances. The work during the fiscal year 1909 reached larger proportions than ever before, over three billion fish being produced and planted.

While the bureau does not lay undue stress on mere numbers and considers the vitality of the fish and the conditions under which they are planted as of paramount importance, the foregoing figures are certainly very suggestive and as a further statement of the magnitude of the fish-cultural work, it may be of interest to record that the aggregate output of the hatcheries from 1872 to 1909 was about 28 billion, of which over 13 billion represents the work of the past six years.

In making his original plans for the systematic investigation of the waters of the United States and the biological and physical problems they present, Commissioner Baird insisted that to study only the food-fishes would be of little importance, and that useful conclusions must needs rest upon a broad foundation of investigations purely scientific in character. The life history of species of economic value should be understood from beginning to end, but no less requisite is it to know the histories of the animals and plants upon which they feed or upon which their fod is nourished; the history of their enemies and friends and the friends and foes of their enemies and friends, as well as the currents, temperatures and other physical phenomena of the waters in relation to migration, reproduction and growth.

In pursuance of this policy the bureau has secured the services of many prominent men of science, and much of the progress in the artificial propagation of fishes, in the investigation of fishery problems, and in the extension of knowledge of our aquatic resources has been due men eminent as zoologists who have been associated with the work temporarily. Their services have been the services of specialists for particular problems, and through them the bureau has not only been able to give to the public the practical results of applied science, but has contributed to pure science valuable knowledge of all forms of aquatic life.

The importance to the fishing interests of the work of the bureau in connection with the economic fisheries is widely appreciated and freely acknowledged. The statistical inquiries of the bureau afford the only adequate basis for determining the condition and trend of the fisheries and the results of legislation, protection, and cultivation. Among the numerous special matters in which the bureau has benefited the fisheries the following may be mentioned:

By bringing to the attention of American fishermen new methods and new apparatus, new fisheries have sometimes been established and new fields exploited.

By the introduction of cod gill nets the winter cod fishery of New England was revolutionized. In a single season shortly after the use of such nets began a few Cape Ann (Gloucester) fishermen took by this means over 8,000,000 pounds of large-sized fish, and as much as $50,000 has sometimes been saved annually in the single item of bait.

By the dissemination of information regarding new fishing grounds important fisheries have been inaugurated. Thus when the abundance of halibut off the coast of Iceland was made known by the bureau, a fishery was begun which yielded from $70,000 to $100,000 annually to the New England fishermen.

Owing to the appalling mortality among the crews of the New England fishing vessels, caused in large part by the foundering of vessels at sea, the bureau many years ago undertook the introduction into the offshore fisheries of a type of craft which would combine large carrying capacity and great sped with enhanced safety. By correspondence, discussion in the daily press, personal interviews, exhibition of models and finally by the actual construction of a full-sized schooner (the Grampus), with the requisite qualities, the bureau was enabled to inaugurate a momentous change in the architecture of fishing vessels; so that for a long time the New England schooners have been constructed on the new lines, with a consequent minimizing of disasters and a decided increase in efficiency.

In other fisheries and regions the bureau has likewise advocated improved types of vessels and boats especially adapted to local conditions, and has published plans and specifications embodying the results of studies of the fishing flotilla of the world.

The results of the bureau's efforts in this line in saving life and property, in increasing the usefulness of the vessels, and in improving the quality of the catch as landed, cannot be estimated, but the beneficial effects may be partly appreciated when it is stated that during the ten years ending in 1883, when the old types of vessels were in use, there were lost by foundering from the port of Gloucester alone, 82 vessels, valued at more than $400,000, with their crews of 895 men, while during the ten years ending in 1907, the losses from this cause aggregated only a fourth as many vessels and men.

STRIPPING TROUT OF THEIR EGGS

HATCHERY CREW MAKING A PLANT OF SHAD FRY

REMOVING SHAD EGGS AT A STATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

"TRIAL FISHING ON THE ALBATROSS"

CATCHING AND SORTING THE BROOD FISH

INTERIOR OF A SHAD HATCHERY

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW LIVER PILLS

I want any person who suffers with biliousness, constipation, indigestion or any liver or blood ailment, to try my Paw-Paw Liver Pills. I guarantee they will purify the blood and put the liver and stomach into a healthful condition and will positively cure biliousness and constipation, or I will refund your money. — Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co., 53rd and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa.

GAVE SIS AWAY.

Her Little Brother—Say, are you goin' ter marry my sister Bess?

Her Suitor—Why, er—er—er don't know.

Her Little Brother—Well, you are. I heard her tell pop she was goin' ter land you tonight.

When Servants Were Slaves.

It hasn't been so many years since servants were practically slaves; they were bound out for a term of years and never could hope to better their conditions. The world is advancing, however, and now servants, especially those who do washing and housecleaning, are better treated. Easy Task laundry soap, that does half the work itself, and which cleans pots and pans and painted work like magic, is responsible for much of this emancipation. Only 5 cents a cake, too.

Real Modesty.

"An actor should be modest, and most actors are," said James K. Hackett at a luncheon in Pittsburg. "But I know a young actor who, at the beginning of his career, carried modesty almost too far.

"This young man inserted in all the dramatic papers a want advertisement that said:

"'Engagement wanted—small part such as dead body or outside shouts preferred.'"

Faults in American Character.

In an address on botanical education in America, Prof. W. F. Ganong remarks that "disregard of particulars and a tendency to easy generalities are fundamental faults in American character," and he insists upon the necessity of laboratory and experimental work in all scientific study. Books "ease the wits," but independent observation is the source of sound knowledge in science.

In the Suburb.

"What beautiful public building is that?"

"That isn't a public building. It's old man Savitt's summer cottage."

"And whose neat little cottage is that over there with the tower on it? The little one-story frame affair."

"That isn't a cottage. It's the First Episcopal church."—Life.

Thinking of Curtain Lectures.

Mrs. Peck—I see the Maine Agricultural college proposes to establish lectures especially for country pastors.

Mr. Peck—What's the matter, ain't none of the parsons up there married?

I have come to see that cleverness, success, attainment, count for little; that goodness, or character, is the important factor in life.—Romanes.

Cut Out Breakfast Cooking

Easy to start the day cool and comfortable if

Post Toasties

are in the pantry ready to serve right from the package. No cooking required; just add some cream and a little sugar.

Especially pleasing these summer mornings with berries or fresh fruit.

One can feel cool in hot weather on proper food.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(Writers for the People's Forum are requested to make their communications as brief as possible. As a rule they should not exceed 500 words, and when they do they will, except in cases of unusual interest or importance, be reduced to that limit or returned to the writer for condensation. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers as evidence of good faith and the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. The editor will not be responsible for any views expressed by the contributors to this column.)

A Great Day at St. Paul's M. E. Church

To the Editor of The Republican:

People who live in close proximity to Mt. Lake Park are highly favored in that they have the opportunity from time to time of hearing some of the most distinguished speakers in both church and state. It is possible to become so accustomed to any good thing that we treat it lightly or cease to appreciate it.

This season of unusual good things brought to our local church some speakers of more than usual ability. We had early in the season Dr. Geo. W. Grannis, of New York, who spoke on the question of Sabbath observance. During the Bible Conference we were favored one Sabbath by the presence in the morning of Dr. J. W. Mahood, an evangelist of national reputation, and in the evening of the same day, Dr. A. B. Davidson, another evangelist of more than ordinary ability, preached for us.

Last Sabbath, however, was the climax of the whole season. Dr. George Heber Jones, for twenty-five years a missionary in Korea, preached at the morning hour. He told the very thrilling story of his labors in that far off land, and made very real some information regarding Korea that the congregation can never forget. The story of foreign missionary success in the last twenty-five years reads like romance. During this time there has been one convert in Korea for every hour of both night and day. The Holy Bible by an act of the Imperial Government has been made a legal text book in the more than two thousand public schools. We have churches there seating as many as two thousand people, but no church is large enough to accommodate the immense crowds that are anxious to hear the pure gospel. Dr. Jones said there is only one thing in America that approaches in enthusiasm the eager desire of the Koreans to hear the gospel and that is our mania for base ball.

It is safe to say that in importance and far-reaching results St. Paul's never had a greater service than that of last Sunday evening. Bishop Bashford of China was present and for an hour held the large audience spellbound with the more than thrilling narrative of the marvelous work of grace in China as witnessed in these last few years. The story of the home life, the social life, the educational movements, the political changes, the modern tendencies, all stood out before the people as very real accomplishments while this master pulpit genius portrayed them.

One point in particular that made a profound impression was the way in which China is dealing with the opium traffic. All right thinking people will wish that great country victory and success as she is heroically dealing with that nefarious traffic.

The exercises of the whole day were such as might be coveted by the largest metropolitan church in the great city.

This rare treat was made possible to us by being sufficiently close to the Park to secure these distinquished men. A better appreciation of the immense good done by the various attractions at Mt. Lake Park would be a very wholesome thing for the entire community.

G. R. WILLIAMSON,
Pastor St. Paul's.

The School Board and Superintendent Should Resign.

To the Editor of The Republican:

If the intention of the School Board to harmonize everything connected with the administration of public school matters in Oakland are fraught with honest convictions, the first move should be on the part of a majority membership of the Board as well as the Secretary and Superintendent, to tender their resignations to the proper authority. This would solve the problem and at the same time relieve the county of men who have made themselves obnoxious and who have handicapped the forward movement for school betterment. Their antagonism to the expressed will of the majority of the patrons of the Oakland schools has been frowned down upon by their superiors in office. Common decency should suggest that they resign and thus give place to other men who will at least give honest and conscientious consideration to the demands of those who patronize and support the schools.

A PATRON.

Oakland, Sept. 7, 1910.

A Victory of the People.

To the Editor of The Republican:

The decision of the State Board of Education rendered last Thursday which retains Mr. Palmer as principal of the Oakland High School, was simply and purely a victory of the people as against the little coterie of half baked politicians who hold the destinies of the children of Garrett county in their hands, as it were.

The local school board, having run things to suit themselves for so long, did not seem to be impress at all with the fact that eventually the people rule and that public opinion cannot be successfully withstood, and this latest victory of the people will tend toward the end fondly looked for when Mr. Browning and his cohorts in the school board will tender their resignations to the executive, in face of the fact that Mr. Browning has stated that he does not intend to resign, but then Mr. Browning may experience a change of heart before the matter is finally settled.

A PARENT.

Oakland, Sept. 5, 1910.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Near Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Mary Laraway, and Albert B. Laraway, her husband, to James A. Sincell, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1906, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 55, folio 501, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants contained in said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named therein hereby gives notice, that on

SATURDAY,
the 10th Day of September, 1910,

at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank Building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, he will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, all of the following described real estate, situate about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Oakland, in Garrett County, Maryland, on and near the county road leading from Oakland to Crellin:

1. All that lot or parcel of land commonly called the "John O'Donnell Place," containing twenty-two acres, more or less.

2. All that other lot or parcel of land adjoining the above tract, containing nine and one-fourth acres, more or less. All of the above land being described in and conveyed by said mortgage.

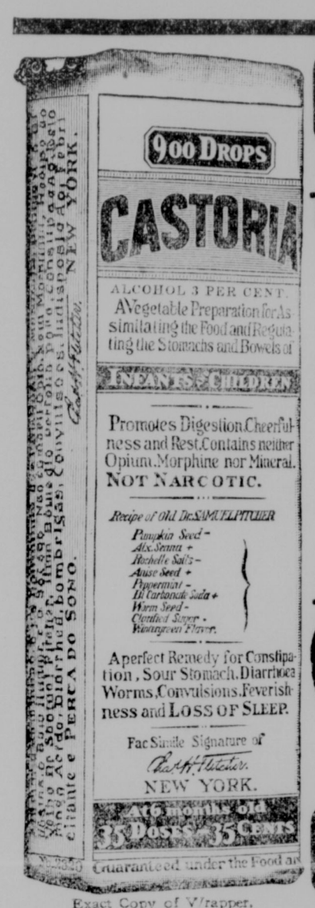
The improvements consists of a good frame dwelling house, two stories, containing six rooms; a well of good water at the house; also a fine spring of water; stable and other outbuildings.

The entire property is enclosed under wire fence, about twenty acres cleared and upon the same are two orchards of choice apples, cherries, pears and plums.

This property is most conveniently located to the town of Oakland which offers a steady market for its products.

TERMS OF SALE, as Prescribed by Mortgage—Cash on day of sale. But arrangements can be made whereby a part of the purchase money may be carried of mortgage.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for Mortgagee, named in Mortgage.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

McHENRY.

Misses Anna Brenneman, Fanny and Pearl McLain and Messrs. Clarence Stark, Ralph Brenneman and Harry McLain were out horseback riding Sunday afternoon.

Misses Elizabeth and Alice Hoye, of Sang Run, were calling on the Misses Hinebaugh Sunday.

Mrs. George Glotfelty is very ill at this time.

Col. F. H. Bugher and family, of New York City, have recently taken possession of their cottage "Lone Oak."

Mr. John Glotfelty and family and Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Stark were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fraker last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brenneman and little son spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Tom Browning.

Mr. and Mrs. David Fraker were calling on Mrs. Fraker's sister, near Accident, last Sunday.

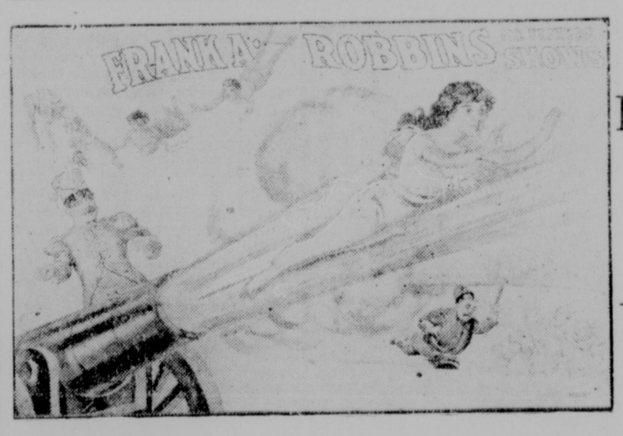
Mrs. Jonas Glotfelty is ill.

Mrs. Wm. Savage, of Pennsylvania, is visiting Mrs. Lemuel Savage, her husband's mother.

Miss Marion Hoye and Mrs. J. Alvin Friend were calling on Mrs. George Glotfelty Monday.

The McHenry baseball team has been practicing a great deal but we are sorry to say that the pitcher had the breath knocked out of him recently.

The Only BIG SHOW
Coming This Season!
OAKLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.
The Only Circus That Will Appear Here This Season.
FRANK A. ROBBINS'
New & Greatest All-Feature Shows.
A Host of Clowns that Cater to Nation.
Whose Inimitable Burlesque of Popular Games, Prominent Peoples Fads and Fashions, Fools and Follies make People Fall Off their Seats.



Two Performances 2 and 8 P. M.

The Human Canon Ball.

Most Surprising Beasts in many Species in Cute, Cunning and Curious Antics to Charm Children.
AN ACTING ANIMAL MILLENIUM.

A Grand Free Street Parade, 10 a. m. Daily, rain or shine
EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS.

BITTINGER.

The Garrett County School Board did this village the honor of holding its last week's meeting here. Charles A. Deffinbaugh, accompanied by School Examiner E. A. Browning drove down to this place from Oakland on Tuesday evening and on Wednesday morning Commissioner Yost, of Grantsville, came up and the meeting was held at C. E. Ellithorp's.

Mrs. Annie Faithful returned to her home in Baltimere, last week, after spending a few weeks with her son, Master Robert Faithful, at the home of Michael Legeer, on Negro Mountain.

Amos H. Reckner and family of North Glade, spent last Sunday with friends in this neighborhood.

Messrs. Simon Brenneman and Asa Bittinger made a business trip to Oakland one day last week.

Rev. Young, of Salisbury, Pa., preached a very interesting sermon in the Lutheran church it this village last Sunday morning.

Miss Mary Wiley, of Westernport, is spending this week with relatives here.

Andrew J. Oester was confined to his home at the beginning of this week by a slight illness.

Master George Stark and his cousin, Oscar Hetrick, spent the early part of this week visiting in and about Oakland.

Miss Naomi Lohr, of near Oakland, was a pleasant visitor among relatives here and at Grantsville last week.

Oliver Beachy and family spent a day or two with Mrs. Beachy's mother at Deer Park last week.

Two Boys Burned Alive.

Mrs. S. A. Kendall last week received the sad intelligence of the burning to death of her little nephew, Teddy Thurber, and another little boy at Liscomb, Iowa. The two little boys were playing in a stable and are supposed to have set the hay afire with matches. Before the alarm was given the flames had cut off their escape and both perished in the burning building.

Master Thurber was the 7-year-old son of Mrs. Kendall's sister and was a very dear little fellow. His sad fate shocked Mrs. Kendall and her family very much, and Sunday evening, accompanied by her husband, Hon. S. A. Kendall, she started for Iowa to comfort her sister. Mr. Kendall after a brief stay in Liscomb will proceed to Oregon to look after some of his interests in that state. He will probably be gone several weeks.—Meyersdale Republican.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed by Lewis A. Rudisill and Katie B. Rudisill, his wife to the undersigned, bearing date the 8th day of January, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 53, folio 529, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust as well as the interest thereon, I will on

Friday, the 16th day of September

1910, in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, at the hour of 10.30 a. m., offer for sale to the highest bidder town lots Nos. 22, 29, 30 and 43 on the plat of Mountain Lake Park, together with the improvements thereon; said four lots all lie adjoining each other in one body on the corner of Cedar and H streets in said town of Mountain Lake Park, and are improved by a three story HOTEL BUILDING or BOARDING HOUSE and necessary out buildings; the property is but one block from the large new Auditorium, and is considered one of the most desirable locations in the Park and presents a most excellent opportunity to anyone desiring to make an investment of this kind.

The Trustee reserves the right to offer the lot or lots not covered by the buildings, and the lot or lots covered thereby separately, or to offer said property as a whole.

TERMS: Cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Trustee.

DR. EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
DEER PARK, MD.
Prompt attention given all ca day or night.
Garrett County Telephone. 21-1yr.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-40-1y.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 9—Well established general mercantile stand. Buyer has option on both stock and building or may purchase stock and lease building.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 3.—At a bargain two good, well patronized boarding houses; 10 rooms each; all well furnished; sanitary plumbing; will be sold together with contents for $3,100.

No. 10—Gentleman's country estate. Farm of 108 acres, best in Garrett county; practically all under cultivation; everything modern and up-to-date; large barn and house brand new with city improvements; excellent running water. Price $12,000.

No. 5.—Two lots and 6 room cottage; good well water; stable; good garden. Only $750.

Farms Cheap. Great Bargains.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

Land and Farms for sale, within a few miles of Mt. Lake Park and Oakland, ranging from five to five hundred acres.

Other properties listed are not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

OPERA HOUSE
School of Music
First Door Upstairs to Right.
Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.
Terms arranged on application.
MRS. K. R. RASCHE,
Opera House. OAKLAND, MD

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

ORDER NISI.

Annie Weir et al vs. James McMillan et al. No. 1651 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 20th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Julius C. Bennihger and William R. Offutt, Trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $400.00

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER Clerk.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.
Maryland's School of Technology
Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.
Entrance examinations 13, 14.
Eight courses of Instruction leading to professional degree of B. S. Agricultural, Horticural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.
The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.
The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.
Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.
Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60.00 per quarter, payable in advance.
Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.
Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.
Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.
R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

Subscribe for The Republican,

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1910. NUMBER 29

EXHIBITS OF SMALL GRAINS FOR HORTICULTURAL SHOW

Ex-Senator Brown Enthusiastic for Garrett County Showing at Society Meeting.

Garrett county, through the efforts put forth and the interest of ex-State Senator W. McCulloh Brown, has been successful at past exhibits made at the Maryland State Horticultural Show of her fruits and grains, and this year, when the apple crop is almost a total failure, it has been determined to centre all interest in making a creditable showing of small grains, such as oats, barley, wheat, rye, buckwheat, etc., and also corn.

For this purpose Senator Brown has requested THE REPUBLICAN to announce that he will be gratified if farmers will deliver to this office or at any other point in Oakland, at least half a bushel of oats weighing 40 pounds or more to the bushel which will be exhibited at the State show and later taken to Pittsburg where a sweepstakes prize has been offered which is to be awarded in December. Mr. Brown also wants samples of not less than a gallon of other small grain, such as barley, rye, buckwheat, wheat, etc., and also corn.

Grain for these exhibits should be sent in as soon as possible with the name of the grower, weight per bushel and the variety plainly indicated on a card.

Supt. Laughlin Is Relieved.

The many friends of Supt. Hice R. Laughlin will regret to learn that he has been compelled to ask to be relieved from his arduous duties for 60 days in order to recuperate his health. Mr. Laughlin has been absent from his office for some time of late, during which he has been resting at his parents' home at Deer Park. But his condition has not improved as rapidly as he hoped and he has asked and been granted a leave of absence for 60 days.

He will leave tonight for Baltimore to have his trouble thoroughly diagnosed and determined. Until that is done he has not determined just where he will go and what steps he will take. His many friends in Grafton and the hundreds of railroad men to whom Hice is familiarly known will wish him an early and complete return to health.—Grafton Sentinel.

Hartley's Aeroplane a Success.

Grafton's young aviator tried out his new machine Wednesday evening by a short flight to test the mechanism and it worked beautifully. After he started the motor the machine skimmed along the ground something less than fifty feet and then rose on its wings and flew along above the meadow in which it had been standing since being taken out for its trials. Mr. Hartley only permitted it to run above the ground a short distance as the wind was very high and he was somewhat timid about undertaking a flight in a strong wind in which to try to manipulate the machine the first time as it was so strong it threatened to turn the plane over. But the flight was sufficient to demonstrate that the machine is a go and that it will fly.

Mr. Hartley tried the machine Saturday afternoon on the Isaac Means farm at Knottsville.

WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE TUESDAY

Garrett Countains Will Spend Three Months Abroad on Business and Pleasure.

Next Monday State Senator Harvey J. Speicher and his brother, Mr. Henry Speicher, of Accident, and ex-Sheriff Austin Brown, of Oakland, will leave here for New York from which port they will sail on Tuesday for Europe where the Messrs. Speicher will go to purchase horses for import into this country, Mr. Brown accompanying them on their journey primarily to see the Europeans on their native soil and also for his health's sake.

The party will visit Belgium, France, Holland, England and probably Italy before they return to their homes.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The refreshment stand in Chautauqua Park, conducted by the Terra Alta Candy Co., closed this week after a fairly successful season. Mr. E. D. Matthews, of Terra Alta, who had charge and made many friends while here would be welcomed back next season.

The official board of the M. E. church instructed the church treasurer, Mr. H. N. Cuppett, to have natural gas installed in the furnace.

The Oakland M. E. Sunday School held their annual outing and picnic here Thursday of last week. The weather was ideal and all seemed to heartily enjoy the occasion.

The Park case which came before the court Monday went over on demurrer and will be submitted on brief within a few days.

Mrs Virginia Pierce will take up her residence in Parkersburg, W. Va., for the winter.

Mr. C. W. Hopkins returned to the Park a few days ago after a week's absence in which he visited Fairmont and Morgantown, W. Va., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., on business.

Mrs. H. N. Cuppett, who had a growth removed from her ear a few days ago, has about fully recovered from the operation, which was performed by Dr. Muncaster, the eye and ear specialist.

Mr. Doman will install a roller process in his merchant mill at Loch Lynn in time for the buckwheat trade.

Superintendent Reed will preach and conduct communion service in the M. E. church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

The public schools started up Tuesday in the Park and Loch Lynn with the usual attendance and with excellent teachers.

Mr. Harrison Arnold has accepted a position to travel for the Rumford Baking Powder Co.

An adjourned meeting of the Oakland District Conference is in session in the M. E. church here today.

Mr. E. L. Stone, of Wheeling, W. Va., who recently purchased the Allen cottage an G street, is putting in a bath room and later will install natural gas, mountain water and make other improvements.

Mr. A. W. Miller unloaded a car of wheat fertilizer at this station which was distributed among the progressive farmers of this neighborhood.

An important meeting of the Fairmont Construction Co. will shortly be held at the Loch Lynn hotel. Among other matters to be considered will be the establishment of a county agricultural fair and race track near the hotel.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. P. Z. Musgrave.

DIXON & KELSO

Dixon & Kelso have large stock

Cement Brick,

Wheat Fertilizer,

Etc., Etc.

Will pay 30c. lb. for good Fresh Butter.

Can also handle Potatoes, Baled Hay, at highest market price.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION AT MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

Three Days' Session Interesting and New Officers Elected.

Last Tuesday evening the Inter-State Good Roads Conference held its first meeting at 8 o'clock in the auditorium at Mt. Lake Park. Dr. John F. Goucher, of Baltimore, presided. About twenty-five delegates representing that many counties of Western Maryland and West Virginia were present. Among the most distinguished visitors were Hon. Logan W. Page, Director of Roads, representing the United States government; Hon. Chas. P. Light, Commissioner of Public Roads, representing the state of West Virginia; Col. Elihu Hutton, representing Randolph county, W. Va.; Chas. Swecker, County Road Engineer, Barber county, W. Va., and Dr. Goucher.

The evening address by Mr. Page was on "Systematic Road Construction and Maintenance." It was an able and comprehensive discussion of the subject as handled in the United States as compared with England, France, Germany and other European countries. The latter nations are far in advance of us in scientific road building. The system most prevalent with us was introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII and abolished by Oliver Cromwell. While France has the centralized form of road building and repairs the results are superior to England's with the localized form. Maintenance is the cause of such excellent European roads rather than superior construction, and in this France excels, as her repairs are only 54 per cent as much as England's. The Americans are building some excellent roads but we are not preparing ourselves to properly maintain them.

The address was illustrated with many stereopticon views of improved and unimproved roads in all parts of the United States and Europe.

On Wednesday the Conference reassembled at 10 a. m. Dr. Goucher introduced Charles P. Light, commissioner of roads for West Virginia, who said: "The chief thing accomplished so far this year in West Virginia has been the awakening of the public relative to the necessity for correct information pertaining to the cost of correctly maintaining our roads. Education, information and agitation are equally important in sensibly solving this most absorbing problem. Much work of practical nature has been done in a number of our counties in demonstrating the value of the split log drag as an earth road maintainer."

George C. Baker, road engineer, of Morgantown, was the second speaker and led a general discussion. Joseph Whitney Shirley, of Baltimore city, explained what is being done with the city's share of the $5,000,000 good roads fund, contending for low grade, wide well located, thoroughly drained and permanently constructed thoroughfares.

Colonel Hutton, who lives about midway between Staunton and Parkersburg, on the old Virginia turnpike, constructed by the state 75 years ago, and on which there is no grade exceeding five degrees, spoke enthusiastically of the great usefulness and permanence of that highway, although it was expensive to build. Elmer Hough, of Wellsburg, W. Va., contended that in actual permanent road building there are three great points to be considered, viz.: Proper drainage, proper material and the foundation below frost line. County Commissioner Wilson, of Harford county, said that because of improper construction with reference to drainage it would cost as high of $700 or $800 per mile this year to maintain some sections of the Shoemaker roads in his county. The discussion became so interesting that an adjournment was not taken until 12:30.

The conference convened again at 1:45 and continued the discussion of the general subject of road-building for the next hour, and it was with difficulty that an adjournment was effected at 3 p. m. This discussion became general, individuals asking and answering questions freely. Engineer Wilson, of Preston county, which has 1,200 miles of highways, advocated the building of one great trunk road by the co-operation of the adjoining counties and states and then in time numerous lateral lines by the counties. R. B. Naylor, of Wheeling, described the excellent results being accomplished in Ohio county by the co-operation and support of the general public and the many miles of the highest type of road already constructed. Ex-Engineer Hough, of Brook county, gave the plans, about perfected, for building a 60-foot boulevard, 16 miles long, to connect Wellsboro and Wheeling.

Commissioner Light, of West Virginia, by specific and personal questions, drew out the fact that one of the cheapest and most effective means of maintaining dirt roads through clay and similar soils is by the use of the split log drag.

Other speakers were M. J. Grove, of Limekiln; Mr. McKenzie, of Garrett, and Otto Hoing, of Frostburg.

For the ensuing year the following officers were elected: President, R. B. Naylor, Wheeling; first vice president, J. W. Shirley, Baltimore; second vice president, Col. Elihu Hutton, Huttonsville, W. Va.; third vice president, Jos. D. Baker, Frederick; fourth vice president, George C. Baker, Morgantown; fifth vice president, S. T. Jones, Oakland; corresponding secretary, W. W. Davis, Mountain Lake Park; recording secretary, Lieut. E. S. West, Oakland; treasurer, D. M. Dixon, Oakland; executive committee, Howard Sutherland, Elkins; A. N. Wilson, Perryman, Md.; Elmer Hough, Wellsburg, W. Va.; G. S. Hamill, Oakland; Charles P. Light, Charleston.

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THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. J. L. AUGUSTINE.

The of death of Mrs. J. L. Augustine at her home near Grantsville, on Tuesday morning Sept. 6, caused sorrow and grief in the neighborhood where she was loved and respected by all who knew her. About four weeks ago she was stricken with typhoid fever and, owing to her advanced years and the presence of other complications, she succumbed to the ravishes of the disease. She was almost 70 years old and leaves a husband and three daughters—Mrs. Peter Royer of Loysville, Pa.; Mrs. John Inglehart, Accident, Md., and Mrs. H. M. Strickner, San Francisco, Cal., to mourn her loss.

MRS. RACHEL BROADWATER.

Saturday, September 3, 1910, at the family seat in New Germany, died Mrs. Rachel Broadwater, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. The subject of this sketch was born in an ancient homestead not over two miles from the place of her death. There at the eastern base of Meadow Mountain Rachel Ogg first saw the light December 9, 1824. Before attaining the age of seventeen she became a member of the German Baptist church, and through the long span of subsequent years walked as unwaveringly by faith in His steps as mortal can follow the Divine. After laying the unalterable foundation of her religious life, March 6, 1842, she was united in marriage to Mr. Henry Broadwater. This proved to be a marriage of congenial lives until the death of Mr. Broadwater March 3, 1898. After marriage they braved the wilds of a mountain forest and by unfagging industry carved from it one of the best appointed and most productive farms of Garrett. From this union sprang five sons and six daughters—Mrs. Elizabeth Bittinger, Mrs. Rebecca Bittinger, Jonathan, of Fillmore county, Minnesota; Mrs. Martha Gregg, Perry, George W., Mrs. Mahala Ellithorp, Mrs. Mary Yommer, Samuel E., Solomon, who died at the age of four years, and Mrs. Rachel J. Boucher, of Glade, Pennsylvania. All are married and residents of Garrett county save the one dead and the two as above mentioned in other states. Ten or more years prior to the death of Mr. Broadwater, his residence was destroyed by fire, and from that fire Mrs. Broadwater was subjected to a shock and strain from which, perhaps, she never recovered. In recent years she had a partial stroke of paralysis, a renewal of which terminated fatally the date as above given. The interment was made in the home cemetery by the side of her husband Sunday afternoon following her death.

This long career was marked by extraordinary activity, usefulness and good deeds. A devoted wife, mother and friend, given by providence a sound mind in a healthy body, she dispensed an influence and swayed a control over her house and children not possible except from so admirable a character as was hers. In the family domain she was a manager of rare gifts, training her children in righteous walks and useful ways. She was an exception among mothers in the diplomacy of enforcing counsel without friction. She watched the growth and directed the habits of her children with an intelligent solicitude that could not well fail to leave a salutary impress upon each child's character. Her hospitality was warm and her heart responsive to the needs of others. The first time it was my privilege to meet her she had just taken charge of an infant left motherless by death, and for nearly twenty years she tenderly cared for that child and saw it reach womanhood and marriage.

Her life covered a long period checkered by lights and shadows, and she felt that she had been left to linger after loved ones of her day and time had gone. Yet it was graciously granted her to have a sweet and serene autumn evening for the setting of the sun to dawn over the kingdom not made by hands. RELLIM.

FRIENDSVILLE.

First of all, "How do you do." This is our introduction, but if the editor and his staff can put up with our poor efforts we shall try to send the local news each week from our little city.

We are just recovering from our exertions in helping, like the rest of the good people here, to give the thousands that attended our big doings here last week a good time. Our people enjoyed the concerts given here by the Oakland Band. Oakland can well be proud of such an organization.

Mrs. Salathiel Savage has been quite ill. We trust she may soon recover.

The M. E. church has decided to put down cement sidewalks. The west side of town is great for cement walks.

A little daughter of Lloyd Linninger choked to death on an apple core last Saturday. Interment was held Monday at Chestnut avenue. The parents have the deepest sympathy of the community.

Jesse Frazee and wife left for a visit to Pennsylvania Monday.

Mrs. Hattie Guard left Sunday for Clarksburg, via Oakland, where she will visit her daughter who has been very sick.

School commenced this week and we look forward to a successful term with the teachers that have been engaged.

We are glad to hear from our neighboring town, Accident, that they are doing so well in raising money for the new road, and it is now plain to see that the road is an assured fact. How much good this will be can hardly be realized by the citizens in the vicinity of it.

The little town of Confluence did not contribute many people to the big gathering of the Blue and the Gray, as we hear they had some kind of a little time themselves on Friday, but that did not make any difference here, for the town was crowded anyway.

A COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR NEAR OAKLAND

Parties Interested In Such Enterprise Invited to Attend Meeting Saturday.

Prominent men from Fairmont, W. Va., are interested in establishing an agricultural fair, stock show and race course in the vicinity of Oakland and these gentlemen desire to meet all interested parties in Garrett county at the court house Saturday afternoon, September 17th, at three o'clock for the purpose of organizing and getting the matter under way at the earliest possible date.

It is proposed that this fair shall be held during the latter part of September each year in order to prolong the season. This will be at a time when the agricultural products of this county shall have matured sufficiently to exhibit and it is hoped that a large number of Garrett countians will be present at the meeting on Saturday, for nothing obtainable at this time could mean more to Garrett county by way of stimulating interest in scientific farming, stock raising, etc., than a good county fair. It will also mean much to this county from an advertising point of view. Her possibilities will be brought to the attention of the State and the adjoining States.

It is hoped there will be no doubting Thomases present at the meeting, but that everybody will come prepared to boost this proposed enterprise and lend at least moral, if not material, support.

The interested Fairmonters are men financially able to take care of the enterprise and it is up to the local people to say whether or not the fair is to be established.

How did our Band look in the big parade? Boys, we are proud of you and if you keep on you will be one of the finest some of these days.

The case of Shartzer vs. Guard was decided by Judge Boyd on Monday in favor of the defendent, C. V. Guard, who was sued for malicious arrest by John Shartzer. The Judge ruled that the acting Mayor did not overstep his authority, and that the laws must be obeyed and enforced and that the Council had a perfect right to make such laws for the benefit of the citizens of the town. Among those attending Court on Monday were Messrs. C. V. Guard, H. J. Black, W. F. East, M. E. Frazee, R. M. Holman, Leon Hardie, J. F. Garey and L. M. Welch.

Last week was the biggest in Friendsville's history. From fifteen hundred to two thousand visitors attended the celebration. The parade was the best and the largest ever held here. The town was tastefully decorated, the triumphiant arch on Maple street being a beautiful and massive creation of the artist. The floats in the parade were of all kinds from a pony cart to a reproduction of one of the large stores. To name them all would be too long and to name some not fair. The veterans looked fine. Marching side by side were the Blue and the Gray and they received round after round of applause from the throngs of sight-seers.

The following is a list of the Federal soldiers who attended the reunion: R. E. Friend, B. F. Friend, Elijah Friend, E. M. Friend, Wm. H. H. Friend, W. S. Friend, W. H. Frey, Wm. A. Garnett, Chas. Kirkwood, John C. Donald, Joseph Timmins, B. H. Warner, Sr., Geo. E. Bishoff, Perry Frantz, H. E. Friend, Chas. A. Friend, John Bowman, Geo. E. Frantz, J. M. Lowdermilk, E. J. Hartshorn, Samuel Faulkner, John A. Sowers, R. T. Browning, Geo. W. Cover, Samuel Vansickle, H. G. Sanders, J. T. Garey, Isaiah Friend, T. H. Cuppett, D. A. Fraker, Alfred Jenkins, Salathiel Savage, Elisha Teats, David S. Feathers, David A. Friend, Andrew Grice, Alex. G. Pringle, Edward Margroff, Wm. J. Railey

The Confederates were C. M. Miller, W. D. Hoye, James Leathers, Dr. Greenwood.

ROBINSON CRUSOE

To Be Presented By Frank S. Davidson Assisted By Local Talent.

Frank S. Davidson, the well known comedian, assisted by the following local favorites: Misses Mary Broderick, Veronica Rasche and Edith Ault and Messrs. William Lawton, James E. Verma, Lawrence Fraley, Charles A. Tower, B. F. Selby and Bennie Kildow, will produce that immortal story of the sea, "Robinson Crusoe," on Friday evening, September 23rd, 1910, in Beckwith's Opera House, Oakland, Maryland. Proceeds are for the benefit of the Oakland Concert Band and the house should be crowded.

No expense is being spared in making this the most complete local performance ever attempted here.

Mr. Davidson brings with him all of the mechanical effects and over one thousand square yards of scenery.

During the play a score of jolly, jingling songs of the sea will be sung by a charming chorus of girls.

Get your seats early. The songs, dances, electrical and scenic effects, which will be seen and heard at this show, will be worth the price of admission alone. A full masted schooner will be seen on this stage for the first time. Seats on sale at Harned's Drug store.

Stanton Reunion.

The old mill-dam, along the Casselman river, a mile east of Grantsville, was the scene of much merry-making Monday, when nearly all this generation of Stantons, including Louis Stanton and family, of this place, were gathered on its banks. The "Little Crossings Mill," for years associated with the name of Stanton, seemed an eminently fitting place to hold the reunion and men, women and children enjoyed to the utmost the delicious repast served at noon-day, to which each family contributed. In the afternoon games were played and canoeing and boating were indulged in, and when the shadows of evening began to gather each family returned to their home happier because of a day spent with their own kin. The only circumstance which saddened an otherwise perfect day was the absence of the late Eli Stanton, founder of the mill, whose death occurred a few months ago.—Frostburg Journal.

New Law Firm.

Messrs. George W. Legge, Jr., and Stuart F. Hamill, both excellent young men and well versed in law, have formed a co-partnership for the practice of their profession and will open offices in the new Nally building as soon as it is completed. The new firm, in addition to the law practice which they will soon build up, will handle insurance, bonds, etc. Their many friends wish for them a successful business career.

TEDDY-TAFTY.

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TEDDY TAFTY

Teddy-Tafty Sundae

The Latest in Ice Cream.

Healthful

Delightful

Refreshing

Oakland Steam Bakery

Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. Unseemly noises disturbed her during the night. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff-button in a hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot and Arnold Armstrong was found shot to death in the hall. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff-button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson arrived. Gertrude revealed she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder. Jamieson accused Miss Innes of holding back evidence. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped down a laundry chute. Gertrude was suspected. A negro found the other half of what proved to be Jack Bailey's cuff-button. Halsey reappears and says he and Bailey left in response to a telegram. Gertrude said she had given Bailey an unloaded revolver, fearing to give him a loaded weapon. Cashier Bailey of Paul Armstrong's bank, defunct, was arrested for embezzlement. Halsey said Armstrong wrecked his own bank and could clear Bailey. Paul Armstrong's death was announced. Halsey's fiancee, Louise Armstrong, was found at the lodge. The lodgekeeper said Louise and Arnold had a long talk the night of the murder. Louise was prostrated. Louise told Halsey, that while she still loved him she was to marry another, and that he would despise her when he learned the whole story. It developed that Dr. Walker and Louise were to be married. A prowler was heard in the house. Louise was found at the bottom of the circular staircase. Louise said she had heard a knock at the door and answered it. Something brushed past her on the stairway and she fainted. Bailey is suspected of Armstrong's murder.

It Was Thomas.

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

"Why was Mr. Bailey not present at the inquest?"

The detective's expression was peculiar.

"Because his physician testified that he is ill, and unable to leave his bed."

"Ill!" I exclaimed. "Why, neither Halsey nor Gertrude has told me that."

"There are more things than that, Miss Innes, that are puzzling. Bailey gives the impression that he knew nothing of the crash at the bank until he read it in the paper Monday night, and that he went back and surrendered himself immediately. I do not believe it. Jonas, the watchman at the Traders' bank, tells a different story. He says that on the Thursday night before, about 8:30, Bailey went back to the bank. Jonas admitted him, and he says the cashier was in a state almost of collapse. Bailey worked until midnight, then he closed the vault and went away. The occurrence was so unusual that the watchman pondered over it all the rest of the night. What did Bailey do when he went back to the Knickerbocker apartments that night? He packed a suit-case ready for instant departure. But he held off too long; he waited for something. My personal opinion is that he waited to see Miss Gertrude before flying from the country. Then, when he had shot down Arnold Armstrong that night, he had to choose between two evils. He did the thing that would immediately turn public opinion in his favor, and surrendered himself, as an innocent man. The strongest thing against him is his preparation for flight, and his deciding to come back after the murder of Arnold Armstrong. He was shrewd enough to disarm suspicion as to the graver charge."

The evening dragged along slowly. Mrs. Watson came to my bedroom before I went to bed and asked if I had any arnica. She showed me a badly swollen hand, with reddish streaks running toward the elbow; she said it was the hand she had hurt the night of the murder a week before, and that she had not slept well since. It looked to me as if it might be serious, and I told her to let Dr. Stewart see it.

The next morning Mrs. Watson went up to town on the 11 train and was admitted to the Charity hospital. She was suffering from blood-poisoning. I fully meant to go up and see her there, but other things drove her entirely from my mind. I telephoned to the hospital that day, however, and ordered a private room for her, and whatever comforts she might be allowed.

Mrs. Armstrong arrived Monday evening with her husband's body, and the services were set for the next day. The house on Chestnut street, in town, had been opened, and Tuesday morning Louise left us to go home. She sent for me before she went, and I saw she had been crying.

"How can I thank you, Miss Innes?" she said. "You have taken me on faith, and—you have not asked me any questions. Some time, perhaps, I can tell you; and when that time comes, you will all despise me—Halsey, too."

I tried to tell her how glad I was to have had her, but there was something else she wanted to say. She said it finally, when she had bade a constrained good-by to Halsey and the car was waiting at the door.

"Miss Innes," she said in a low tone, "if they—if there is any attempt made to—to have you give up the house, do it, if you possibly can. I am afraid—to have you stay."

That was all. Gertruce went into town with her and saw her safely home. She reported a decided coolness in the greeting between Louise and her mother, and that Dr. Walker was there, apparently in charge of the arrangements for the funeral. Halsey disappeared shortly after Louise left and came home about nine that night, muddy and tired. As for Thomas, he went around dejected and sad, and I saw the detective watching him closely at dinner. Even now I wonder—what did Thomas know? What did he suspect?

At ten o'clock the household had settled down for the night. Liddy, who was taking Mrs. Watson's place, had finished examining the tea-towels and the corners of the shelves in the cooling room, and had gone to bed. Alex, the gardener, had gone heavily up the circular staircase to his room, and Mr. Jamieson was examining the locks of the windows. Halsey dropped into a chair in the living room and stared moodily ahead. Once he roused.

"What sort of a looking chap is that Walker, Gertrude?" he asked.

"Rather tall, very dark, smooth-shaven. Not bad looking," Gertrude said, putting down the book she had been pretending to read. Halsey kicked a taboret viciously.

"Lovely place this village must be in the winter," he said irrelevantly. "A girl would be buried alive here."

It was then some one rapped at the knocker on the heavy front door. Halsey got up leisurely and opened it, admitting Warner. He was out of breath from running, and he looked half abashed.

"I am sorry to disturb you," he said. "But I didn't know what else to do. It's about Thomas."

"What about Thomas?" I asked. Mr. Jamieson had come into the hall and we all stared at Warner.

"He's acting queer," Warner explained. "He's sitting down there on the edge of the porch, and he says he has seen a ghost. The old man looks bad, too; he can scarcely speak."

"He's as full of superstition as an egg is of meat," I said. "Halsey, bring some whisky and we will all go down."

No one moved to get the whisky, from which I judged there were three pocket flasks ready for emergency. Gertrude threw a shawl around my shoulders, and we all started down over the hill; I had made so many nocturnal excursions around the place that I knew my way perfectly. But Thomas was not on the veranda, nor was he inside the house. The men exchanged significant glances, and Warner got a lantern.

"He can't have gone far," he said. "He was trembling so that he couldn't stand when I left."

Jamieson and Halsey together made the round of the lodge, occasionally calling the old man by name. But there was no response. No Thomas came, bowing and showing his white teeth through the darkness. I began to be vaguely uneasy, for the first time. Gertrude, who was never nervous in the dark, went alone down the drive to the gate, and stood there, looking along the yellowish line of the road, while I waited on the tiny veranda.

Warner was puzzled. He came around to the edge of the veranda and stood looking at it as if it ought to know and explain.

"He might have stumbled into the house," he said, "but he could not have climbed the stairs. Anyhow, he's not inside or outside, that I can see." The other members of the party had come back now, and no one had found any trace of the old man. His pipe, still warm, rested on the edge of the rail, and inside on the table his old gray hat showed that its owner had not gone far.

He was not far, after all. From the table my eyes traveled around the room, and stopped at the door of a closet. I hardly know what impulse moved me, but I went in and turned the knob. It burst open with the impetus of a weight behind it, and something fell partly forward in a heap on the floor. It was Thomas—Thomas without a mark of injury on him, and dead.

CHAPTER XX.

Dr. Walker's Warning.

Warner was on his knees in a moment, fumbling at the old man's collar to loosen it, but Halsey caught his hand.

"Let him alone," he said. "You can't help him; he is dead."

We stood there, each avoiding the other's eyes; we spoke low and reverently in the presence of death, and we tacitly avoided any mention of the suspicion that was in every mind. When Mr. Jamieson had finished his cursory examination, he got up and dusted the knees of his trousers.

"There is no sign of injury," he said, and I know I, for one, drew a long breath of relief. "From what Warner says and from his hiding in the closet, I should say he was scared to death. Fright and weak heart, together."

"But what could have done it?" Gertrude asked. "He was all right this evening at dinner. Warner, what did he say when you found him on the porch?"

Warner looked shaken; his honest, boyish face was colorless.

"Just what I told you, Miss Innes. He'd been reading the paper downstairs; I had put up the car, and, feeling sleepy, I came down to the lodge to go to bed. As I went upstairs Thomas put down the paper and taking his pipe went out on the porch. Then I heard an exclamation from him."

"Didn't he say anything you could understand?" I asked.

"He said something about the grave giving up its dead."

Mr. Jamieson was going through the old man's pockets, and Gertrude was composing his arms, folding them across his white shirt-bosom, always so spotless.

In the course of his investigations the detective had come to the inner pocket of the dead butler's black coat. Here he found some things that interested him. One was a small flat key, with a red cord tied to it, and the other was a bit of white paper, on which was written something in Thomas' cramped hand. Mr. Jamieson read it; then he gave it to me. It was an address in fresh ink:

LUCIEN WALLACE,
14 Elm Street, Richfield.

As the card went around, I think both the detective and I watched for any possible effect it might have, but, beyond perplexity, there seemed to be none.

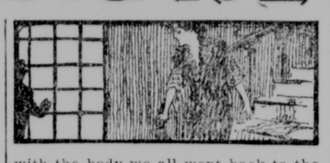
"Richfield!" Gertrude exclaimed. "Why, Elm street is the main street; don't you remember, Halsey?"

"Lucien Wallace!" Halsey said. "That is the child Stewart spoke of at the inquest."

Warner, with his mechanic's instinct, had reached for the key. What he said was not a surprise.

"Yale lock," he said. "Probably a key to the east entry."

There was no reason why Thomas, an old and trusted servant, should not have had a key to that particular door, although the servants' entry was in the west wing. But I had not known of this key, and it opened up a new field of conjecture. Just now, however, there were many things to be attended to, and, leaving Warner



with the body we all went back to the house. Mr. Jamieson walked with me, while Halsey and Gertrude followed.

"I suppose I shall have to notify the Armstrongs," I said. "They will know if Thomas had any people and how to reach them. Of course, I expect to defray the expenses of the funeral, but his relatives must be found. What do you think frightened him, Mr. Jamieson?"

"It is hard to say," he replied slowly, "but I think we may be certain it was fright, and that he was hiding from something. I am sorry in more than one way; I have always believed that Thomas knew something, or suspected something, that he would not tell. Do you know how much money there was in that worn-out wallet of his? Nearly $100! Almost two months' wages—and yet those darkies seldom have a penny. Well—what Thomas knew will be buried with him."

With the death of Thomas, I felt that a climax had come in affairs at Sunnyside. The night that followed was quiet enough. Halsey watched at the foot of the staircase, and a complicated system of bolts on the other doors seemed to be effectual.

Once in the night I wakened and thought I heard the tapping again. But all was quiet, and I had reached the stage where I refused to be disturbed for minor occurrences.

The Armstrongs were notified of Thomas' death, and I had my first interview with Dr. Walker as a result. He came up early the next morning, just as we finished breakfast, in a professional looking car with a black hood.

"I must make a double excuse for this early visit, Miss Innes," he said as he sat down. The chair was lower than he expected, and his dignity required collecting before he went on. "My professional duties are urgent and long neglected, and"—a fall to the every-day manner—"something must be done about that body."

"Yes," I said, sitting on the edge of my chair. "I merely wished the address of Thomas' people. You might have telephoned, if you were busy."

He smiled.

"I wished to see you about something else," he said. "As for Thomas, it is Mrs. Armstrong's wish that you allow her to attend to the expense. About his relatives, I have already notified his brother, in the village. It was heart disease, I think. Thomas always had a bad heart."

"Heart disease and fright," I said, still on the edge of my chair. But the doctor had no intention of leaving.

"I understand you have a ghost up here, and that you have the house filled with detectives to exorcise it," he said.

For some reason I felt I was being "pumped," as Halsey says. "You have been misinformed," I replied.

"What, no ghost, no detectives!" he said, still with his smile. "What a disappointment to the village!"

I resented his attempt at playfulness. It had been anything but a joke to us.

"Dr. Walker," I said tartly, "I fail to see any humor in the situation. Since I came here, one man has been shot, and another one has died from shock. There have been intruders in the house, and strange noises. If that is funny, there is something wrong with my sense of humor."

"You miss the point," he said, still good naturedly. "The thing that is funny to me is that you insist on remaining here, under the circumstances. I should think nothing would keep you."

"You are mistaken. Everything that occurs only confirms my resolution to stay until the mystery is cleared."

"I have a message for you, Miss Innes," he said, rising at last. "Mrs. Armstrong asked me to thank you for your kindness to Louise, whose whim, occurring at the time it did, put her to great inconvenience. Also—and this is a delicate matter—she asked me to appeal to your natural sympathy for her, at this time, and to ask you if you will not reconsider your decision about the house. Sunnyside is her home; she loves it dearly, and just now she wishes to retire here for quiet and peace."

"She must have had a change of heart," I said, ungraciously enough. "Louise told me her mother despised the place. Besides, this is no place for quiet and peace just now. Anyhow, doctor, while I don't care to force an issue, I shall certainly remain here, for a time at least."

"For how long?" he asked.

"My lease is for six months. I shall stay until some explanation is found for certain things. My own family is implicated now, and I shall do everything to clear the mystery of Arnold Armtsrong's murder."

The doctor stood looking down, slapping his gloves thoughtfully against the palm of a well-looked-after hand.

"You say there have been intruders in the house?" he asked. "You are sure of that, Miss Innes?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

One Thing at a Time.

"Why do you always eat a square meal before dining out?"

"So that I can give my entire attention to the management of the various knives and forks."

TENDENCY TO LIQUOR HABIT

Efforts at Promoting Temperance Necessarily Slow Owing to Customs of Ancestors.

We must not be surprised at the great difficulty in promoting temperance, not to speak of total abstinence, when we recall what a strong hold the habit of using intoxicants had upon our English and American ancestors. It has not been very long ago since liquors were kept on the sideboard in almost every home where the family could afford it, and were freely offered to every guest as part of the hospitality of the day, says Temperance.

It wasnot "good form" to refuse what was offered, and so the caller at several homes in the course of an evening was apt to find his head reeling and his feet unsteady as he left his hospitable friends and made his way to his own dwelling.

Not many considered it a very great disgrace to be under the influence of liquor, although hard drinkers were apt to speak with contempt of those who had a limited capacity and were speedily overcome.

Far back beyond those early days, in the old country our ancestors made free use of beer and spirits. These beverages were taken as matters of course.

The consumption of beer in an ordinary home was enormous. Besant in his "London" tells of a family where 21 quarts were taken daily, nearly 3 quarts for each person. "We must remember that there was no tea, that people would not drink water if they could get anything else, and that small beer was the national beverage, taken with every meal and between meals, and that the allowance was at each one's own discretion." As late as 1770 the men in a London printing office took a pint of beer before breakfast, a pint with breakfast, a pint between breakfast and dinner, a pint at dinner, another at 6, and a sixth pint when they stopped work. The potations were sometimes continued during the evening. Ale was also used in large quantities. Wine was used, but not so freely because of its greater cost.

Drinking in England in the 18th century was a general habit among all classes. The clergy, merchants, lawyers, judges, tradesmen and workingmen all drank. In 1736 there were 7,044 gin-shops in London and over 3,000 other places where gin was sold, so that one house in every five was a resort for drinkers, to say nothing of the vast quantities of beer, gin, wine and other intoxicants consumed at home.

Gin had grown to be the favorite tipple, especially with the work people, some of whom spent much of their wages in the fiery stuff that brought speedy intoxication.

When we think how extensively intoxicants were employed and how the old-time usages of the mother country were transferred to this land, and how general during the colonial period and for many years later here was the free use of liquors, we must not be discouraged at the slow progress of efforts at securing sobriety.

DISMISSAL OF THREE CADETS

Official Action of Naval Academy Officers Will Meet With General Approval.

The dismissal of three cadets from the United States Naval Academy in their graduating year because of drunkenness, will meet with general approval everywhere, says the St. Louis Star. If there is a single place in the public service where total abstinence from liquor ought to be made compulsory it is in the naval service, where officers have responsibility for the lives of thousands of men and safety of ships whose value is not reckoned by the cost of their construction, but by the possible consequences of not having them in time of war. It is difficult to prevent drinking by enlisted men of either the army or navy, and not of so much importance, but it can be prevented in the case of officers, on pain of dismissal, and few officers would prefer liquor to their commissions. The navy has lost much in life and ships through drink, and in efficiency, and the army has lost in efficiency, and is still losing, through the same cause. Some day it might be of tremendous importance. Annapolis and West Point are good places to start the officers on the total abstinence road as well as to impress them with the truth that regulations are made to be obeyed, and that an officer who cannot himself obey is not fit to command others who must do so.

Glasgow a Soberer City.

The Glasgow chief constable in a report issued recently comments upon the remarkable increase of sobriety in the city. Apprehensions for drunkenness totalled 14,167, a decrease of considerably over 4,000. While lack of money has no doubt contributed to increased sobriety, the chief constable states that the growth of temperance has been a great factor. A great deal of money has been spent on amusements, which was just as available for spending in drink. Compared with two years ago the apprehensions for drunkenness showed a decrease of nearly 7,000.

WORTH MOUNTAINS OF GOLD

During Change of Life, says Mrs. Chas. Barclay

Graniteville, Vt. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter." — MRS. CHAS. BARCLAY, R. F. D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures of female ills as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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Use your teeth on your food or your stomach will suffer. Quick lunches, hurried eating, bolting food, are sure to end, sooner or later, in some form of indigestion, more or less troublesome.

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quickly relieve the distress caused by hurried eating. They act directly on the stomach nerves and actually help the food to digest and assimilate. They are particularly good for nervous dyspepsia, bloating, hiccoughs, bitter taste in the mouth, and flatulence. With reasonable care in eating, Beecham's Pills will soon

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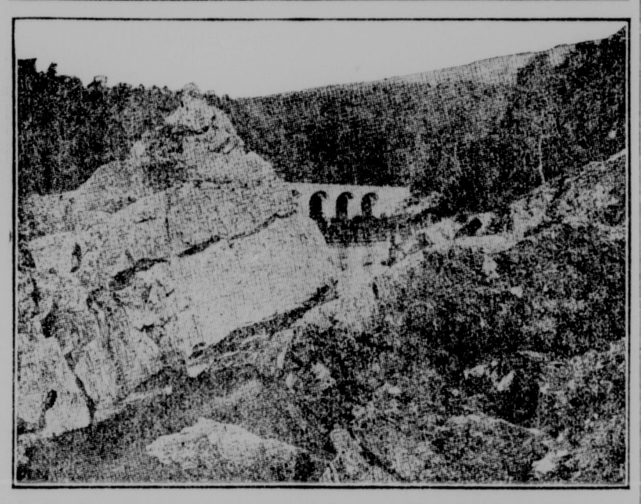
The World's Wonders

STRANGE THINGS FOUND IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EARTH

Pass of Killiecrankie Sold



The Pass of Killiecrankie, one of the most famous and romantic spots in all Scotland, has just been sold under the hammer of the auctioneer as a part of the estates of Archibald Edward Butter, Esq. The historic road through the pass crossed the hill near Faskally House and descended to the ferryman's hut at the south end. Down this road many pageants of Scottish history passed. It was by this road that King Robert the Bruce, after the murder of Red Comyn, retreated from the battle of Methven where he had been surprised by the earl of Pemroke. By the same road Mary, Queen of Scots, went with her gay cavalcades for the famous deer-drives in the forest of Atholl. Through the pass went General Mackay with Hanoverian soldiers of fortune to meet and be routed by the clansmen under John Graham of Claverhouse—"Bonnie Dundee"—who had raised the standard of King James against William and Mary.

It was through the Pass of Killiecrankie that nearly 1,000 Atholl men marched to join the earl of Mar in the rising of 1715, and this way in '45 came the Young Pretender before he went south on his great adventure, which ended in disaster, and forfeited estates, and blood on many scaffolds.

The Pass of Killiecrankie is, indeed, a high-road of Scottish and English history. Edward III. came here with his knights in his attempt to trample the spirit of the Scots into subjection. Highland reivers drove their cattle along this road, and wounded men crawled down the pass after many a fight between the clans. The tramp of armed men, the fierce shouts of battle, the wild pibroch that called to the Highland chiefs, still come echoing down the glen to those who have listening ears.

MARRIAGE AFTER DEATH

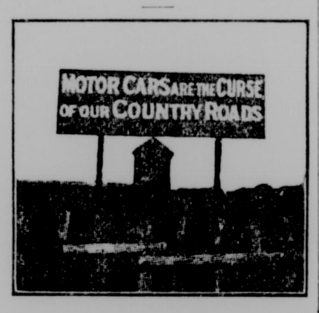
The marriage is reported of two dead lovers from the Japanese village of Shizuoka. A young couple fell in love, and sought their parents' sanction to their union. For some reason this was withheld in the case of the girl, and the broken-hearted couple resolved to commit shinju rather than be separated.

The two embarked on a fishing boat and when some distance from the shore bound themselves together with cloth brought with them for the purpose, and threw themselves into the sea. The following morning the couple were missed from their homes, and the matter was communicated to the police. Later on the bodies of the young couple were washed ashore, and, after the official examination, delivered to the parents. On learning of the tragedy, the mayor of the village was much affected, and calling upon the bereaved parents, proposed that the wedding ceremony be performed over the dead bodies, so that the deceased might be united in the other world. The parents agreed, and the ceremony was carried out in due form, even to the exchange of presents between the two families.

RALEIGH'S BIG GRAPE VINE

Visitors to Roanoke Island never fail to see the scuppernong grape vine, the largest in the world, that is known as Sir Walter Raleigh's grape vine. It was planted by Raleigh's party, which settled in Roanoke Island, N. C., more than 300 years ago. The adventurers left England on April 27, 1584, with the following charter from Queen Elizabeth: "Power is hereby given to Raleigh and his assigns by the queen freely to search for and occupy and enjoy for ever such remote and barbarous lands not possessed by any Christian people as to him might seem good. He is at liberty to take with him to such lands and leave there for inhabitants as many of the bushes," and so forth. The immense scuppernong grape vine, with stem larger round than a man's body, is an interesting relic of the past, and bears fruit abundantly.

DOESN'T LIKE AUTOMOBILES



In America the inhabitants of the rural districts not only have become reconciled to the automobile, but themselves own the cars by thousands and find them sources of delight as well as great conveniences. In England the rustic has not been so easily won over, as is witnessed by the sign here pictured. It stands by one of the main highways of the south of England and the man who put it up has kept it in repair for years.

"DEAD" MAN RETURNS HOME

A man named John Stevens, who was declared dead by a coroner's jury and whose widow afterwards married again, has reappeared in Preston, Eng., after an absence of nine years. A body found in the river was identified as Stevens' by certain marks on the arm. Certificates of death were issued, and Mrs. Stevens drew the insurance money. Stevens explains his long absence by stating that he has been tramping the country in search of work. She has lived happily with her second "husband," who is named George Harness, and there seems no way out of the tangle caused by the reappearance of the "dead" man.

NOTABLE ENGINEERING FEAT

Recently a notable piece of engineering work was achieved in San Francisco, while the demolition of the old city hall was in progress. Between the violent earthquake and the fearful fire of April, 1906, the building was practically reduced to a mass of ruins. So it was determined to raze the shattered structure and construct a new and modern hall.

Surmounting the lofty dome a huge statue of the Goddess of Liberty has perched for more than twenty years past. The statue escaped unscathed both the heavy shock and fire. This immense metal statue is nearly twenty feet in height, and, with the pedestal, to which it is firmly attached, weighs about three tons. From the ground up to the pedestal the distance is about 350 feet, and to the apex of the Goddess, is 370 feet.

As it was very much desired to take down the huge statue undamaged and to place it in Golden Gate park, as a public souvenir of the great disaster, the contracting firm undertook to bring it to earth without damage. This proved a difficult and perilous feat in engineering, for to bring down, undamaged, 6,000 pounds of metal from a height of 370 feet was a ponderous task. However, the work was done very successfully. By means of a system of derricks, steel cables, tackle, etc., operated by several donkey engines, the big statue was loosened from its firm anchorage on the dome's crest, and gradually lowered to the earth. The work was done without the slightest accident to the statue, or to the force of men engaged in the task. Engineers declare that it is a notable feat along engineering lines, at least of that kind, and the contractors are being warmly congratulated over the success achieved.

Paying His Rent With a Flag

The duke of Wellington holds the manor of Strathfieldsaye on condition that each year, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo (June 19), he presents to the sovereign a French flag, a sign that the estate is held by favor of the king, and a reminder that it was given to the first duke as a reward for his services. Generally, the reigning duke presents the banner in person; indeed, he used to bear it to the sovereign himself, riding on horseback. This year, the court being in mourning, a representative of his grace took the "rent" to Windsor, and saw it set in place. The duke of Marlborough retains the Blenheim estates by payment of a similar fee on the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim (August 13). In each case, when the new flag is set in position, the old flag goes back to the duke. Non-presentation of the flag would entail forfeiture of the estate.

THEN THEY FIRED HIM.

Customer (in book store)—Have you a Chaucer?

New Clerk—Never chewed in my life, sir.

IN AGONY WITH ECZEMA

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment.

"I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. This was nine years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address. Mrs. Altie Etson, 93 Inn Road, Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 16, 1909."

All the Difference.

The professor was delivering an eloquent address on cruelty to animals, and, to illustrate how a little judicious forethought would eliminate to a great extent the sufferings that even small insects are subject to, said:

"As I was coming through the hall tonight I saw a bald-headed gentleman very harshly treat a little innocent house-fly which had alighted on his head.

"Now, if there was any justification for such bad temper, I would be quite justified in indulging in it at the present moment, for a fly has just alighted on the back of my head. I can't see it, but I can feel it.

"Possibly some of you can see it now; it is on the top of my head. Now it is coming down my brow; now it is coming on to my— G-r-r-eat pyramids of Egypt, it's a—wasp!"

The Stylish Fisherman.

One of the guests of a fashionable summer resort in West Virginia got himself up in his best fishing togs and started along a certain mountain stream.

Meeting a native, he asked: "Here, my good man! Kindly tell me whether it would be worth my while to try fishing in this vicinity."

The native regarded him scornfully. "The fishin' ain't good," he finally said. "but I ain't informed as to how you values your time."—Lippincott's.

Lemons Cure Malaria.

Lemons are said to be an infallible cure for malaria. This is the method of preparation: Take one lemon, wash thoroughly with a brush and hot water till all germs are gone, cut in very small pieces, using skin, seeds and all; cook in three glasses of water till reduced to one, and take this while fasting. A cure is generally effected within a week.

Mrs. Henderson's Waist.

Mrs. Henderson isn't going to wear that pretty white waist of hers again, because it came from the wash all streaked and spotted by the rosin that was in the common yellow soap.

If Mrs. Henderson will have it washed again with Easy Task soap, which has no rosin in it to streak and rot the fabrics, ten to one it will look like new. Easy Task does wonders for the clothes and for the women who work. Costs no more than poor soaps.

How many of us have cravings that never will be stilled, though we do not talk about them.—Dr. Robertson Nicoll.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
MurineEyeRemedyCo.,Chicago

Everywhere in the world men shave with the
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

STUNG BY BASE INGRATITUDE

Bowery Denizen Seemingly Had Right to Be Indignant at Old Friend's Attitude.

"You remember dat guy, Jim Burke?" asked an irate Bowery denizen. "He's dat stiff dat's doin' time up der river—Sing Sing—boiglary—ten years. Well, you know all I done fer dat stiff. When he was pinched didn't I put up der coin for der lawyers? Didn't I pay der witnesses? Sure I did. De odder day I t'inks I'll just go an' see dat mutt just t' leave him know his frien's ain't tied de can on 'im. So I drives out to d' jail and goes into d' warden's office and he says I gotter send me card in. Me card! D' yet get dat? Well, anyway, I writes my name on a piece o' paper an' a guy takes it into Jim Burke, an' what d' you t'ink dat stiff tells dat guy to tell me?"

"I've no idea," said the listener.

"He tells him," concluded the angry one, "t' tell me dat he ain't in!"—From Success Magazine.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

While in Soak.

Howell—I see that the paper says that the treasury department announces that by washing paper money it will last twice as long.

Powell—Yes, but what is a poor devil to do while his money is at the laundry?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

If a man amounts to anything in a small town he soon begins to think he would amount to much in a big town.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature

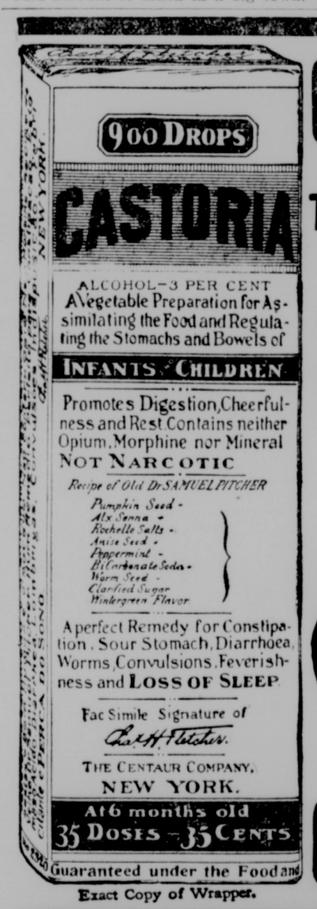
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
HAND-SEWED PROCESS
MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00
THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS

They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are certainly the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed. Fast Color Eyelets
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA
Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE.
NORTHROP & LYMAN CO. Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

W. N. U., CLEVELAND, NO. 36–1910.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.
Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 5th, 1910.
"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d'Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.
Stettler, Alberta, July 31st, 1910.
"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificates."
Yours truly, H. A. Wir.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.
Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.
"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada."
Yours truly,
Mrs. Richard Henry Ebinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.
Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.
"I shall go to Camrose this Fall with my cattle and household goods. I got a poor crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Camrose, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilton, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, but I do not want to travel two times there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate."
Yours truly
Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA.
Vesta, Minn., July 24th, 1910
"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rates to Ponoka, Alberta."
Yours truly,
Geo. Paskewitz,
Vesta, Minn.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1910.

For Congress, Sixth Congressional District.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.,
Of Montgomery County.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

We are reliably informed by students that the Oakland High School opened Monday morning with an attendance most gratifying but under conditions that demand the greatest condemnation of the school authorities by an outraged public.

With an enrollment of sixty-five to seventy the board of school commissioners has divided up the school and distributed it around among four of the rooms on the ground floor of the old court house. Only one of these rooms is as large as the ordinary country school room. The senior class of the school is quartered for the year in the old vault of the clerk's office. While occupied as a vault Mr. Tower, the clerk, was obliged to operate a stove init, winter and summer, in order to preserve the records from dampness and keep them from becoming mildewed. This condition, as to dampness, still obtains in this vault and we may expect serious cases of rheumatism or other diseases among the students quartered there to follow. Why not send the class to the county jail, where the grand jury causes things to be kept sanitary, and have done with it?

The old court room, probably the finest school room in the county as regards size, light, ventilation, etc., has been given over to the manual training department on the plea that it cannot be heated. If this room cannot be heated as a class room or general assembly room for the entire school, the question naturally follows: can it be heated for manual training work?

True, the board has spent a large sum of money for painting the walls, woodwork, etc., of the building and installing natural gas for heating purposes, but persists in putting up the plea that certain portions of the building cannot be heated. This proposition will strike the average mind as being somewhat peculiar.

Two of the rooms are fitted with desks that were used by the primary grades of the public school last year. This furniture was made for infants and not for young ladies and gentlemen. A beautiful spectacle, indeed, to see grown boys and girls occupying desks with their knees up under their chins, their spines curved, in unnatural and uncomfortable positions, and expect them to keep up with the course of study prescribed by the school laws—as interpreted, however, by the great mind of the local board of school commissioners.

The filth, both in and out of the building, up to opening of the school and a day or two following, had not been cleaned up and had been the accumulation of years of idleness. The outbuildings are simply out of commission and the whole premises in a deplorable condition.

We understand the County Superintendent, in his address to the school at its opening, denied all responsibility for the situation and on the other hand Principal Palmer is quoted as saying that he did not feel responsible as he notified the board in ample time, in writing, that he was at their service if there was anything he could do to assist in getting ready for the opening, but received no reply, which is another indication of the courtesy generally meted out to those haying business relations with the members of the Garrett County School Board.

The school will waste a week or more in getting organized and during the time Superintendent Browning is intimidating the pupils with dire threats of an examination if he can get the State Superintendent to order one, in the hope, evidently, of cutting down the enrollment by demoting sufficient pupils to cause the school to drop to the second class. Superintendent Browning certainly must have the interests of Garrett county at heart if, by his efforts, he can cripple the High Schoo and divert $900 of the State appropriation and grind that much more from the tax payers.

It costs perhaps $20 per day to operate the High School. The pupils must lose a week or more of their school year at an expense to the county of at least $100, not taking into consideration the incalculable loss sustained by the pupils, all because somebody failed to put the school premises in a sanitary condition at the proper time.

Who is to blame?

And what does the great County Superintendent of the public schools of Garrett county mean by forbidding the teaching of physiology, spelling, United States history, geography, and mental arithmetic in the High School and taking the books on these subjects away from the pupils? While it is true on these subjects were studied in the lower grades have they been so thoroughly mastered that there is no more that can be learned in them in the High School? Or, is it Mr. Browning's object to make the pupils feel that the school is no good and drive them home in disgust and close it up? There are teachers in charge of the school, entirely competent, who ask no odds of Mr. Browning or any of his associates as to qualifications or ability to teach and to manage the school to the satisfaction of the pupils and the public if given a reasonable opportunity.

Moreover, we believe in the matter of an examination, that in an out-and-out, fair and square test there are pupils in the Oakland schools who could show the County Superintendent a few things that he never knew before.

Why doesn't this man Browning get out into the country and visit the schools as required by law instead of hanging around Oakland and handicapping, bullyragging and trying every mean little device in his power to cripple the High School? Or better still, now that he has lost the confidence and respect of the public not only in Oakland but in all sections of the county, and his efficiency as a Superintendent entirely at an end, why doesn't he pass in his resignation like a man and give us relief from this long period of gag rule under which we are groaning?

Must the public submit forever to the dictation of a set of men whose ambition seems to wreck the only accredited High School of the county by providing neither suitable quarters, nor adequate furniture, nor books, nor water, nor outbuildings only such as are a disgrace even to the name?

It is time for the people to rouse themselves and demand their rights and the rights of their children.

"Thou art beside thyself, Edward:
Much learning hath made thee mad."

THE MAINE ELECTION.

According to the returns, Maine has been carried by the Democrats. That is, Maine has been locally lost. There is nothing in the election of the Democratic nominee to use as a sign of the way the November elections the country over will go. The old fetich of Vermont and Maine being weather vanes means nothing at all; it has been so many times exploded. As The American had occasion to remark in connection with the victory of the Republicans last week in the former state, it did not signify anything as to the outcome of the elections throughout the country.

Very much less does the Maine election result denote. It simply records the fact that upon entirely local issues the Republicans lost. The principal issue of the campaign related to prohibition, and the aspect of this question was peculiar to the state. The outcome of the election, therefore, does not in the slightest degree reflect national sentiment; it means nothing for the hopes of the Democrats relative to the trend of the country.

No one pretends to say that the one or the other element of the Republican party will be dominant in the next Congress, but the Democratic successes in Maine do not indicate that the Democratic party will be strengthened materially. Mr. Flaisted, the Democratic candidate, is a man of warm personality, and has multitudes of friends. His election over his Republican opponent was looked for, and was conceded in advance by many Republicans. The Democrats of the state themselves do not regard the victory as symptomatic. They simply designate it a Maine victory. Neither the election of a Democratic governor nor a Democratic legislature, to make him effective, amount to anything in the general estimate for the country, any more than do the success of the Democrats in the congressional contest, as the gains made in this respect were a part of the general overturning of the state. Maine has lowered the Republican colors, but there never was a more intensely local election than that just held. Whether regular or progressive, the next Congress will be Republican, and the Maine election does not signify otherwise. As was said of Vermont, so with Maine, it may be remarked that the outcome is no index of the situation. These early states almost invariably are carried upon state issues, and the Republican or Democratic, the outcome invariably has but local signification.—Baltimore American.

GOVERNOR PATTERSON WITHDRAW FROM THE RACE.

Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee has surrendered the nomination for a third term given him by the "regular" faction of the Democracy. In a public statement he declares that he does this in the interest of harmony and Democratic success rather than see the Independent-Prohibition faction of the party throw its strength to the Republican candidate. While the prohibition sentiment in the State may be largely responsible for his retirement, there can be no doubt that his friendliness to the men who murdered former Senator E. W. Carmack, culminating in his pardon of the elder Cooper within a few minutes after the Supreme Court of the State had sustained Cooper's conviction, has been the determining factor. Patterson has received a popular rebuke which he could not withstand, and his enforced retirement to private life does much to redeem a shameful condition of affairs in Tennessee.

BLOOMINGTON.

Quite a large crowd from this place attended the closing night of the carnival at Piedmont Saturday. The B. & O. accommodation carried about a hundred passengers from the town and many walked down earlier in the evening. The electric fountain was the most talked of feature of the show.

Miss Bertha Tibbetts, of Blaine, is in town this week visiting relatives.

Rev. J. L. Duncan, in connection with his duties as pastor of the M. E. church here, has accepted the principalship of the Bloomington school. He comes to Garrett county with a life certificate from the State Board of Education and is endorsed by some of the most prominent educators in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grant, Jr., of Elk Garden, were guests of relatives during the latter part of the week.

Mr. Joshua Kight, of Cross, one of the oldest and most substantial farmers in the western end of Mineral county and the fortunate possessor of a large block of the valuable 14-foot coal which underlays his homestead, has just returned from Atlantic City where he went a few weeks ago for rest and recuperation from ill health. He was improved very much by his visit and is now actively engaged in the pursuits of the farm.

Mrs. Hanson Buckhannon, of this place, and daughter, Mrs. Matthew Watson, of Franklin, left Saturday morning for Buckhannon, W. Va., where they will visit relatives.

Mr. George Hopkins, a miner employed by the Marstellar Coal Company and residing at Hampshire, was caught under a fall of bone coal while digging coal last Saturday morning and sustained very painful injuries to his right leg.

Mr. "Ham" Wolf, who has, at different times, been a resident of this vicinity, is crating his furniture preparatory to moving his family to Charleston, W. Va., where he has secured employment.

An Austrian woman living with her husband and two little children in a small house near the B. & O. R. R., a short distance west of the Brydon coal dump, was assaulted by an unknown colored man last Saturday afternoon, who gained admission to the house by asking for something to eat. The woman's husband was at work in the mine and no one was near but the children. She is a large and powerfully built woman and although her assailant was, according to her statement, a very brutal looking man, she managed by screaming and fighting to frighten him away. He escaped to the woods just in time to avoid a party of miners who ran to the house when they heard the screams of the woman and her children. A search of the dense undergrowth around the house was made by the men but no trace of him could be found and it is supposed he escaped to the hills and later took to the railroad. The negro belonged to a gang of half a dozen or more negroes, who have been unusually active begging from door to door in this place in the last ten days.

During the severe thunder storm which visited the Cross neighborhood in Mineral county, W. Va., a barn on the farm of Mr. Burke Randall was set on fire by a bolt of lightning and entirely destroyed, together with some farming implements. The loss is estimated at about $100.

Mrs. Morehead, wife of Rob't Morehead, Sr., is lying very ill at her home at Empire.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Oakland, drove to Keyser and return on last Saturday his Maxwell. He was accompanied by his two nieces from Brockwayville, Pa., who have been his guests for the past two weeks.

Mr. James Coffman, who has been track foreman for the B. & O. R. R. on this end of the 17-mile grade for the past twenty years, has resigned his po and left the employ of the company.

The construction of a law in reference to the Sunday ball playing by Attorney General Straus of this state, has given a new impetus to the sport along the line of the W. M. R. R. As long as no admission is charged, no salaries paid to players, umpires and officials, it is permissible. Many of the teams who have heretofore had their ball fields on the West Virginia side of the river where Sunday ball is prohibited, have cleared up new grounds on the Maryland side, where they can enjoy the game on Sunday without fear of being picked up by the sheriff or his deputy. The church people however, are raising cain and holding up their hands in holy horror over the interpretation of the law by the Attorney General and the consequent desecration of the holy day. They claim that the attendance on the church services especially the Sunday school has fallen off about 50 per cent.

Mr. William Wildman, of Kitzmiller, was a visitor to this place on Wednesday.

Mr. John Raley who has been out in the wilds of West Virginia hunting and fishing, returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. W. V. Gutherie, of Baltimore, wife of the publisher of the Baltimore Methodist, accompanied by her niece, Miss Adeline Bradburn, of Washington, D. C., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Kemp of this place.

Dr. Wilding to Lecture.

Dr. George C. Wilding, member of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, will lecture in the Methodist Episcopal church in Oakland on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th, under the auspices of the Epworth League. Dr. Wilding's lecture will be "To the Top of Mount Hood." The lecturer is well known in this conference of his church, having at one time been a leading minister and for several years secretary of the annual gathering, later transferring to the Newark conference where he is very highly esteemed.

Water Power Electric Plant.

The machinery for the electric plant to be located at Friendsville, and which is to be operated by water power from the Youghiogheny river at that place, has arrived and will soon be placed and lights for that town will be operated as well as other smaller manufacturing plants to be located there. A small plant for the manufacture of a wire stretching device and wagon jack is now contemplated for that town.

Boy Crushed by Train.

Howard, aged twelve years, son of Fred Poffenbarger, of Chaffee, W. Va., near Kitzmiller, is dead from having been run over by a train while trying to cross the track. He stumbled. Both legs and his right arm were severed.

Married.

HENRY—BEVLNS—Mr. Julius Henry, son of Mr. Charles Henry, and Miss Rebecca Bevans, daughter of Dr. H. L. Bevans, were married Monday morning at 8 o'clock by Rev. Father Aloysius, of Cumberland, at Grantsville, in the Catholic church. The attendants were Miss Nellie Bevans and Mr. Urban O. Blocher. They immediately after the ceremony left in an automobile for Meyersdale and thence east for the honeymoon.

A Good Position

Can be had by ambitious young men and ladies in the field of "Wireless" or Railway telegraphy. Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the Wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the county there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from $70 to $90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R. R. and Wireless officials and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details at Cincinnati, O., or Philadelphia, Pa.
29-5t e. o. w.

Call for Your Letters.

Ruth Arnold, Mrs. W. C. Bruce, Chas. M. Cox, Sadie M. Collins, Rena Drenner, Clara Nells, Amanda C. Matting, Karl Marshall, Peter J. Undock, Carrie Pilleer, Mary Garrett, Lorenzo Gaitor, Joe Gerkin, Margaret Healy, Nannetta Rausch, Smith Con. Co., Jno. Stewart (2), Jno. O. Stoner, Mary Smith, Grace Stums, Frank Spillard, Mrs. Jno. Walter Stewart.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Tuesday the semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court for Garrett county convened with all members of the Court present when the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration granted F. G. Trout on the personal estate of Samuel B. Sandoe, late of Kitzmiller.

Letters testamentary issued to Mary M. Bealman on the estate of John E. Bealman, late of near Grantsville.

Messrs. W. R Offutt and J. C. Renninger were appointed guardians of Albert Lipscomb, a minor under the age of 21 years.

B. and O. Train Just Escapes Wreck

Baltimore and Ohio passenger train No. 2, from St. Louis to New York, came near having a serious wreck near Bloomington Sunday. As it was descending the 17-mile grade while crossing the stone viaduct bridge at Bloomington the pony truck wheels of the engine left the track, but the guard rails prevented them from leaving the roadbed. Had the engine left the bridge, which is on a curve and between 60 and 70 feet high and spans the Potomac river, it would have dragged the entire train to the river below.

ORDER NISI.

James A. Sincell vs. Mary Laraway and Albert B. Laraway, Mortgagors.

No. 1690 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 12th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 7th day of October, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1565.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 9—Well established general mercantile stand. Buyer has option on both stock and building or may purchase stock and lease building.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 10—Gentleman's country estate. Farm of 108 acres, best in Garrett county; practically all under cultivation; everything modern and up-to-date; large barn and house brand new with city improvements; excellent running water. Price $12,000.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

No. 13. 65½ Acres.
2½ miles from Mt. Lake Park; good house, small barn; watered with springs and creek. Bargain.

Other properties listed are not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank
Of Allegany County.
Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, President
C. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, C. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

Come and See Our Grand Display
OF
Fall and Winter Millinery

OPENING:
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
Sept. 21 and 22, 1910.
MISS ELLEN CONNEEL.

Appointments by Telephone

The dentist is a man of many engagements. Off-hand trips to his office are frequently disappointing.

Bell Telephone Service

will save you countless inconveniencing and disappointing personal trips. It will serve you in a thousand different ways.

Use the Bell

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

D. P. DAVIS, Agent, Keyser, West Va.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank

of Oakland, Maryland.

At the close of business Sept. 1, 1910.

Resources

Loans and Discounts,	$321,213.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	5.86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.,	143,255.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures,	14,500.00
Due from other Banks,	1,071.67
Due from approved Reserve Agents,	88,974.32
Redemption Fund, (5 per cent. of circulation),	2,500.00
Cash on hand,	33,429.19
Total,	$654,949.85

Liabilities

Capital Stock,	$ 50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	45,000.00
Undivided Profits,	1,077.83
Circulation	49,000.00
Due to other Banks,	9,411.54
Deposits,	500,460.48
Total,	$654,949.85

Mrs. John Compton, of Ottaway, is in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. F. King.

Mrs. John T. Sincell, of Keyser, spent Sunday afternoon in Oakland with relatives.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. B. H. Sincell, this week.

Little Misses Elizabeth and Mary Virginia Willison are on a visit to relatives in Cumberland.

School Commissioner P. H. Yost was a caller at this office yesterday afternoon on business.

Mr. R. S. Jamison went to Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday afternoon where he was called on business,

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Durham cow; 7 years old; will be sold cheap. Apply to S. A. Smith, Crellin. 27-3t

Mr. W. H. Spedden, of Fairmont, W. Va., was in Oakland a few hours Monday evening on business.

Mrs. C. F. Hammond and son Roy, who spent several days at Atlantic City, returned home Tuesday.

Mr. Gilead Broadwater, of Grantsville, spent Monday in Oakland visiting his son, Dr. N. I. Broadwater.

Miss Gertrude Shirer will leave this afternoon for a week's visit to her brother at Morgantown, W. Va.

Messrs. Robert, Hosmer and Roy Cropp, of Richwood, W. Va., are on a visit to their parents, near Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stephens, of Washington, D. C., are here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sincell.

Prof. George M. Perdew, of Cumberland, was a visitor to Oakland a few days last week, returning to Cumberland Friday evrning.

Miss Estalla Rasche left Oakland Sunday afternoon for Pittsburg where she will be the guest of relatives and friends for several weeks.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR

Mrs. Charles D. Smith and children of Parsons, who spent several days in Oakland recently visiting relatives and friends, have returned home.

Mr. J. C. Renninger and family will leave this afternoon in Mr. Renninger's automobile for Morgantown, West Va., where relatives will be visited for a few days.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger and son Robert, after spending a week or more with friends and relative in the George's Creek region, returned home Monday evening.

Miss Mabel Thayer has returned to her home at Thayerville, Md., after spending several days here the guest of Mr. Charles Thayer, on the West Side. —Grafton Leader.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned is on a business and pleasure trip to cities of the east including New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He expects to return to Oakland Saturday evening.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S.Lawtont & Sons.

Mr. Horace Coddington, who has been working in New York state for several months past superintending construction work for a Chicago firm, is in Oakland for a short time on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mr. Henry Lauer returned to Oakland this morning from Baltimore where he attended the thirteenth annual convention of the Master Bakers' Association in session in that city this week. About 1800 members were present from all sections of the country.

Mrs. M. A. Rhoages, who was at Rowlesburg, West Va., for the past several weeks nursing her son-in-law, Mr. F. E. Merrill, who has been quite ill with typhoid fever, returned to her home in Oakland Tuesday evening. Mr. Merrill's condition having improved very much.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

"Unto him that hath it shall be given"

tear this out!

THIS IS A SCIENTIFIC FACT and simply MEANS THAT NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS!

ALL BUSINESS SUCCESS BEGINS WITH MONEY IN THE BANK START NOW

The sooner you begin to save money the sooner you will have money. You cannot foolishly squander what you earn and also have it. Begin banking your money and you will find more pleasure in saving than in spending.

We pay a liberal interest consistent with safety.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OAKLAND, MD.

Call on me for description, price and terms of practically new Roller Mill, located at Swanton, Md. This property affords a splendid opportunity for a safe and paying investment. Owner's health will not admit of his operating the mill. E. S. West, Agent, Oakland, Md. 29-2t

Dr. Meehan, the osteopath, who has been at Mt. Lake Park this summer has decided to locate permanently in Oakland and has his office over the First National Bank. Office hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. He will continue to live in the Park until middle of October when he will move to Oakland.

Mr. N. U. Bond accompanied by Mr W. C. Bond and two nieces, of Brockwayville, Pa., left Oakland last Saturday for an automobile trip through the Valley of Virginia and points adjacent thereto. They expect to be absent on the trip for two weeks.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Miss Lottie Loar, who was so painfully injured early in the spring by falling and striking upon her left elbow, which practically rendered her arm useless, went to Baltimore two weeks ago where a surgical operation was performed, which was successful and her return home fully restored to health is looked for at an early day.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

Among those who have returned to their respective schools from Oakland we note Miss Anna Gonder, to St. Mary's Seminary; Miss Dorothy King and Michael Boyle, to the Maryland School for the Deaf; Milton and Edward Sincell, to Gettysburg College; Joe McComas, to Charlotte Hall; Stanley Mitchell, to Randolph-Macon College.

FOR SALE on easy terms—New piano cased Organ. Apply to P. B. Gough, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 27-3t

Mr. C. G. Harvey, who spent last winter in Blooming Grove, Texas, and the past summer in Chicago where he took a course in the Chicago University the better to fit him for teaching, arrived in Oakland a few days ago and after visiting his parents over in Ryans Glade country for a short time, left on Saturday night for Blooming Grove where he will resume his position as instructor in the academy of that city.

Mr. Andrew Gonder has rented the storeroom fronting on Alder street in the First National Bank building and is having it fitted up as a pool and lunch room. The walls are being nicely decorated by an artist who has been employed for several weeks painting scenery and wings for the Nally theatre, the latter work being extremely well executed. The designs are original with the artist and are very handsome.

WANTED—COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE requires the services of a representative in Oakland to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. Campbell, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. Lloyd Lantz, of near Oakland, recently sold his farm located on the road leading from Oakland to Mountain Lake Park and last week purchased a three hundred and twenty-five acre farm in southern Virginia, which he and Mrs. Lantz visited, returning here on last Friday. Mr. Lantz, as soon as he can dispose of his personal property, will leave Garrett county with his family and locate on his new farm. He will be followed by the best wishes of many friends.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Mr. Brainard H. Warner, Sr., and Capt. Hartsock, of Kensington, Md., arrived in Oakland from that point on last Friday morning and drove to Friendsville where they spent the day at the reunion of the soldiers of both armies. Mr. Warner is the father of Mr. B. H. Warner, Republican candidate for Congress, and is an excellent gentleman. Both Mr. Warner and Capt. Hartsock returned to Oakland Friday evening and were guests of Mr. W. R. Stull.

Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-three persons were injured in the Fourth of July celebrations this year, of which 131 died. Sixty-seven of these deaths were due to tetanus (lockjaw) following the injury while sixty-four deaths were the direct result of the injuries. Of the latter 19 were killed outright by fire arms, 11 by explosions of powder, bombs or torpedoes, 6 by cannon and other causes, while 26 persons, mostly little girls, were burned to death by fire from fireworks. These are the results shown by the report of Fourth of July injuries published for the eighth consecutive year by The Journal of the American Medical Association. They show the appalling cost of the present methods of celebrating our great national holiday.

Prohibitionists Nominate.

At the convention of the Sixth District Prohibitionists in Cumberland, Thursday of last week, Finley C. Hendrickson, attorney, of Cumberland, was nominated for congress. Capt. H. H. Hartsock, of Cumberland, was chairman; Caleb C. Lawson, of Montgomery county, vice chairman, and Robert W. Little, of Cumberland, and Henry F. Cook, of Frostburg, secretaries. Mr. Hendrickson accepted the nomination and made a brief address during which he promised to make an energetic canvass of the District.

Timber for Sale.

Hard and soft wood timber, situated five miles east of Grantsville, Md. Estimated at 1,000,000 feet. For particulars apply to S. D. HUMMEL
29-3t Avilton, Md.

Frank A. Robbin's Big Circus.

Frank A. Robbin's Big Circus exhibited at Mifflinton on Tuesday, June 7, 1910. They arrived here on scheduled time and quite a large crowd flocked to the railroad to witness the unloading of the circus from their own special cars. Promptly at 11 o'clock they formed in line and paraded the principal streets all of which were pretty well filled with people from the country districts. The parade was fine and far more than expected by the people in this community. At 2 o'clock, p. m., when the performance began in the main show, the seats were all filled and many were compelled to stand, but that made no difference as the performance was of such an up-to-date character that all were more than satisfied. The fine actors, the trained horses and other animals and the whole circus throughout was counted to be the best that has pitched their tent in Juniata county for many years. It is estimated that the attendance was between 5000 and 6000 people.—Juniata Herald, Mifflinton.

Will exhibit in Oakland Friday, September 16th.

Church Services.

ST PAUL'S M. E.
Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.
G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
W. H. SHEARER

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.
Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.
Services next Sunday as follows:
Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Thayerville—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody invited.
C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.
Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.
P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

Buckwheat So Thick It Can't Be Shocked in Field.

Jasper Augustine's farming operations on his big farm at Addison were inspected Monday by several Uniontown men who made an auto trip over that way, one of whom tells his impressions as follows:

"Mr. Augustine was sitting on his front porch directing the threshing across the road. He was in his overalls and shirt sleeves and wore a big straw hat. With a handkerchief half as big as a sheet he was wiping the perspiration from his brow. He greeted us cordially and made us feel at home.

"Mr. Augustine has a buckwheat crop big enough to feed buckwheat cakes this winter to all the people of Fayette county and part of those in Greene. The buckwheat has just been cut and was so thick there was not room enough to shock it in the field. Part of it was shocked outside the fence and part on the fence."—Uniontown Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONE S

H. CREUTZBURG.

SEE MY FALL LINE OF

Dress Goods, Outing Flannels, Etc.

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Rain Coats for Ladies and Children. Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Full Line of MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING.

See my Special Pure Wool $10.00 Black Thibet Suits for Men

Boys Suits $2.50 and up.

Hand-Made Wisconsin Shoes for Men and Boys.

Full Line Groceries,

Meat Market in Connection,

ALL AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

H. CREUTZBURG, Opp. P. O., Oakland, Md.

Pay Market Price for Produce.

An Important Event

GENTLEMEN

THE FALL MEETING of Gentlemen who are interested in buying high grade Made-To-Measure Fall Suits AT MODERATE PRICES.

The expert Cutter and Fitter from the Great Tailors of Baltimore and New York

Schloss Bros & Co.,

will be at our store on

Monday and Tuesday Sept. 19 and 20.

witha magnificent line of the very latest Imported and Domestic woolens.

He will take your measurements.

He will advise with you as to which patterns and styles are best.

He will explain to you why the house of Schloss is in position to produce such

High Grade Custom Suits

AT SUCH MODERATE PRICES.

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

The joy ride is generally its own Nemesis.

Diamonds are one thing that increase in value after decreasing in size.

Last winter was a very severe one, but we bear no grudge against it now.

Laughing may make people fat, but that is not what stout people care to know.

In his modest, unobtrusive way the cricket is advising you to lay in your winter coal.

Tobacco crop short and revolutions in Cuba again. There ain't going to be no "butts."

Will Thomas A. Edison please invent something to keep ice from melting in summer?

People who predict that this was to be a hot summer are around mentioning the fact.

When New York gets to selling bread by weight, maybe the young bride will make a fortune.

Having had her eyes insured for $15,000, a New York chorus girl is prepared to make eyes at all comers.

Were you ever so tired that after lifting one foot up you dreaded to put it down again to complete the step?

Another $20,000 diamond has been found in South Africa. All they have to do there is to pick up the wealth.

If your socks, your tie and your hatband do not match in color you can still elude the critical by going swimming.

Bread is to be sold in New York by weight. Then the inconsistent customers will complain if it is light and if it isn't.

Now that an aeroplane has been struck by lightning we discover that wind isn't the only thing the aviators have to combat.

A homing pigeon has just flown 1,000 miles in about five days. That will keep the flying machine busy for some time to come.

A Chicago professor says that skunks are good to eat, but until we see the meat trust try to corner them we'll refuse to believe it.

Those billions of bacteria reported found in frozen eggs are not so impressive since we dallied with the figures about Halley's comet.

London reports the presence of 130,000 foreign waiters. Class in mental arithmetic, how much does this amount to, at one average tip apiece?

No man can sleep soundly after giving away a million dollars, says a New York preacher. Let's all get together and disprove this statement.

A New York couple got married the other day because, they said, they both loved the same bull pup. The silly season is showing results all right.

New York druggist thinks rattlesnake poison is a cure for consumption. Consumption is also a cure for rattlesnake poison. But who gets the first bite?

American tourists are reported to be the most eager patrons of dirigible balloons in Europe. Their experiences with the tip-custom in their travels seems to make them careless of life.

The only doubt to be thrown on the story of those quadrillions of microbes in frozen eggs is that it is almost beyond belief that any self-respecting microbe would relish that sort of food.

The man for whom the law should provide a particularly severe penalty when caught is the chauffeur who strikes a person down and then runs away from his victim.

We have got to have a copy of that new department of agriculture bulletin on "The Life History and Control of the Hop Flea-Beetle," even if the government does charge 10 cents for it.

A New York man shook pepper into his soup and then was seized with a fit of sneezing that killed him. Now the question is, did the restaurant-keeper make his heirs pay for the soup?

The alfalfa cure for snake bite is viewed with infidelity, but the snake bite cure for tuberculosis is vouched for in a recent case. Cautious people will prefer to have neither ailment and use neither remedy.

Lady Dockrell has been instructing the young women of England that husbands must be healthy. Undoubtedly it is annoying to have a modern home cluttered up with an invalid husband. Husbands should agree to the reform with a corresponding stipulation on the part of the wives.

IN THE MASTER'S STEPS

By REV. JOHN H. KERR
Pastor Arlington Presbyterian Church New York

Text: For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that ye should follow his steps.—Peter II., 21.

When the apostle Paul wrote those words he referred specifically to the example of our Lord under suffering. Furthermore, it is worthy to note that his words were primarily addressed to those who were slaves.

It is not at all my purpose to use only this one side of the Master's example. I want rather to gather together from a wider range than this one text some of the leading characteristics of the example set us by our Lord. His is an ideal character of the ages, and we cannot too often bring before our minds its salient features.

The word "example" here is the translation of a word which is used only in this place in the New Testament. It means a "writing copy," such as might be found in a child's exercise book and designated as an aid in learning how to write correctly. The word "follow" is emphatic and implies close and dilligent following. If we catch the full meaning of the text, it is necessary to bear in mind these facts with reference to the two most important words in it.

"In the Master's steps." He has left us an example that we should follow his steps. The Master himself on several occasions cited his own acts as the only ones to be imitated by his followers. Thus he said concerning an act he had just performed: "I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you." Or, again: "This is my commandment, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you." So the apostle Paul cites our Lord's example, saying: "Have this mind in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." And in another place we read: "Let each one of us please his neighbor for that which is good, unto edifying. For Christ also pleased not himself." The apostle's aim in life was to reproduce as far as he could the life of his Lord. "For to me to live is Christ."

One of the reasons why "it behooved him in all things to be made like unto his brethren" was that he might show us the possibilities of which our natures are capable. Man needed to see how an ideal person acts. In addition to that which our Redeemer must do to make atonement for our sins, he must also set us an example in his own life, so that we might have a model after which we should attempt to conform our lives.

Of course there were many things about our Lord's life that we could not imitate, but there are other aspects of it which we must imitate. If we are to be able successfully to lay claim to his discipleship. We must walk in the Master's steps.

In obeying the Father's will. The psalmist has said: "Lo, I am come; in the roll of the book it is written of me; I delight to do thy will, O my God." The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews applies those words to Jesus, whilst he himself said: "My meat is to do the will of him that sent me and to accomplish his will." Later in his ministry in the presence of a great multitude, Jesus affirmed: "I am come down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me." And in his last prayer with his disciples he said: "I glorified thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which thou hast given me to do." "Though he was a Son, yet learned his obedience by the things which he suffered.

Obedience is about the first thing the follower of Christ has to learn. Obedience is the Master's test. "Ye are my friends, if ye do the things which I command you." No amount of protestation that we are his followers will take the place of obedience.

We should follow in the Master's steps in resisting temptation. Our Lord hath been in all points tempted like we are, yet without sin." Nor were the temptations of our Lord matters of little moment. He "suffered being tempted." The conflict with Satan at the beginning of our Lord's ministry was a tremendous reality. Temptation once came to him in the words of Peter, so that Jesus said to him: "Get thee behind me, Satan; thou art a stumbling block unto me." So again and again our Lord was tempted. It is to be wondered at that he should say so solemnly to his disciples, just as he was about to leave them: "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation." We follow in the Master's steps when we resist temptation. What an encouragement it is to be assured that "the Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation."

In prayer is another way to follow in his steps. Our Lord repeatedly prayer. And this was not merely for its effect on his disciples. The Master prayed because he needed thus to hold communion with the Father. Remember the transfiguration scene on Mount Hermon, when, as he prayed his countenance was changed, and his whole person became radiant with glory. Our Lord said: "Watch and pray." If he needed to pray, much more do we.

If we follow in his steps, we will be regular attendants on divine worship. The record tells us that it was his custom to go to the synogogue on the Sabbath day. That simply means that he was himself an habitual attendant on divine worship.

New Modes in Wings

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

WHATEVER the season, whether because the aeroplanes have drawn our attention to the winged throngs of the sky, or because Rostand's "Chanticler" has really awakened the world to the beauty of feathers, wings, little and wings big, and all sorts of between sizes, grace the new hats for fall. They poise, folded or outspread, drooping or about to fly—in single pairs or whole flocks on the graceful shapes of the new season. Nearly all the wings are well made, and some of them are simply the natural bird wing, properly "cured" or treated for millinery use. Some of the very large ones are finished with breasts of the grebe or rosettes made of parted feathers or with feather cabochons, so that they are ready for placing on the shape. Velvet is used with wings, usually as a drape about the shape or forming a puffed crown. Some of the prettiest models show small shapes with drooping brims and high puffed crowns, with small wings set in an irregular row about the base of such crowns. Rosettes of silk or velvet centered with bird heads are a novelty, but women seem to prefer any part of the bird rather than the head these days, so not many of these are in evidence. There is something of an exception to this in the very unreal looking heads, or faces, rather, of the owl made up in feathers of brilliant colorings borrowed from the peacock and other birds of magnificent colors.

As may be seen in our illustrations, the poise of wings on the hat may vary from the folded wing of a sleeping child of the air to those spread for flight. The fancy of the trimmer is not curtailed in any way except by the lines of the shape she wishes to decorate and the becomingness of the result. Those are the only two things that count.

IN SPOTTED SWISS MUSLIN

Dainty Light Frock for the Warm Days, Worn With Hat of White Tagal Straw.

We show here a dainty dress simply made in spotted Swiss muslin. The upper part of skirt fits plainly and is cut in a slight point at the front, the lower part is gathered to it, the joining being covered by insertion; three tucks about 1½ inches deep trim this part of skirt. Groups of fine tucks are made across back and front, and strips of insertion are sewn between them; the sleeves are trimmed to match. A lace frill finishes the neck.

Hat of white Tagal straw, with a crown of puffed muslin, trimmed with ribbon at its base, and a large rose at the side.

Materials required: 8 yards muslin 27 inches wide, 6½ yards insertion.

Using Up Old Ribbons.

Have you a lot of bows, sashes and hat trimmings that are too faded and shabby for further use? Rip out all the stitches, clean off all spots, press all wrinkles and then put them into a dye pot with silk dye.

If you select ribbon of nearly the same color and quality to go in the pot at one time you should have enough good looking ribbon to make nice plaited frills for the winter petticoat.

These dyed ribbons can also be utilized as color linings, facings or in making a patchwork quilt. For such permanent work, however, it is better not to dye as it sometimes rots silk. Wash ribbon carefully and use the best bits.

To Make a Rose Pillow.

For a simple rose pillow dry the fresh petals on a dry day, but not in the sun, scatter a little orris root among them and a bottle of attar of roses and fill into pink glazed cambric covers. Make the outside cover of white linen embroidered with roses.

LITTLE TOUCHES THAT COUNT

Small Things Mark Dividing Line Between the Careful Dresser and She Who Is Not.

Stylish buttons for linen frocks are made by covering the button mold with the material and on top of them making a star-shaped design of three sections of coronation braid, two of the small figures of braid being used to a section. These are crossed in the middle of the button and taken to the outer edge to form the star.

Stylish rosettes of velvet or satin are made by doubling lengthwise bias strips of velvet three inches wide. Baste the lower edges together to prevent them slipping, then begin in centre with short roll and coil around until all the material is used up.

A trimming for a girl's hat of white lace is a deep floral band of forget-me-nots reaching almost to the top of the crown and with only the edge of the brim showing below it. This is divided through the middle with soft folds of interlaced blue ribbon ending in a big bow at one side.

Again the tiny stiff bows of black velvet or black velvet with a color are introduced across the front of the draperies and as a finish to one sleeve. They must be skilfully used not to look patchy.

Old-Timey Ruffles.

There is a fondness for all sorts of ruffled treatments, particularly those that are quaint and old-timey looking, and they are developed in every material that is on the summer list. A pretty little dress that looked of the vintage of the early eighties, was of fine Irish dimity, a flowered stripe, inclosed between stripes of black, all on a white ground. Yellow was the predominating color, though not very conspicuous among the flower colors that made up the pattern with it. The foundation of the skirt was plain gored, turned in a three-inch hem at the bottom. Meeting this hem was a deep flounce of fine embroidery that was applied at knee depth, with a ruching for a heading, the ruching of the dimity. Over this fell the tunic in pannier effect. Meeting at the center-front, the two side-lengths spread apart to disclose the whole of the flounce and the upper portion of the skirt. It was headed with an inch-wide ruffling of the dimity.

A Graceful Wrap.

A soft, light wrap for the woman who needs slight protection over the summer frock is made from soft crepe de chine in white or pale colors.

The double-width crepe is used, and the wrap cut on a circular pattern, something like a dolman back, that falls below the hips at the back. The fronts are cut into long points, reaching almost to the bottom of the gown.

The entire wrap is edged with silver fringe an inch and a half deep, the fronts turning back like a rever around the neck and to the lower points which end in a silver tassel.

Bathing Caps and Slippers.

It is said that the prettiest bathing caps seen on the beaches this season are those fashioned from gayly printed English chintz in a twisted turban design. When the slippers match, the effect is extremely good. Any girl who knows how to sew could cover ordinary bathing slippers, while the millinery part of the costume is a very simple matter. She can wear the turban or the mob cap style, as considered becoming. Both are fashinable.

The KITCHEN CABINET

"THE law of the table is beauty —a respect for the common soul of all the guests."—Emerson.

"How green you are and fresh."
—King John.

Ideas for Porch, Garden, Excursion and Picnic Parties.

This is the heyday of the picnic season, when we flee to the woods if we can; if not we satisfy ourselves with a day in the park, a supper on the beach, or a quiet porch party at home.

The really enjoyable affairs are those arranged without much preparation.

Wooden plates, aluminum forks, spoons and cups are not expensive and lighten the weight of the picnic basket. Paper napkins will be found to answer every purpose and are a great saving when laundry work bust be considered. As these outings are for special rest and health, care should be taken to provide only easily digested foods, especially where there are children. Older people may indulge in fancy dishes and highly seasoned salads, but the children should be spared. A cheap chafing dish is a convenience in which one may prepare a chipped beef, creamed; creamed eggs or rarebit. These, with bread and butter sandwiches, a simple salad and coffee, make a pleasant first course.

Fruit alone may follow as dessert. Sandwiches are in endless variety these days. Chopped meat or fish rubbed to a paste with cream, butter or mayonnaise dressing and spread on thin slices of either brown or white bread, make a nourishing, wholesome sandwich.

Sandfiches should be wrapped in waxed paper. Salad sandwiches are nice only when fresh, as standing only an hour will spoil their crispness and make them unpalatable. Fruits are always acceptable both as food and drink. They quench the thirst and satisfy the hunger without adding burden to the body. The salts and acids they contain cool and thin the blood.

Tomatoes are easily carried and served on lettuce make a pleasant addition to a meat sandwich.

Water is the best, most wholesome and cheapest drink. Lemonade is a great favorite, but should be used sparingly if serving other fruit in quantity. The lemon juice may be extracted and carried in a bottle.

Garden and porch parties differ from picnics in both arrangements and serving. The kitchen being within easy reach, dainty entrees, salads and ices are possible to serve. One large table may be arranged on the porch or under the trees or small tables may be scattered about.

If hot dishes are to be served the preparations may be made early in the day. Croquettes and cutlets may be fried, placed on a paper in the oven and reheated in a few minutes in a hot oven.

Cold dishes like pressed chicken, deviled tongue, or salads are to be chosen by those who wish to entertain on small means and with limited help. Where wise forethought and planning are done forty persons may be nicely served by a single maid.

UNLESS some sweetness at the bottom lie
Who cares for all the crinkling of the pie."

"I am glad that my Adonis hath a sweet tooth in his head."

Waldorf Salad.

Take a cupful of celery shredded, two cupfuls of apple cut in dice, a half cup nut meats. Mix all together and serve on lettuce with a mayonnaise or a boiled dressing.

When making apple pie put the apple without any sugar or seasoning into the crust and bake as usual. Slip a knife around the edge and remove the top crust; now add sugar, butter and nutmeg, seasoning to taste; put back the crust and serve. This method saves the loss of sugar and juice by boiling out in cooking.

Another nice way to serve fried apples is to core them, cut across, making circular slices, put in a pan with a very little fat; sprinkle with sugar and cook slowly.

A nice apple dumpling which is such a favorite with the children is made by preparing a biscuit dough; roll and cut in pieces large enough to cover a cored and peeled apple. Bake in a moderate oven and serve with sugar and cream.

Frozen Pudding.

Scald one cup of milk, add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, stir until dissolved. Mix a tablespoonful of cornstarch with a little cold milk, cook all together ten minutes, add a beaten yolk of an egg, stir until well cooked, then add a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of vanilla, a cupful of steamer raisins and a half cupful of chopped nuts. When cold add a pint of cream and freeze.

Beach parties and basket picnics will be the chief attraction for the next two months. A few suggestions may prove helpful.

Nellie Maxwell

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE
Has cured thousands and it can cure you
Relieves from the first
All Druggists, 25¢

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

ALMOST WORN OUT.

Ella Fontine—Is your knee tired, dear?

Slenderly—It must be, pet; it's gone to sleep.

Husbands and Housecleaning.

The reason a man wants to get as far away from home as he can during housecleaning is that everything looks so desperate and it seems as if the work never would be done. If you would use Easy Task soap the work would be over in less time and would be done more thoroughly. Easy Task isn't like the yellow soaps that leave a lot of grease and rosin behind them; it makes everything sweet and clean; and it runs the roaches away. Confidentially, it is sure death to the "critters" that like to nest in the bedsteads.

Good Record Made by Women.

Through the activity of women, in the anti-tuberculosis campaign, sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis have been erected; traveling libraries have been circulated, posters, circulars and other kinds of literature have been distributed to the number of millions of pieces, thousands of lectures have been given, large sums of money have been secured, hundreds of needy cases have been helped; tuberculosis work has been started in many communities where no movement had existed; and millions of women have learned the dangers and methods of prevention of tuberculosis. The work of the women extends from the drawing room of the rich to the homes of the poor, and embraces all classes, including the factory girl and millionaire. During the coming year a special campaign of lectures to women will be carried on in all parts of the United States.

A Diplomat.

"And how old should you say I am?" giggled the golden-haired spinster, with a coy glance at Bjones.

"Ah, Miss Smiley," replied Bjones, with a low bow, "I do not think you are old at all. Ask rather how young do I take you to be."

And she was so pleased she forgot to.—Harper's Weekly.

Points of View.

Venus was rising from the sea.

"What a vision!" cried the men on the beach.

"What a horrid bathing suit!" echoed the women, enviously.—Chicago News.

LACK OF MONEY
Was a Godsend in This Case.

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.

A lady of Green Forest, Ark., owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist to treat her for stomach trouble. In telling of her case she says:

"I had been treated by four different physicians during 10 years of stomach trouble. Lately I called on another who told me he could not cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months but would have to have his money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I was led to quit coffee and try Postum.

"So I stopped coffee and gave Postum a thorough trial and the results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman.

"I dreaded to quit coffee, because every time I had tried to stop it I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me, and was the cause of my stomach trouble and extreme nervousness. But when I had Postum to shift to it was different.

"To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum.

"Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Centennial Celebration of Mexico

By C. Piquette Mitchel

IT IS indeed fitting that under the able administration of that Grand Old Man of Mexico, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Mexico should celebrate her centennial of independence and her early struggles for freedom and liberty. He, whose forceful military policy, whose familiarity with the pulse of his people, and whose consummate statesmanship have given his country a sound government and placed her on a financial and commercial footing with the old world, will preside as chief executive over the commemoration of the man and events which made it possible for Mexico to reach the present high state of civilization which she enjoys.

As the human sacrifices of the Aztec king, Montezuma, gave way to the bloodless offerings on the altar of the Fair God who foretold the coming of the Spanish conquerors, so the spirit of independence finally subdued the successors of Cortez and his hardy band.

The law which excluded Spaniards born in Mexico from equal rights with those who were immigrants and the consequent repugnance and jealousy which arose between the two parties, together with the alienation of the clergy and the removal of their influence in the enforcement of government decrees, which necessitated the use of more forcible measures, the granting of commercial monopolies, and the severity exercised in dealing with cases of treason, all worked to the establishment of a feeling of discontent and the growth of revolutionary sentiments.

But it was left to one of the clergy, a priest of the city of Dolores, Father Miguel Hidalgo, to give these sentiments outward expression and to raise the flag of rebellion against the mother country. Father Hidalgo was the second son of Christobal Hidalgo y Costilla and Ana Maria de Callaga, and was born on the Hacienda Corralejo in the state of Guanajuato on the eighth of May, 1753. His early years were spent on the farm of which his father was the manager. As he grew older he pursued his studies of philosophy and theology at the College of San Nicolas, and about 1778 he came to Mexico City to receive the sacred orders and the degree of bachelor of theology. He served as pastor of various parishes, and on the death of an older brother was transferred to the City of Dolores, where he worked for the enlightenment of his people in the arts and sciences and the encouragement of agricultural and industrial pursuits. He first introduced in that district the cultivation of the grape and the planting of mulberry trees for the breeding of the silkworm. He, moreover, established a crockery factory and a brickyard and constructed a tannery and other commercial institutions. All this, together with his generosity, made him much beloved by his parishioners and especially the Indians, whose language he was familiar with. Being fond of music, he taught them to play and formed an orchestra among them, giving all his energy to the greater civilization and progress of his country.

In 1809 there was formed in Valladolid a conspiracy which had for its object the assembling in Mexico City of a congress to govern New Spain in the name of Fernando VII., in the event that the mother country should fall to the arms of the French, which without serious intention might probably lead to the independence of the country. The uprising was planned to take place on December 21, but being discovered, all the conspirators were imprisoned. However, there being but little evidence against them, they were soon given their liberty.

The conspiracy being suppressed in Valladolid, sprang up in Queretaro with renewed strength. Here it received protection from the corregidor, or mayor, of that city, who furnished many recruits, pending the time when secret action would be no longer necessary. At this time Hidalgo became enlisted in the cause of the conspiracy; but it is not known by what motives he was influenced. He had had numerous discussions with his friend, Ignacio Allende, regarding independence, but with no more serious object on his part than pure argument and without thought of taking any active part in the movement. Allende, however, was quick to interest himself in the cause, although warned by Hidalgo that the originators of such enterprises seldom enjoyed the fruits of them. But in the month of September, 1810, Hidalgo received a letter from Allende at Queretaro asking him to come to that city on a matter of much importance. He went, but was little impressed by the people he met, as they were without resources and of small importance, and he returned to his home somewhat disgusted with his visit. However, another letter from Allende pictured the state of affairs in such encouraging words that he decided to give his time and energy to the cause. He had made in the town 25 lances and placed himself in communication with the drum major and two sergeants of the battalion of Guanajuato in order that they might secure some troop for the revolution. His efforts, considering the short time which he had, were most successful; but, unfortunately, the conspiracy reached the ears of the authorities and many were imprisoned. Hidalgo sent immediately for Allende, who arrived in Dolores on the night of September 14, and the whole of the next day was spent in conferences without any decision being reached as to the best course to pursue.

Meanwhile Joseft Ortiz, the wife of the corregidor of Queretaro, being an ardent believer in the revolutionary movement, sent a messenger to the town of San Miguel el Grande, so that Allende should be informed of the news. Not finding Allende, who had been summoned by Hidalgo, the message was delivered to another conspirator by the name of Aldama, who left immediately for Dolores, arriving there at two o'clock in the morning of the sixteenth. He found everybody asleep in the house of the priest, but awaking Allende, both sought the room of Hidalgo, who immediately arose and exclaimed: "Gentlemen, we are lost; there is now no other recourse but to attack the Spaniards." To which Aldama replied: "Sir, what are you going to do? For the love of God, what is to be done?" After this several hours were spent in vain discussion. Hidalgo now showed his greatness. He did not think of flight, although on account of his sacred profession he could easily have found safety. But he preferred to fight for his principles and his convictions. Knowing full well that his companions were in prison and the thread of the revolution had been snapped, without troops, without arms, he preferred to face almost certain death, remembering his warning to Allende, that seldom the originators of such undertakings enjoyed the fruits of their efforts.

Hidalgo then, with his brother, Allende, Aldama and eleven other men left his house fully armed and proceeded to the jail, and, threatening the mayor with his pistol, demanded the release of his fellow-conspirators. His demands having been complied with, he now had 80 men, whom he armed with the swords of the soldiers of the regiment of the queen, which were delivered to Sergeant Martinez.

It was Sunday and earlier than the usual hour for mass. Hidalgo, however, summoned the people of the town and the farmers from the surrounding country, from whom he secured by his eloquent words about 300 followers. A march was made to Rincon, which was taken without resistance, and many Spaniards were made prisoners. Then proceeding to San Miguel el Grande, he surprised the garrison and obtained arms and money. Meanwhile his march through the villages had augmented his ranks with people of all classes, principally Indians with machetes. He had found at one place an image of the Virgin of Guadalupe, which was attached to a lance and borne aloft as the future banner of the revolution, while the battle cry became "Long live the Virgin of Guadalupe and death to the Spaniards!" And yearly General Diaz gives this "grito" at eleven o'clock on the night of September 15, as he stands with his venerable head bared and rings the great bell of the National palace, to the enthusiastic applause of his people gathered in dense throngs in the public square, or zocalo.

On September 21 the insurgents marched through Chamacuero and entered Celaya, sacking the houses of the Spaniards and securing such money and arms as they could lay their hands on. Here Hidalgo was proclaimed general by a congress of the people, and Allende was placed second in command.

Hidalgo then set out for Guanajuato with about 50,000 men, and when he reached the city he found that the Spaniards had taken refuge in a large and strong building which had been used as a granary. Here the royalists had brought the government treasury and their private wealth, fortifying themselves as best they could. After a bloody conflict the place was finally stormed and taken and most of the inhabitants put to the sword. The houses of the city were pillaged and the destruction of property was general. Although Hidalgo issued an edict and attached grave penalties for the offenders, he was powerless to prevent the excesses committed by the undisciplined masses. After order had been finally restored Hidalgo turned his attention to the manufacture of cannon for his troops and the minting of the silver bars, from the many mines in that vicinity, which had been captured in the city.

Meanwhile the government prepared to combat the revolution and through the medium of the church sought to gain control over the minds of the lower classes, an edict of excommunication being issued by the the bishop of Michoacan against Hidalgo, Allende and Aldama. To counteract the effect of this on the minds of the people, Hidalgo published an answer, declaring his firm adherence to the doctrines of the Catholic faith and calling upon all to resist their oppressors.

On the eighth of October Hidalgo commenced his march to Valladolid, intending at first to attack Queretaro. Hearing of his coming, the authorities of Valladolid deserted the city and the army of insurgents was received by the citizens with great ovation.

On October 19 Hidalgo marched toward Mexico City and was met at Las Cruces by the royalist forces under command of Lieutenant Colonel Trujillo, who was surrounded by the insurgents and forced to cut his way through the enemy's rear and retreat to Mexico City. The battle cost Hidalgo about 2,000 in killed and wounded, and instead of advancing on the city he determined to retreat, being influenced in his decision by the news that General Calleja had left San Luis Potosi with reinforcements. The retreating insurgents and Calleja's forces met at Aculco; the former, however, with but little fighting, continued their retreat, leaving in the field their baggage and artillery. Hidalgo, with reduced forces, retired to Valladolid, while Allende posted himself at Guanajuato and was attacked and badly defeated by Calleja, with great loss in killed and wounded.

Hidalgo, meanwhile, repaired to Guadalajara with his reorganized army and was received with great pomp by the people of the city. Here he organized a form of government with Ignacio Lopez Rayon as secretary-general.

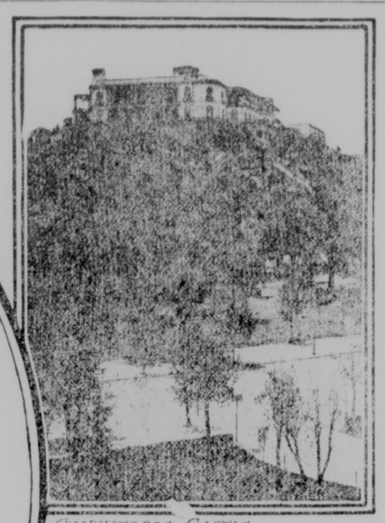
In January, 1811, Hidalgo moved from Guadalajara with the largest army that was ever under his command, meeting the much smaller force of the enemy under Calleja at the bridge of Calderon, about 35 miles from the city. The defeat of the royalists was turned into victory by a series of misfortunes, which, by the explosion of their ammunition wagons and the setting fire to the fields in their front, compelled the insurgents to retreat in great disorder. This was the beginning of the end of the brilliant career of Hidalgo. He fled with other insurgents northward and surrendered his command to Allende. At Saltillo it was decided to flee to the United States and to enlist the sympathy of this rising republic. But on the way they fell into an ambush planned in the interest of a counter revolution by a discontented revolutionary colonel by the name of Elizondo. Hidalgo and Allende were captured, tried and condemned to death, Allende being shot as a traitor on May 26, 1811, and Hidalgo on July 31. And thus perished a noble and brave man, Mexico's first and grandest champion of liberty.

To celebrate these stirring events of one hundred years ago, instead of erecting temporary exposition buildings at great cost, the money will be used in permanent improvements throughout the republic.

The program for September in the capital city will include the dedication of many new public buildings, monuments and parks, a great civic and military parade, a historical pageant, fireworks displays, balls, garden parties, free theatrical performances, and many other features. To assist in her centennial celebration, Mexico invited all of the nations of the world with whom diplomatic relations are maintained. The response was hearty and sincere, most of the nations sending special diplomatic representatives and not a few of them are represented by warships riding at anchor in the Mexican ports.

France, Germany, and China signified their intention of presenting Mexico a lasting memorial on the occasion of this centennial. The first will return the silver keys to Mexico given to the French on their entry into the capital, Germany will erect a monument to Humboldt, while China will give a suitable gift. Other nations will contribute in a substantial way toward commemorating the period.

PORFIRIO DIAZ



CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE
RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO CITY

AVENIDA CINCO DE MAYO
MEXICO CITY

CATHEDRAL OF THE CITY OF MEXICO

HEARST (THE AMERICAN) COLONY, CITY OF MEXICO

MARRIAGE 2,300 YEARS OLD

Most of us make the acquaintance of Egypt in the splendidly dramatic story of Joseph and his brethren, and so come to look on Pharaoh and his people as gloomy and malign persecutors, fit only to be swallowed up in the Red sea waves, writes Charles Johnson in Harper's Weekly. Or we read of the graves and sober monuments of the Nile valley, with their perpetual reminders of death and the kingdom of night, with the result that we are hardly prepared to realize the gay and lightsome side of ancient Egyptian life or to credit the thought that those tomb builders could ever break into a smile. But there was a side of gayety and of charm, and just as we are finding that so many of our deeper and more philosophical thoughts go back to the people of the Delta, so we are beginning to discover the originals of all our jokes in the buried cities of the Nile.

That ladies were not unduly oppressed in the land of the Pharaohs we may gather from this marriage contract from a fourth century Demotic manuscript:

"I," says the lady Isis, "take thee as my husband. Thou makest me thy wife and givest me in token of dower five-tenths of silver. If I discharge thee as my husband, hating thee and loving another more than thee, I shall give and return to thee two and a half-tenths of silver, of which thou gavest me as my dower; and I cede unto thee of all and everything that I shall acquire with thee, one-third part, as long as thou art married unto me."

Not even Chicago or Reno can boast of a franker contract than that, and there is something wonderfully naive in the idea of the good lady Isis "discharging" her lord on the ground that she hates him and loves another better. The sum she returns him, as part of her now canceled dower, is about equal to a silver dollar.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WELL?

The kidney secretions tell if disease is lurking in the system. Too frequent or scanty urination, discolored urine, lack of control at night indicate that the kidneys are disordered. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys.

S. E. Vaughan, 601 E. South St., Iola, Kan., says: "Diabetes had set in and I expected to live but a short time. Kidney secretions were milky white and back pains were terrible. I was so dizzy my wife had to lead me. After trying everything else, I began with Doan's Kidney Pills and was soon helped. Continued use cured me."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

OF COURSE.

The Friend—Your new patent medicine seems to have gained a great reputation for curing people. To what do you attribute its great curative powers?

The Boss—To extensive and judicious advertising.

Tough Luck.

"I thought you said this was a young chicken," remarked Newed, as he sawed away at a portion of the bird.

"And I thought it was," rejoined his better half. "I looked in its mouth and it showed no indication of having cut a single tooth yet. The dealer must have imposed upon me."

"Did he tell you it was a young chicken?" queried her husband.

"No," replied Mrs. Newed. "But I'm sure he must have extracted its teeth before offering it for sale."

His Pet.

Harker—Think I'll try to sell old Stuffem some pet dogs.

Barker—Useless job. All he thinks about is eating.

Harker—Hasn't any four-legged friends, eh?

Barker—Only one, and that's the dining room table.

Not He.

"The fare in this hotel is fierce."

"But the scenery is sublime."

"The landlord doesn't deserve any credit for that."

Freedom is the only soil in which great and good men grow—freedom of mind and body.

There Are Reasons

Why so many people have ready-at-hand a package of

Post Toasties

The DISTINCTIVE FLAVOUR delights the palate.

The quick, easy serving right from the package—requiring only the addition of cream or good milk is an important consideration when breakfast must be ready "on time."

The sweet, crisp food is universally liked by children, and is a great help to Mothers who must give to the youngsters something wholesome that they relish.

The economical feature appeals to everyone—particularly those who wish to keep living expenses within a limit.

Post Toasties are especially pleasing served with fresh sliced peaches.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(Writers for the People's Forum are requested to make their communications as brief as possible. As a rule they should not exceed 500 words, and when they do they will, except in cases of unusual interest or importance, be reduced to that limit or returned to the writer for condensation. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers as evidence of good faith and the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. The editor will not be responsible for any views expressed by the contributors to this column.)

Mr. Warner Is a Resident of Maryland

To the Editor of The Republican:

In today's issue of the Mountain Democrat I read a long argument intending to prove that Mr. B. H. Warner, Jr., Republican candidate for Congress, is not a resident of Maryland, and that he has, therefore, no right to represent the Sixth District in Congress.

The writer of the article referred to is evidently misinformed and will, I feel sure, be glad to correct this error when the facts are put before him. I have my office in Washington, but am licensed also to practice in Maryland, and I am much interested in Maryland affairs. I have known Mr. B. H. Warner, Jr., intimately for the past ten years and am in a position to know the the truth concerning the matter. Mr. Warner does not, as the article states, live with his father at 2100 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington. He is a citizen of Kensington, Md., and a resident of Maryland, and has been registered and voted and paid taxes there for years. His interests are Maryland's interests and he be is fully qualified to represent this District in Congress.

Mr. Warner during his campaign refrained from "mud slinging," his personal and professional standing is above reproach and I feel that, although this campaign story about his not being a resident of Maryland will be transparent to every intelligent voter, this is the time for his friends to come forward and put him in the proper light.

The Republican party has chosen him with their eyes open to run for Congress and they are going to elect him.

I am very truly,

J. A. GANNON, M. D.

Deer Park, Md., Sept. 8, 1910.

If the Governor Made a Mistake He Should Rectify It.

To the Editor of The Republican:

While the Governor is investigating the several official bodies of the State, the personnel of which he is responsible for by reason of the appointing power vested in him as Chief Executive of the State, why not turn his attention to the School Board of Garrett.

Generally speaking the actions of this board have been characterized by incompetency and inefficiency and with utter disregard of the wishes of the people. The schools of the county have been plunged into politics and the welfare and interests of the children have become political merchandise.

Locally speaking, every interest of the school of Oakland has been subverted to one end, and that is to make a good berth, at a good salary, for one who stands very close to the local politican and this against the earnest protest of seventy-five per cent. of the patrons of the school. Instead of standing up like men and honestly and fearlessly discharging the duties of their office to the best of their ability they have allowed their actions to be entirely dictated and controlled by one person whose sole purposes at present seems to be to avenge himself upon those who had the temerity to oppose him and whom the State Board of Education declared were right in their opposition.

By such acts and by reason of their inefficiency, the members of the local board and its secretary have become the objects of scorn and the most unpopular body of officials this county has ever dealt with.

Ninety per cent. of the citizenship of Garrett county is clamoring for the removal of these officials and if the power were vested with the people they would be displaced before another sun went down.

But why were such persons ever appointed to office? Neither of them have ever displayed any particular qualification that would peculiarly fit them for a place that involves the educational welfare of the children of this county. They are not particularly interested, from the standpoint of being patrons of any school, as the writer is not aware that any member of the board (unless it is Mr. Yost, whom four-fifths of the people of the county never heard of until he was appointed school commissioner, and we therefore cannot speak for him) have children of scholastic age. Then why were they appointed? Their acts since they have been in office fully answer this question, and we only hold the Governor of this State responsible for their presence in office so far as his failure goes to investigate before making the appointments.

We are aware that the selection of these men was the work of the local politicians of the county and the Governor made the appointments on their recommendations. But now he should investigate and if he finds he has made a mistake, which undoubtedly he will, let him rectify it by removing these men forthwith from office and appoint others who will in some degree at least regard the wishes of the people in matters that are of so much importance to them and means so much for the future welfare of their children.

A SCHOOL PATRON.

Oakland, Sept. 14th.

An Open Question Propounded the President of the School Board.

To the Editor of The Republican:

As a citizen and tax payer I have been much interested in what the papers of Oakland have said about the schools in your town, and I wish to ask the president of the School Board an open question, as follows:

What salary will be paid for manual training in Oakland this year?

We feel that the president of the board dare not make this fact known publicly to the tax payers.

As I am informed the salary of the manual training teacher has been $900 per year heretofore, and it was paid entirely from State fund. Now the State will pay but $400 for that purpose. Am I right?

Here at Deer Park we are perfectly willing that Oakland shall enjoy the great(?) benefit to be derived from manual training so long as the State pays for it, but if the school board continues to pay a pension out of our pockets as tax payers for someting for which our children get no benefit whatever, we feel that it is due time to call a halt and get a school board that has at least a grain of respect for the rights of the people.

I am unalterably opposed to the payment of one cent of county money to teach manual training to the children of Oakland.

A TAXPAYER.

Deer Park, Sept. 13, 1910.

BITTINGER.

The German Baptist Brethren held an all-week service at Bethel Chapel, near this village, concluding with services on last Sunday, at which time ten persons were baptized in the waters of Casselman river, near the meeting house.

Noah Stark, of Chaffee, W. Va., is spending this week with his parents at this place.

E. A. Browning, of Oakland, spent one night last week as the guest of C. E. Ellithorpe in this village.

Jonas Bittinger spent a day last week at Mt. Lake Park, during the period appointed for the Good Roads Conference.

Messrs. P. G. Stark and Melchor Hetrick, with their wives, were called to Mt. Lake Park last Wednesday by the sudden death of Samuel J. Slabach.

Messrs. Joel Orendorf and Gus. Stanton drove down to Keyser, W. Va., last Monday to purchase some peaches.

Benjamin Long, of Mt Lake Park, was the guest of Miss Effie Bittinger at her home in this village last Sunday.

Master Tommy Wiley, youngest son of Thomas B. Wiley, was kicked by a colt on last Monday evening and painfully injured about the face.

Our public school opened on last Monday morning with Prof. J. C. Beahm in charge and the enrollment reached fifty-four the first day, with a prospect of a considerable increase during the week and it is to be hoped that an assistant teacher will be appointed to aid Prof. Beahm. We may then hope for a most successful term of schooling for the pupils.

Stork News.

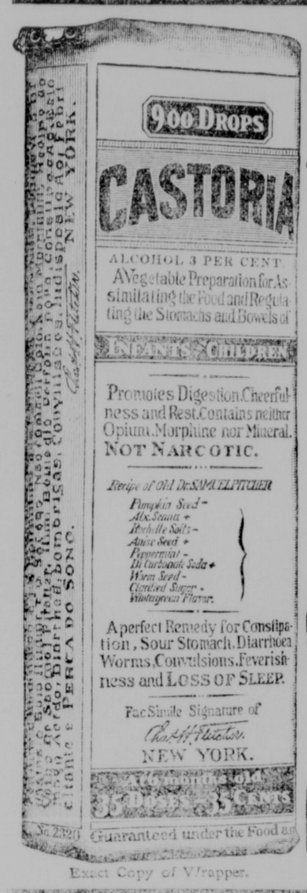
A little daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Mason Tuesday evening about six o'clock. The little stranger is lusty child and Papa Mason is happy.

Estray Notice.

There came to my farm about one mile north of Engles Mill a stray sheep with ear label in one ear named "A. N. Wilson." Owner can have same by calling and paying all costs before property is removed. HENRY BACH,

R. D. No. 2, Accident, Md.

FOR SALE—Several slightly used pianos of different makes, including a Stieff upright; also some organs taken in exchange. These instruments can be seen at Oakland and Mt. Lake Park and will be sold at bargains if sold soon. Write for prices and terms to CHAS. M. STIEFF, Hagerstown, Md.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

SAMUEL B. SANDOE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March, 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1910.

F. G. TROUT,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters testamentary on the estate of

JOHN E. BEALMAN,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of March 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of September 1910.

MARY M. BEALMAN,
Administratrix.
Grantsville, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican, Oldest and Best Paper in Garrett county.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

THE GREATEST SALE OF

Gas Stoves, Heaters

AND TINWARE

In the history of Oakland.

We have on sale at our show rooms the largest and best selection of Gas Stoves, Heaters and Ranges, and Coal Stoves, Ranges and Heaters ever exhibited in Oakland, and at prices that cannot be beaten.

These goods were bought early in the spring at prices away below the present market, and will be sold so as to give our customers the benefit.

In addition to our line of Stoves and Heaters we quote special low prices on Tin Cans, Agate Ware, Tinware, Hods, Reflex Gas Lamps, Galvanized Tubs and Buckets.

Gas Fitting, Roofing and Spouting

A SPECIALTY.

Call upon us, get our prices and compare them with others.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

The Only BIG SHOW

Coming This Season!

OAKLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

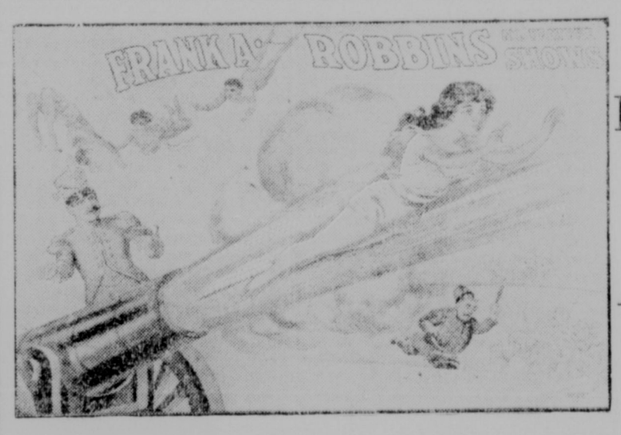
The Only Circus That Will Appear Here This Season.

FRANK A. ROBBINS'

New & Greatest All-Feature Shows.

A Host of Clowns that Cater to Nation.

Whose Inimitable Burlesque of Popular Games, Prominent Peoples Fads and Fashions, Fools and Follies make People Fall Off their Seats.



Two Performances 2 and 8 P. M.

The Human Canon Ball.

Most Surprising Beasts in many Species in Cute, Cunning and Curious Antics to Charm Children.

AN ACTING ANIMAL MILLENIUM.

A Grand Free Street Parade, 10 a. m. Daily, rain or shine

EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed by Lewis A. Rudisill and Katie B. Rudisill, his wife to the undersigned, bearing date the 8th day of January, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 53, folio 520, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust as well as the interest thereon, I will on

Friday, the 16th day of September

1910, in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, at the hour of 10.30 a. m., offer for sale to the highest bidder town lots Nos. 22, 29, 30 and 43 on the plat of Mountain Lake Park, together with the improvements thereon; said four lots all lie adjoining each other in one body on the corner of Cedar and H streets in said town of Mountain Lake Park, and are improved by a three-story HOTEL BUILDING or BOARDING HOUSE and necessary out buildings; the property is but one block from the large new Auditorium, and is considered one of the most desirable locations in the Park and presents a most excellent opportunity to anyone desiring to make an investment of this kind.

The Trustee reserves the right to offer the lot or lots not covered by the buildings, and the lot or lots covered thereby separately, or to offer said property as a whole.

TERMS: Cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Trustee.

DR. EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
DEER PARK, MD.
Prompt attention given all ca day or night.
Garrett County Telephone. 24-1yr.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST,
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-60-1y.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyan ng Investigation of land titles and collection o cialms. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Subscribe for The Republican.

ORDER NISI.

Annie Weir et al vs. James McMillan et al. No. 1651 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 20th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Julius C. Renninger and William R. Offutt, Trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $400.00

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER Clerk.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.

Entrance examinations 13, 14.

Eight courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S. Agricultural, Horticural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.

The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.

The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910. NUMBER 30

WEST VIRGINIA MURDERER ARRESTED HERE FRIDAY

Harry Clark Cut Harry McCann's Throat at Davis Night Before.

Friday morning a telegram addressed to the Chief of Police of Oakland, directing that official to arrest and hold Harry Clark, colored, wanted for murder committed at Davis the night before, had hardly been delivered before Sheriff Shartzer, who was made acquainted with the fact that the man was wanted, had him under arrest and lodged safely in jail.

The murder at Davis was the result of a barroom brawl in which Harry McCann, white, and Harry Clark, colored, were the participants and which resulted in the death of the former whose throat was cut from ear to ear by Clark, the weapon he used being a common pocketknife which was found upon his person by the sheriff after his arrest and commitment to jail.

Clark, after the murder, stole a horse from the stable of the Western Maryland Gas company at Davis which he rode to within a few miles of Oakland when he traded the animal to Henry Smouse for another horse and a check amounting to $30. Shortly after the trade was consummated Mr. Smouse learned of the murder at Davis and suspecting that the man to whom he had given the check was Clark telephoned into Oakland and stopped payment on the paper. This was the first intimation that the man wanted had arrived here and shortly afterward he was arrested at the Manhattan Hotel and committed to jail as above stated where he was held until Sunday morning when State's Attorney Charles D. Smith, of Parsons, accompanied by a deputy sheriff from that place and Henry Haller, of Davis, took the prisoner to Parsons where he was committed to jail to await his trial.

Clark is a son of Howard Clark, a resident ot Davis, but who up to a few years ago resided in this county opposite the town of Henry where he conducted a saloon until put out of business by the operations of a law passed several years ago by the Maryland Legislature, the constitutionality of which was attacked by Clark, but which was upheld by both the Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals.

Messrs. Speicher Bros. shipped from Oakland this morning to Shinnston, W. Va., one of their imported Belgian stallions which they will place on sale at that point. The animal is an exceedingly handsome horse, four years old, standing eighteen hands high and weighs nearly 2200 pounds.

Subscribe for The Republican:

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FORMALLY LAUNCHED

At a Meeting of Citizens Held at the Court House Saturday.

On last Saturday afternoon a public meeting was held in the Court House in the interest of the organization of "The Farmers' Fair Corporation," of Garrett county, a charter for which has been obtained.

For some time an organization of this kind has been talked of for our county, and the time now seems ripe for carrying out the project. Messrs. M. A. Jolliffe, S. R. Nuzum and Earl Smith, of Fairmont, W. Va., who are ready to give their experience and financial support, were present to encourage the movement.

The charter states that "the objects and purposes for which the corporation is formed, are the promotion of farming interests and all agricultural and horticultural pursuits, including the improvement of stock, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and all other domestic animals and fowls, to induce farmers to use the most improved machinery, and to use the best seeds for planting and sowing, etc.; to provide a fair ground and equip it with all necessary buildings and fixtures, and to make it suitable for holding a County Agricultural fair or fairs in Garrett county, Maryland. The total amount of Capital Stock of said Corporation is Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, divided into Twenty-five Hundred Shares of the par value of Ten Dollars each."

The charter provides for a board of seven directors to be elected by the cumulative voting plan, which practically insures representation upon the board by any particular interest or section.

All of the speakers were enthusiastic in their endorsement of the movement and spoke confidently of the success that might be expected when our farmers take hold of the plan and give their subscription to the stock and promises of cooperation.

It is desired to have all farmers join the association and subscribe for one or more shares of stock, thus creating a general and widespread interest.

With this end in view a committee was named with Lieut. E. S. West as chairman to solicit stock subscriptions.

Let any one who will subscribe send their names to Lieut. E. S. West, Oakland, Md., with promises of aid and encouragement.

Stork News.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy Tuesday morning. The child is a lusty one and it is a question which is the happier Father John or Grandpap Joe.

TWO MORE DEATHS BY ACCIDENTS ON RAILROAD

An American and an Italian Killed Former at Hutton, Latter at Deer Park.

By reason of the great number of men employed along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in this section many serious and fatal accidents have occurred during the past two or three months.

Last Thursday night Harry M. Shaffer, aged twenty-nine years, a resident of Susquehanna, Pa., employed as an engineer by F. H. Clements & Co., at Hutton, who are engaged in doing heavy construction work on the B. & O., was struck and killed in Fifty-eight Cut by eastbound passenger train No. 12. The man was returning to his boarding place, having but a few minutes before left the company of some of his fellow workers. His body was terribly mangled and was unrecognizable, the only means of identification being some papers found upon the remains after they had been brought to Oakland and given in charge of Mr. D. E. Bolden, the undertaker, who prepared the body for burial and shipped it to his former home where he leaves a widow and two children.

Another fatal accident was that which occurred near Deer Park Monday evening when an Italian, Ereollo Bellofiore, aged about twenty years, was struck by a freight train as he was crossing the track in front of it, his death ensuing a short time afterward. The interment of his remains was made in the Catholic cemetery in Oakland after services were conducted in the church yesterday morning by Rev. James E. Connell which were attended by upwards of fifty Italian fellow workers of the deceased.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. JOSEPH MORELAND.

Mrs. Ellen Brown Moreland, wife of Judge Joseph Moreland, is dead, at Morgantown, W. Va., aged 50 years. She was a sister of the late Commander R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., and also of Mrs. D. I. Totten, of Oakland.

MRS. GEORGE BRANT.

Mrs. George Brant, daughter of John T. Weimer, formerly of McHenry, who recently accompanied her father to the far west, in quest of health, died on Monday, Sept. 5, at Grand Junction, Col. She was aged about 25 years and had been suffering from tuberculosis. Her remains were interred at Grand Junction. She leaves a husband and one child, the former residing at McHenry.

JAMES CLARK MCGREW.

James Clark McGrew, who claimed the distinction of being the oldest ex-Congressman in the United States, died at his home in Kingwood Sunday in his ninety-eighth year.

Death came unexpectedly from heart failure following the celebration of his ninety-seventh birthday last Wednesday. He served in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and was one of the 55 Unionists in the famous Richmond convention who opposed secession from Virginia. He was a remarkable man in many particulars. After his eightieth birthday he learned to operate a typewriter and conducted his own correspondence.

Mr. McGrew was an example of the self-made man, a true example of the advancement from humble beginnings. He was endowed with natural ability, character and energy. His father's ancestry was Highland Scotch, his mother's Protestant Irish. His father, Col. James McGrew, had command of a regiment of Virginia militia in the War of 1812.

ANDREW W. DUTY.

Mr. Andrew W. Duty, who has been a resident of Oakland for the past two years, died at his home on Centre street yesterday afternoon after months of illness resulting from cancer of the stomach. The deceased was born May 12, 1833, and was therefore in his 78th year. He was a member of the U. B. church for more than 54 years. While a resident of Oakland, however, he was a regular attendant at all the services of the Lutheran church, in which denomination he had many warm friends. During the Civil War Mr. Duty was sergeant-major of the 14th W. Va. Vol. Infantry, being a member of Co. E of that regiment. He was a prisoner at Andersonville for more than six months where he underwent all the hardships of a prisoner of war. He leaves eight children, one of whom, Miss Mae, resided with him in Oakland where she has many friends. The other children, all of whom are grown, reside in West Virginia and Ohio. Mr. Duty's funeral will occurr at Centreville, W. Va., on Saturday, to which point the remains will be shipped tonight.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS INVESTIGATED BY DR. STEPHENS

The State Superintendent, Who Arrived Here Tuesday Morning.

Dr. M. Bates Stephens, State Superintendent of Education, dropped into Oakland unexpectedly and unannounced Tuesday morning and spent the day investigating school conditions as they exist in the two Oakland schools, but of course he gave no public expression as to his conclusions nor intimation what his report to the State Board would be. There is a general feeling prevailing, however, that Dr. Stephens thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the question which brought him to Garrett county and that his report and recommendations to the State Board will be satisfactory to the people at large.

While Dr. Stephens did not state in so many words that he had been directed to come here by Governor Crothers and quietly investigate school matters, the belief prevails that he was sent by the executive in response to a petition signed by about sixty school patrons addressed to the Governor and forwarded to him last Thursday night in which a demand was made for the removal of the present County Superintendent, coupled with the request that a member of the State Board be directed to come here and investigate conditions and thus acquaint himself with affairs as they exist.

It was evident last Friday that the school board had become acquainted with the movement, as school was adjourned at noon and during the rest of that day and all day Saturday superhuman efforts were made in changing the furniture in the two buildings, improving the sanitation and cleaning up generally, so that when Mr. Stephens did arrive conditions were very much improved and bettered.

The result of Mr. Stephens' visit to Oakland is awaited with much interest by the general public.

COMMITTEE MEETING

County Central Committee to Meet Monday Morning in Oakland.

Chairman Austin Brown, of the Republican County Committee requests that all members of the several district committees meet with the County Committee in Oakland Monday morning at 11 o'clock for a conference and also for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign.

A full attendance is requested.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S.Lawtont & Sons.

The National Pike.

One thing is sure—that all legislation, national and State, affecting the National Pike, has contemplated its building and maintenance as a trans-continental highway as far as that ideal could be consummated.

Indeed, as early as 1797 the project was mooted as "The Gateway to the West," and five years later, when Ohio was admitted as a State, it was provided that 5 per cent. of the proceeds of public land sales should be appropriated to the construction of a through highway from east to west.

This furnished a precedent for similar provisions in the Acts admitting Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Construction began in 1811 and ten years later it was opened to travel, and for thirteen years it was a National highway, the States having no control whatever.

In 1834 the government turned it over to the States upon condition that it could be reclaimed if, for any reason, the government should require it.

The States through which the highway passes have, therefore, been "the trustees of an express trust"—a trust which, in Maryland, has been wofully neglected, if not abused.

This history is briefly recited by the Journal with the hope that it may help to impress those in highway authority with a sense of official obligation to restore the road to its ancient prestige as America's first model highway, bond of union between the east and the west.

More than this, perhaps, the material needs of both through travel and local traffic demand this at hundreds of places. No community suffers from the advertising it gains from location on a much-traveled route, and all communities are beneficiaries of easy access from their industrial environment.

If the National Pike were restored to passability, not Frostburg alone, but there isn't a town on its entire length, no matter how prosperous, whose prosperity would not be further promoted.

It was correctly stated at the Cumberland meeting that the primary design of the Road Commission Act was to build "through highways," one of which everybody understood to be rebuilding the long Maryland stretch of the National Pike.

Taking its cue from this conception, the Road Directory of Allegany county determined to "make good" locally by building a road from Westernport up the creek, crossing the pike at Frostburg, to Mt. Savage, and, connecting with the pike above Cumberland, achieve a model through route all the way through the most populous portions of the county from the western to the eastern limit.

With this as a platform at least one candidate for Director was elected last year, furnishing incontestable proof of what the people understood, felt and intended to promote.

But the State has "gone back" on them. The State has failed to co-operate, as promised. The National Pike has had to surrender its first paramount turn at the call of cross-road squeaks, whose building policy puts on the roof before the foundation is laid.

In consequence, the eastbound tourist debouches north or south before he reaches Garrett county, and the Garrett county farmer must go to markets already crowded.

The situation is one which calls for strenuous popular action, especially in this county.—Frostburg Journal.

FIRST TEST OF FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS

Was Successful When a Blaze at the Naylor Building Was Extinguished.

Oakland's recently installed fire fighting apparatus had its first real test last Thursday afternoon about three o'clock when a passer-by noticed fire on the roof of the three-story building owned by Mr. A. D. Naylor and located on Liberty street.

With the first alarm a large crowd gathered in remarkably few moments and in less than two minutes thereafter the hose reel was on the ground, connections had been made with the fire hydrant at the Presbyterian church corner and a stream of water was playing upon the fire which was out in less time than it takes to relate it.

The pressure of water was surprising to many, the force being sufficient to send the stream clear over the roof and upon the roof of the Frantz Hotel which adjoins the building owned by Mr. Naylor.

Very little damage, aside from burning a place about ten feet square through the roof, resulted from the fire.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR., IN OAKLAND LAST NIGHT

Was Here to Arrange for an Aggressive Campaign to Begin Monday.

Mr. Brainard H. Warner, Jr., Republican nominee for Congress, was in Oakland yesterday afternoon and evening, returning east on train No 12 which left here at 8.30 o'clock.

Mr. Warner came here primarily to confer with the Republican committee and workers in the party, when the campaign, which will begin on Monday evening with a meeting to be held at Accident will be inaugurated.

Mr. Warner's visit to Garrett county was delayed owing to a slight attack of appendicitis which he suffered two weeks ago and from the effects of which he has not yet fully recovered. He is aggressive, however, and the campaign planned for the ensuing weeks throughout the district will carry him into almost every section of the five counties composing it. He expresses himself as satisfied with prevailing conditions in other counties and is very much encouraged by the outlook especially in Allegany county which Mr. Warner visited prior to coming to Oakland.

Preston County Seat Removal Fight.

A Kingwood paper has the following:

We have a good corps of shysters already to work this county for county seat removal, but we need 100 more of the meanest scamps at once.

The best men for dirty work are the men ready to do it. All applicants must furnish satisfactory evidence of necessary qualifications.

Big pay for the right parties. No one need expect a job unless he conforms to the following:

He must be a member of the leading church in the community where he resides. He must appear pious and be able to make a flowery prayer but he must be ready and willing at all times to take any advantage that would bring him a nickel. He must possess sham modesty to such a degree that he can blush at the slightest hint. He must be able to have a fit at any time he hears an oath where any of his church members are. On the other hand he must be vulgar enough to shame a brother and swear in such a way that a boat captain would die of envy.

To be plain, we want hypocrites who will not hesitate to commit any outrage so long as they are paid for it. Decent men need not apply.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR

DIXON & KELSO

Dixon & Kelso have put in their usual Big Stock of

Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums

and can name lower prices than ever on them.

Can now handle Bright Baled Hay and Straw, Potatoes with the small ones culled out, Grain, Buckwheat and Oats and all other good Country Produce.

Commencing Saturday, Sept. 24, we will have our BUCKWHEAT MILL in daily operation, and have the machinery and millers who can make more pounds and better flour than any mill in the county. We ask our farmer friends to give us a chance to demonstrate this fact by bringing us a sample grist.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

TEDDY-TAFTY.

Copyrighted.

TEDDY TAFTY

Teddy-Tafty Sundae

The Latest in Ice Cream.

Healthful

Delightful

Refreshing

Oakland Steam Bakery

Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

"The good old summertime" is entering on its last lap.

Even Indian maharajahs get to be nuisances, according to London reports.

Some persons dive into shallow water at summer resorts and others get engaged.

Earthquakes that hate to be snubbed are careful to keep away from San Francisco since the fire.

The crown prince of Siam refuses to be a polygamist and he does not say it in Japanese, either.

If the cows will not give milk when there is no rain we will be driven to milking a can of condensed cow.

The cold storage figures indicate that omelets will be more reliable next winter that poached eggs on toast.

An Indiana mule kicked a motorcycle and cyclist across the road the other day. Some mules seem almost human.

That little earthquake out in San Francisco the other day did no damage, but the restored city did not like the hint of its calling again.

Our friends of the Weather Bureau are respectfully notified that one large verification of those rain predictions is still overdue.

The man who ate 61 ears of corn for a prize probably followed nature's example by holding the ears down as he ate them, with his fore-feet.

The aeroplane as a possible factor in warfare is somewhat handicapped by the tempting target it would make for even an ordinary marksman.

An "author of many arithmetics" has peacefully died in Pennsylvania, but the arithmetics, dear children, are still alive and waiting for the fall term.

A scientist who has been investigating decides that grasshoppers are entirely useless. Evidently he never had a flock of young turkeys to be fattened.

While he was saving two lives a Connecticut man lost $18. The people whose lives he saved might at least have the good taste to get up a purse for him.

The wireless is turning out to be the best criminal catcher in the business. There is no escape for the boldest and shrewdest from its lightning-like, tell-tale agility.

Scientists announce that they have isolated the germ of leprosy and hope soon to have a cure. But there is no hope in sight for those afflicted with an itching for public office.

A Princeton professor contends that the common idea of heaven is wrong. Now if someone will determine just what is the common idea of heaven, the whole matter will be settled.

The hobble skirt shows signs of joining the automobile and the airship for place in the accident-record contest. Its use is a comment for the cynical on the women of this liberty-seeking day.

Though the bulletin of the Chicago special park commission concedes that the larvae of the tussock moth "is one of the most beautiful of our caterpillars," it does not recommend that the larvae be treated as pets.

Canada is also a big country, although not yet in the same class with the United States as regards population and general development. There have been reports of crop failures in the Dominion. Now comes the explanation that in some quarters grain and other products have suffered from drought. But in other sections there has been an ample supply of moisture and the yield will be good. The outcries of the calamity shouter and the speculator must be taken with due allowance on both sides of the border.

The official figures showing that during the calendar year 1909 the expenditures in the United States for building operations aggregated about a billion dollars, surpassing the record of 1906 by ten 10 cent., not only prove how completely the country had recovered from the "panic" of 1907 but indicate that the people have made a fresh start in prosperity. There may be checks and reverses from time to time, but no nation like ours can be kept permanently crippled or industrially inactive.

An English physician is of the opinion that chickens spread tuberculosis among cows. Nevertheless a good many people who are unable to cause trouble in any other way will continue to keep chickens.

The evening service at a church in New Jersey has been discontinued because of mosquitoes. And it cannot be charged that the skeeters were imported for the purpose. Whatever the effect of the sermon, the congregation refused to be bored by the mosquitoes.

Feathers in Style

THERE is a growing sentiment against wearing the plumage of birds, in varieties where cruelty must be practised to secure it. Women are learning to discriminate in this matter and to forego the wearing of plumage that promises to bring about the extinction of a species of beautiful wild birds or to inflict torture. A proud crest of dainty feathers torn from the back of a mother bird and the death of a nest full of fledglings by slow starvation, are not pleasant suggestions to flaunt with the group of sweeping aigrettes upon the head of beauty. For the wearer must be either uninformed, or indifferent, or unmindful of cruelty. None of the excuses will pass muster with intelligent people.

Aside from a very few sorts, the feathers we have worn recently and those we will wear, are made from the plumage of domestic or other edible birds. No cruelty is practised in securing them and thousands of people make a living by manufacturing the millinery trimmings made of them. Feather bands, sewed wings, pompons, breasts and mounted sprays—in fact, a world of airy and attractive decorations—are cleverly fashioned from the feathers of the turkey, chicken, pigeon, peacock and pheasant. These are bleached, dyed, eaten with acids, pieced and pasted until their origin is lost sight of. Other birds of bright plumage, such as the parrot, and birds like the blackbird and sparrow, of which there are myriads, are used, but they are not cruelly treated, unless sudden death is cruel.

The wearing of a bird upon the hat may be in questionable taste and at present one sees almost no birds, but any amount of plumage. Gradually the wearing of feathers may die out, but the signs of the times do not point that way. More plumage is shown now than ever before. Women should learn to discriminate in choosing it, and select those feathers which they may wear with an easy conscience. They are obliged to inform themselves in some states of the Union or run the risk of forfeiting their forbidden property. For laws have been passed and are enforced to protect certain birds, and one may not own their plumage.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

MAKES A DAINTY COSTUME

Design That Would Look Well in a Gray Zephyr, Spotted With Blue.

Gray zephyr spotted with blue would look pretty carried out in our design. The skirt has a panel front, which is continued in a deep band at the foot, and has the upper part gathered; it is also gathered at the waist. A panel

to match is taken down back and front, the sleeves being cut in with the sides. Lawn claudine cuffs and collar add a dainty finish.

Hat of blue straw, trimmed with gray net and roses.

Material required: Seven and one-half yards zephyr 30 inches wide.

Easy Way to Clean Lace Yokes.

If instead of taking lace yokes and cuffs out of dresses to wash when soiled they are rubbed with dry starch, then brushed thoroughly, the lace will look like new.

PLEA FOR THE GROWING GIRL

Problem of Maternal Management That Is Worth Some Serious Consideration.

So many older women seem to think that because a girl of from fourteen to twenty or so is likely to be callow and sometimes forward and rather ridiculous in her pretentions of age and dignity she must be continually snubbed and "put down." They keep calling her "child" and laughing at her opinions and criticisms, and leaving her out of discussion and conversation, until some day they awake with a start to realize that the child is a woman, and a pert and embittered woman at that.

Of course, American girls are notorious for their unpleasant presumption, and there are many, many things which a girl in her teens is not competent to decide for herself, let alone for others; but there is no reason why a girl who really is growing up should be made to feel that she is always in the way and must be patronized when she is noticed at all. Give her at least a chance to feel that she is one of the family and that she is a step above the children in the nursery, whom she is likely so to despise.

Here, as elsewhere, "you will go most safely in the middle," and this rather delicate problem of maternal management will settle itself if consideration and common sense are learned on one side and taught on the other.—Exchange.

Short Skirts or Long?

There can be no doubt that the really short skirt has thoroughly established itself this spring. Of course, for walking and all outdoor games it is a delightful and most sensible fashion, but there is some question as to its beauty and suitability where the dressy afternoon frock or evening toilet is concerned. For the quite young woman who is still in her teens, or has recently quitted them, the short frock looks girlish and pretty, and is, moreover, very practical and comfortable. But with the older woman it is quite a different matter. She looks simply ridiculous in these fashionable curtailed skirts, and, far from giving her a girlish appearance, they add years to her apparent age.

Garters for Short Socks.

Garters for short socks for the kiddies are being made of hat rubber instead of the wider and more conspicuous garter rubber or the untidy nothing at all. Usually it is white, though for pink or blue socks it can easily be painted the color desired.

The KITCHEN CABINET

"DYSPEPSIA is the stronghold of depravity. An abused and impaired stomach is but another name for the eclipse of faith."

Some Summer Drinks.

Too much cold water is not good to drink during the hot weather. Lemonade and other cooling drinks, if taken in moderation, are both cooling and beneficial. The old-time ginger water, made by adding a tablespoonful of ginger to a quart of cold water, sweeten to taste with either brown or white sugar. In the old days they used molasses for sweetening and for those who want the old-time twang molasses is still popular.

Another wholesome drink is made of ginger and hops. Boil a handful of hops in a pint of water twenty minutes, then strain, pressing to remove all the water. Boil together three pounds of sugar, a quarter of a pound of ginger (sliced) and four quarts of water, twenty minutes, let stand until cool, then strain, add the hop water and use when cold.

Gingerade.—Boil together one-quarter of a pound of sliced green ginger and two quarts of water and three pounds of sugar twenty minutes. Add a lemon thinly sliced and let stand until lukewarm. Strain, add four quarts of warm water and one-third of a yeast cake, let stand until fermented, bottle and keep in a cool place.

Cokos.

Mix together a quarter of a pound each of breakfast cocoa and oatmeal and six ounces of sugar. Pour slowly over it one gallon of boiling water, stirring well. This is ready to use as soon as cold.

Zambumbia.

Spread one pound of coarsely ground barley on a pan and brown slightly in the oven, stirring constantly. Put into a crock, cover with six quarts of water, cover with a cloth and let stand three or four days until it begins to ferment. Sweeten with brown sugar or honey and serve cold.

Mead.

Take four ounces of tartaric acid, two ounces of the essence of sassafras, three pints of water, one pint of molasses and three pounds of sugar. Simmer to melt the sugar. Use half a teaspoonful of soda, teaspoonful of the sirup to half a tumbler of water.

LET there be many windows in your soul,
That all the glory of the universe
May beautify it. Not the narrow pane
Of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays
That shine from countless sources. Tear away
The blinds of superstition. Let the light
Pour through fair windows, broad as truth itself,
And high as heaven—Tune your ear
To all the wordless music of the stars,
And to the voice of nature; and your heart
Shall turn to truth and goodness as the plant
Turns to the sun. A thousand unseen hands
Reach down to help you to their peace-crowned heights;
And all the forces of the firmament
Shall fortify your strength. Be not afraid
To thrust aside half truths and grasp the whole."

Summer Vegetables.

So many of our summer vegetables such as peas, string beans, squash, corn and roots are simply boiled and served with butter or milk. With the exception of cabbage and its kin, all vegetables should be cooked in as little water as possible and used in the sauce when serving as the flavor and mineral constituents are drawn out in the water during the cooking.

Boiling water should be used to cook all tender vegetables. Change the manner of their serving so that a variety is always on your table. When there is more of the liquid left in cooking vegetables than can be used in serving them, save it for soups, stews, and such dishes.

Gold Cake.

Cream half a cup of butter, add one cupful of sifted powdered sugar. Add alternately the beaten yolks of six eggs and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. To two cupfuls of flour add a half teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a tube pan and ice with powdered sugar mixed to a paste with lemon juice and the strained yolk of an egg.

Fried Apples and Onions.

Put a slice or two of bacon in a frying pan and when fried crisp remove and add an onion sliced thin when it is yellow in color; add a cupful of sliced apple and cook all together until tender. A little sugar and salt may be added to season. Serve as a vegetable.

Squash Puffs.

Press dry cooked squash through a sieve, to each cupful add two tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of milk, salt and pepper to taste, and two well beaten yolks. Mix well then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Turn into a well buttered mould and bake in a moderate oven until the mixture is firm in the center. Turn out carefully and serve with a white sauce.

Nellie Maxwell.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

DRUG HABIT IS SPREADING

Vice on Increase in England—Ingredients Vary From Chloral to Alcohol.

English society is becoming seriously exercised about the habit of taking drugs, which appears to be spreading more rapidly than ever, judging from some of the correspondence which is appearing on the subject. What was at one time the vice of the few is declared now to be the practise of many—worried business men, professional men, "cursed with brain fag," jaded society women and all the other ivctims of the killing rush of modern life.

A case is narrated in M. A. P. of a hospital nurse who recently applied for relief at an inebriates' home, confessing that she had not been really sober—that is to say, more or less under the influence of stimulant—for six years. A spell of unusualy heavy work had driven her to cocaine. Her holiday, which ought to have followed immediately, had to be postponed for some reason connected with the hospital work, and she continued taking cocaine until when relief came at last she found herself unable to give up her daily allowance of the drug. Sometimes she took brandy to relieve her craving for the drug, but always she returned. As in every other case, the gradual sapping away of the will power weakened her efforts to break the habit, and in the end her friends had to take the most drastic measures to force her into an inebriates' home. Here the habit was successfully broken after an agonizing painful "cure."

One woman who led a very busy social life used to take regularly a mixture of chloral, sal-volatile, brandy and soda, while another dosed herself with a mixture of sal-volatile and red lavender.

Another extraordinary case was heard of recently. Three specialists had been called in to examine a woman, and though all three agreed that she was suffering from overstimulation they were utterly unable to discover the cause of her symptoms. The mystery was not sovled until some one happened to mention that the woman kept a bottle of sulphate of quinine in her boudoir. She then confessed that she was simply suffering from excessive doses of quinine.

The stage, literature and art each contribute a large number to the victims of the drug and alcohol habits. Recently a once famous artist was found sleeping on the embankment, having falle nthrough every stage of depravity from occasional indulgence in morphia to sheer mania for alcohol.

Many men and women connected with the stage have fallen victims to the craving for stimulants, always with disastrous results to their professional reputations. One actress, for whom the critics had prophecied a brilliant career, commencced taking morphia during a nervous crisis. She was delighted with the immediate benefit she derived from the drug, and used it again and again. Before she or any one else had realized what was happening, the unfortunate woman had become a morphine-maniac. She not only made no progress in her art, but her acting was deteriorating rapidly.

Before the end came it had become impossible for her to obtain an engagement. No maanger could depend on her coming to the theater, and when she did put in an appearance it was only charitable to describe her acting as erratic. She became so reckless in her craving for stimulants that she drank eau de cologne, Florida water or anything else of an alcoholic nature. In this casae, at any rate, death came as a merciful release.

Alcohol Same as Work.

When you don't want to work, but you want to look as if you had worked, feel as if you had done a hard day's work and be in the same condition as though you had done a day's work, take a couple of drinks of whisky. Medical science has established to its own satisfaction the fact that alcohol has the same effect on the human body as a day's work.

Dr. William J. Wick, who lectured at Chicago recently on "The Action of Alcohol on the Different Organs of the Body, From a Scientific Standpoint," is the authority for this statement. Dr. Wick declared that experiments in two men, one of whom had had a few drinks and the other of whom had worked all day, had the same results.

"Alcohol tires the nerves and muscles," said Dr. Wick. "One glass of beer shows a marked effect on the nervous centers and gives a tendency to hasty and incoherent movements."

The man who does not fear failure seldom has to face it.

Exportation of British Coal.

About twenty-four out of every one hundred tons of coal mined in the United Kingdom is exported.

Cheer Up.

Nothing happens to anybody which he is not fitted by nature to bear.—Marcus Aurelius.

Soaring Ambition.

When once ambition has passed its natural limit, its progress is boundless.—Seneca.

A STITCH IN TIME

Every form of cutaneous disease could be cured in its incipiency if a jar of Resinol Ointment were kept at hand. A little of this excellent Ointment applied in time will effectually ward off and cure a starting trouble which, if neglected, may prove a troublesome and often obstinate case of Eczema or other disfiguring skin disease. For burns, scalds, slight wounds, sores, eruption of poison ivy, sunburn, it is a quick and sure remedy, usually curing these troubles over night. To the unfortunate sufferer with Hemorrhoids (Itching or Inflamed Piles) resinol ointment is indeed a godsend. The intense pain and intolerable itching of this trouble is instantaneously relieved and a cure effected in a very short time.

The bath room or family medicine case is incomplete if not equipped with Resinol Soap and Ointment. They are most valuable accessories in every well regulated household, and can be obtained at any drug store.

Resinol Medicated Shaving Stick is also highly appreciated by men who regard a good complexion and a face free from pimples and blotches.

Booklet on Care of the Skin and Complexion sent free on application. Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

A Shipping Error.

The young duchess of Westminster, wife of the richest peer in England, recently gave birth to her third child, a daughter. Thus there is no heir to the immense Grosvenor fortune, Earl Grosvenor, the duchess' second child, having died at the age of four.

Apropos of all this, a rather cruel story is being told in Newport about Lady Ursula Grosvenor, the eight-year-old daughter of the young duchess.

A friend, the story goes, called at Eaton Hall, and as she sat in the drawing-room, little Lady Ursula entered.

"Oh, good afternoon," she said, gravely. "Mamma can't see any one today. She's upstairs with the new baby. They sent her, you know, a girl when she'd ordered a boy, and she's so upset that she's quite ill."

Try to Come Back.

Not long ago Lord Kinnaird, who is always actively interested in religious work, paid a surprise visit to a mission school in the east end of London and told a class of boys the story of Samson. Introducing his narrative, his lordship added:

"He was strong, became weak, and then regained his strength, enabling him to destroy his enemies. Now, boys, if I had an enemy, what would you advise me to do?"

A little boy, after meditating on the secret of that great giant's strength, shot up his hand and exclaimed: "Get a bottle of 'air restorer."

Slightly Confused.

All of us become confused and all of us mix our language sometimes, but the preparation of an old negro preacher's sermon was the greatest confusion of metaphors I ever heard, says a traveler. When the lengthy discourse was nearing its close and he had reached his "Twenty-third and lastly, brethren," he wound up by the following elaborate figure:

"Everywha, bredren, we see de Almighty—all down de untrodden paths of time, we see de footprints of de Almighty hand."—Human Life.

Right at Home.

New Arrival—Do you recognize the profession, my good man?

St. Peter—Profession? What profession, sir?

New Arrival (resentfully)—Why, didn't you ever hear of me? I am one of the handiest harpists that ever broke into vaudeville.—Puck.

"NO FRILLS"
Just Sensible Food Cured Him.

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A Cincinnati traveler says: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 10 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me.

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use but finally to humor her I tried a little and they just struck my taste. It was the first food I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering.

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 135 pounds in December to 194 pounds the following October.

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over, and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do.

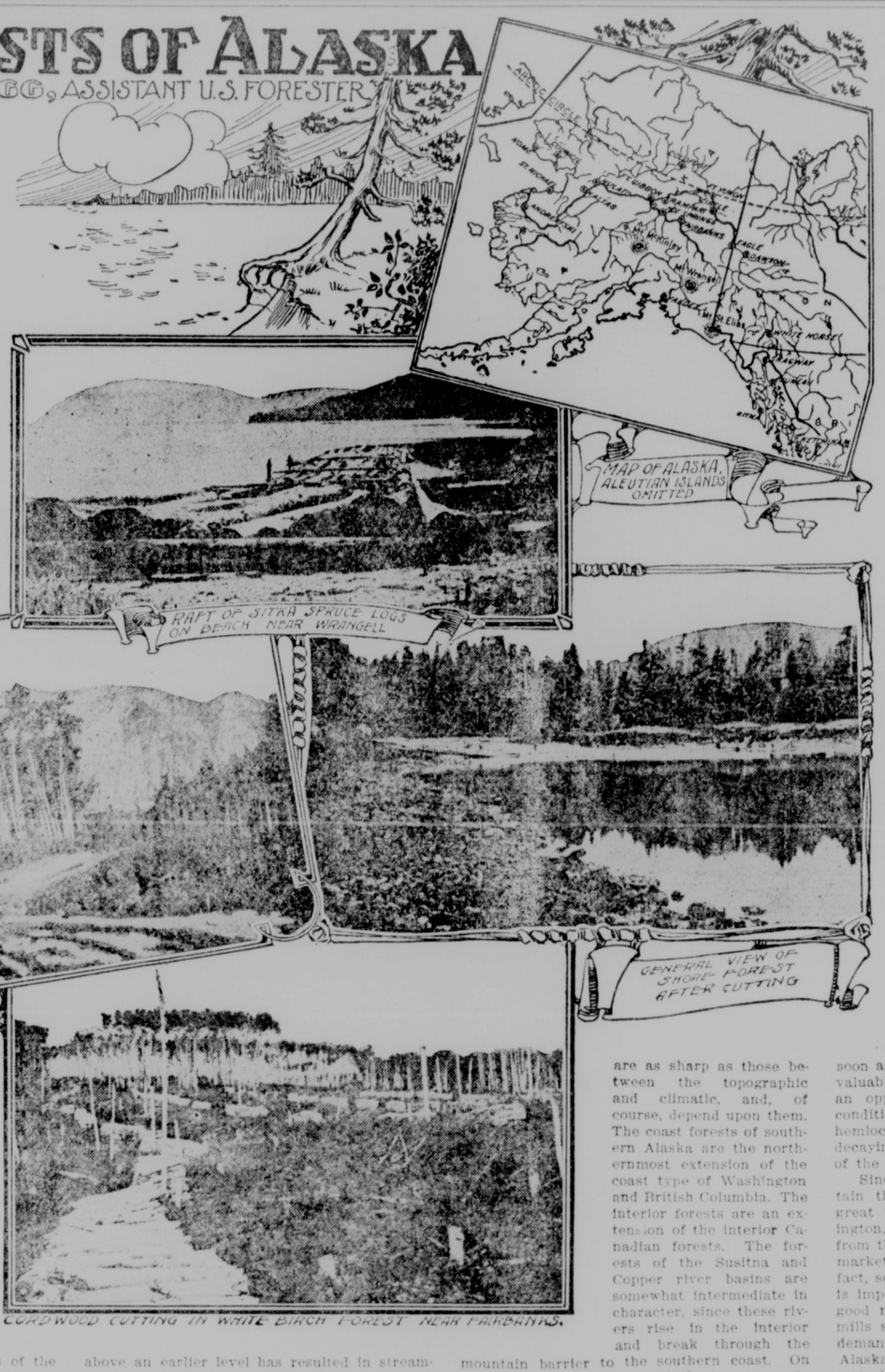
"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE FORESTS OF ALASKA

By R. S. KELLOGG, ASSISTANT U. S. FORESTER.



THE ordinary resident of the United States has no conception of what Alaska really is. He has heard of the "Klondike" for the last 14 years, and he wrongly thinks it is in Alaska. He has heard of great glaciers and high mountains, and that somewhere the thermometer occasionally registers 80 degrees below zero. Beyond this his knowledge is likely to be even more fragmentary and unreliable. In reality, Alaska is on continental dimensions, and one can no more state briefly what its characteristics are than he can similarly describe those of the entire United States; yet a few words concerning its most salient features will not be amiss.

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000. The value of all its products since that date has been nearly $350,000,000. It has an area of 536,000 square miles, or 375,000,000 acres, or more than ten times that of the state of Illinois. From southeastern Alaska to the end of the Aleutian islands is as far as from Savannah, Ga., to Los Angeles, Cal. Its northernmost and southernmost points are as widely separated as Canada and Mexico. Its range of temperature is greater than that between Florida and Maine.

More than one-third of this immense territory is yet but little explored, despite the many years that it has been in the possession of the United States, and despite the active efforts of prospectors, of traders and of representatives of various branches of the national government. The permanent population at the present time is estimated at some 40,000 whites and 25,000 natives; about half of the latter are Eskimo in the region adjacent to Bering sea and the Arctic ocean. The most important product is gold, of which the output in 1908 was valued at more than $19,000,000. Fisheries rank second, and the salmon packed in 1908 had a value in excess of $10,000,000.

Most of the internal improvements of Alaska have been made by the war department. The telegraph system is constructed and operated by the signal corps, with offices at all important points. Transmission depends not only upon cable and land lines, but on high-power wireless stations as well. Roads are built chiefly by the corps of engineers of the war department. Railroads, except for short lines running out to a few mining camps, are utterly lacking, and the total railway mileage does not exceed 350. Transportation in summer is by steamboats on the larger streams and by poling boats on the smaller ones; in winter, by stages where the roads are good enough, and more generally by dog teams. Alaska has 4,000 miles of navigable rivers; without them most of the present development would have been impossible.

Alaska does not have even a territorial form of government, though during the past few years it has had a delegate in congress. Called a territory by courtesy, its anomalous standing for years was that of a customs district. It has executive and judicial officers appointed by the president and the senate, but no legislature; all legislation is by congress.

The United States geological survey recognizes four main divisions of the surface of Alaska. These are:

(1) The Pacific mountain system, which, in southeastern Alaska, is a continuation of the mountains of British Columbia, extends northwest to the Mount McKinley range, and then swings sharply to the southwest, with a prolongation far into the Pacific ocean, represented by the Aleutian islands.

(2) The central plateau region, which includes most of the Yukon and Kuskokwim basins.

(3) The Rocky Mountain system, which bounds the central plateau region on the north and northeast.

(4) The Arctic slope to the northward of the Rocky mountain system.

The Pacific mountain region is characterized on the coast by innumerable fiords and inlets, by deep inland passages and mountains which rise thousands of feet almost straight up from tide water. In the interior it culminates in Mount McKinley, the highest point on the North American continent. There is very little level land in this region, especially in the southeastern part. The mountains are great masses of rock and the upper parts of them are covered with perpetual snow and ice. On the coast many glaciers reach tide water, but in the interior they are confined to higher altitudes.

The central plateau region is not so much a plateau as it is a rolling hill and low mountain country with wide stream valleys. Its area is nearly as great as that of the other three combined. The raising of this region above an earlier level has resulted in stream-cutting, which obscures its original plateau character. It is in the extensive valleys and on the adjacent slopes of the Yukon, Tanana and Kuskokwim rivers and their tributaries that the interior forests reach their best development.

The Rocky mountain region is a comparatively narrow elongation of the Rocky mountain system of North America, and stretches across northern Alaska nearly from east to west. The mountains of this region reach a considerable though in no case a noteworthy height. On their southern slope head many streams which empty into the Yukon; those on the northern slope empty into the Arctic ocean.

The Arctic slope region, lying north of the Rocky mountain region, is composed of rolling tundras, in which truly Arctic conditions prevail. It has been less explored than any other portion of Alaska.

In many places in the interior the postglacial silts and sands form an excellent soil, and upon them whatever future agriculture there may be in Alaska will chiefly be developed.

The climate of the southern and southeastern coast region of Alaska is mild and wet. The annual precipitation at Juneau and Sitka is from 80 to 90 inches. At these points the precipitation is chiefly in the form of rain, and only during a short time in the middle of the summer are there likely to be days when rain does not fall. In the mountains immediately above tide water, however, the snowfall is very great. This increases to the northward, and at Valdez a winter's snowfall of nearly sixty feet has been recorded. The lowest temperature on record at Sitka is 4 degrees F. below zero, and the highest 87 degrees. At Juneau the lowest record is 10 degrees below zero, and the highest 88 degrees. The Sitka temperature is but little cooler than that of the northern part of Puget sound or of Scotland.

Sharply contrasted with the climate of southeastern and southern Alaska is that of the central plateau regions of the interior. The Pacific mountain system cuts off the warm, moisture-laden ocean winds so that the interior has a semi-arid continental climate subject to sudden changes and great extremes. Satisfactory records are lacking, but such as are available indicate an annual precipitation in the Yukon valley of about fifteen inches, including melted snow. As low as 80 degrees F. below zero has been registered in winter, and in the summer as high as 93 degrees. The summers are short and comparatively hot; the winters long and intensely cold.

Despite the low temperatures and long winters of the Yukon valley, there is ordinarily a good growing season of at least three months. During much of this time daylight is almost continual, and growth is rapid. This compensates in a marked degree for the shortness of the season; and since the evaporation is not great the vegetation is by no means of an arid character, notwithstanding the small precipitation. The frozen subsoil is practically impervious to water, which accumulates in poorly drained areas and causes the many swamps and "muskegs."

The differentiations between forest types are as sharp as those between the topographic and climatic, and, of course, depend upon them. The coast forests of southern Alaska are the northernmost extension of the coast type of Washington and British Columbia. The interior forests are an extension of the interior Canadian forests. The forests of the Susitna and Copper river basins are somewhat intermediate in character, since these rivers rise in the interior and break through the mountain barrier to the southern coast. On the coast of southeastern Alaska trees grow to large size; in the interior the timber is much smaller. The higher mountain areas are completely above timber line. Climatic conditions in the region adjacent to Bering sea and on the Arctic slope make forest growth altogether impossible, so there are great stretches of tundra whose vegetation consists chiefly of moss, sedges and a few small shrubs. Moss may be said to be the garment of Alaska, and layers of it 12 to 18 inches thick are not at all uncommon either on the coast or in the interior.

It is estimated that the total forest and woodland area of Alaska is approximately 100,000,000 acres, or about 27 per cent. of the land surface of the territory. Of these, about 20,000,000 acres may constantly bear timber of sufficient size and density to be considered forest in the sense that much of it can be used for saw timber, while the balance, or 80,000,000 acres, is woodland which bears some saw timber, but on which the forest is of a smaller and more scattered character and valuable chiefly for fuel.

There is not sufficient information upon which to base any satisfactory estimate of the total stand of timber in Alaska. It has been estimated, for instance that the coast forests contain 75,000,000,000 feet of merchantable saw timber, but this estimate might be much exceeded were both the spruce and hemlock closely utilized. More than twenty cords per acre have been cut in good stands of birch and aspen in the interior, but, on the other hand, there are large areas of black spruce that is too small to use for any purpose; so that it is still impossible to give a satisfactory estimate of the total stand.

The coast forests of southeastern and southern Alaska are nearly all included in the Tongass and Chugach National forests, which comprise 26,761,626 acres; and a large proportion of this area is forested. The species are chiefly western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), western red cedar (Thuja plicata), and yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis). On the coast the timber line is low. On deer mountain at Ketchikan, for instance, spruce saw timber stops at about 1,500 feet, and the peak, with an elevation of 3,000 feet, bears only stunted black hemlock.

In the coast region the stand is generally dense, and as much as 25,000 feet per acre has been estimated for considerable tracts. Sitka spruce probably averages 20 per cent. of the stand, and western hemlock about 75 per cent. The spruce reaches a large size, and occasionally attains diameters of more than six feet and heights of 150 feet. Diameters of three to four feet are attained by western red cedar. While by far the most abundant species, western hemlock, does not produce as large individual trees as the spruce or the cedar.

Practically the entire forest of the coast region is overmature. It has been accumulating for ages uninjured by fire or cutting. Shallow, rocky soil, steep mountain slopes, or poor drainage often prevent thrifty growth, and on such sites "stagheadedness" and decay are common. In favorable situations the rate of growth of the coast trees is fairly rapid. The following are typical:

A western red cedar stump in good soil on the south slope of a gorge above Ketchikan showed 235 rings. The diameter of this stump outside the bark was 38 inches. A 40-inch Sitka spruce stump in the same locality had 230 rings. This tree had been 125 feet high. Near Wrangell three Sitka spruce logs averaged 32 inches in diameter at the butt inside the bark, with 262 annual rings. Two examples of extreme age in Sitka spruce were noted in Portage bay between Petersburg and Juneau. A section of a log 54 inches in diameter taken 25 feet above the ground had 600 rings; another log 54 inches in diameter 8 feet above the ground had 525 rings. Both were entirely sound.

Logging in southeastern Alaska employs the crudest of methods. It is now carried on entirely by hand, though logging machinery was used in a few earlier operations. Only the best spruce trees at the edge of tide water are cut. The logs are frequently made the entire length of the tree, and are jacked up and rolled into the water, where they are tied into rafts and towed to the sawmill by tugs.

The annual lumber cut in the coast forests of Alaska is about 27,000,000 board feet. This consists almost entirely of spruce, since hemlock is but little used. There are about 25 sawmills on the coast, at Cordova, Douglas, Juneau, Katalla, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Seward, Sitka, Valdez, Wrangell, and other points, most of them rather crude in character and of small capacity. A large proportion of the output, probably more than one-third, is used for salmon cases, and much of the best lumber goes into them.

The southern and southeastern coast of Alaska has a much greater timber supply than there is any reason to think will be needed locally for a long time to come. The permanent industries of the region are fishing and mining. The mountainous character of the country will forever prevent agricultural operations of any magnitude. The total stumpage is large, much of it overmature, and the proportion of hemlock too great. The timber should be cut and utilized as soon as possible and the spruce, which is more valuable than the hemlock, should be given an opportunity to increase. Under present conditions, with the well-known ability of the hemlock to reproduce under shade and upon decaying logs and debris, it has the advantage of the spruce.

Since the Alaska coast forests do not contain timber of either as high quality or as great variety as grows in Oregon and Washington, there is little likelihood that lumber from them will compete largely in the general market with lumber from those states. In fact, some lumber used in southeastern Alaska is imported from the Pacific coast states, but good management on the part of the Alaska mills should enable them to supply the home demand for common kinds of lumber. While Alaska may eventually export considerable material of this sort, it must continue to import timber like Douglas fir for heavy construction work. Utilization for other purposes than for lumber should be encouraged. The most promising of these is for pulp. Both the spruce and hemlock are undoubtedly good pulp woods, and, taken together, they comprise almost the entire forest.

The cutting which has so far taken place on the coast of Alaska has had small effect upon the forest. The bulk of it is yet untouched. Clearly, utilization should be encouraged as much as possible. With respect to the coast forests, there is little in the statement sometimes made, that the timber in Alaska should be held for the sole use of Alaskans. It should be manufactured into the most suitable forms and sold wherever it best can be marketed. Natural barriers, so far unsurmounted, prevent it from being of benefit to the interior, where the need is greatest and the price highest. Moreover, the coast forests are not capable of producing a great deal of the structural material that will be needed in the interior when the latter region is more fully developed and made accessible by railroads.

The annual growth of the coast forests is far in excess of the local needs, and unless methods of utilization are developed which will result in the export of forest products these forests cannot be handled rightly.

The forests of interior Alaska are practically all included within the drainage basin of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. They are chiefly of the woodland type, and are estimated to cover approximately 80,000,000 acres, but probably not more than 40,000,000 acres bear timber of sufficient size and density to make it especially valuable for either cord wood or saw logs.

Several times as much timber is used each year in the interior of Alaska for fuel as is used for lumber. The interior of Alaska depends entirely upon wood for heat, light and power.

Obviously all the forests of Alaska, whether on the coast or in the interior, should be protected and made of the utmost permanent use. The coast forests, which include most of the saw timber of the territory and by far the heaviest stands, are nearly all protected by national forests. They have not been damaged by fire and are but slightly reduced by cutting. They are overmature. Carefully planned cutting should take place as soon as possible. Every effort should be made to have them utilized for lumber, and especially for pulp. They should be so managed as to increase the stand of spruce and decrease that of hemlock. In the interior forests, situated entirely upon public lands, unregulated cutting and devastating fires are going on. The coast forests were reserved before they were impaired. Those of the interior have already been seriously damaged. Their protection cannot begin too soon. While the products of the coast forests need a foreign market, the interior forests with the best of treatment are not likely to supply more than a part of the home demand. If protected they will continue to furnish logs for cabins, low-grade lumber and fuel indefinitely. Higher grade lumber required by the interior must always be imported.

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY.

How a Chronic Invalid Regained Perfect Health.

Mrs. Ray Trusner, 30 West Third St., New Albany, Ind., says: "Kidney disease had rendered me a chronic invalid. I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot. My right limb was swollen to twice normal size. I looked the picture of death and my case puzzled the doctors. The kidney secretions were highly colored and scalded terribly. Marked improvement followed the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. In six weeks I was a well woman. My friends and relatives marvel at my recovery."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

AWFUL.

Stranger—I suppose you people in this town think you have the grandest climate in the country?

Man With a Cold—No; but we claim the greatest variety.

HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months, and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

Kept with Barnum's Circus.

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for the last three seasons, and I can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

When the Fish Exploded.

Somebody discovered that fish are fond of gasoline, and this led to the idea of soaking worms in gasoline in order to make them more alluring when used for bait.

Mark the result.

Two of those gasoline-tempted fish exploded in the frying pan, and broke the kitchen window, and blew the cook's face full of mashed potato, and hurled the teakettle into the flour barrel, and painted the kitchen ceiling with stewed tomatoes.

Call it a lying world and let it go at that.

How It Was Named.

Nottingham lace was so called because it originally was made by the semi-savage people who lived in the caves in the district now known as Nottingham, in England. By keeping the work between them and the dark mouth of the cave the women could work the pattern easily. Nottingham, or any other lace, even the finest and filmiest, can be washed safely and quickly with Easy Task soap, which is a natural, scientific cleanser and leaves the lace in the best condition. Easy Task costs but five cents a cake at your grocer's.

Something Dreadful.

Wee Anita was listening to a story of the Johnstown flood.

"What made it?" she asked.

"Oh, the dam broke," replied grandma.

The next morning she ran into her brother's room and, climbing up on the bed, inquired anxiously: "Buvver, wasn't it just drefful 'bout that swear breaking and killing all dose people?"

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Last Here.

The Minister—In the next world, Tommy, the last shall be first.

Tommy—Say, won't I shine when the minister comes to supper at our house up there!—Puck.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Tired, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A girl will tell how a man made love to her when she did to him.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

For Congress, Sixth Congressional District.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.,
Of Montgomery County.

Republican Meetings.

Republican campaign meetings will be conducted in Garrett county as follows:

ACCIDENT,
Monday, Sept 26, 7.30 p. m.
GRANTSVILLE,
Tuesday, Sept. 27, 7.30 p. m.
BITTINGER,
Wednesday, Sept. 28, 2 p. m.
JENNINGS,
Wednesday, Sept. 28, 7.30 p. m.
FRIENDSVILLE,
Thursday, Sept. 29, 7.30 p. m.
KITZMILLER,
Friday, Sept. 30, 7.30 p. m.

These meetings will be addressed by Mr. B. H. Warner, Jr., candidate for Congress, State Senator Frederick N. Zillman, Mr. George W. Legge, Jr., and other excellent speakers.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The movement for the organization of a County Fair Association for Garrett county, which was inaugurated last Saturday, is one which may be of great possibilities for our farmers if they will come forward and give it their encouragement and support.

The success which our county has met with in the recent exhibits of fruits and small grains sent to the annual exhibitions held in Baltimore, proved what we can do in Garrett if we only put forward the effort.

With the excellence of our products thus confirmed, nothing but good would result from the keen home competition which would be established under the guide of an association.

The present need of farmers is for closer cooperation and association and the adoption of intelligent methods of soil conservation and improvement, and nothing will bring this about sooner than seeing what others have done and can do. For the best results, the association should be popular and general and every farmer who can should join.

From our position upon the main line of the B. & O. Railway many exhibitors and visitors should visit our fairs each fall and in time we may hope to rival those of our eastern counties.

AN EARNEST CAMPAIGN.

More than anything else the Maryland Republicans need earnest campaigning. The Democratic party in this State is in no position to make an appeal to the people upon its record. It is in no condition to make a united fight. It has no basis for successful criticism of the Republican administration of the country, nor has the party generally any basis for promises of what it will do in case a Democratic house is elected. Such in general terms is the situation at present. It is too early in the campaign to predict the outcome in several of the districts, but it is not too early to impress the Republicans with the duty of organizing the fight in each district according to the conditions in that district, and at the same time not to make the fight in any district simply a district contest, devoid of the tremenduous leverage that is gained by action in unity all along the line. It would be a great mistake to have an individual fight with each candidate standing alone. It would likewise be a mistake to submerge the individuality of the candidate and the particular facts of his candidacy in the general contest.

The Republican party must impress the voter at large before it can make the voters in any close district rally to it with the response that it has the right to expect. Therefore, the Republican party needs to have the courage of its position, it needs to assert the strength of its arguments. There can be no question but that the practices of the Democrats in certain particulars, such as the trick ballot and the fake candidates, will cause the repudiation of the party if the Republicans will be aggressive and arouse the voters on the subject. The same may be said with regard to the record of Democratic rule in the city and State. The people have come to dread the development of Democratic confidence from successive victories, and they only need suitable encouragement to give the party warning through defeat of its congressional candidates of their intentions in the next local election.

The campaign is young yet, and there is time enough for forcing the fight, after the parties have made their declarations, and the contest has been given the definite character that these expressions will convey. It is very certain that the voters of Maryland will honor right expression, right aggression and right arguments.

Lest We Forget Nineteen Five and Nineteen Nine.

Now that we know who are our candidates for Congress, we may well inquire where these candidates, and more particularly where the Democratic candidates, stand on an issue which looms up before the people of Maryland as it did two and six years ago. In 1905 and again in 1909 we defeated by decisive majorities disfranchising amendments to our State Constitution; in 1911 we shall have the same work to do all over again. Will the Democrats who now ask us to send them to Washington be with us or against us in that work?

It should be remembered that neither the amendment so warmly opposed by Governor Warfield nor the amendment so warmly advocated by Governor Crothers received a majority of the white registered vote of the State, and it is more than doubtful whether either of them would have been indorsed by a fairly conducted Democratic primary; this is, to say the least, even more doubtful as to the amendment on which we shall vote next year. Moreover, it was not the resistance of Republicans or independents, but determined pressure from Democrats—from Democrats as "regular" as the easiest French verb—which persuaded Governor Crothers, at the last moment, to undo what had been done by the General Assembly to force through the new amendment without heed to law, decency or the people's will. So the mere fact that any candidate is a Democrat by no means tells us where he stands on this issue. He may be, indeed, one, or tool, of our local "Old Guard," which has so often sought to thus make tighter and more lasting its grip on its own party and on the State; but he may well be one of those Democrats (there are many more of them now than there were once) who will follow such leaders in such paths no longer.

For can it be a question for a rational mind whether the inquiry be pertinent to the candidates's fitness for the post he seeks. Thirty years ago a Democratic candidate for the Presidency happily described the tariff as "a mere local issue;" but, so far as I know, no one, not even a Democratic candidate for office, has ever described the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, the sanctity of official oaths of allegiance, the loyal acceptance of results of the Civil War, as "mere local issues." What our Federal lawgivers believe of these things interests the people of Maine, of Michigan, of Montana no less than the people of Maryland. In the words of Justice Wilson, used in Chisolm vs. Georgia, the questions we must determine, for the third time in Maryland, next year at the polls "may perhaps be ultimately all resolved into one no less radical than this: 'Do the people of the United States form a nation?'" Surely the people of the United States may reasonably ask us to find out how a man will answer this question before, through our votes, he shall become their sworn and paid servant, empowered, with his colleagues, to make laws which the whole Union must obey.

I hope, therefore, that every Democratic candidate for Congress this year in Maryland shall be publicly asked to say, categorically and frankly, whether he will support or oppose the disfranchising amendment in November, 1911. Of course, there is no reason why Republican candidates should not be asked the same question, if anyone thinks it needful. When we know where every man stands on this vital issue, we can think of others; we can ask what each has to say about "Uncle Joe," or the cause of the rise in prices, or the rates on rubber goods. It is of great moment that our country be not misgoverned, that the American nation have worthy public servants; but it is of greater moment that we still have a country to be governed either well or ill, that the people of the United States continue to form the American nation.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Contributing Editor, Baltimore News.

A Good Position

Can be had by ambitious young men and ladies in the field of "Wireless" or Railway telegraphy. Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the Wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the county there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from $70 to $90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R. R. and Wireless officials and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details at Cincinnati, O., or Philadelphia, Pa.

REPUBLICANS ARE HUSTLING TO WIN

Already at Work at the Several District Headquarters.

The Republican organization is not losing any time. District headquarters are already in full swing and preparations are being made for the registration. To get the names of the voters on the books is probably the most important work in a campaign, the battle being halt won by the party that is more successful in this respect. It is always difficult to arouse the voters to the necessity of registering, even when there is an election in which there is great popular interest. Again, the organization is materially aided in its work by the candidates, and if there are many of these, it is all the better.

In providing for biennial registration in this city the legislature, in its wisdom, selected what is known as an off year for a new enrollment. Only one office is to be filled, and while this, from the national standpoint, is just as important as any other, it is extremely difficult to convince the voters of the fact. It has been the experience of both parties that even with employed runners the voters are backward in responding, and the executives themselves are obliged to importune citizens to render themselves eligible to exercise the right of franchise.

Realizing the difficult proposition they are up against the Republicans deem it wise to organize their forces at once so as to be in position to begin the work when the books are opened. The one drawback is the lack of funds necessary for the employment of men to look after the voters. Contributions for this purpose are always slow and the candidate is frequently obliged to go down into his jeans to defray expenses. In political circles the registration is regarded as one of the most expensive features of a campaign.

There will be a supplementary registration next spring prior to the municipal election, and a revision preceding the state election, but the real work must be performed this year, the gathering of the odds and ends being comparatively easy. Republicans are very much encouraged over the vote cast at the primaries, which, while small when compared with that of the Democrats, came out voluntarily, no money being used to enthuse the precinct workers. The reports to be made by the political agents of the two parties will show that the Democrats spent very much more than their opponents. Besides, the fight in their ranks was very much more bitter.

In the counties this trouble was avoided by the legislature. Provision has been repeatedly made for a new registration, but this was repealed at the following session, so that the old books continue to be used from year to year, the lists being revised each time. Both parties are, however, watchful of their respective voters, and also keep track of those belonging to the opposition, and in this way they manage to keep their books up to date.

It is the aim of the Republicans to swell their lists in the state as well as in the city, and the two organizations will work in harmony to bring about this result. That the conditions in Maryland are favorable to Republican success is the opinion of Chairman Hanna, who has made a careful review of the situation. He predicts some surprises in Democratic strongholds.

In the Sixth district, where Republicans were at odds, they are now working in unison. Congressman Pearre and his friends are Republicans of the regular stripe, and they may be depended upon to give the candidate hearty support. Mr. Warner made a game fight for the nomination, and having won it fairly he deserves endorsement. The fact that his opponent carried three of the counties does not make his victory any less certain. The law governed the election and the law is supreme. Mr. Warner will carry every county in the Sixth district except possibly Montgomery, and here he is confident he can cut down the Democratic majority to a minimum.

That Mr. Warner owes his nomination to Judge Motter is generally admitted. It was the sweeping majority in Frederick county that pulled him through. Here the local organization was solid, while in other counties it was divided. Since his achievement, Judge Motter's name has been mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, but the jurist announces emphatically he does not want this or any other office, nor would he accept one. Said he: "I have no inclination to pursue a public career after the expiration of my term of office. I am getting too old to enter any fight of the kind spoken of, and I positively would not consider the office." Concerning the late primary campaign, he said: "I was simply drawn into the struggle. I had no political aspirations in view, and I don't expect to engage in any political struggle whatever in the future."

Judge Motter has for years been the leader of the Republican organization in Frederick county and has suffered few defeats, either at primaries or at elections.—Baltimore American.

Call for Your Letters.

Lizzie Bishop, Oakland Hotel, T. N. Burke, Pearl Keller, Walter Donoughe, Luna May, J. M. Williams, F. S. Gans, Hazel Rilly, Jno. O. Stone, Lawrence Tripley, Wm. Trexler.

DECISION OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

In the Case Appealed by Mr. Palmer From the Local Board.

The record in this case contains a mass of irrelevant matter, but the essential facts are few and simple.

The appellant, Mr. U. G. Palmer, on the 29th day of June, 1908, was duly appointed as principal of the Oakland Public Schools, then composed of the usual high school and elementary grades, and claims that he is still the principal of said schools.

On the 24th of June last, however, the board of county school commissioner passed the following order:

"The Board decided to separate the High School and the Grammar School, and to put the High School in the Old Court House with H. A. Loraditch, principal."

The appellant contends that the effect of this order, if sustained, will displace him as principal of the schools, and put another in charge of the work which he was employed to perform.

Mr. Palmer denies that the board of county school commissioners has authority to remove him from office in such manner, and brings this appeal in order to have that question determined.

The board of county school commissioners, on the other hand, contends that it had authority under the school law, as amended by Chapter 386 of the Acts of 1910, and that such action was necessary in order to enable the board to establish a high school under said Act.

The Act referred to reads as follows:

"The board of county school commissioners of any county shall have the authority to establish high schools, subject to the approval of the State Board of Education, in their respective counties, when, in their judgment, it is advisable to do so. All high schools so established and those now in operation shall be under the direct control of the several boards of the the county school commissioners, subject to the provisions of this Article, provided that when instruction below that of the high school grades is given in the same building, or on the same premises, such grade work may also be under the direct control of the board of county school commissioners, and the principal of the high shhool shall also be principal of the elementary department."

The manifest design of this change in the law was to provide a new scheme for the establishment of high schools for the counties, and to place all high schools under the "direct control" of the board of county school commissioners in each county, "subject to the provisions of" Article 77 of the Code. The effect of giving such *direct* control, in the case of high schools, was to take certain powers out of the hands of district school trustees and confer them upon the boards of county school commissioners, and to require such boards to perform the new duties so committed to them *as district school trustees* were required to perform them under the law as it existed before the passage of the Act of 1910, Chapter 386. In other words, the commissioners were to take *direct control*, but were required to exercise such control subject to existing provisions of the school law.

Now, Section 53 of the said Article provides that "principal teachers shall be appointed by the board of district school trustees, subject to confirmation by the board of county school commissioners; and said teachers may be removed at any time said board of district school trustees may think proper, after thirty days' notice in writing; provided, further, that said board of district school trustees shall furnish, in writing, when required by the teacher so notified, the reasons for dismissal," and makes provision for an appeal so that the sufficiency of such reasons may be determined. As this Section was not repealed by the Act of 1910, it is still in force, as one of the "provisions of this Article," and, when commissioners assume their new duties as trustees of high schools, they must observe the provisions of law governing trustees of other schools, to the extent that such provisions can be made to apply.

The rights and privileges secured to principal teachers by Section 53 are too valuable, both to the teachers and to public school interests generally, to be construed away and destroyed upon the mere assumption that the Legislature, by giving direct control in such cases, meant to give absolute control, and by implication, repeal a provision of law so vitally important. In the absence of some clear and unequivocal declaration to be found in the Act itself, we do not feel justified in assuming that it was the intention of the Legislature to sanction a return to the conditions, usages and abuses as they existed before the passage of the law embodied in said Section 53, the effect of which was to establish a stable and permanent tenure of office, dependent solely upon merit and efficiency, to create a feeling of security in the minds of teachers themselves, and to add immensely to the dignity and influence of their positions. By offering to those who aspired to become professionally trained teachers a strong incentive to educate themselves for teaching as their life work, and not to resort to teaching in the public schools as a temporary employment to be abandoned whenever the opportunity to secure work in other fields presented itself, this provision of our school law has elevated and improved the character of the work done in all of the public schools, and given to the teacher himself a standing and influence in the community in which he lives that furnish the best reasons for the conclusion that it was not the intention of the Legislature to deprive high school principals of any of the rights thereby secured to all other principals in the public school service of the State. No reason for such a distinction has been assigned, and, it is believed, none can be assigned.

The necessary effect of the order of June 24th, if enforced, will be to remove the appellant as principal of the high school department. This being so, it must be regarded as a formal proceeding to dismiss him, and as no notice was given until the 10th of August, such notice came *after*, and not before, the order so passed.

After the passage of said order, the reasons for appellant's removal were promply requested, but those furnished by the board are, on their face, stated to be "reasons for appointing Prof. Loraditch," and not reasons for removing the appellant.

It appearing, therefore, that the order of June 24th was prematurely passed, without notice to the appellant, it becomes unnecessary to pass upon the sufficiency of the reasons assigned, and we hold that said order of June 24th, appealed from in this case, is without legal effect, so far, at least, as the rights and standing of this appellant are concerned, and that he is still in office as principal teacher of the Oakland Public and High Schools.

Church Services.

ST PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. SHEARER

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANCES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Ferndale—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 7.45 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:45 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

Dr. Wilding to Lecture.

Dr. George C. Wilding, member of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, will lecture in the Methodist Episcopal church in Oakland on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th, under the auspices of the Epworth League. Dr. Wilding's lecture will be "To the Top of Mount Hood." The lecturer is well known in this conference of his church, having at one time been a leading minister and for several years secretary of the annual gathering, later transferring to the Newark conference where he is very highly esteemed.

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We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

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H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
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FOR SALE CHEAP—A Durham cow; 7 years old; will be sold cheap. Apply to S. A. Smith, Crellin. 27-3t

ORDER NISI.

James A. Sincell vs. Mary Laraway and Albert B. Laraway, Mortgagors.
No. 1690 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 12th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 7th day of October, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1575.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 9—Well established general mercantile stand. Buyer has option on both stock and building or may purchase stock and lease building.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 10—Gentleman's country estate. Farm of 108 acres, best in Garrett county; practically all under cultivation; everything modern and up-to-date; large barn and house brand new with city improvements; excellent running water. Price $12,000.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

No. 13. 65½ Acres.

2½ miles from Mt. Lake Park; good house, small barn; watered with springs and creek. Bargain.

Other properties listed are not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank

of Oakland, Maryland.

At the close of business Sept. 1, 1910.

Resources

Loans and Discounts,	$321,213.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	5.86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.,	143,255.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures,	14,500.00
Due from other Banks,	1,071.67
Due from approved Reserve Agents,	88,974.32
Redemption Fund, (5 per cent. of circulation),	2,500.00
Cash on hand,	33,429.19
Total,	$654,949.85

Liabilities

Capital Stock,	$ 50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	45,000.00
Undivided Profits,	1,077.83
Circulation	49,000.00
Due to other Banks,	9,411.54
Deposits,	500,460.48
Total,	$654,949.85

See Robinson Crusoe tomorrow night.

Ex-Judge Daniel Wilson was in the city Tuesday on business.

Mr. George Sincell, of Keyser, is spending this week in Oakland.

Frank L. Davidson in Robinson Crusoe tomorrow night. See him.

Robinson Crusoe tomorrow night at Beckwith's Opera House for the benefit of the Mountain City Band.

Mrs. Parley DeBerry, of Terra Alta, spent last night in Oakland as the guest of her sister, Miss Ellen Connell.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lantz, of Aurora, were guests in Oakland of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bush a few days last week.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

Miss Frances Hamill left Oakland last Saturday afternoon for Washington, D. C., where she will enter college for the winter.

Mr. J. D. Northrup, of Cumberland, superintendent of the Northern Natural Gas Company, spent last Thursday in Oakland.

Mr. R. P. Davis, of Keyser, district manager for the C. & P. Telephone Company, was here Tuesday afternoon on business.

Rev. A. S. Arnett, who is temporarily located at Deer Park owing to the illness of his wife, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

State Senator and Mrs. H. J. Speicher and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Speicher and little daughter, of Accident, spent yesterday in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stevens, of Washington, D. C., who spent two weeks in Oakland as guests of relatives, have returned home.

During the absence of Mr. H. L. Jones from Oakland his place in the Garrett National Bank is being filled by Mr. Wellington Crane.

Miss Lottie Loar has returned home from Baltimore where she underwent a successful surgical operation, as stated in these columns last week.

Miss Ella Beckwith, who spent two weeks with friends and relatives at Johnstown, Pa., returned to her home in Oakland Monday afternoon.

Mrs. R. B. Ward, of Cameron, arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon and will be the guest of friends for a few days before returning to her home.

Baumgartner, the little man, the little place, the little prices. The greatest 5 and 10c goods ever seen in Oakland. Special bargains this week. Come and see.

Mr. Moses Wentzell, of near Oakland, went to Saltillo, Pa., Thursday morning for the purpose of attending a reunion of his old regiment, the 23rd Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Mrs. J. W. Kennedy and daughter Miss Elsie, of Washington, D. C., who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sincell for several weeks, returned home yesterday morning.

Mr. D. A. Brown has just returned from a two weeks' visit to the mountain regions near Grantsville, Garrett county, among friends and acquaintances.—Cumberland News.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

FORTIFY YOUR FUTURE

The best protection against trouble is money in the Bank It insures safety

The hole in the ground, the crevice in the wall, a friend's pocketbook, or your own, is not as safe a place to keep your money as is our bank, which is fire and burglar proof.

We refer those who have not banked with us to those who have.

We pay a liberal interest consistent with safety, 3 per cent.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OAKLAND, MD.

Mrs. Carrie Bond left Oakland this morning for Stoyestown, Pa., where she will join her husband, who preceded her to that point a week ago, and where they will reside in the future.

Mr. Charles E. Hilleary was in Oakland last Saturday morning, having accompanied his son Gus to this point where he took train No. 3 for Delaware, Ohio, where he entered school.

Master John Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Martin, of Oakland, left here Wednesday for St. Charles' College, near Ellicott City, where he will prepare himself for the priesthood.

Mrs. Freeman DeWitt and son, of near Hoyes, were in Oakland yesterday on their way home from a visit to Mrs. DeWitt's brothers, Messrs. Charles F. and Joseph Glotfelty, who reside near Crellin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Renninger returned to Oakland Tuesday afternoon from their automobile trip to Morgantown, W. Va., where they spent nearly a week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Scherr and family.

To witness Davidson's scenic production of DeFoe's never-dying story of Robinson Crusoe tomorrow night is an opportunity that seldom presents itself. Attend and help a worthy cause—the Mountain City Band.

Call on me for description, price and terms of practically new Roller Mill, located at Swanton, Md. This property affords a splendid opportunity for a safe and paying investment. Owner's health will not admit of his operating the mill. E. S. West, Agent, Oakland, Md. 29-2t

Mrs. John T. Mitchell and daughter Miss Lucille, left Oakland Monday night for Wakefield, Kansas, where they will be the guests of relatives for some weeks. Before their return to Oakland they will also visit kindred in Missouri and other Middle Western states.

Messrs. W. McCulloh Brown, S. S. Gannett and J. K. Monroe, commissioners for running and marking the boundary line between Maryland and West Virginia, were in Oakland Tuesday on their way to camp from a visit over Sunday to their respective homes.

Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges left Oakland Monday morning for visits to points east, the former going to Atlantic City to attend the reunion of the G. A. R., while Mrs. Manges will visit relatives and friends in York and other Pennsylvania cities. They expect to return to Oakland Saturday afternoon.

WANTED—COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE requires the services of a representative in Oakland to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. Campbell, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

We publish this week the Election Supervisors' notice for registration, which under the law will be on October 4th and 11th. The last day one may register is the 11th, the 18th being set apart for revision only. All who are not now registered and desire to vote at the fall election should not fail to register either on the 4th or 11th.

Mr. Samuel Ferguson returned to Oakland last Saturday from a visit extending over a month to relatives in Rock Island and other points in Illinois and also in Pittsburg where he visited his son. Mr. Ferguson, notwithstanding his advanced years stood the trip remarkably well and returned to Oakland improved in health.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Oakland, and two nieces, the Misses Bond, of Brockwayville, Pa., returned here Monday afternoon from their automobile trip through portions of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. The trip covered a total of more than five hundred miles and was made without a breakdown or delay of any consequence.

The sixty-fourth annual session of the West Virginia Conference, Methodist Episcopal church, will convene at Clarksburg, West Va., on next Tuesday evening. District Superintendent W. D. Reed and Rev. G. R. Williamson, pastor of St. Paul's church, will go from here to Clarksburg Tuesday afternoon on train No. 55 and will be absent a week or more.

State Senator Speicher and Mr. Henry Speicher, of Accident, and ex-Sheriff Austin Brown, of Oakland, who had arranged to leave here Monday night for New York whence they were to sail Tuesday for Europe, were compelled to postpone their trip for the present owing to business matters claiming the attention of Senator Speicher at his home.

Messrs. Harland L. Jones, A. Totten Matthews and Stuart F. Hamill, of Oakland, and John C. Mayer, of Terra Alta, left here Monday morning in Mr. S. T. Jones' automobile for a trip through parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Their itineracy will include the battlefields of Antietam and Gettysburg. Mr. H. C. Sincell and family, who left here Tuesday morning, will practically follow the route taken by Mr. Jones and party. They expect to be absent about ten days.

Married.

BROWNING—FOREMAN—Miss Loretta Foreman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Foreman, North Centre street, Cumberland, and Mr. Frank L. Browning, of Oakland, a main line Baltimore and Ohio railroad engineer running between Cumberland and Grafton, were married Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock at SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic church, Cumberland, at a nuptial mass celebrated by Rev. Father Benedict, who blessed the wedding ceremony. Miss Mamie Habig was maid of honor and Mr. Elwood Foreman, brother of the bride, was best man. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents where the dining room and parlors had been handsomely decorated by the girl friends of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Browning left on B. & O. train No. 2 for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and a trip up the Hudson river and to Niagara Falls, to be gone two weeks. They will be at home to their friends in Cumberland on and after October 1st. The out-of-town guests were Miss Mary Foreman, of Mt. Savage; Miss Ethel Foreman, of Everett, Pa.; Mrs. Helbig, Miss Browning and Mr. William Browning, sisters and brother of the groom, of Oakland. Mrs. Browning received many handsome and costly presents. She is quite well known in a large circle of acquaintances and is a charming and vivacious young lady.—Cumberland News.

HITCHINS—ODER—Mr. Jas. J. Hitchins, of Frostburg, son of the late Owen Hitchins, and Miss M. Eloise Oder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Benson Oder, surprised their friends by coming to Oakland, where they were married last Thursday evening by Rev. G. R. Williamson, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church. The bride's father is the editor of the Frostburg Mining Journal. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchins have returned to Frostburg.

MEESE—HANSELL—At the home of the groom's mother, Mrs. Mary Meese, Thursday evening, Sept. 15th, by Rev. G. W. Hobbs, of the Lonaconing M. E. church, Miss Maud E. Hansell, of near Lonaconing, and Mr. John W. Meese, of Barton, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The attendants were Miss Florence Meese and Mr. Hugh Meese, sister and brother of the groom. The bride is a daughter of Mr. W. P. Hansell and is a very beautiful and popular young lady. The groom is one of Barton's most successful business men.

GIESSMAN—THAYER.—On Tuesday evening at Loch Lynn Heights, by Rev. W. H. Hudson, pastor of the Baptist church at that point, Miss Mabel Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Thayer, of Thayerville, and Mr. Blaine Giessman, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Giessman, of Oakland. The couple are excellent young people and are well and favorably known in all sections of the county. We extend congratulations and wish them a long and prosperous married life.

CHISHOLM—BROWNING—At the residence of the bride's parents, near Thayerville, Wednesday evening, September 21st, by Rev. G. R. Williamson, pastor of St. Paul's church, Oakland, Miss Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Browning, and Mr. James Chisholm, formerly of Garrett county, but now a resident of Hagerstown, where he is employed as an engineer by the B. & O. R. R. The bride is a charming young lady of many accomplishments and the groom is a splendid young man. After the ceremony the party came to Oakland where they took train No. 4 for the east.

The committee composed of members of the several sub-districts of Oakland District M. E. church appointed some months ago to select a site and determine where a residence should be erected for the home of the District Superintendent, met in Oakland Tuesday when the vote was almost unanimous for Oakland as the best located point for the building. Following this action of the committee options were secured from the owners of several dwellings in Oakland, but definite action has been deferred until later.

Dr. J. W. Ricketts, recently of Baltimore, now practicing his profession at Accident, where he has become quite popular as a physician, was in Oakland Monday evening on business, returning home the same night with State Senator Spiecher, who arrived in Oakland earlier in the day, having brought Senator and Mrs. R. A. Ravenscroft, daughter and son here in his automobile and who returned to Baltimore Monday afternoon after spending the summer at their Accident home.

Elmer Haulenbeek is quite ill at his home in Baltimore. He was taken sick about ten days ago as he was on the point of taking his customary Saturday trip to Deer Park. His wife went to Baltimore at once, and both are there now. Just as soon as he is able to travel Mrs. Haulenbeek will take her husband to Ocean City, N. J., a friend of the family having tendered them the use of their cottage. After a period at the seaside Mr. Haulenbeek will be brought to his Deer Park residence before resuming his duties in the B. & O. Real Estate Department at Baltimore. Miss Irene Haulenbeek went to Baltimore Tuesday with Elmer Haulenbeek, Jr.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES

H. CREUTZBURG.

SEE MY FALL LINE OF

Dress Goods, Outing Flannels, Etc.

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Rain Coats for Ladies and Children. Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Full Line of MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING.

See my Special Pure Wool $10.00 Black Thibet Suits for Men

Boys Suits $2.50 and up.

Hand-Made Wisconsin Shoes for Men and Boys.

Full Line Groceries,

Meat Market in Connection,

ALL AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

H. CREUTZBURG, Opp. P. O., Oakland, Md.

Pay Market Price for Produce.

Our Grocery Department

This department of Bolden, Brown & Weimer's Store is stocked to overflowing with dependable, fresh Groceries of every line and description. In fact our Grocery stock is so large and so varied that were we to undertake to mention a small portion of the many lines carried our advertisement would overrun the space set apart for it. Come, inspect the stock and we feel sure that we can fill every want.

A new department—our five and ten cent counters—has recently been added. Here you may purchase many suitable and dependable articles for less than one-half value.

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ROY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. Amidst numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Innes locked up for the night she was startled by a dark figure on the veranda. Unseemly noises disturbed her during the night. In the morning Miss Innes found a strange link cuff-button in a hamper. Gertrude and Halsey arrived with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot and Arnold Armstrong was found shot to death in the hall. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. The link cuff-button mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jamieson arrived. Gertrude revealed she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she talked in the billiard room a few moments before the murder. Jamieson accused Miss Innes of holding back evidence. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped down a laundry chute. Gertrude was suspected. A negro found the other half of what proved to be Jack Bailey's cuff-button. Halsey reappears and says he and Bailey left in response to a telegram. Gertrude said she had given Bailey an unloaded revolver, fearing to give him a loaded weapon. Cashier Bailey of Paul Armstrong's bank, defunct, was arrested for embezzlement. Halsey said Armstrong wrecked his own bank and could clear Bailey. Paul Armstrong's death was announced. Halsey's fiancee, Louise Armstrong, was found at the lodge. The lodgekeeper said Louise and Arnold had a long talk the night of the murder. Louise was prostrated. Louise told Halsey, that while she still loved him she was to marry another, and that he would despise her when he learned the whole story. It developed that Dr. Walker and Louise were to be married. A prowler was heard in the house. Louise was found at the bottom of the circular staircase. Louise said she had heard a knock at the door and answered it. Something brushed past her on the stairway and she fainted. Bailey is suspected of Armstrong's murder. After "seeing a ghost," Thomas, the lodgekeeper, was found dead. A slip was found in his pocket bearing the name "Lucien Wallace, 14 Elm street, Richfield."

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

"Certain."

"In what part?"

"In the east wing."

"Can you tell me when these intrusions occurred, and what the purpose seemed to be? Was it robbery?"

"No," I said decidedly. "As to time, once on Friday night a week ago, again the following night, when Arnold Armstrong was murdered, and again last Friday night."

The doctor looked serious. He seemed to be debating some question in his mind, and to reach a decision.

"Miss Innes," he said, "I am in a peculiar position; I understand your attitude, of course; but—do you think you are wise? Ever since you have have come here there have been hostile demonstrations against you and your family. I'm not a croaker, but—take a warning. Leave before anything occurs that will cause you a lifelong regret."

"I am willing to take the responsibility," I said coldly.

I think he gave me up then as a poor proposition. He asked to be shown where Arnold Armstrong's body had been found, and I took him there. He scrutinized the whole place carefully, examining the stairs and the lock. When he had taken a formal farewell I was confident of one thing. Dr. Walker would do anything he could to get me away from Sunnyside.

CHAPTER XXI.

Fourteen Elm Street.

It was Monday evening when we found the body of poor Thomas. Monday night had been uneventful; things were quiet at the house and the peculiar circumstances of the old man's death had been carefully kept from the servants. Rosie took charge of the dining room and pantry, in the absence of a butler, and, except for the warning of the Casanova doctor, everything breathed of peace.

Affairs at the Traders' bank were progressing slowly. The failure had hit small stock-holders very hard, the minister of the little Methodist chapel in Casanova among them. He had received as a legacy from an uncle a few shares of stock in the Traders' bank, and now his joy was turned to bitterness; he had to sacrifice everything he had in the world, and his feeling against Paul Armstrong, dead, as he was, must have been bitter in the extreme. He was asked to officiate at the simple services when the dead banker's body was interred in Casanova churchyard, but the good man providentially took cold, and a substitute was called in.

A few days after the services he called to see me, a kind-faced little man, in a very bad frock-coat and laundered tie. I think he was uncertain as to my connection with the Armstrong family, and dubious whether I considered Mr. Armstrong's taking away a matter for condolence or congratulation. He was not long in doubt.

I liked the little man. He had known Thomas well, and had promised to officiate at the services in the rickety African Zion church. He told me more of himself than he knew, and before he left I astonished him—and myself, I admit—by promising a new carpet for his church. He was much affected, and I gathered that he had yearned over his ragged chapel as a mother over a half-clothed child.

"You are laying up treasures, Miss Innes," he said brokenly, "where neither moth nor rust corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal."

I sent him home in the car, with a bunch of hothouse roses for his wife, and he was quite overwhelmed. As for me, I had a generous glow that was cheap at the price of a church carpet. I received less gratification—and less gratitude—when I presented the new silver communion set to St. Barnabas.

I had a great many things to think about in those days. I made a list of questions and possible answers, but I seemed only to be working around in a circle. I always ended where I began. The list was something like this:

Who had entered the house the night before the murder?

Thomas claimed it was Mr. Bailey, whom he had seen on the foot-path, and who owned the pearl cuff-link.

Why did Arnold Armstrong come back after he had left the house the night he was killed?

No answer. Was it on the mission Louise had mentioned?

Who admitted him?

Gertrude said she had locked the east entry. There was no key on the dead man or in the door. He must have been admitted from within.

Who had been locked in the clothes chute?

Some one unfamiliar with the house, evidently. Only two people missing from the household, Rosie and Gertrude. Rosie had been at the lodge. Therefore—but was it Gertrude? Might it not have been the mysterious intruder again?

Who had accosted Rosie on the drive? Again—perhaps the nightly visitor. It seemed more likely some one who suspected a secret at the lodge. Was Louise under surveillance?

Who had passed Louise on the circular staircase?

Could it have been Thomas? The key to the east entry made this a possibility. But why was he there, if it were indeed he?

Who had made the hole in the trunk-room wall?

It was not vandalism. It had been done quietly, and with deliberate purpose. If I had only known how to read the purpose of that gaping aperture what I might have saved in anxiety and mental strain!

Why had Louise left her people and come home to hide at the lodge?

There was no answer, as yet, to this, or to the next questions.

He Scrutinized the Whole Place Carefully.

Why did both she and Dr. Walker warn us away from the house?

Who was Lucien Wallace?

What did Thomas see in the shadows the night he died?

What was the meaning of the subtle change in Gertrude?

Was Jack Bailey an accomplice or a victim in the looting of the Traders' bank?

What all-powerful reason made Louise determine to marry Dr. Walker?

The examiners were still working on the books of the Traders' bank, and it was probable that several weeks would elapse before everything was cleared up. The firm of expert accountants who had examined the books some two months before testified that every bond, every piece of valuable paper, was there at that time. It had been shortly after their examination that the president, who had been in bad health, had gone to California. Mr. Bailey was still ill at the Knickerbocker, and in this, as in other ways, Gertrude's conduct puzzled me. She seemed indifferent, refused to discuss matters pertaining to the bank, and never, to my knowledge, either wrote to him or went to see him. Gradually I came to the conclusion that Gertrude, with the rest of the world, believed her lover guilty, and—although I believed it myself, for that matter—I was irritated by her indifference. Girls in my day did not meekly accept the public's verdict as to the man they loved.

But presently something occurred that made me think that under Gertrude's surface calm there was a seething flood of emotions.

Tuesday morning the detective made a careful search of the grounds, but he found nothing. In the afternoon he disappeared, and it was late that night when he came home. He said he would have to go back to the city the following day, and arranged with Halsey and Alex to guard the house.

Liddy came to me on Wednesday morning with her black silk apron held up like a bag and her eyes big with virtuous wrath. It was the day of Thomas' funeral in the village, and Alex and I were in the conservatory cutting flowers for the old man's casket. Liddy is never so happy as when she is making herself wretched, and now her mouth drooped while her eyes were triumphant.

"I always said there were plenty of things going on here, right under our noses, that we couldn't see," she said, holding out her apron.

"I don't see with my nose," I remarked. "What have you got there?"

Liddy pushed aside a half dozen geranium pots, and in the space thus cleared she dumped the contents of her apron—a handful of tiny bits of paper. Alex had stepped back, but I saw him watching her curiously.

"Wait a moment, Liddy," I said. "You have been going through the library paper-basket again!"

Liddy was arranging her bits of paper with the skill of long practice and paid no attention.

"Did it ever occur to you," I went on, putting my hand over the scraps, "that when people tear up their correspondence it is for the express purpose of keeping it from being read?"

"If they wasn't ashamed of it they wouldn't take so much trouble, Miss Rachel," Liddy said oracularly. "More than that, with things happening every day, I consider it my duty. If you don't read and act on this, I shall give it to that Jamieson, and I'll venture he'll not go back to the city to-day."

That decided me. If the scraps had anything to do with the mystery ordinary conventions had no value. So Liddy arranged the scraps, like working out one of the puzzle-pictures children play with, and she did it with much the same eagerness. When it was finished she stepped aside while I read it.

"Wednesday night, nine o'clock. Bridge," I read aloud. Then, aware of Alex's stare, I turned on Liddy.

"Some one is to play bridge to-night at nine o'clock," I said. "Is that your business, or mine?"

Liddy was aggrieved. She was about to reply when I scooped up the pieces and left the conservatory.

"Now then," I said, when we got outside, "will you tell me why you choose to take Alex into your confidence? He's no fool. Do you suppose he thinks any one in this house is going to play bridge to-night at nine o'clock, by appointment! I suppose you have shown it in the kitchen, and instead of my being able to slip down to the bridge to-night quietly, and see who is there, the whole household will be going in a procession."

"Nobody knows it," Liddy said humbly. "I found it in the basket in Miss Gertrude's dressing room. Look at the back of the sheet." I turned over some of the scraps, and, sure enough, it was a blank deposit slip from the Traders' bank. So Gertrude was going to meet Jack Bailey that night by the bridge! And I had thought he was ill! It hardly seemed like the action of an innocent man—this avoidance of daylight, and of his fiancee's people. I decided to make certain, however, by going to the bridge that night.

After luncheon Mr. Jamieson suggested that I go with him to Richfield, and I consented.

"I am inclined to place more faith in Dr. Stewart's story," he said, "since I found that scrap in old Thomas' pocket. It bears out the statement that the woman with the child, and the woman who quarreled with Armstrong, are the same. It looks as if Thomas had stumbled on to some affair which was more or less discreditable to the dead man, and, with a certain loyalty to the family, had kept it to himself. Then, you see, your story about the woman at the card-room window begins to mean something. It is the nearest approach to anything tangible that we have had yet."

Warner took us to Richfield in the car. It was about 25 miles by railroad, but by taking a series of atrociously rough short cuts we got there very quickly. It was a pretty little town, on the river, and back on the hill I could see the Morton big country house, where Halsey and Gertrude had been staying until the night of the murder.

Elm street was almost the only street, and number 14 was easily found. It was a small white house, dilapidated without having gained anything picturesque, with a low window and a porch only a foot or so above the bit of a lawn. There was a baby-carriage in the path, and from a swing at the side came the sound of conflict. Three small children were disputing vociferously, and a faded young woman with a kindly face was trying to hush the clamor. When she saw us she untied her gingham apron and came around to the porch.

"Good afternoon," I said. Jamieson lifted his hat, without speaking. "I came to inquire about a child named Lucien Wallace."

"I am glad you have come," she said. "In spite of the other children, I think the little fellow is lonely. We thought perhaps his mother would be here to-day."

Mr. Jamieson stepped forward.

"You are Mrs. Tate?" I wondered how the detective knew.

"Yes, sir."

"Mrs. Tate, we want to make some inquiries. Perhaps in the house—"

"Come right in," she said hospitably. And soon we were in the little shabby parlor, exactly like a thousand of its prototypes. Mrs. Tate sat uneasily, her hands folded in her lap.

"How long has Lucien been here?" Mr. Jamieson asked.

"Since a week ago last Friday. His mother paid one week's board in advance, the other has not been paid."

"Was he ill when he came?"

"No, sir, not what you'd call sick. He was getting better of typhoid, she said, and he's picking up fine."

"Will you tell me his mother's name and address?"

"That's the trouble," the young woman said, knitting her brows. "She gave her name as Mrs. Wallace, and said she had no address. She was looking for a boarding house in town. She said she worked in a department store, and couldn't take care of the child properly, and he needed fresh air and milk. I had three children of my own, and one more didn't make much difference in the work, but—I wish she would pay this week's board."

"Did she say what store it was?"

"No, sir, but all the boy's clothes came from King's. He has far too fine clothes for the country."

There was a chorus of shouts and shrill yells from the front door, followed by the loud stamping of children's feet and a throaty "whoa, whoa!" Into the room came a tandem team of two chubby youngsters, a boy and a girl, harnessed with a clothes-line, and driven by a laughing boy of about seven, in tan overalls and brass buttons. The small driver caught my attention at once; he was a beautiful child, and, although he showed traces of recent severe illness, his skin had now the clear transparency of health.

"Whoa, Flinders," he shouted. "You're going to smash the trap."

Mr. Jamieson coaxed him over by holding out a lead pencil, striped blue and yellow.

"Now, then," he said, when the boy had taken the lead pencil and was testing its usefulness on the detective's cuff, "now then, I'll bet you don't know what your name is!"

I Could See the Mortons' Big Country House.

"I do," said the boy. "Lucien Wallace."

"Great! And what's your mother's name?"

"Mother, of course. What's your mother's name?"

And he pointed to me! I am going to stop wearing black; it doubles a woman's age.

"And where did you live before you came here?" The detective was polite enough not to smile.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

By REV. STEPHEN PAULSON
Pittsburg, Pa.

Text: Our citizenship is in heaven.—Phil. 3:20.

In founding this republic our fathers established five institutions that seemed necessary to the development of a high order of manhood. Since here the common people were to be rulers it was plainly necessary to educate the multitude. No inventor commits his invention into the hands of an ignorant man, and our fathers feared to trust those powerful political tools, the ballot and free speech, into the hands of ignorant and untrained men. So they established the free school.

They also founded the free press; believing that the citizen should be made acquainted with all that goes on in God's great world, that our people should not be ignorant peasants but citizens of the world. The result is the intelligent unity of a hundred million people and the breaking down of all sectional differences.

They also established liberty and political equality. Not that all men are equal in strength of body or quality of intellect or power of personality, but that each man has an equal right to justice and self-development. The grass, the lily, and the oak are not equal in station, and, perhaps, not equal in usefulness, but are equal in their right to claim from soil and rain and sun what they need for growth and sustenance.

Our fathers emphasized the family, recognizing that all subsequent relationships are made or marred in the family circle. They looked upon this home as a miniature republic and they looked to earnest mothers for the sturdy and honest citizenship of the future.

The founders of the republic also believed most emphatically in a free church. They decreed that the Lord's day should be a training day for the soul and conscience that men might grow fine and strong, and that great and true convictions might be developed. For the measure of power of a republic is not in its resources and wealth, but in the quality of manhood produced.

We have today many problems before us, as there always will be great problems before a growing and progressing nation; but our greatest need is a Christian citizenship. We need men who live and act the principles of Jesus Christ in our high offices, in places of responsibility, in the great marts of business. That it will be so, it is not an idealist's dream, but will be a realization of the future to which present indications point.

In a despotism where one family rules, the task of educating the rulers is simple. It means the teaching of the members of a single family. In a monarchy it means the education of a few thousand of the upper classes. In a republic the great peril is moral ignorance among millions, many of them newly come to our shores. We have established our public schools for the training of the intellect, but unfortunately we have eliminated morals and spiritual knowledge from the class room. Five or six hours every week are given to mathematics for years, because we must count money, and weigh sugar and salt, compute coal and measure land. Years for the study of mathematics; not one minute for the training of a child's morals and character. The president of the National Educational association affirmed in his annual address that there are ten millions of young people under 17 who never cross the threshold of a church.

We teach children that two and two make four, but not that it is wrong to falsify accounts. We teach them that fire burns in science, but not that the boy who tries to satisfy his desire for pleasure with sin, is like one who eats red-hot coals. We teach the girl that hot water scalds, but we do not tell her that there are passions which indulged in will blight her very soul. Look at the jails filled with boys whom we allow to grow up like vandals. Consider the prisons crowded with young criminals. Look at the moral insensibility among our rich men and legislators, to whom truth and justice should be sacred.

We breed our own dangers through neglect. We spend vast energy in the discussion of the tariff on pig iron, as if with it the republic would survive of perish; but we neglect the souls of men. We spend hundreds of millions digging mud out of the rivers, while the mouths of our children spout mud, and the tenement houses ooze disease and crime. Surely there never was a time in the history of the republic when the influence and work of the church was needed more than it is today. We have well known examples of how gladly people flock to the standard of any man who shows himself a sturdy, uncompromising Christian citizen. And on the other hand we see that a man who is not a Christian, though he may be exalted to a high place, is soon weighted and found wanting.

Our fathers laid well the foundations, but their work cannot be perfected without the fidelity of the sons. We have a marvelous heritage; we reap what we did not sow. But God forbid that we should prove faithless to the principles of our fathers. So let us on this day call the roll of conviction which lie deep-rooted in true citizenship; and the first truth that meets us is that a man must be a citizen of the kingdom of God before he can be a true citizen of a Christian nation

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brookfield, Mo.—"Two years ago I was unable to do any kind of work and only weighed 118 pounds. My trouble dates back to the time that women may expect nature to bring on them the Change of Life. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me feel much better, and I have continued its use. I am very grateful to you for the good health I am now enjoying."—Mrs. SARAH LOUSIGNONT, 414 S. Livingston Street, Brookfield, Mo.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

WHERE HE SAVED MONEY.

"You say it costs less to run this automobile than that trotting horse you owned?"

"Yes; I used to bet on the trotting horse."

A Liking for "Hamlet."

"Do you like Hamlet?" asked the hostess of her unlettered, if gushing, guest.

"Indeed I do," ws the reply. "I am excessively fond of it, but I always prefer a savory to a sweet one."

There was a momentary confusion, and then the hostess realized that the admiration of the guest was of a culinary, not literary, character.

"I gave her ham with an omelette for breakfast next morning," said the hostess, when telling the story.—Scraps.

Even the Children.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker, condemning in his witty way the American divorce evil, told, at a Philadelphia luncheon, an appropriate story.

"Even our children," he said, "are becoming infected. A Kensington school teacher, examining a little girl in grammar, said:

"'What is the future of "I love?"'

"'A divorce,' the child answered promptly."

This Is a Good Breakfast!

Instead of preparing a hot meal, have some fruit;

Post Toasties

with cream;

A soft boiled egg;
Slice of crisp toast;
A cup of Postum.

Such a breakfast is pretty sure to win you.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

INDEPENDENCE ON THE FARM

SPLENDID RESULTS FOLLOW FARMING IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Americans In Canada Not Asked to Forget That They Were Born Americans.

Farm produce today is remunerative, and this helps to make farm life agreeable. Those who are studying the economics of the day tell us that the strength of the nation lies in the cultivation of the soil. Farming is no longer a hand-to-mouth existence. It means independence, often affluence, but certainly independence.

Calling at a farm house, near one of the numerous thriving towns of Alberta, in Western Canada, the writer was given a definition of "independence" that was accepted as quite original. The broad acres of the farmer's land had a crop—and a splendid one, too, by the way—ripening for the reapers' work. The evenness of the crop, covering field after field, attracted attention, as did also the neatness of the surroundings, the well-built substantial story-and-a-half log house, and the well-rounded sides of the cattle. His broken English—he was a French Canadian—was easily understandable and pleasant to listen to. He had come there from Montreal a year ago, had paid $20 an acre for the 320-acre farm, with the little improvement it had. He had never farmed before, yet his crop was excellent, giving evidence as to the quality of the soil, and the good judgment that had been used in its preparation. And brains count in farming as well as "braw." Asked how he liked it there, he straightened his broad shoulders, and with hand outstretched towards the waving fields of grain, this young French Canadian, model of symmetrical build, replied: "Be gosh, yes, we like him—the farmin'—well, don't we, Jeannette?" as he smilingly turned to the young wife standing near. She had accompanied him from Montreal to his far-west home, to assist him by her wifely help and companionship, in making a new home in this new land. "Yes, we come here wan year ago, and we never farm before. Near Montreal, me father, he kep de gris' mill, an' de cardin' mill, an' be gosh! he run de cheese factor' too. He work, an' me work, an' us work tarn har', be gosh! Us work for de farmer; well 'den, sometin' go not always w'at you call

RANG THE BELL, ALL RIGHT

Estimates of Yield of Wheat in Western Canada for 1910 More Than One Hundred Million Bushels.

de' right, an' de farmer he say de' mean t'ing, be gosh! and tell us go to —well, anyway he tarn mad. Now," and then he waved his hand again towards the fields, "I 'ave no bodder, no cardin' mill, no gris' mill, no cheese factor'. I am now de farmer man an' when me want to, me can say to de oder fellow! you go——! Well, we like him—the farmin'." And that was a good definition of independence.

Throughout a trip of several hundred miles in the agricultural district of Western Canada, the writer found the farmers in excellent spirits, an optimistic feeling being prevalent everywhere. It will be interesting to the thousands on the American side of the line to know that their relatives and friends are doing well there, that they have made their home in a country that stands up so splendidly under what has been trying conditions in most of the northwestern part of the farming districts of the continent. With the exception of some portions of Southern Alberta, and also a portion of Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan the grain crops could be described as fair, good and excellent. The same drought that affected North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other of the northern central states extended over into a portion of Canada just mentioned. But in these portions the crops for the past four or five years were splendid and the yields good.

The great province of Saskatchewan has suffered less from drought in proportion to her area under cultivation than either of the other provinces. On the other hand, instead of the drought being confined very largely to the south of the main line of the C. P. R. it is to be found in patches right through the center of northern Saskatchewan also. In spite of this, however, Saskatchewan has a splendid crop. A careful checking of the averages of yield, with the acreages in the different districts, gives an average yield of 15½ bushels to the acre.

In Southern Alberta one-fifth of the winter wheat will not be cut, or has been re-sown to feed. There are individual crops which will run as high as 45 bushels on acres of 500 and 1,000 acres, but there are others which will drop as low as 15. A safe average for winter wheat will be 19 bushels. The sample is exceptionally fine, excepting in a few cases where it has been wrinkled by extreme heat.

The northern section of Alberta has been naturally anxious to impress the world with the fact that it has not suffered from drought, and this is quite true. Wheat crops run from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre, but in a report such as this it is really only possible to deal with the province as a whole and while the estimate may seem very low to the people of Alberta, it is fair to the province throughout.

When the very light rainfall and other eccentricities of the past season are taken into account, it seems nothing short of a miracle that the Canadian West should have produced 102 million bushels of wheat, which is less than 18 million bushels short of the crop of 1909. It is for the West generally a paying crop and perhaps the best advertisement the country has ever had, as it shows that no matter how dry the year, with thorough tillage, good seed and proper methods of conserving the moisture, a crop can always be produced.

As some evidence of the feeling of the farmers, are submitted letters written by farmers but a few days ago, and they offer the best proof that can be given.

Maidstone, Sask., Aug. 4, '10.

I came to Maidstone from Menominee, Wis., four years ago, with my parents and two brothers. We all located homesteads at that time and now have our patents. The soil is a rich black loam as good as I have ever seen. We have had good crops each year and in 1909 they were exceedingly good. Wheat yielding from 22 to 40 bushels per acre and oats from 40 to 80. We are well pleased with the country and do not care to return to our native state. I certainly believe that Saskatchewan is just the place for a hustler to get a start and make himself a home. Wages here for farm labor range from $35 to $45 per month. Lee Dow.

Tofield, Alberta, July 10, 1910.

I am a native of Texas, the largest and one of the very best states of the Union. I have been here three years and have not one desire to return to the States to live. There is no place I know of that offers such splendid inducements for capital, brain and brawn. I would like to say to all who are not satisfied where you are, make a trip to Western Canada; if you do not like it you will feel well repaid for your trip. Take this from one who's on the ground. We enjoy splendid government, laws, school, railway facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from a Texan. O. L. Pughs.

James Normur of Porter, Wisconsin, after visiting Dauphin, Manitoba, says: "I have been in Wisconsin 25 years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land and the crops in East Dauphin are better than I have ever seen, especially the oats. There is more straw and it has heavier heads than ours in Wisconsin.

"This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming and the land we have seen is finely adapted to that sort of work. Cattle, hogs, horses and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses and the vetch that stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Talks to Americans.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, is now making a tour of Western Canada and in the course of his tour he has visited many of the districts in which Americans have settled. He expresses himself as highly pleased with them. At Craig, Saskatchewan, the American settlers joined with the others in an address of welcome. In replying Sir Wilfred said in part:

"I understand that many of you have come from the great Republic to the south of us—a land which is akin to us by blood and tradition. I hope that in coming from a free country you realize that you come also to another free country, and that although you came from a republic you have come to what is a crowned democracy. The King, our sovereign, has perhaps not so many powers as the President of the United States, but whether we are on the one side of the line or the other, we are all brothers by blood, by kinship, by ties of relationship. In coming here as you have come and becoming naturalized citizens of this country no one desires you to forget the land of your ancestors. It would be a poor man who would not always have in his heart a fond affection for the land which he came from. The two greatest countries today are certainly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of the United States. Let them be united together and the peace of the world will be forever assured.

"I hope that in coming here as you have, you have found liberty, justice and equality of rights. In this country, as in your own, you know nothing of separation of creed and race, for you are all Canadians here. And if I may express a wish it is that you would become as good Canadians as you have been good Americans and that you may yet remain good Americans. We do not want you to forget what you have been; but we want you to look more to the future than to the past. Let me, before we part, tender you the sincere expression of my warmest gratitude for your reception."

SUCCESS IN DEVELOPING PROFITABLE SHEEP FLOCK

Farmers Must First Get Away From Belief That Animals May Be Kept as Scavengers—Start With Well-Bred Ewes.

If we make a success of keeping a flock of sheep on our farms we must get away from the common belief that sheep may be kept as scavengers. While it is a fact that sheep will clean up weeds and briars, and manage to exist on poor pasture, yet this is only incidental.

If we keep a flock of sheep as scavengers they soon assume the appearanct that their purpose would signify. Their fleeces appear seedy and full of burrs and briars, and they show the effects of mismanagement and neglect.

A Pen of Southdowns.

It is best to start with a few well-bred ewes and the best ram that can be found at a reasonable price, and gradually build up a herd of fine ewes.

In this way the new breeder can make a closer study of the individuality of his sheep than he could if he was working with a larger number. A more intelligent selection could be made of the rams that were brought to mate with his ewes, and he could be all of the time increasing his knowledge of the business as the size of the flock increased, until he would be capable of wrestling with many of the more intricate problems that would come when the flock was nearing perfection. A great many fail with sheep because they undertake to work with too large a number.

Every sheep looks alike and they cannot make an intelligent study of the individuals that they are selecting and mating.

It takes considerable time for a man to train his eye and touch so that he can make intelligent selections even from his own flock.

When we observe the quality and study the conditions which surround the average farm flock we do not wonder that the majority of farmers make a failure of the sheep business.

It is really astonishing to note the waste of opportunities in the sheep business. Any intelligent farmer who is a student of the present economic conditions cannot fail to see that the future of the mutton growing and fattening business affords an attractive outlook for the farmer who is in a position to handle a farm flock of from one to two hundred well-bred ewes.

Relic of Barbarism.

A Texas paper views it this way: "Mud roads are a relic of barbarism and always indicate a people of slow and unprogressive habits. If a stranger should ride over all the roads of any county and find them all macadamized, he would be ready to bet on the superior intelligence and enlightenment of the people, whether he met a single one or not. The roads of this county can be greatly improved by the road drag and now is the time to do it."

IMPROVING THE POULTRY FLOCKS

Better Results Could Be Had if Farmers in Given Locality Would All Keep One Breed of Chickens.

The community idea might be worked a great deal more than it is in the pure-bred poultry business. Better results could be had if the farmers in a given locality would all keep one breed of poultry. If they would unite on some good, popular, easy selling breed, they would find buyers much more easily than where each man keeps a different kind of stock, says the American Cultivator.

With dairy cattle this plan has worked wonderfully well for certain groups of farmers in various parts of the country. In Wisconsin there is a dairy center, where almost everybody keeps Guernseys. In New York state there is a region where dozens of farmers keep Holsteins. In northern New Jersey there is another Guernsey center, and in various parts of the countr ythere are Jersey and Ayrshire dairy centers. In all these localities there are hundreds of pure-bred animals, which can be seen in a few hours. Such a condition becomes known all over the country, and buyers travel hundreds of miles, knowing that if they do not find just what they want at the first farm they visit they are likely to find it further on in the same neighborhood.

In southern Rhode Island breeders by an accidental way kept a native class of fowls which later were known as Rhode Island Reds. When this breed began to attract notice the region was visited by scores of buyers, who picked up every decent colored bird at fancy prices, putting thousands of dollars into the hands of the farmers that they could never have had expected for the demand at more than market prices.

If fifty farmers in a neighborhood would unite on almost any poultry breed there would be no difficulty in finding a market. A great many breeders with a reputation and a host of regular customers would be glad to know of a locality where they could buy what extra stock they need to fill their orders. The farmers could easily sell the stock themselves through one of their number or through one of the New York or Boston concerns which make a specialty of pure-bred stock in large quantities. It is not a very difficult matter for the farmer to learn to sell his stock on his own account. Fancy birds will almost sell themselves.

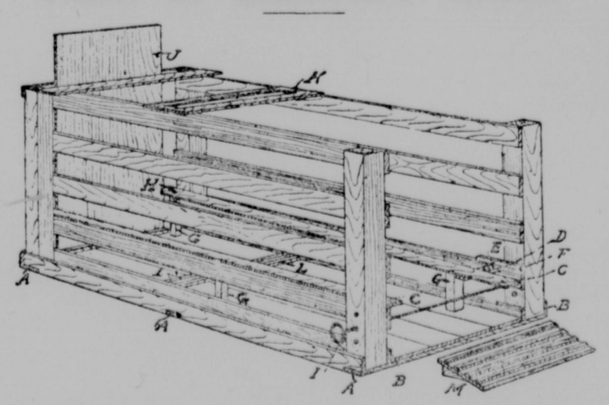
Progress and Improvement.

It is a well-known fact that in all dairy regions where dairying has been carried on for a number of years the farms are all in a high state of fertility and the farmers prosperous, with means for progress and improvements.

Best Ensilage.

Various kinds of roughage, such as clover, green oats, peas, etc., have been used for ensilage, but corn fodder makes the best. That is the almost universal verdict.

PLAN OF BREEDING CRATE



Only on a few farms are breeding-crates found. Where boars of different ages and sizes are used to mate with sows of different ages and sizes, a breeding-crate becomes necessary. In many cases farmers sell boars that have given excellent service and the best of pigs, simply because they were too large. This is a great mistake, and should be overcome by making breeding-crates. Nearly anyone can make a breeding-crate that is satisfactory, if he sets out to do so.. A plan is here given which may be adopted or used as a guide to model after in making a crate of one's own design.

Money in Sows.

Fifty dollars invested in two good sows will earn five times as much as the money would in interest on a mortgage.

ACCOMMODATING.

Harduppe—Say, you bumped into me and knocked me down with your auto and I want damages.

Showfurr—Oh, haven't you got enough? Well, start up and I'll bump and knock you again.

Active Possession.

Guinevere, aged four, was going out to walk with a young lady, of whom she was very fond. As they opened the street door they were met by a swirling cloud of dust, blown up from the thoroughfare.

"Keep your lips tightly closed, Gwen, or you'll get your lungs full of microbes," warned the young lady.

Guinevere pondered a moment and then, looking up, demanded:

"What are your crobes?"—National Monthly.

A Woman's Backbone.

History records many instances where a woman has shown that she possessed clear grit—commonly called backbone. She must have, to be able to half kill herself over a washtub every week. Women are learning now, however, that if they use Easy Task soap in the laundry it means half the work done while they rest, their clothes are cleaner and sweeter, their hands are not red and ugly, their flannels do not shrink and their linens do not rot.

Scandal.

Mrs. Simmonds glanced at the scare headline: "Bank Robbed! Police at Sea!" and laid down the sheet.

"Naow, look at that, Ez!" she ejaculated, repeating the headline aloud. "Here's a big city bank broke into by burglars, and th' city police force all off fishin' somewhere! What a scandal!"—Judge.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Your side of the argument may be convincing as far as you are concerned, but what is the use if it doesn't convince the other fellow?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The undertaker usually finishes all he undertakes.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
MurineEyeRemedyCo.,Chicago

Quick Relief
for an upset stomach, hiccoughs, a sick headache, constipated bowels, or a bilious attack is secured by using
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap
is more soothing than Cold Cream; more healing than any lotion, liniment or salve; more beautifying than any cosmetic.
Cures dandruff and stops hair from falling out.

The Army of Constipation
Is Growing Smaller Every Day.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

W. L. DOUGLAS HAND-SEWED PROCESS SHOES
MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00
THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS
They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are certainly the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed. Fast Color Eyelets
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PILES
"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 920

Farm Wanted--Special
I have been manufacturing very profitable standard goods, used extensively in homes, business stores, banks, factories, railroads, schools, farmhouses, barns, mines, etc., for 12 years, still increasing. Netted $15,000 last year. Failing health compels me to lead a rural life. Will exchange for one or two good farms or half interest to good man for one good farm, at once. Describe fully your property with price. Address S. M. Booth, 230 W. Huron St., 5th Floor, Chicago

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN, ETC. $1 IS AT DRUGGISTS. TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50c.
PLANTEN, 95 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.
Our KODAK Work
How Good—not—How Cheap.
Send for price list and catalog.
TARR'S PHARMACY, 1804 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PLEASE send a trial shipment to the Oldest Commission House in N.Y. Est. 1846. Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Pork, Calves, Hay, Grain, Beans, Apples etc. E. Woodward, 302 Greenwich St., New York

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1869. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box B, Washington, D.C.

W. N. U., CLEVELAND, NO. 37--1910.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.
Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 5th, 1910.
"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.
Stettler, Alberta, July 31st, 1910.
"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificates."
Yours truly, H. A. Wix.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.
Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.
"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada." Yours truly,
Mrs. Richard Henry Ebinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.
Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.
"I shall go to Camrose this Fall with my cattle and household goods. I got a poor crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Camrose, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilton, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, but I do not want to travel two times there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate." Yours truly,
Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA.
Vesta, Minn., July 24th, 1910
"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rates to Ponoka, Alberta." Yours truly,
Geo. Paskewitz,
Vesta, Minn.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

There was quite an exodus of summer residents from the Park this week. Among the number leaving for their winter homes we note the following: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Carr, Dr. and Mrs. Logan Carr, Prof. and Mrs. John P. Hillis, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. McLain and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frame and children, Mrs. Bishop and daughters, and Mrs. Comerford.

During the present season there has been a greater movement in real estate than for the past six years. Mr. C. W. Hopkins, agent, has disposed of four valuable properties as follows: The Conner cottage, opposite the drug store, to Mr. W. W. Edwards, of Washington, D. C.; the Woodcock cottage, on Hazel Glade drive, to Mrs. A. M. Thompson, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; the Cecil cottage, on G street, near the railroad, to Dr. Logan Carr, of New York, and Heartsease cottage, on E street, to Mrs. J. W. Travis, of Clarksburg, W. Va., who will likely spend most of the year here. Mr. Hopkins also sold the Sturgiss lot, on G street, to Mrs. E. R. Day, of Clarksburg, W. Va., who will erect a cottage in time for occupancy next season. Other transfers are being negotiated by Mr. H.

Lieut. E. S. West, as noted heretofore, sold the Allen cottage to Mr. E. L. Stone, of Wheeling, W. Va., who is having it extensively repaired.

The Mountain Lake Park Association also sold a number of lots, some of which will be improved.

Rev. John F. Goucher, the largest stockholder in the Mountain Lake Park Association, and his two unmarried daughters left Baltimore Tuesday for San Francisco, from where they will sail for China. Dr. Goucher and his daughters will be gone for ten months. He terms his trip as a "world mission" and he intends to visit many important countries and cities with a view to studying the religious movements. Dr. Goucher's tour was primarily brought about by the World's Missionary Convention, which was held this year in Edinburg, Scotland. He was placed at the head of a number of world-wide committees and in order to acquaint himself with the true situation in missionary fields he decided to take the trip to the Old Country.

Mrs. Martha Weimer, of The Colonial, is quite ill and is being attended by Dr. H. W. McComas.

Mrs. Annan, occupying the Dowler cottage, has been critically ill for two weeks. Her husband was summoned from St. Louis, Mo., and is still with her. Mrs. A. is receiving medical attention from Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh.

Miss Rose Wilson will soon leave her home here for California, where she will remain at least through the winter.

The electric light plant will shut down at the end of this month when Mr. Jno. D. Hayden, who has had charge, will take charge of the moving picture machine in Nalley's theatre.

Street Superintendent Cuppett has a force of men repairing the crossings and opening the ditches in order that everything will be in order before the rainy season comes.

Mr. R. T. Miller and family will spend the winter in Marietta, Ohio, where the boys are attending school.

The golf course has been surveyed and will be put in order by the opening of next season.

Preaching next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

FRIENDSVILLE.

These cold nights let us know that autumn is here.

Messrs. Shirk, Lincoln and Van Zant were visitors to our town last week. Now the coal will have to go.

Arnold Fox met with a bad accident last week when he fell and in trying to save himself broke both bones in his wrist.

George F. Frazee is very sick with neuralgia of the stomach.

There were no services in the M. E. church Sunday owing to the tearing up of the steps and their replacing by cement ones.

R. M. Holman is building a large extension to his warerooms.

Mrs. Orval Ross left Monday for Pittsburg where she will be treated in a hospital for spinal trouble.

John Holman returned to college last Tuesday.

Joe Deharam, of Addison, Pa., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. George Frazee.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. McCollough, accompanied by their youngest daughter and little son, have gone to Damascus, Virginia.

A. A. Allen and family left for Pennsylvania where they will reside in the future.

Miss Marie McCollough left Monday to attend College.

This summer we have had several parties of surveyors start in here and survey up the Yough. What and who they were they did not divulge, but lately it has been rumored that the last crowd who were peeping through their instruments were Wabash or Western Maryland men.

Subscribe for The Republican, Oldest and Best Paper in Garrett county.

BITTINGER.

A number of persons from this neighborhood attended the German Baptist love feast at Maple Grove last Saturday evening.

Walter Engle, of Deer Park, spent last Saturday and Sunday with relatives and old acquaintances at this place.

Daniel D. Brenneman, of the Amish settlement, was a business caller at this place last Monday. Mr. Brenneman is past eighty years of age and is still quite active and has almost entirely recovered from the wound inflicted in his leg a few weeks ago by an accidental shot from a rifle.

James Ross, of Manidier's Ridge, was seen in this village last Monday.

Mrs. T. B. Wiley is spending this week in attendance upon her brother and sister at Grantsville, both of whom are confined to their beds by attacks of typhoid fever.

Miss Lizzie Orendorf went over to Keyser's Ridge last Saturday and began her duties as teacher of the Duckworth school this week.

Lloyd F. Brenneman, of Elk Lick, Pa., spent last Sunday with his parents at this place.

Andrew J. Oester has a force of men at work on the new county road which is being constructed over Meadow Mountain.

Misses Sarah and Cora Bittinger, who were employed in a hotel at Mt. Lake Park, returned to their home in this village last Saturday evening.

Miss Laura Fazenbaker, of Mt. Lake Park, spent last Sunday at this place.

HOYES.

Our school opened with the usual enrollment and with Miss Oscie Casteel as teacher.

Wm. Callis and daughter, Miss Blanche, spent Saturday and Sunday at Farmington, Pa., with Mr. Callis' aged mother who is very ill.

D. Earle Smith left Tuesday for Annapolis where he will enter St. John's College.

Mrs. Lillian Meyers and children, of Mt. Lake Park, who have been visiting relatives at Friendsville and Blooming Rose, spent a few days with F. D. Dewitt and family.

Miss Winona Friend, of Morgantown, made a short visit to her grandfather, Rev. H. E. Friend, last week.

Misses Bertha Custer and Grace Friend returned home Monday after spending a week with Mrs. Henry K. Friend at Crellin.

Asa Callis and brother, of Loch Lynn, are guests of their uncle, Wm. Callis.

Roy Custer, who is employed as a real estate agent in Baltimore, was visiting relatives and friends a few days this week.

Mrs. Eliza Thayer and daughters, Olive and Josephine, and little son spent part of last week with W. A. Smith and family.

Abel DeWitt, of Armstead was a business visitor to our town Tuesday.

Joseph McRobie, lineman for the Garrett County Telephone Co., and D. R. Smith are doing some work on the Selbysport and Accident line.

Timber for Sale.

Hard and soft wood timber, situated five miles east of Grantsville, Md. Estimated at 1,000,000 feet. For particulars apply to S. D. HUMMEL
29-3t Avilton, Md.

Estray Notice.

There came to my farm about one mile north of Engles Mill a stray sheep with ear label in one ear named "A. N. Wilson." Owner can have same by calling and paying all costs before property is removed. HENRY BACH,
R. D. No. 2, Accident, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Fred. A. Thayer, Trustee, vs. Lewis A. Rudisill and Kate B. Rudisill.

No. 1694 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

Ordered, by the CircuitCourt for Garrett county, sitting as a court of equity, this 21st day of September, 1910, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Fred. A Thayer, Trustee, under a power of sale contained in a deed of trust from the said Lewis A. Rudisill and Kate B. Rudisill, his wife, to the said Fred. A. Thayer, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of October, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 14th day of October, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

SAMUEL B. SANDOE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March, 1911, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1910.

F. G. TROUT,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

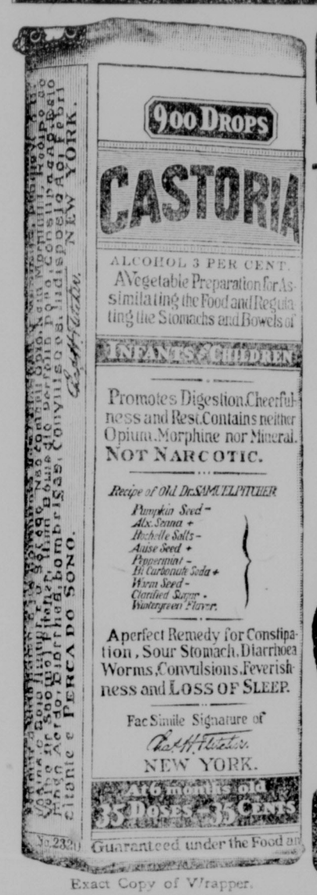
This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters testamentary on the estate of

JOHN E. BEALMAN,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of September 1910.

MARY M. BEALMAN,
Administratrix,
Grantsville, Md.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Registration Notice.

Notice of the Sittings for Registration in the Respective Election Districts in Garrett County, Maryland.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 19, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, as amended by the Acts of 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1904, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, October 4th;
Tuesday, October 11th,
and on
Tuesday, October 18th, 1910,

(Last Date for Revision Only; no one may be Registered after Oct. 11),

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or who will before the day of election next ensuing possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts, and for the purpose of performing all other duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in Andrew Mullin's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Office of the Board of Election Supervisors at the Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the storeroom of G. W. Engle in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Band Hall in the town of Kitzmiller.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the building recently vacated by Lewis Gortner at the corner of Second and Oak streets in the town of Oakland.

W. H. TURNER,
J. C. CONDRON,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 1 of Garrett County.

R. E. FRIEND,
B. F. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 2 of Garrett County.

NOAH WARNICK,
PHINEAS C. BOUCHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 3 of Garrett County.

JESSE E. FAZENBAKER,
HENRY BERNARD,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 4 of Garrett County.

PHILIP BOWMAN,
C. C. SPEICHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 5 of Garrett County.

WM. G. BROWNING,
J. ALVIN FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 6 of Garrett County.

W. H. BARTLETT,
W. S. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 7 of Garrett County.

JOHN L. HARVEY,
GUY YUTZY,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 8 of Garrett County.

FLOYD CROW,
RICHARD McKENZIE,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 9 of Garrett County.

FRANKLIN DEWITT,
B. F. THRASHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 10 of Garrett County.

HERMAN ROBESON,
ROBERT CROW,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 11 of Garrett County.

JOHN HETRICK,
A. L. BITTINGER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 12 of Garrett County.

H. L. POOL,
DANIEL FEICHTNER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 13 of Garrett County.

JOHN T. BROWNING,
B. C. SCOTT,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 14 of Garrett County.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J. JOHNSON,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 22, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, October 10, 1910,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

THE GREATEST SALE OF

Gas Stoves, Heaters

AND TINWARE

In the history of Oakland.

We have on sale at our show rooms the largest and best selection of Gas Stoves, Heaters and Ranges, and Coal Stoves, Ranges and Heaters ever exhibited in Oakland, and at prices that cannot be beaten.

These goods were bought early in the spring at prices away below the present market, and will be sold so as to give our customers the benefit.

In addition to our line of Stoves and Heaters we quote special low prices on Tin Cans, Agate Ware, Tinware, Hods, Reflex Gas Lamps, Galvanized Tubs and Buckets.

Gas Fitting, Roofing and Spouting

A SPECIALTY.

Call upon us, get our prices and compare them with others.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed by Lewis A. Rudisill and Katie B. Rudisill, his wife to the undersigned, bearing date the 8th day of January, 1907, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 53, folio 523, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust as well as the interest thereon, I will on

Friday, the 16th day of September

1910, in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, at the hour of 10.30 a. m., offer for sale to the highest bidder town lots Nos. 22, 29, 36 and 43 on the plat of Mountain Lake Park, together with the improvements thereon; said four lots all lie adjoining each other in one body on the corner of Cedar and H streets in said town of Mountain Lake Park, and are improved by a three story HOTEL BUILDING or BOARDING HOUSE and necessary outbuildings; the property is but one block from the large new Auditorium, and is considered one of the most desirable locations in the Park and presents a most excellent opportunity to anyone desiring to make an investment of this kind.

The Trustee reserves the right to offer the lot or lots not covered by the buildings, and the lot or lots covered thereby separately, or to offer said property as a whole.

TERMS: Cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Trustee.

DR. EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
DEER PARK, MD.
Prompt attention given all ca day or night.
Garrett County Telephone. 24-1yr.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-60-1y.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p m

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Subscribe for The Republican.

ORDER NISI.

Annie Weir et al vs. James McMillan et al.
No. 1651 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 20th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in Equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Julius C. Renninger and William R. Offutt, Trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of September, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $400.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test: E. Z. TOWER Clerk.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into to the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.
Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.
Entrance examinations 13, 14.

Eight courses of Instruction leading to professional degree of B. S. Agricultural, Horticural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.

The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.

The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and Adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1910. NUMBER 31

CHECK FORGER CAUGHT

Has Been Wanted by Authorities for Several Weeks.

John Carroll, colored, who forged the name of Col. J. M. Burns, of Mountain Lake Park, to a number of checks which he passed on a number of merchants in Oakland, was caught at Keyser yesterday afternoon by Mr. H. C. Sincell, one of his victims, who happened to be in that city on his way home from an automobile trip east.

Sheriff Shartzer was communicated with from Keyser and he went to that point immediately, arriving here last night with the prisoner who will remain the county's guest until the December term of the Circuit Court.

An Attractive Mission.

The mission this week in St. Peter's church is the big local attraction of the hour. A deep impression is being made on the general public. The crowds in attendance at the early morning masses, six and eight o'clock, tell the tale of faith and devotion on the part of the good people of St. Peter's parish.

The mission is being preached by a Father of the Order of St. Vincent from Philadelphia, the Rev. H. V. Piper, C. M. Father Piper comes of an old New England family, converts to the Catholic religion. The missionary himself was received into the church at a mature age. He is a man with a big heart, full of sympathy for humanity. He is endowed with superior intellectual powers and a generous nobility of soul. In all his preachings and contact with men his great kindness of heart is plainly manifest. In his opening address Sunday morning he stated that the teachings of the church which he came to preach are so ample, so beautiful, so powerful and so broad that he has no disposition or time to enter the field of the fault finder because of opinions held contrary to Catholic faith.

The subject of the sermon this evening will be, "The Marriage Tie."

The sermon Friday evening will be on "The Position of the Catholic Church on the Liquor Problem." Saturday evening the sermon will be on "The Divine Rights and Obligations of Parents in the Education of Their Children." The Sunday evening sermon will be announced Sunday morning. Sunday afternoon at three o'clock will take place in the church the blessing of little children and the sick, blind, lame and all physically indisposed. Everybody in Oakland is cordially invited and welcomed by the pastor, Father Connell, and the missionary, Father Piper.

Call for Your Letters.

Francesco Mariano, Recupeo Guiseppe, Ombro Oicolfo, Antiea Coloveccfu, Giovaini Francesco, Albuia Hinkle, Priscilla Gour, J. W. Williams, S. P. Necensci, Bessie Niovan, James Bowder, L. C. Boice, Ella Faupel, Emma Rock, Grace Murphy.

BITTINGER.

Everybody is digging "taters" this week except Joe Bowser, and he is sitting in the back yard with the family almanac searching for a name for the little boy which the stork left at his home on Monday, September 19th.

George Wiley made a business trip to Oakland on Monday of this week.

Misses Huldah Wiley and Sarah Bittinger, two of our excellent young ladies, have secured employment at Salisbury, Pa.

James O'Brien, of North Glade, spent last Sunday with Mrs. O'Brien's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Buckel, at this place.

While crossing Meadow Mountain one day last week Jonas Bittinger killed a large rattlesnake.

Edward Railey, of Meadow Mountain, was shopping in this village last Saturday.

Prof. Beahm was hindered somewhat in his school work last week by suffering from a very painful carbuncle on his hand.

Mr. Mattingly, of McHenry, was in this neighborhood last week buying lambs for fall delivery.

Rev. Young, of Salisbury, Pa., will conduct services in the Lutheran church at this place next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

BUMBLEBEE RIDGE.

The farmers of this section are busy cutting buckwheat and corn.

Mr. Francis McGettigan and his mother were visiting at Mr R. M. Alexander's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Glover spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. Allen Glover at Hoyes.

Miss Florence Alexander, who has been visiting relatives at Sang Run, has returned home.

Mrs. Clarence Foy spent Sunday afternoon at A. J. Alexander's.

Mr. Walter Alexander, who has been working for Jonas Glotfelty, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Custer and daughter were visiting at Mr. Benjamin Keller's Sunday.

Mr. Simeon Knox has been working for the Jennings Lumber Company.

Mr. William Railey has bought a threshing machine.

Messrs. A. J. Alexander, John Kahl, and Alex. Georg have been quarrying lime stone at McHenry.

Mr. Howard Foy and family were at McHenry last Sunday.

Timber for Sale.

Hard and soft wood timber, situated five miles east of Grantsville, Md. Estimated at 1,000,000 feet. For particulars apply to S. D. HUMMEL
29-3t Avilton, Md.

GARRETT COUNTY'S OLDEST WOMAN HAS PASSED AWAY

Mrs. Eliza Royer, Aged Ninety-Six Years, Was Buried Sunday at Grantsville.

Mrs. Eliza Royer, aged ninety-six years, probably the oldest woman in Garrett county, died at her home near Grantsville on last Friday and was buried Sunday. Mrs. Royer was the mother of four children, among them being Rev. George A. Royer, of Loysville, Pa., a Lutheran minister who preached for some years at Accident and who was recently installed as pastor in his present charge. Mrs. Royer was the daughter of Adam Shultz, who was a resident of Grantsville from 1826 until his death which occurred in 1864. She was the only member of the Shultz family of eighteen children who remained in Garrett county, the others having left here many years ago and settled in and near St. Louis. Mrs. Royer's funeral occurred last Sunday and was conducted by Rev. L. P. Young, of Elk Lick, Pa., the interment being made in the Grantsville cemetery.

DR. H. L. BEVANS.

Dr. H. L. Bevans, a practitioner for many years of his profession at Grantsville, died on Sunday morning at his home in that town after an illness of a short time. He was aged about seventy-five years and had been a resident of Grantsville for upwards of half a century. He was well known in many sections of Garrett county.

COLUMBUS H. SHAW.

Columbus H. Shaw, a native of Garrett county, died in Pittsburg, Pa., last Thursday, following an accident which befel him in a coal mine near Salisbury, Pa., the day before. The deceased was a son of the late George Shaw, of Grantsville. He was an enterprising and successful business man.

MRS. ANNIE PORTER-FELTY.

Mrs. Annie Porter-Felty, wife of Mr. Christian Felty, of Connellsville, Pa., and daughter of the late Robert Porter, of Oakland, died at her home in Connellsville on Tuesday night at eleven o'clock after a brief illness. She was aged about forty-six years and was the mother of three children, two sons and one daughter. Her remains will arrive in Oakland on train No. 55 this afternoon and tomorrow morning at ten o'clock the funeral services will be conducted at the residence of the deceased lady's sister, Miss Mollie Porter, with interment in the Oakland cemetery.

B. & O.'S NEW EQUIPMENT

Last Instalment of New Equipment Has Been Delivered.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just had delivered to it the last instalment of the large equipment order placed several months ago, including 240 Consolidation freight engines of the heaviest type, 26 Atlantic type passenger locomotives, 10,000 freight cars and 70 passenger coaches. With the arrival in Baltimore on Saturday of the last Consolidation engine from the Richmond Locomotive Works the order was completed and all of the equipment is in use on sections of the road in most urgent need of it. One of the exactions President Willard made of the successful bidders at the time the contracts were awarded was immediate delivery, and, considering the magnitude of the order, it is believed a record was made in filling it.

The Consolidation freight engines, which are the heaviest type of locomotive in use on American railways excepting the Mallet Articulated Compounds, are being used on the Baltimore and Ohio lines in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania coal regions. Several of the engines, of course, will be distributed to various other divisions of the road, but they are especially adapted to hauling long trains in mountainous districts. The weight of these engines is 220,300 pounds, capable of hauling a train of 6,000 tons on level track at 10 miles an hour.

The Atlantic type engines are designed for high speed passenger service and are now being used in crossing the Alleghany mountains with through express trains. These passenger engines are built to haul on level track a 50-car train of 25 coaches, 10 baggage cars, 8 postal cars and 7 Pullman sleepers at a speed of 40 miles an hour. They are said to be able to attain a speed of 80 miles an hour with an express train of the usual number of cars.

The Baltimore and Ohio has an outstanding order of equipment, contracts for which were placed recently, consisting of 10 Mallet and 50 Mikado type freight engines and 5,000 freight cars. The material to be used in this equipment is being assembled and it is expected that the plants having the contracts will begin delivery early in November.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

On every hand the remark is heard that more people have been at Mt. Lake Park this season than in any other year. The crowded condition of the hotels and cottages has given rise to the suggestion that another hotel is a crying necessity. The congestion of summer people at the Park this year has resulted in the suggestion that the Mt. Lake Hotel should be enlarged by the addition of a hundred room, fifty of which should have private baths. If this is not found practicable, a Wheeling party has come forward with the proposition that a lease or purchase from the Association be made of an eligible site and a new and up-to-date summer hotel be erected thereon. We also understand that some other West Virginians are getting interested in the project. Judging from the large number of people that could not be accommodated at the Mt. Lake Hotel this season, the time is at hand either for the enlargement and modernization of the Mt. Lake Hotel or the erection of a new hotel. Rooms with private bath have long been needed, and the planning of the golf links for 1911 emphasizes that need.

The Park is by no means deserted by our summer resident, but many are still lingering with us, enjoying the delightful fall weather.

Mr. Newman Wilson has purchase Mr. R. T. Miller's interest in the firm of Miller & Wilson, and will hereafter conduct the business alone in the old stand—Felty building.

Work is being pushed in straightening the course of the stream running through the Park front. One dam is about completed and the other will be put in before cold weather.

Mr. H. N. Cuppett and family are on their usual fall vacation visiting their many relatives and friends in Maryland and West Virginia.

Rev. P. Z. Musgrave left for Clarksburg Tuesday afternoon to attend the sessions of the annual conference. He will have the pleasure of reporting all claims met in full. He was requested by a unanimous vote of the official board to return for another year. Bros. T. H. Cuppett, E. E. Friend and A. W. Miller expect to attend the conference.

Mr. Harmison is improving Romney cottage and the family will remain in the Park all winter.

Messrs. Lee N. Hayden and George Dawson have accepted positions in the painting department of the B. & O. railroad.

Mrs. Amanda Michaels and family are occupying Hotel Chautauqua for the winter.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday evening at 7.45 o'clock by Miss S. C. Harris.

Rev. H. E. Friend was here over Sunday, called here on account of the critical illness of his sister, Mrs. Martha Weimer.

Mr. Charles Weimer, of Keyser, W. Va., spent several days here at the bedside of his mother.

Mrs. Lee N. Hayden is visiting her parents in Westernport, Md.

The Allegany House was put up at auction last week and bid in by the First National Bank of Oakland at $2500.

New Bank at Grantsville.

A new bank will be started in Grantsville about October 1, to be called the First State Bank of Grantsville, with a capital stock of $25,000, which was somewhat over subscribed. Some of the subscriptions had to be reduced. Mr. John O. Getty, son of Senator W. R. Getty and former cashier of the First National Bank of Grantsville, is at its head. He has had considerable experience in banking and is capable of making it a success. It is said that the quaint Amish people in the neighborhood are taking an interest as well as stock in it. They are quite numerous and prosperous in that part of Garrett and Somerset counties. This makes two banks for Grantsville and six for Garrett county.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Anti-Saloon League Meeting.

Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock Rev. Cyrus P. Keen, of Hagerstown, Md., assistant superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League, will preach in St. Paul's M. E. church and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock he will conduct a like service in the Presbyterian church. To both of these meetings the public generally is invited.

Subscribe for The Republican.

SAW MILL BURNED NEAR GRANTSVILLE

Total Destruction of Property Belonging to King Bros.

Sunday morning at at early hour the saw mill owned and operated by King Bros., near Grantsville, was totally destroyed by fire of an unknown origin. The mill was located near the farm of Mr. Gideon J. Gnagey. There was no insurance and the loss, amounting to several thousand dollars, will have to be borne by the owners of the mill.

Prices in the Long Ago.

We are indebted to Isaac McCord Brandon, of Topeka, Kan., for some illuminating data on wages and the cost of living in this vicinity eighty years ago. Mr. Brandon was born and reared on a farm in Huntington township, Adams county, not far from York Springs. The figures he gives are from the daybook of his grandfather, Templeton Brandon.

They show that in the year 1830 Mr. Brandon was paying mason's assistants forty cents a day. The same wages were paid for threshing rye with a flail and for sowing plaster and husking corn. Wood choppers received thirty cents a day.

One chapter of the old ledger shows that a tenant who received forty cents a day for marking out corn furnished his sons at six and a quarter cents a day to drop the grain and his wife at twelve and a half cents a day to cover it with a hoe. These wages did not include board.

The entries show the following prices of commodities: Wheat, $1 a bushel; corn, 60 cents a bushel; oats, 31 cents a bushel; hay, $11 a ton; rye, 50 cents a bushel; potatoes, 50 cents a bushel; beef, 5 cents a pound; butter, 12 1-2 cents a pound; pork (side meat), 7 cents a pound; flour, $5.50 a barrel.

With the exception of beef, pork and butter, all of these items are almost identically the same in that locality today as they were eighty years ago.

But how different the wages! Where can you hire an able-bodied man now in the United States of Amerida for forty cents a day, or a woman field hand for twelve and a half cents a day, or a boy for six and a quarter cents a day.

This old daybook shows that Templeton Brandon paid his "hired girls" seventy-five cents a week, and they were the aristocrats of labor—the high-salaried specialists, who were so proud of their sinecures, which merely called for two or three bakings a week (sixteen loaves at a baking), churning (forty to fifty pounds), washing and ironing, milking five cows twice a day, etc., that they lorded it over the humble tenant's wife, and clung to their jobs until they married into homes of their own.

As we look over these fading statistic and memoranda, we unconsciously give voice to the question: If the past was glorious, where is the commercial injustice of the present?—Hagerstown Mail.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(Writers for the People's Forum are requested to make their communications as brief as possible. As a rule they should not exceed 500 words, and when they do they will, except in cases of unusual interest or importance, be reduced to that limit or returned to the writer for condensation. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers as evidence of good faith and the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. The editor will not be responsible for any views expressed by the contributors to this column.)

What Does the Manual Training Teacher Receive?

To the Editor of The Republican:

As a taxpayer and citizen I hope you can induce the President of the School Board to make public what is being paid for manual training at Oakland this year.

This is along the line of the request of your Deer Park correspondent two weeks ago, and I can assure you it is of vital interest to all parts of the county.

Yours truly,
Accident, Sept. 26th. CITIZEN.

State Sunday School Convention.

To the Editor of The Republican:

The Maryland State Sunday School Convention will be held in Baltimore, October 20th-21st at Harlem Park M. E. church, Gilmor street and Harlem Park. A strong team of specialists has been secured to assist in making the convention the best yet, such as Bishop Dubs, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. J. Woodbridge Barnes, of Newark, N. J.; Dr. Franklin McElfresh, of Chicago, and Dr. Richard Morse Hodge, of Columbia University, New York, together with a host of successful Sunday School workers of Maryland.

The program will be arranged to cover all the practical and evangelist methods now in use in scores of Sunday Schools that are winning, using and keeping the children and young people in the pale of the church. Every Sunday school in the State is urged to send its pastor, superintendent, two delegates and as many others as can possibly come.

Board and lodging will be obtained at very reasonable rates for those who may desire such accommodations. Write to Mr. Robt. L. Hoopper, 121 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, who will cheerfully help you. We hope that every pastor and superintendent will announce the convention frequently to their congregations and Sunday schools, and insist on every one attending.

We also ask that all pray most fervently that the convention may be one of great spiritual power.

Very cordially yours,
CHARLES W. DORSEY, Pres.,
B. W. KINDLEY, Sec'y.

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TEDDY-TAFTY.

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Oakland Steam Bakery

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TEDDY-TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, . . . MD.

Hobble, hobble, skirts and trouble.

Every hat is a "picture hat" nowadays.

Prunes are higher. Telephone your landlady.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who wore a double-breasted vest?

Dynamite may help, but tennis matches are the only reliable cure for droughts.

Volcanoes in Alaska are spouting fire. Very likely the janitor is trying out the flues.

Carrier pigeons will have to equip themselves with electric motors or fall hopelessly behind.

Radical changes are announced in the new football rules. There will be no hitting in the clinches.

Newport is said to be crazy over a barefoot dance. This means more work for the chiropodists.

By playing tennis on a hot afternoon a fat man learns to despise mere rain as a producer of moisture.

Up in Maine an automobile ran into a simple-minded bear. That was getting art and nature badly mixed.

Duke Franz Joseph says he is in this country after bear, and not a bride. Nevertheless, he may get his eye on a dear.

In Porto Rico oysters grow on trees. That is very well, but unfortunately tabasco sauce does not grow on the same limb.

Germany is going to make laws governing aviators. However, it is already a capital offense to fall 500 feet with an aeroplane.

It has been proved that a Vassar girl is not afraid of an aeroplane. Still, an aeroplane does not in the least resemble a mouse.

Remember, while copiously watering your lawn, that many a faucet on the second floor is hoarsely muttering, "How dry I am!"

Remarks a woman writer: "The work of personal beautifying resembles that of a house decorator." In respect to calcimine?

Chicago will be a good place for holding the world's brewers' congress, as the tornup streets have given a great impetus to the hop industry.

In some ways the preacher who looks for baseball in heaven is most conservative. When the home team wins baseball is heaven to the fan.

A new highball which costs $1.20 is being sold in New York. Some of the sons of Pittsburg millionaires must be spending the summer in New York.

"There's no safe and sane way to fall out of an aeroplane," remarks the Toledo Blade. Pooh! There is no safe and sane way to fall out of bed.

Aviators are to hurl dummy bombs at dummy war vessels at Garden City, N. J., and then maybe peace will find it easier to spread her dove-like wings.

Some enterprising correspondent should now uncover a fleet of Japanese airships ready to spread devastation over the shark-infested waters of the Pacific.

Another woman has broken her leg by tripping up in her hobble skirt. It may be necessary to pass a few sumptuary laws or soon the men will have no dancing partners.

The weather man reports that the mean rain fall for July was 2.21 inches less than any July since 1879—which shows it was a very mean monthly rainfall indeed.

An Illinois man has invented a safety pin with two points. Half of the adult population, uneasily awaits information as to whether the women will wear them in their belts.

"Be temperate and slow to anger, sleep and eat regularly, go in for athletics early in life and keep limber," are some rules for a long life. Also look both ways before crossing the boulevard.

At their recent convention in Denver the dentists decided that kissing would have to be abolished for the purpose of saving the human race. Would a human race that had abolished kissing be worth saving?

A Massachusetts preacher says there will be baseball in heaven. The enjoyment of some of the enthusiasts will be spoiled, however, if it shall be found impossible to throw things at the umpire in heaven.

The season for fish and snake stories has been rather poor. Both in quality and quantity, the output has not been up to the standard. It is feared by some theorists that the establishment of the Ananias club has acted as an early frost to the crop.

The Passion Players at Oberammergau

The Scene on Calvary

ALMOST fascinating place is Ober-Ammergau. One calls it a village because it is impossible to think of it as a town, in spite of its 1,650 inhabitants. It seems to be built anyhow. The houses are white, with deep-browed red roofs. Many of them are gaily painted, not only as to their woodwork and with quaint devices around the windows and doors, but with pictures, sacred and profane, and one of them has the whole of its wall space decorated in this way with frescoes done a hundred years ago by a great master in the art. The tortuous streets are full of little shops and some big ones, in most of which carvings are displayed for sale, and in this festival year there are temporary booths besides, for the sale of post cards or other things that the modern traveler has need of. The rocky mountains, clothed with dark pines and still in part snow-covered, rise on either side, and on the summit of the highest peak is an enormous wooden cross so far above you that it looks as if it were made of matchwood.

As you walk about the streets and the country roads almost every one you meet hails you with a "Gruss Gott!" and the men and boys raise their green, feather hats. They are the most courteous and gentle-mannered people I have ever met, and I think the most truly religious. You soon get used to the long hair of the men, even when you see it on the road sweepers. The true Ober-Ammergauer never cuts his hair.

Players In Daily Life.

It is worth while staying in Ober-Ammergau for a day or two before or after a performance, if only to see the players going about their daily work. You recognize a girl who serves you in a shop—a smiling German Fraulein with her fair hair neatly plaited—as one of the sweet singers in the choir of "Guardian Angels," when she wore a robe of gold and purple over her white, girdled garment, and her hair fell from beneath her crown to below her waist. An urchin paddling in the mud outside the schoolhouse stood with arms outstretched for full two minutes in one of the tableaux and never stirred. At the blacksmith's forge a man with a noble, classical face and gray hair and beard is shoeing a horse. Yesterday he was for the third time leader of the chorus, a kingly figure in gold crown and scarlet robe, with a fine voice and a splendid dignity of bearing. Everywhere you meet familiar faces, for during the long hours of the performance they have stamped themselves in your memory.

I was taken to the house of Johann Zwink, and we were shown into a brightly-painted room with an old porcelain stove in the corner. A sweet-faced young girl talked with us for a little and then said she would go and fetch her father. She was Ottilie Zwink, who takes the part of Mary, the Mother of Jesus. She is not yet twenty, but she is already spoken of as one of the best representatives of her difficult part that the play has ever had. She is the Mater Dolorosa, her voice full of piercing sorrow and her eyes of tears.

Presently her father came in, a gray-haired man with a kindly, somewhat pathetic face. He is a house painter, and he apologizes for the state of his working clothes. He has gone through many troubles, and only recently lost his eldest son, who had been a hopeless invalid for ten years. He had been Isaac in the tableaux of 1900, and it is said that he contracted the rheumatic fever from which he died by sleeping on damp hay, when all the beds in his father's house were given up to the visitors.

A Wonderful Performance.

As a young man, Johann Zwink twice played the part of the Apostle John. This year, for the third time, he is taking the part of Judas. His is a wonderful performance. He comes in first with the other disciples who surround their master in his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. You would hardly notice him. He is one of the group. But in the house of Simon, when the Magdalene anoints the head and feet of Christ, he begins to make his mark. He stares in a puzzled, startled way at the waste, and grumbles at it. But there is no wickedness apparent in him yet. He is the treasurer of the little society, anxious for the morrow.

When he next appears, on the road to Jerusalem, he seems a little detached from the rest; his faith in the future is weakened. "But, Master," he says, "if thou art really about to leave us, make some provision for us. See here, there is not enough for one day more;" and when he is left alone he makes up his mind to withdraw, tired of hoping for glories to come. The dispossessed traders come upon him in this mood and persuade him to tell where his master is to be found, and so reap the reward offered by the Sanhedrin. "That is no betrayal," he says to himself, when they have left him.

Then we see him at the last supper, sitting wrapped in his suspicious thoughts, his back half-turned to the rest. Unwillingly, almost snatching at them, he receives the bread and the wine, and then the sop, after which he goes out quickly. When he appears before the Sanhedrin to claim his reward the good Nicodemus rebukes him with hot indignation. He stands trembling, but the silver pieces brought in tempt him again, and he tests them in a greedy, miserly way. His traitor's kiss, when standing on tiptoe, his whole attitude tense and fearful, he reaches over Christ's shoulder and greets him with his "Hail, Master!" is one of the thrilling moments of the play, and can never be forgotten. Afterward we see him stricken with horror on being told that the master he has betrayed is to die, his quick remorse, his throwing down the bag of money before the priests and rabbis, his lonely bitterness of despair, and the dreadful scene of his preparing to hang himself in a lonely wood.

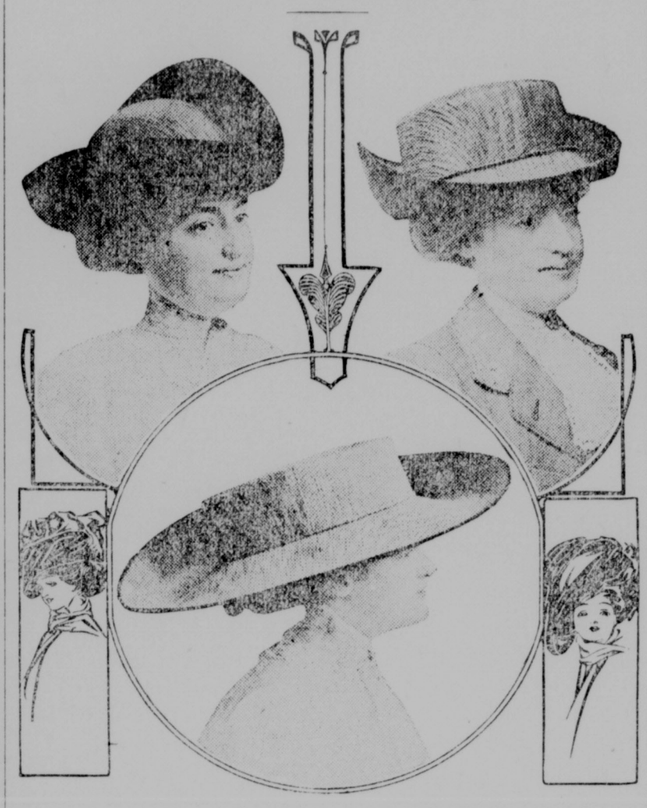
It was difficult to believe that this gentle sad-faced man, sitting by the stove in his splashed clothes, was the man who had been the living, breathing object of the whole world's execration the day before. We asked him if it had saddened him to have to step from the part of the beloved disciple to that of the traitor. "Oh, we must," he said quietly. "We must take the parts that are given to us." And he has thrown himself for more than twenty years into the part which as much as any brings out the meaning of this great religious play.

ARCHIBALD MARSHALL.

Lawyer's Brilliant Thought.

Luther B. Little, New York insurance magnate and ex-journalist, is responsible for the following story: What threatened to be a serious situation at an uptown club late yesterday afternoon was relieved by the ingenuity of a prominent New York lawyer, whose name cannot be given. When he was leaving his house yesterday at noon his wife informed him she was to give a 5 o'clock tea, and exacted a promise that he would assist in receiving the guests. The lawyer went to his club, where he drank numerous Scotch highballs. Suddenly he thought of the 5 o'clock tea. It was then 5:15, and an excuse came to him like an inspiration. Scrawling the following note he sent it by messenger: "Dear Fannie: I am sorry to disappoint you, but I have been taken unexpectedly drunk."

Home Millinery



THE untrimmed hats, turned out by manufacturers ready for the professional or amateur millinery, are so good in themselves, so graceful and becoming that they might be worn without the addition of ornament of any sort, and still be pleasing, although not complete. They are made of many varieties of silk, of velvet or plush, and in all sorts of combinations.

Those shown in the illustration are among the handsomest, made of silk crape in many rich colorings with high luster, and having the brims faced with velvet. Their shapes are all prepared for the addition of trimming, which this season will surely be of feathers. For some reason feathers have come to the fore like an avalanche. There are bands and pompons, quills, wreathes, breasts, sprays, wings and plumes. Perhaps the airships have called our attention to the feathered throng that sail about the sky, or perhaps chanticler has really awakened the world—to the possibilities of feathers. At any rate they are everywhere in endless and bewildering variety.

They have been made up in pieces all ready for the hat, and the way of the amateur milliner is made easy. This is the sort of trimming that is safe for her to undertake. She should buy both the shape and the trimming all ready prepared. Some of the former come already lined, which 's a great convenience; for placing the trimming properly is not easy by any means.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

WEAK-ANKLED WOMAN'S SHOE

Dressy and High Footwear Now Being Made in a Variety of Styles.

It is an actual hardship to the woman whose ankles are so weak that she cannot wear low shoes or pumps in hot weather. Besides the discomfort from heat in our climate one is conscious of looking heavily shod.

Many are tempted for dress occasions to slip into dainty pumps, but for those women who have a wholesome dread of broken bones what is to be done?

Fortunately it is now possible to get "dressy" shoes high. To wear with lingerie frocks there are good looking shoes in white buckskin or suede, some of them embroidered or beaded on the vamp.

High bronze shoes or colored boots to match special frocks can also be had.

For morning or outing use there are well cut high tan shoes or sporting looking white canvas and buckskin with heavy soles. Tennis soles are also to be found on boots that support the ankle.

Reefer Coat Smart Wrap.

There is no smarter wrap for younger women's wear at seaside, lake or mountain than the reefer coat made from a light-weight woollen checked material. Now that the one-piece dresses are so much worn the short, loosely fitting little reefers are just the thing for warmth. A blonde wearing a reefer in a pale-blue and white check, trimmed with white pique collar and cuffs and gilt buttons over her frock of white pique looked charming, and I have in mind a handsome brunette in a pretty gray linen frock with a reefer of white and gray checked goods, the trimmings white suede and gilt buttons.

Smart-Looking Bonnet.

Elderly women who prefer bonnets to hats sometimes find it difficult to find pleasing models. At a store I saw recently some very pretty and smart-looking bonnets. One was of braided net, black, draped softly over the crown, and coronet trimmed with a bunch of dainty white flowers from which rose a black aigrette. The strings were of good ribbon. Another was of white Yedda braid, covered with cobwebby black net. The left side was trimmed with black silk roses and lilies of the valley. Black roses also held the strings at the back.

BRAIDED COSTUME.

Braiding seems to have lost none of its popularity, and some stunning costumes are elaborately trimmed in this manner. The cut today suggests a dressy afternoon costume in pale gray satin messaline, the bodice and tunic covered with self-tone silk rat-tail braid in close design. The front and neck of bodice is cream lace and tucked mousseline, the former edged with a narrow band of black velvet ribbon and tiny black buttons. The tunic opening on left side is trimmed at bottom with a huge fringed cabochon of gray braid. The long trained skirt is finished at bottom with three deep tucks.

Hotel Dinner Frocks.

Black and white make the best combination for the dinner frock at the hotel when on tour. Black taffeta and charmeuse or some of the silk and wool mixtures made in one-piece style with gulmp and undersleeves of net or lace give admirable service, and such a frock is smart enough for any ordinary occasion. Black and white admit of the introduction of a color note if such be desired.

Utilizing Old Buckles.

Old-fashioned oblong buckles are now utilized in a variety of ways by fashionable dressmakers in connection with the new effects in drapery. Large and small buckles are employed in this way and tiny gold buttons also enter into many of the dressmaking schemes for the coming season.

The Colors in the Rainbow.

A learned German scientist, in the course of an exhaustive study of the evolution of the sense of color, discovered that the rainbow has not looked the same to men in all ages. He found that it was at first thought to be all of one color. To Homer, he says, the rainbow seemed purple white. At a later period Xenophon saw in it "a purple cloud, red and yellow green." Two centuries after this Aristotle distinguished three colors—red, green and blue—and was able sometimes to see yellow between the red and green. Three hundrd years after Aristotle came Ovid, to whom the rainbow was "a thousand dazzling colors, which the eye cannot distinguish separately." But the tricolor division persisted until the thirteenth century.

BUSY THEN.

The Private Citizen—A general has an easy time after the war is over.

The General—Not for very long, though. You soon have applications for your autograph and invitations to banquets.

TINY BABY'S PITIFUL CASE

"Our baby when two months old was suffering with terrible eczema from head to foot, all over her body. The baby looked just like a skinned rabbit. We were unable to put clothes on her. At first it seemed to be a few mattered pimples. They would break the skin and peel off leaving the underneath skin red as though it were scalds. Then a few more pimples would appear and spread all over the body, leaving the baby all raw without skin from head to foot. On top of her head there appeared a heavy scab a quarter of an inch thick. It was awful to see so small a baby look as she did. Imagine! The doctor was afraid to put his hands to the child. We tried several doctors' remedies but all failed.

"Then we decided to try Cuticura. By using the Cuticura Ointment we softened the scab and it came off. Under this, where the real matter was, by washing with the Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment, a new skin soon appeared. We also gave baby four drops of the Cuticura Resolvent three times daily. After three days you could see the baby gaining a little skin which would peel off and heal underneath. Now the baby is four months old. She is a fine picture of a fat little baby and all is well. We only used one cake of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. If people would know what Cuticura is there would be few suffering with eczema. Mrs. Joseph Kossmann, 7 St. John's Place, Ridgewood Heights, N. Y., Apr. 30 and May 4, '09."

Outlining Treatment.

"I want you to take care of my practise while I am away."

"But, doctor, I have just graduated. Have had little experience."

"You don't need it with my fashionable patients. Find out what they have been eating and stop it. Find out where they have been summering and send 'em somewhere else."

Resinol Is Appreciated and Highly Recommended by Intelligent People in All Parts of the World.

I highly recommend Resinol Ointment to all persons who are troubled with skin eruptions of any kind. I have found these preparations most useful and efficacious in many cases.
M. F. Ryan, Bedford Sq., London.

Local Enterprise.

Tourist—Why do you call this a volcano? I don't believe it has had an eruption for a thousand years!

Guide—Well, the hotel managers in this region club together and keep a fire going in it every year during the season.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

There is genius and power in persistence.—Orison Swett Marden.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Your truly great are notoriously not happy.—J. C. Snaith.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA
Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE.
NORTHROP & LYMAN CO. Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Cleveland Directory

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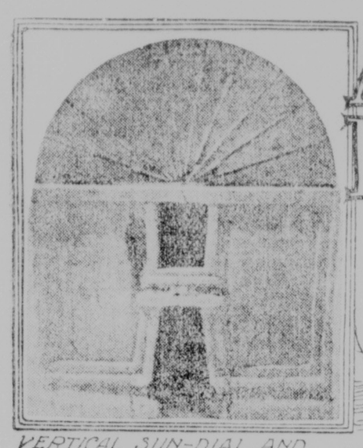
B. F. MILLER, Pat. Atty., 819 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O.

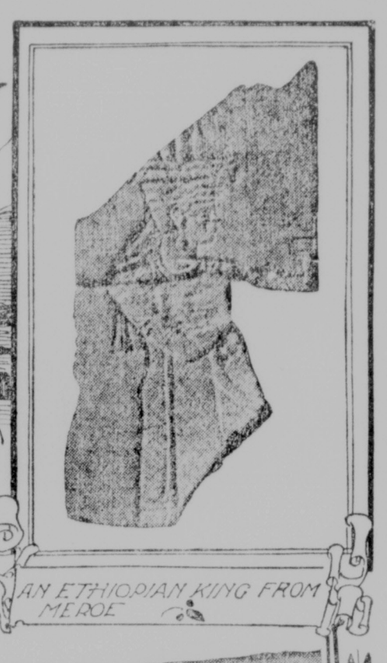
FLORIDA
For choice Florida land investigate the great SANFORD district, known the world over, $30 per acre, easy terms; suit you or refund money. Agents wanted. Address
W. A. SANDERS
Scofield Building Cleveland, Ohio

A New Link in History

By Russell Woodard

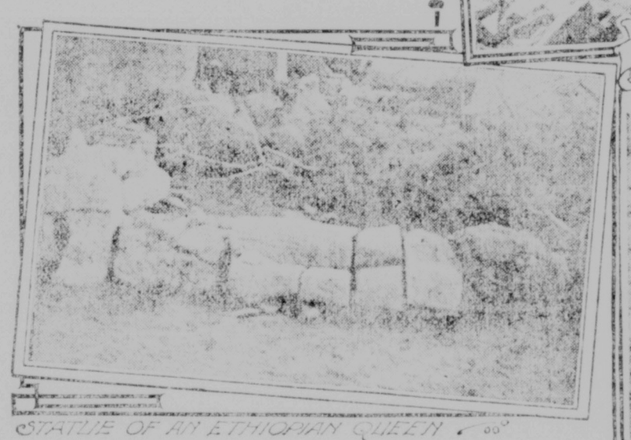


VERTICAL SUN-DIAL, AND MODEL OF A TEMPLE PYLON



AN ETHIOPIAN KING FROM MEROE

THE SUN TEMPLE, WHICH HERODOTUS DESCRIBES AS "THE TABLE OF THE SUN."



STATUE OF AN ETHIOPIAN QUEEN

EXCAVATION OF THE HIGH ALTAR AND HALL OF COLUMNS IN THE TEMPLE OF AMON.

VOTIVE ALTAR FOUND AT MEROE.

SINCE the excavation in Crete, which changed the Minoan myths into historical fact and revealed the existence of a great island empire that existed in the Aegean long before Greek civilization began, there have been few discoveries of greater interest and importance than those which have recently been made by Professor Garstang at Meroe, in the Sudan.

Professor Sayce in 1909 located the site of the city of Meroe on the east bank of the Nile, between the Fifth and Sixth Cataracts, and the excavations carried on by Professor Garstang at the end of 1909 enabled the details of the Ethiopian capital to become known. The Temple of Amon, where the Ethiopian Kings were crowned, was also discovered. Even more interesting is the excavation of the beautiful Sun Temple, which was discovered at the edge of the khor, or meadow, thus confirming the account of Herodotus, who tells us that Cambyses sent to the Ethiopian King to inquire about "the Table of the Sun" in a meadow "in the suburbs of the capital, where cooked meats were set each night." There is no doubt that this building is referred to in the Homeric legend that Zeus and the other gods feasted every year for twelve days among the blameless Ethiopians. Many others buildings were also explored, and the Temples of the Lion and the Kensa were discovered. It may be noted that the lion emblem was of frequent occurrence, and may probably have been the totem of the district. Many beautiful objects were dug up by the expedition, including forty inscriptions in the hieroglyphics of Meroe, two royal statues, and a great many vases of a new kind of pottery, objects of wood and glass, tiles and pottery. Especially interesting was the pottery which is almost as thin as biscuit china, and gives evidence of Roman influence. Professor Sayce found Greek inscriptions showing how the city was destroyed at the end of the fourth century A. D., by a King of Axum, since which event the city was uncovered.

Ethiopia was the name given by the Greeks to a country south of Egypt variously conceived as including only Nubia (Aethiopia Aegypti), or Nubia, Sennar, Kordofan and Abyssinia, or a region extending indefinitely east and west from the Upper Nile, but applied after the fall of Meroe more particularly to Abyssinia. The name is said to have had its origin from the fact that it was alluded to by the Greeks as a country of sunburned faces.

Historically there were three distinct kingdoms known as Ethiopia, those of Napata, Meroe and Askum. There is no definite evidence that either of these included at any time all the territory between the southern border of Egypt and Bab el Mandeb.

Already in the time of the old empire the Egyptians had relations with their southern neighbors. From the forests of Nubia they obtained a large proportion of their timber, and the city of Abu (Elephantine) derived its name from the ivory which found its way to this place from the interior of Africa. King Uncas (c. 3250-3260 B. C.) employed warriors belonging to six Nubian tribes in his war upon the Bedouins. The early pictorial representations of Nubian archers do not suggest that they were negroes. A regular conquest of the country south of Syene apparently was not undertaken until the twelfth dynasty (c. 2522-2323). The most powerful Nubian people at this time was Kash or Kosh, the Hebrew Cush. It is probable that the stock was originally Hamitic, though in course of time it absorbed various Negritic tribes. Usertesen III (c. 2409-2372) established his frontier north of the second cataract and built for its protection two forts at Semneh and Kummeh on opposite sides of the river. Whether the Hyksos kings ever held possession of this territory is doubtful. At any rate it had to be reorganized by Aahmes (1575-1553), the founder of the eighteenth dynasty and his successors. Napata probably had been the capital of the independent kingdom, since it was made the residence of the viceroy, entitled prince of Kosh, who governed the new Egyptian province. In the time of Rameses II there was an unsuccessful rebellion. Pianchi I, who seems to have reigned in Napata since 777, availed himself of the weakness of Egypt at the end of the reign of Usarken III to make an invasion of Egypt. He defeated twenty petty rulers and forced a treaty. Shabaka, a grandson of Pianchi, united all Egypt with Ethiopia under one crown. Napata was destroyed by Cambyses in 524.

A new kingdom gradually arose in the south after the fall of Napata, with Meroe as its capital. The kings, Arara, Harsiotef, Nastasen, who reigned in the fifth and fourth centuries, conquered considerable territory south of Meroe in Sennar and Kordofan, and possibly in Abyssinia. While the suzerainty of the Ptolemies seems to have been recognized for religious reasons, King Ergamenes, by putting to death the priests who had demanded that he should abdicate in the time of Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-204), paved the way for independence. Ptolemy V. Epiphanes (204-181) was able to resist his attack upon Egypt, but not able to prevent his asserting of sovereignty in Ethiopia. Queen Candace seems to have extended her power in the north, and twenty-five provinces are said to have been tributary to her. But her invasion of Egypt was successfully resisted by Caius Petronius in B. C. 24. Napata, that had been rebuilt, was destroyed by the Romans. Another Queen Candace is mentioned in Acts viii. But gradually Meroe itself fell into ruins. To guard against invasion by the Blemmyans, a people akin to the Bugaitae, the modern Beja, Diocletian moved the Nobatae, negro tribes of the same stock as the population of Kordofan, from the oasis of Khargeh into the Nile valley.

The mountain region of Abyssinia was probably inhabited in very early times by Semites as well as Hamites. Whether the original home of the former was in Africa or in Arabia the overflow population would naturally set in the direction of this Alpine country. As the native name shows, the Semitic Ethiopians were still in the nomadic state when they entered this territory, priding themselves on being wanderers, roaming freely wherever they liked. There were evidently successive waves of immigration. If the Egyptian Hbst is of Semitic origin, as can scarcely be doubted, they were apparently kinsmen of the Yemenites in Eretria and on the Somali coast c. 1500 B. C. Sebaean inscriptions found in Yeha, the ancient Awa, may be as old as the seventh century B. C.

As long as the Ptolemies dominate the Erythrean coast from Adulis, Berenice and Arsinoe, a strong Abyssinian kingdom could not well develop. But in the reign of Augustus, when the Romans suffered serious reverses in Arabia, and were occupied in Africa with Queen Candace, while the Arsacid conquests in eastern Arabia forced the Yemenite States to seek compensation for their losses elswhere, the Semitic element in Ethiopia seems to have been reinforced, and the kingdom of Askum founded. The "Periplus maris Erythraei," probably written by Basiles between A. D. 56 and 67, refers to a king of Askum by the name of Zoscales, who controlled the coast from Massowah to Bab el Mandeb, and was a friend of Greek culture. It is possible that some of the Greek coins with Greek legends that have been preserved should be assigned to the second and third centuries A. D.

On a marble throne in Adulis, Cosmos Indicopleustes found and copied in the sixth century an inscription commemorating the power of a great king whose name is not given. He is supposed by some scholars to be the founder of the Askumite kingdom, but it is more probable that he reigned at the end of the third century A. D. King Aizana is known to have reigned in the year A. D. 356. In his time Frumentius preached Christianity in the country. The political relations that had long existed between Askum and Rome were such as to favor his mission. In 378 Askum was reduced to its African territory. In A. D. 525 Elesbaas, king of Askum, with the aid of the Sabaen and Hadramautian rulers, made an end to the Himyarite kingdom of Dhu Nuwas, and Ethiopia again controlled Arabian territory. Before the end of the century, however, the Askumites were driven back to Africa, and never again extended their conquests to Arabia. According to a letter addressed to a king of Nubia in the time of the Patriarch Philotheus of Alexandria (980-1002), preserved in the fourteenth century "Life of the Patriarchs" and in the "Ethiopic Synaxar," a woman who reigned over the Beni el Hamuna had recently invaded the country, burned the churches and monasteries, and driven him from place to place. Marianus Victor speaks of this woman as the founder of the Zague dynasty, and as having married a ruler of the province of Bugna, a name afterwards corrupted into Beni el Zague. Eleven kings of the so-called Zague dynasty reigned until 1270.

The earliest monuments of Semitic speech in Ethiopia are the inscriptions found at Yeha. These are written in the consonantal Sabaen script and indicate that the writers used the lesna Geez, the language of Semitic Ethiopia as early as the seventh century B. C. Geez is today represented by two dialects, Tigre and Tigraï or Tigrina. The latter is spoken in Tigre, and the former is spoken in the districts north and northwest of Tigre, and shows great similarity to the old Geez.

Ways of Berlin Women

"I believe that the typical German hausfrau is a myth," said a New York woman who returned the other day from a year's residence in Germany. "I don't see how the average German woman finds any time to be a hausfrau. I sometimes wondered when the German woman found time to do anything at home.

"I spent eight months in Berlin with my daughter, who was studying music. From eleven to twelve in the morning the cafes were packed with German women, who go out to take their second breakfast in the public restaurants, a thing unknown in America.

"They take along their sewing or embroidery and sit an hour or two over their cup of coffee or glass of beer. At the concerts, too, they take their work and spend hours day after day listening to the music. You can spend an afternoon listening to beautiful music, a magnificent orchestra with fine vocal artists, for 16 cents. That is an illustration of some of the things that help to exile Americans.

"At three in the afternoon again you will see the cafe crowded with German women taking their afternoon tea. I think American women are more domestic than German, because I never heard of American women who left their homes in the evening to pass the time at the club. A German friend took me one evening to the German women's club. The club has a magnificent suite of apartments, including auditorium, reading room, parlor, cafe and smoking room.

"When she took me into the last apartment it almost feazed me for a minute. It was blue with smoke. I had never before seen a room filled with elegantly gowned, cultivated women all smoking. These were the wealthy society women of Berlin, titled some of them.

"They were cosmopolitan in their dress and manners and did not present any striking points of difference from the American women except in the smoking. It made the occurrence of last summer, when our immigration officials detained a second class passenger, a woman art dealer, for inquiry into her sanity because she smoked cigarettes, appear very funny in retrospect.

"The German women's clubs, like those of the Englishwomen, are based on the same principle as men's clubs; these are places for social enjoyment and for the convenience of members in taking meals, entertaining friends and so on. They do not take up work in study, philanthropy, reform and so on, like the women's clubs in America."

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her

Knoxville, Iowa. — "I suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more and was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and am glad to say that your medicines and kind letters of directions have done more for me than anything else and I had the best physicians here. I can do my work and rest well at night. I believe there is nothing like the Pinkham remedies." — Mrs. Clara Franks, R. F. D., No. 3, Knoxville, Iowa.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

Not That Meaning.

"The doctor said that Bill was drunk when we took the poor fellow to have his head attended to last night after he fell."

"Doctor never said anything of the kind!"

"Didn't I hear him? Said it was a jagged cut."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"The Wish Is Father to the Thought."

Dr. Robert L. Waggoner, the president of Baldwin university, said, in the course of an address on pedagogy at Berea, O.:

"And one of the most remarkable changes in the last 30 years of teaching is the abolition of corporal punishment. A boy of this generation is never whipped. But a boy of the last generation—well!"

Doctor Waggoner smiled.

"The boys of the last generation," he said, "must have believed that their instructors all had for motto:

"'The swish is father to the taught.'"

English in London.

Senator Depew, on the deck of the Lusitania, talked about "English as she is spoken in London."

"It is very difficult to understand that London English," he said. "I know a man who had lodgings all July in Bloomsbury, near the British museum.

"On his return from the museum one afternoon, my friend said to his landlady:

"'Can I have a cup of tea, if you please?'

"'Certainly, sir; at once,' the landlady replied. 'The kettle 'as been bi'lin' for 'ours.'

"'But—er—I prefer freshly boiled water, if you don't mind,' stammered my friend.

"The landlady reddened with anger.

"'Look 'ere,' she said, 'if I 'ad meant wot you mean I'd 'ave said h-ours.'"

Brings Cheer

to the breakfast table—

Post Toasties

with cream.

Crisp, golden-brown "crinkly" bits, made from white corn.

A most appetizing, convenient, pleasurable breakfast.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

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One copy three months.....40

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1910.

For Congress, Sixth Congressional District.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.,
Of Montgomery County.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Our guns are muffled today as far as the school question is concerned awaiting the action of the State authorities following the visit here last week of State Superintendent Stephens.

We have nothing to retract or to modify of what we said heretofore, and we wish to assert most emphatically that we stand by every proposition in our editorial of Sept. 15th.

We understand that the high school has already enrolled eighty names, which assures the county of the State appropriation so far as that point is concerned. We learn also that several scholars have withdrawn on account of dissatisfaction in the arrangements and more are likely to do so soon and a goodly number who should be in school will not enroll at all.

Instead of attaining an enrollment of one hundred and proving a credit to the town and county and an honor to the school authorities we fear that the enthusiasm and interest are both stifled and that instead of the tendency of the high school being onward and upward it is on the retrograde.

We make no pretense of knowing how to "run the schools," but we do keep our ear to the ground and can detect what public sentiment demands. We are willing to be guided largely by the wishes of the vast majority of the citizens. Lincoln said, "you can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all the time."

We are not a candidate for the position of "running the schools." We will leave that to the brainy editor of the Mountain Democrat and the erudite County Superintendent until both are removed by the authority which placed them in the positions they have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public generally they are unqualified to fill.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

With the formal opening of the Montgomery county campaign in the Sixth district Saturday, the Republicans disclosed the stirring spirit that is abroad. Mr. B. H. Warner, Jr., the nominee, has started to make an able canvass of the district. He possesses the qualities of a successful vote-getter. The meeting at Rockville stirred up the voters in a district that has suffered unfortunate divisions, but where the Republicans are prepared to show, as they usually do, their ability to lay aside differences in their endeavor to bring success to the party. The situation is ripe for the Democrats of the state to be given a severe pummeling. They are aiming to divert attention from their misdeeds and from their utter lack of ability that would appeal to the voter. The Sixth district owes it to the people of Maryland to show that it can and will center about the candidate of the party—that it can and will carry him to success.

It is hoped that this district will ring with the conquering slogan of Republican efficiency, that it will set forth the misdeeds of the Democracy, that it will bring home to the voter the irresponsibility of the the Democratic party and its leadership. The field for argument is altogether upon one side. The Democrats are aware that they have nothing to gain in a fight upon the basis of their own record and will do their uttermost to entrap the Republicans into forgetfulness of their delinquencies. This will not be done, and despite the fact that the issues of the administration and its achievements will be urged with all effect, there will be no let up on the domestic phase of the campaign. The Sixth district will not trail its colors. The field is open and the voters will rally, forgetting all differences and uniting beneath the standard of Mr. Warner. At it, and altogether at it, the Republicans of the Sixth will make as creditable a showing as they have ever made in the past. That means a great deal. This Western Maryland district carries with it the honor of the party and it must be valiant and earnest; it must be loyal and agressive; it must be soundly Republican, enthusiastically devoted to the policies of the party. The Rockville note will be heard all over the district, and it is believed that it will be a keynote worthy of rallying the voters to one of the most earnest and successful campaigns ever had in the Sixth district.—Cumberland News.

LEST YOU FORGET.

Speaking of free trade and low tariff, if our Democratic friends should succeed in carrying out their ideas what do you think would become of the vast army of mechanics and laborers that is employed in our factories? Didn't they, the Democrats, immediately after the adoption of the McKinley tariff, raise a howl about the high prices which they alleged had been brought about by it? And don't you remember that in 1892 the people elected Grover Cleveland, president, because they believed the pretty story told by our Democratic friends how they, the Democrats, were going to make everything so cheap that no man need want for anything, &c? You remember all that, don't you?

You also remember the result, too, don't you? You remember that a Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, was made chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House and that the so-called Wilson Bill was finally adopted. Don't you remember our factories were all closed and the farmers were called upon to help feed the poor people who had organized themselves into an army and were roaming over the country begging for food? Have you forgotten about the soup houses that were opened in all the large cities for the purpose of feeding the poor men out of work? Have you forgotten that corn went down to $1.25 per barrel, wheat to 46 cents a bushel and some other farm products could hardly be given away?

Have you forgotten how Mr. McKinley, when he was the candidate of the Republican party for President, announced from the stump that we had better get our factories re-opened and see the smoke curl up from a thousand chimneys than to adopt a silver standard of money at a ratio of 16 to 1, as advocated by the Democrats? Have you forgotten how, after the election of Mr. McKinley and the adoption of the Dingley tariff, and the repeal of the Democratic Wilson law, the factories and mines resumed operations and all idle men went back to work and a shout for joy went up from the depending women and children of the land?

Have you forgotten how the prices of farm produce rose step by step until the present era of prosperity dawned upon the farmers? Have you forgotten that during the operation of the Democratic Wilson tariff that farmers in Garrett county were being sold out by the wholesale and that many farmers voluntarily quit because of the condition of the country? Have you forgotten that since the restoration of the Republican party to power the banks in Garrett county have increased in number until now there are six with a total deposit of $1,779,809.15?

In 1892 the Democratic party told you what it would do if it were put in power, and you know the result. In 1896, Mr. Bryan, then the candidate of the Democratic party, told you what the Democratic party would do if it were put in power. You also know the result of that election and what has been the condition of the country ever since. The Democratic party is again asking to be entrusted with power. Can you trust it? Would you take back into your employ a man who had wrecked your business and driven you into bankruptcy?

THE COLONEL'S ADVICE.

Colonel Roosevelt, who is regarded by some of his followers as the leading progressive of the country, gives the recalcitrants wholesome advice when he urges all Republicans whether progressives or regulars to support the candidates chosen in the primary. He urges hearty, not lukewarm support. That should put a quietus on the progressives who propose to run as independents. They should follow their leader. Citizens have a right to be independent of parties if they so elect, but when they classify themselves under that head, they should keep out of other party primaries.

The state of Washington has nominated progressives for United States Senator and congressmen and Colonel Roosevelt calls upon the regulars to give them loyal support. No doubt the regulars will give that kind of support and it is the bounden duty of progressives to reciprocate where regulars have been successful in the primaries. The primaries is the place to settle the question of who shall be the party candidate and all who participate in a free and fair party primary contest should abide by the decision of the majority. Colonel Roosevelt gives his followers good advice very frequently.

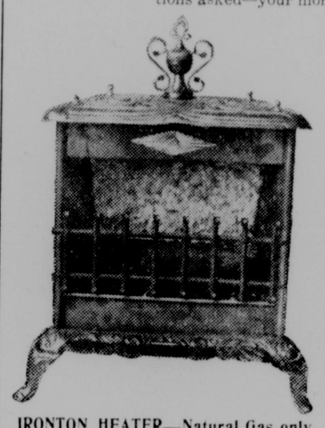
A Good Position

Can be had by ambitious young men and ladies in the field of "Wireless" or Railway telegraphy. Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the Wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the county there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from $70 to $90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R. R. and Wireless officials and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details at Cincinnati, O., or Philadelphia, Pa.
29-5t e. o. w.

THE MONEY BACK STOVE

SOLD ON 10 DAYS' GUARANTEE.

If not satisfactory your money will be refunded by your dealer. No questions asked—your money back—that's all.



IRONTON HEATER—Natural Gas only

No. 2. Width 20 in. Depth 10 in. Height 34 in. Price $10.00

One of the neatest stoves made for living rooms, dining rooms, parlors, fine offices, etc. Front of stove 20 in., back 14½ in.; by this construction the stove is given a wonderful heating force with half the gas taken for the ordinary stove. Will comfortably heat the largest rooms in zero weather.

Body made of Wood's planished iron, lined with polished copper, fancy carved cast iron top, base, foot rail and feet. All cast parts highly polished and finished in oxidized copper, nickeled name plate, ornament and urn. Exposed parts protected with heavy asbestos board to prevent tarnishing from the effects of the heat. Guards 50 cents extra.

EVERY IRONTON HEATER is sold with the positive guarantee that if it does not do the work required of it after ten days' trial, it may be returned, and all the money paid for it will be refunded. No chances taken when you buy the Ironton Heater.

THE IRONTON HEATERS pay for themselves. In combination with the powerful Bunsen burner flame and the correct interior construction of our stoves, a great volume of cold air is taken from the floor through the flame, heated to a high temperature and with our patent baffle and reflection plates the heated air thrown out and down to the floor where needed. In a remarkably short time all the cold air in the room is circulated through the stove and the room is warm. THE IRONTON heats a room quicker and with less gas than any stove on the market.

THE IRONTON HEATS THE FLOOR. By the new and scientific construction of the stove the intense heat rays from the Bunsen flame and the highly heated cold air from the floor is thrown back to the floor and far out into the room, immediately displacing the cold air on the floor, making the Ironton the most effective foot warmer ever devised.

THE IRONTON WILL VENTILATE THE ROOM. If the Ironton is connected with a draft it will as effectually ventilate a room as the old coal grate, without impairing its heating force, in fact if a moderate draft is given the stove the heat thrown out is increased, because more cold air is circulated through the stove.

VENT PIPE TO THE IRONTON. We recommend vent pipes be connected to all gas stoves, but if you need heat in a room which has no flue connection buy the Ironton. It will give you a dry, clean heat, free from gas odor.

The Ironton Heaters give as good results without flue connection as any stove made. Try one of these wonderful heaters for ten days, if then you don't think it the best and most economical heater you ever saw, return it to your dealer.

IRONTON HEATER—Natural Gas only

Four Sizes; Prices, $4.50 to $7.50.

Body made of Wood's planished iron, polished copper linings, nickeled knobs, ornamented feet. Exposed parts protected with asbestos board. Guards extra, 50 cents.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md.

Registration Notice.

Notice of the Sittings for Registration in the Respective Election Districts in Garrett County, Maryland.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY,
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 19, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 34, as amended by the Acts of 1900, 1902, 1902, and 1904, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, October 4th;
Tuesday, October 11th,
and on
Tuesday, October 18th, 1910.

Last Date for Revision Only; no one may be Registered after Oct. 11,

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or who will before the day of election next ensuing possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts, and for the purpose of performing all other duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

The Officers of registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the old Postoffice building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in Andrew Mullin's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Office of the Board of Election Supervisors at the Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the storeroom of G. W. Engle in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Band Hall in the town of Kitzmiller.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the building recently vacated by Lewis Gortner at the corner of Second and Oak streets in the town of Oakland.

W. H. TURNER,
J. C. CONDRON,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 1 of Garrett County.

R. E. FRIEND,
B. F. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 2 of Garrett County.

NOAH WARNICK,
PHINEAS C. BOUCHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 3 of Garrett County.

JESSE E. FAZENBAKER,
HENRY BERNARD,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 4 of Garrett County.

PHILIP BOWMAN,
C. C. SPEICHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 5 of Garrett County.

WM. G. BROWNING,
J. ALVIN FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 6 of Garrett County.

W. H. BARTLETT,
W. S. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 7 of Garrett County.

JOHN L. HARVEY,
GUY YUTZY,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 8 of Garrett County.

FLOYD CROW,
RICHARD McKENZIE,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 9 of Garrett County.

FRANKLIN DEWITT,
B. F. THRASHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 10 of Garrett County.

HERMAN ROBESON,
ROBERT CROW,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 11 of Garrett County.

JOHN HETRICK,
A. L. BITTINGER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 12 of Garrett County.

H. L. POOL,
DANIEL FEIGHTNER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 13 of Garrett County.

JOHN T. BROWNING,
R. C. SCOTT,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 14 of Garrett County.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J. JOHNSON,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

SAMUEL B. SANDOE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March, 1911, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of September, 1910.

F. G. TROUT,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 22, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, October 10, 1910,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County. 22222

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Durham cow; 7 years old; will be sold cheap. Apply to S. A. Smith, Crellin. 27-3t

ORDER NISI.

James A. Sincell vs. Mary Laraway and Albert B. Laraway, Mortgagors.
No. 1039 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 12th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 7th day of October, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3525.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 9—Well established general mercantile stand. Buyer has option on both stock and building or may purchase stock and lease building.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 10—Gentleman's country estate. Farm of 108 acres, best in Garrett county; practically all under cultivation; everything modern and up-to-date; large barn and house brand new with city improvements; excellent running water. Price $12,000.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.
7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.
50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

No. 13. 65½ Acres.
2½ miles from Mt. Lake Park; good house, small barn; watered with springs and creek. Bargain.

Other properties listed are not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank

of Oakland, Maryland.

At the close of business Sept. 1, 1910.

Resources

Loans and Discounts,	$321,213.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	5.86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.,	143,255.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures,	14,500.00
Due from other Banks,	1,071.67
Due from approved Reserve Agents,	88,974.32
Redemption Fund, (5 per cent. of circulation),	2,500.00
Cash on hand,	33,429.19
Total,	$654,949.85

Liabilities

Capital Stock,	$ 50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	45,000.00
Undivided Profits,	1,077.83
Circulation	49,000.00
Due to other Banks,	9,411.54
Deposits,	500,460.48
Total,	$654,949.85

Mrs. Mollie Getty, of Cumberland, is visiting her father, Mr. E. D. Kenner.

Mr. R. Morris, editor of the Terra Alta Republican, was in the city last night on business.

Ex-State Senator W. McCulloh Brown spent Sunday in Oakland as a guest at the Commercial hotel.

We regret our absence from the office on Tuesday afternoon when Rev. F. A. Byrne, of Washington, D. C., called.

Just received a fine lot of peaches.
Baumgartner, the Little Man.

Mrs. James W. Ramsey, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer at their home on Alder street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Helbig, of Little Sandy, W. Va., spent Sunday in Oakland visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. Leslie King left Oakland Monday morning for Elkins, W. Va., where he has secured a position with a large furniture establishment.

Try the Rock Island Battery for your automobile and telephone. Will outlast any two ordinary ones. A. D. NAYLOR

Mr. John Silvius, of Waynesburg, Pa., who spent the past six months in Oakland for the benefit of his health, returned to his home yesterday afternoon.

Capt F. H. Bugher and family, of New York City, who spent the summer at their summer home near McHenry, returned to New York Monday afternoon.

Subscribe for The Republican:

Mrs. James W. Leathers and grandson, Morgan Hinebaugh, returned to Oakland last Friday evening from a two weeks' visit to friends and relatives in Parkersburg, W. Va.

"Davy" Walters, one of the B. & O.'s telegraph operators, returned to his home in Oakland last Friday from a two weeks' trip to New York, Niagara Falls and other eastern points.

The Jacob Doll Pianos have been the standard for 40 years and have proven the best Call on L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park. 13

In this paper today several pieces of valuable real estate located along the line of the Western Maryland Railroad is advertised to be sold at public auction by Claude W. Maxwell, trustee for C. D. Gillespie.

Mrs. Adam Kline, who stopped off in Oakland for a few days, left here Monday night for her home in New York City. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Joseph White, and children and also by Miss Dora Brown.

Miss Alma Scherr, who spent the summer in Oakland with her sister, Mrs. J. C. Renninger, left here Monday for Morgantown where she will reside with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Scherr, who recently moved to that city.

Mr. Elmer Haulenbeek, whose illness was mentioned in these columns last week, is taking a respite at Ocean City, New Jersey. Mrs. Haulenbeek and Elmer, Jr., are with him, and Miss Irene Haulenbeek will visit in a few days.

Jacob Doll & Sons build 15,000 pianos per year. Every instrument fully guaranteed with an unlimited warranty. Factory located in New York city. For terms and prices call on or address L. F. King, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 13

You can save money only while you have money. When old age comes don't let it be fettered by the folly of your younger days. It is pitiable to be old and poor. Bank your money and have your money.

We pay a liberal interest consistent with safety, 3 per cent.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OAKLAND, MD.

Mr. William M. Junkins, a member of the Republican County County Committee, was in Oakland Monday where he attended a meeting of that body to arrange for the campaign which opened with a rousing meeting at Accident Monday evening.

Mr. Harland L. Jones, in company with Messrs. John Mayer, of Terra Alta, and Stuart F. Hamill and A. T. Matthews, of Oakland, who toured West Virginia and Pennsylvania in Mr. Jones' automobile for a week, returned to Oakland last Friday evening.

Dr. Webster Ravenscroft, accompanied by Mrs. Ravenscroft and their daughter, returned to Oakland Monday from an automobile trip through parts of West Virginia and Maryland, the distance covered during their trip being upwards of three hundred miles.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawtont & Sons.

Miss Gertrude Shirer, who visited relatives and friends in Morgantown for two weeks, returned to her home in Oakland Tuesday afternoon, being accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert L. Shirer, of Morgantown, who will visit relatives in Oakland for several weeks.

Mrs. G. A. Fralev, accompanied by her son, Mr. Lawrence Fraley, left Monday night for Baltimore, where Mrs. Fralev will become a patient in Johns Hopkins Hospital preliminary to a second operation for the removal of a tumor which has formed at the base of her brain.

Make me an offer on all or part of the tract of land known as Factories, containing 1017 acres, located near Swanton. Reasonable terms given. Apply to E. S. West, Oakland, Md.

Lieut. E. S. West entertained the members of the local lodge Knights of Pythias at a corn roast held at his home near Oakland Monday night. About twenty-five members of the organization accepted Lieut. West's invitation and a pleasant evening was spent by those present.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Browning, whose wedding took place in Cumberland two weeks ago yesterday, arrived in Oakland from their wedding trip to New York and other eastern points, and will remain here until next week as guests of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Browning.

Baumgartner, the little man, the little place, the little prices. The greatest 5 and 10c goods ever seen in Oakland. Special bargains this week. Come and see.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smouse, formerly of Oakland but more recently of Fairmont, expect to leave the latter place some time during the first week of next month for Spokane, Washington, where they will permanently reside. During the summer Mrs. Smouse was at Mountain Lake Park where she stopped with relatives.

Last Saturday afternoon about twenty of the smaller girls composing the primary department of the Presbyterian Sunday school picnicked at Mountain Lake Park, being transported thence and back to their respective homes in Martin's big bus. The little girls enjoyed a pleasant outing and were chaperoned by Miss Marion Leary.

Mrs. Eliza Fundenberg and daughter, Miss Tecla, left Oakland yesterday for Carlisle, Pa., where they expect to spend some time as guests of friends. Recently Mrs. Fundenberg underwent an operation for the removal of a cataract from her left eye, the sight of which has been fully restored. The operation was performed by Dr. Muncaster, of Washington, D. C. Last summer a similar operation was performed upon Mrs. Fundenberg's right eye by the same surgeon which was also eminently successful.

For the third successive year this office has been awarded the contract for printing and binding the minutes of the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The conference met yesterday morning with Bishop W. F. Anderson presiding. Rev. J. B. Workman was unanimously elected secretary for the third year and will be in Oakland some time next week to edit and superintend the publishing of the minutes which will be a comprehensive record of the proceedings of the present session of the Conference.

Hon. S. A. Kendall returned from his trip to Oregon last Thursday and spent the latter part of the week at home, going away again Sunday on business. Mrs. Kendall returned from Liscomb, Iowa, week before last. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall will take their sons to Washington, D. C., next Sunday, to enter them in the Friends' preparatory school in that city, where they are preparing for Princeton University.—Mrs. C. G. Keller, of Grantsville, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Bruce Lichty, of Meyers avenue, last week, and on Saturday accompanied her daughter, Ruth, to Cumberland to see her off for the Western Maryland College at Westminster, Md. Her son, William, started at the same time for Washington College at Chestertown, Md.—J. J. Hoblitzell, Jr., of the firm of Hoblitzell & Price, general contractors, returned Sunday morning from Oakland, Md., where he had been inspecting the work of road construction being performed by his firm.—Meyersdale Republican.

Subscribe for The Republican.

OCTOBER WEATHER

Forecast as Given by Prognosticator Peter R. Smith.

The month will be attended by a number of showers of rain and sleet storms, which will be much more intense in northern sections than elsewhere. Much cloudy weather will prevail through the month in all sections. Storms of wind will show up at a number of places. However the action of the wind will be more intense on the northern lakes and their coasts than in interior parts. The counter storms from the northwest that are likely to sweep over the lakes and the northern Atlantic ocean will be more severe and boisterous than the usual October storms in the above parts, which is denoted by the presence of elements which intensify storm action. Cyclonic action will most likely prevail in some sections of the south. Thunder will also be a feature of the disturbance within the month. Frost will show up all through October, which may start in between the 4th and 5th.

A high temperature will prevail about the 2nd and 3rd, when the process of cloud formation will prevail in all western sections, which will be on transit, passing eastward on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, which may be prolonged. Showers of rain, wind and thunder will prevail during their passage, which is likely to be spasmodic with cold autumnal winds between the rain sections. A change to much cooler weather will follow the passage of the storm.

The 9th, 10th and 11th will bring on a reation of storms. Threatening conditions with autumnal storms in the northwest and over the lake regions will show up, with a change to much cooler and frost.

From the 15th to the 20th is likely to be a showery period, with gales of wind, which are likely to be intense over the lakes and in the northern sections. Rain, thunder and wind will be general over all sections, which will end in snow in the north and northwest.

From the 20th to the close of the month the storms will reach their climax. What the period from the 20th to the end of October promises to bring is much threatening weather, some days of sunshine, and also much cloudiness; wind, rain and electrical storms will prevail over central parts and in the north the storms will be intensified in respect to gales of wind.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday p. m. 7:30
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. SHEARER

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
A series of evangelistic meetings will begin at Loch Lynn at 7:30 p. m. to continue two weeks. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. A. J. Fristoe, D. D., of Baltimore, the noted evangelist.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 7.45 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:45 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

WANTED—COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE requires the services of a representative in Oakland to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. Campbell, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. B. H. Warner, Republican candidate for Congress, accompanied by State Senator Zillman, of Allegany county, and Mr. George W. Legge, Jr., a member of the Oakland bar, left here Monday afternoon on the campaign tour through the northern end of the county in the interest of Mr. Warner's candidacy. The first meeting was held at Accident where a splendid audience greeted the speakers Monday night. Tuesday night they were at Grantsville where they were warmly welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd of Republican voters. Yesterday afternoon the meeting at Bittinger was well attended and last night at Jennings a rousing reception was tendered the candidate and his associate speakers. Tonight the meetings will close with speaking at Friendsville, the Kitzmiller meeting for tomorrow night having been cancelled on account of the previous engagement of the public hall there for a local affair. Mr. Warner will return to Oakland tomorrow morning and will leave here for Cumberland, going on Saturday to Hancock, Md., to attend an agricultural exhibit and fair.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES

H. CREUTZBURG.

SEE MY FALL LINE OF

Dress Goods, Outing Flannels, Etc.

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Rain Coats for Ladies and Children. Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Full Line of MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING.

See my Special Pure Wool $10.00 Black Thibet Suits for Men

Boys Suits $2.50 and up.

Hand-Made Wisconsin Shoes for Men and Boys.

Full Line Groceries,

Meat Market in Connection,

ALL AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

H. CREUTZBURG, Opp P. O., Oakland, Md.

Pay Market Price for Produce.

Our Grocery Department

This department of Bolden, Brown & Weimer's Store is stocked to overflowing with dependable, fresh Groceries of every line and description. In fact our Grocery stock is so large and so varied that were we to undertake to mention a small portion of the many lines carried our advertisement would overrun the space set apart for it. Come, inspect the stock and we feel sure that we can fill every want.

A new department—our five and ten cent counters—has recently been added. Here you may purchase many suitable and dependable articles for less than one-half value.

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. The servants desert. Gertrude and Halsey arrive with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot and Arnold Armstrong was found shot to death in the hall. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. Gertrude revealed that she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she talked in the billiard room shortly before the murder. Detective Jamieson accused Miss Innes of holding back evidence. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped. Gertrude was suspected because of an injured foot. Halsey reappears and says he and Bailey were called away by a telegram. Cashier Bailey of Paul Armstrong's bank, defunct, was arrested for embezzlement. Paul Armstrong's death was announced. Halsey's fiancee, Louise Armstrong, told Halsey that while she still loved him, she was to marry another. It developed that Dr. Walker was the man. Louise was found at the bottom of the circular staircase. Recovering consciousness, she said something had brushed by her on the stairway and she fainted. Bailey is suspected of Armstrong's murder. After "seeing a ghost," Thomas, the lodgekeeper, was found dead with a slip in his pocket bearing the name of "Lucien Wallace." Dr. Walker asked Miss Innes to vacate in favor of Mrs. Armstrong. She refused. A note from Bailey to Gertrude arranging a meeting at night was found.

CHAPTER XXI—Continued.

"Grossmutter," he said. And I saw Mr. Jamieson's eyebrows go up.

"German," he commented. "Well, young man, you don't seem to know much about yourself."

"I've tried it all the week," Mrs. Tate broke in. "The boys knows a word or two of German, but he doesn't know where he lived, or anything about himself."

Mr. Jamieson wrote something on a card and gave it to her.

"Mrs. Tate," he said, "I want you to do something. Here is some money for the telephone call. The instant the boy's mother appears here, call up that number and ask for the person whose name is there. You can run across to the drug store on an errand and do it quietly. Just say, 'The lady has come.'"

"'The lady has come,'" repeated Mrs. Tate. "Very well, sir, and I hope it will be soon. The milk bill alone is almost double what it was."

"How much is the child's board?" I asked.

"Three dollars a week, including his washing."

"Very well," I said. "Now, Mrs. Tate, I am going to pay last week's board and a week in advance. If the mother comes she is to know nothing of this visit—absolutely not a word, and, in return for your silence, you may use this money for—something for your own children."

Her tired, faded face lighted up, and I saw her glance at the little Tates' small feet. Shoes, I divined—the feet of the genteel poor being almost as expensive as their stomachs.

As we went back Mr. Jamieson made only one remark; I think he was laboring under the weight of a great disappointment.

"Is King's a children's outfitting place?" he asked.

"Not especially. It is a general department store."

He was silent after that, but he went to the telephone as soon as we got home, and called up King & Co. in the city.

After a time he got the general manager, and they talked for some time. When Mr. Jamieson hung up the receiver he turned to me.

"The plot thickens," he said with his ready smile. "There are four women named Wallace at King's, none of them married, and none over 20. I think I shall go up to the city to-night. I want to go to the Children's hospital. But before I go, Miss Innes, I wish you would be more frank with me than you have been yet. I want you to show me the revolver you picked up in the tulip bed."

So he had known all along!

"It was a revolver, Mr. Jamieson," I admitted, cornered at last, "but I cannot show it to you. It is not in my possession."

CHAPTER XXII.

A Ladder Out of Place.

At dinner Mr. Jamieson suggested sending a man out in his place for a couple of days, but Halsey was certain there would be nothing more, and felt that he and Alex could manage the situation. The detective went back to town early in the evening, and by nine o'clock Halsey, who had been playing golf—as a man does anything to take his mind away from trouble—was sleeping soundly on the big leather davenport in the living room.

I sat and knitted, pretending not to notice when Gertrude got up and wandered out into the starlight. As soon as I was satisfied that she had gone, however, I went out cautiously. I had no intention of eaves-dropping, but I wanted to be certain that it was Jack Bailey she was meeting. Too many things had occurred in which Gertrude was, or appeared to be, involved, to allow anything to be left in question.

I went slowly across the lawn, skirted the hedge to a break not far from the lodge, and found myself on the open road. Perhaps 100 feet to the left the path led across the valley to the Country club, and only a little way off was the foot-bridge over Casanova creek. But just as I was about to turn down the path I heard steps coming toward me, and I shrank into the bushes. It was Gertrude, going back quickly toward the house.

I was surprised. I waited until she had had time to get almost to the house before I started. And then I stepped back again into the shadows. The reason why Gertrude had not kept her tryst was evident. Leaning on the parapet of the bridge in the moonlight, and smoking a pipe, was Alex, the gardener. I could have throttled Liddy for her carelessness in reading the torn note where he could hear. And I could cheerfully have choked Alex to death for his audacity.

But there was no help for it; I turned and followed Gertrude slowly back to the house.

The frequent invasions of the house had effectually prevented any relaxation after dusk. We had redoubled our vigilance as to bolts and window-locks, but, as Mr. Jamieson had suggested, we allowed the door at the east entry to remain as before, locked by the Yale lock only. To provide only one possible entrance for the invader, and to keep a constant guard in the dark at the foot of the circular staircase, seemed to be the only method.

In the absence of the detective, Alex and Halsey arranged to change off, Halsey to be on duty from ten to two, and Alex from two until six. Each man was armed, and, as an additional precaution, the one off duty slept in a room near the head of the circular staircase and kept his door open, to be ready for emergency.

These arrangements were carefully kept from the servants, who were only commencing to sleep at night, and who retired, one and all, with barred doors and lamps that burned full until morning.

The house was quiet again Wednesday night. It was almost a week since Louise had encountered some one on the stairs, and it was four days since the discovery of the hole in the trunk-room wall. Arnold Armstrong and his father rested side by side in the Casanova churchyard, and at the Zion African church, on the hill, a new mound marked the last resting-place of poor Thomas.

Louise was with her mother in town, and, beyond a polite note of thanks to me, we had heard nothing from her. Dr. Walker had taken up his practice again, and we saw him now and then flying along the road, always at top speed. The murder of Arnold Armstrong was still unavenged, and I remained firm in the position I had taken—to stay at Sunnyside until the thing was at least partly cleared.

And yet, for all its quiet, it was on Wednesday night that perhaps the boldest attempt was made to enter the house. On Thursday afternoon the laundress sent word she would like to speak to me, and I saw her in my private sitting room, a small room beyond the dressing room.

Mary Anne was embarrassed. She had rolled down her sleeves and tried a white apron around her waist, and she stood making folds in it with fingers that were red and shiny from her soap-suds.

"Well, Mary," I said encouragingly, "what's the matter? Don't dare to tell me the soap is out."

"No, ma'am, Miss Innes." She had a nervous habit of looking first at my one eye and then at the other, her own optics shifting ceaselessly, right eye, left eye, right eye, until I found myself doing the same thing. "No, ma'am. I was askin' did you want the ladder left up the clothes chute?"

"The what?" I screeched, and was sorry the next minute. Seeing her suspicions were verified, Mary Anne had gone white, and stood with her eyes shifting more wildly than ever.

"There's a ladder up the clothes chute, Miss Innes," she said. "It's up that tight I can't move it, and I didn't like to ask for help until I spoke to you."

It was useless to dissemble; Mary Anne knew now as well as I did that the ladder had no business to be there. I did the best I could, however. I put her on the defensive at once.

"Then you didn't lock the laundry last night?"

"I locked it tight, and put the key in the kitchen on its nail."

"Very well, then you forgot a window."

Mary Anne hesitated.

"Yes'm," she said at last. "I thought I locked them all, but there was one open this morning."

I went out of the room and down the hall, followed by Mary Anne. The door into the clothes chute was securely bolted, and when I opened it I saw the evidence of the woman's story. A pruning ladder had been brought from where it had lain against the stable and now stood upright in the clothes shaft, its end resting against the wall between the first and second floors.

I turned to Mary.

"This is due to your carelessness," I said. "If we had all been murdered in our beds it would have been your fault." She shivered. "Now, not a word of this through the house, and send Alex to me."

The effect on Alex was to make him apoplectic with rage, and with it all I fancied there was an element of satisfaction. As I look back, so many things are plain to me that I wonder I could not see at the time. It is all known now, and yet the whole thing was so remarkable that perhaps my stupidity was excusable.

Alex leaned down the chute and examined the ladder carefully.

"It is caught," he said with a grim smile. "The fools, to have left a warning like that! The only trouble is, Miss Innes, they won't be apt to come back for a while."

"I shouldn't regard that in the light of a calamity," I replied.

Until late that evening Halsey and Alex worked at the chute. They forced down the ladder at last, and put a new bolt on the door. As for myself, I sat and wondered if I had a deadly enemy, intent on my destruction.

I was growing more and more nervous. Liddy had given up all pretense at bravery, and slept regularly in my dressing room on the couch, with a prayer-book and a game knife from the kitchen under her pillow, thus preparing for both the natural and the supernatural. That was the way things stood that Thursday night, when I myself took a hand in the struggle.

CHAPTER XXIII.

While the Stables Burned.

About nine o'clock that night Liddy came into the living room and reported that one of the housemaids declared she had seen two men slip around the corner of the stable. Gertrude had been sitting staring in front of her, jumping at every sound. Now she turned on Liddy pettishly.

"I declare, Liddy," she said, "you are a bundle of nerves. What if Eliza did see some men around the stable? it may have been Warner and Alex."

"Warner is in the kitchen, miss," Liddy said with dignity. "And if you had come through what I have, you would be a bundle of nerves, too. Miss Rachel, I'd be thankful if you'd give me my month's wages to-morrow. I'll be going to my sister's."

"Very well," I said, to her evident

Mary Anne Had Gone White

amazement. "I will make out the check. Warner can take you down to the noon train."

Liddy's face was really funny.

"You'll have a nice time at your sister's," I went on. "Five children, hasn't she?"

"That's it," Liddy said, suddenly bursting into tears. "Send me away, after all these years, and your new shawl only half done, and nobody knowin' how to fix the water for your bath."

"It's time I learned to prepare my own bath." I was knitting complacently. But Gertrude got up and put her arms around Liddy's shaking shoulders.

"You are two big babies," she said soothingly. "Neither one of you could get along for an hour without the other. So stop quarreling and be good. Liddy, go right up and lay out aunty's night things. She is going to bed early."

After Liddy had gone I began to think about the men at the stable, and I grew more and more anxious. Halsey was aimlessly knocking the billiard balls around in the billiard room, and I called to him.

"Halsey," I said when he sauntered in, "is there a policeman in Casanova?"

"Constable," he said laconically. "veteran of the war, one arm; in office to conciliate the G. A. R. element. Why?"

"Because I am uneasy tonight." And I told him what Liddy had said. "Is there any one you can think of who could be relied on to watch the outside of the house to-night?"

"We might get Sam Bohannon from the club," he said thoughtfully. "It wouldn't be a bad scheme. He's a smart darky, and with his mouth shut and his shirt-front covered, you couldn't see him a yard off in the dark."

Halsey conferred with Alex, and the result, in an hour, was Sam. His instructions were simple. There had been numerous attempts to break into the house; it was the intention, not to drive intruders away, but to capture them. If Sam saw anything suspicious outside, he was to tap at the east entry, where Alex and Halsey were to alternate in keeping watch through the night.

As before, Halsey watched the east entry from ten until two. He had an eye to comfort, and he kept vigil in a heavy oak chair, very large and deep. We went upstairs rather early, and through the open door Gertrude and I kept up a running fire of conversation. Liddy was brushing my hair, and Gertrude was doing her own, with a long free sweep of her strong, round arms.

"Did you know Mrs. Armstrong and Louise are in the village?" she called.

"No," I replied, startled. "How did you hear it?"

"I met the oldest Stewart girl today, the doctor's daughter, and she told me they had not gone back to town after the funeral. They went directly to that little yellow house next to Dr. Walker's, and are apparently settled there. They took the house furnished for the summer."

"Why, it's a bandbox," I said. "I can't imagine Fanny Armstrong in such a place."

"It's true, nevertheless. Ella Stewart says Mrs. Armstrong has aged terribly, and looks as if she is hardly able to walk."

I lay and thought over some of these things until midnight. The electric lights went out then, fading slowly until there was only a red-hot loop to be seen in the bulbs, and then even that died away and we were embarked on the darkness of another night.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Condemns Sunshine Fad.

A well-known medical man condemns emphatically the form of vanity that leads people on their holidays to do their utmost to get sunburned. "Workers in city offices," he says, "who go into the country or to the seashore for only one or two weeks will deliberately sit about hatless in the blazing sun, so that they may come back looking brown and healthy. As often as not this practice will send them home far less fit for work than they were when the y started, for even if one escapes sunstroke the effects of the sun's rays upon the uncovered head are very bad. They will cause dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of appetite and will often upset the digestive system for many days. There are ways of avoiding the more serious effects of the sun, but personally I would advise the city dweller who must have a brown face to stain it with walnut juice and wear a broad-brimmed hat like a sane and sensible individual."

Making Him Go.

"I don't think I shall go to the poker party to-night."

"That's one of the truest thinks you have done for quite awhile."

"Jinx owes me $5 which he was to pay me at the party to-night, and which I had decided to give to you to go shopping with, but I am really too tired to go out; guess I'll let it go this time."

"That is just like you! If it was anything you wanted to do you would go in a minute, but when it is something for your wife you are too tired! You will go to that poker party to-night or you will hear from me!"

CHURCHES AND THE SALOON

Decrease in Number of Ohio Dram Shops Followed by Increase in Church Members.

An analysis of the Presbyterian [illegible] of Ohio in local option districts, by Rev. Frederick N. McMillan, chairman of the committee on evangelical work of the synod of [illegible] shows a suggestive increase during the past two years in the number of communicants, says United Presbyterian. From this report it appears that the decrease in the number of saloons is followed by a notable increase in the membership of the churches. The reasons assigned are that when men are drinking they have no money to sufficiently clothe their wives and children that they may attend church with any degree of self-respect. The families of drinking men are discouraged and lack heart to appear in places of religious concourse. Mr. McMillan says: "Religion and whisky will not mix. Drinking men keep women and children away from church through shame, fear, poverty and want of heart. Many a woman says: 'I haven't the heart to go to church when my husband is drinking; he doesn't want us to go to church, and I will not go because my children and myself cannot dress as well as others.'"

This want of heart is one of the most depressing conditions that can befall any one. The sense of disgrace, on account of being the companion of a drunkard, has kept many a wife shut up in her solitary home, nursing the vultures that are eating out her very heart. The consolations of the gospel would give her hope, but oh, the humility of it; the human nature of it! The dread of appearing where her very presence would be an advertisement of her own humiliation no doubt accounts for many sorrowful wives failing to identify themselves with any church.

It requires no argument to show that the average drinking man will not go to church. He takes no interest in such things. His companions are not there. There is little in common between him and those who worship God. He is at the extreme antipodes of society. His moral sense is benumbed, and the whole association of the saloon is to deepen and intensify opposition to religion and purity of life. When God plants a church the devil comes to plant a saloon nearby, if he can. He must hold his own converts, if he can. He must win over some of the church members, if he can. He must lay his fiery skewers to burn the feet of the children, if he can.

The way to destroy the influence of the devil over the lives of men and women, is to destroy the works of the devil. The saloon system is the great barrier between the drinker and the church. Its destruction means saner moments for the drinker, when he can think more of the things of the kingdom of God, and the things, too, that will promote the betterment of his home. It gives his family an opportunity to take heart, to regain hope, and to look upon life with some degree of joyfulness. There is no doubt but there would be a greater disposition on the part of the drinker's family, and the drinker himself, to attend the public worship of God if he spent his money at home and for his home. A reformed husband and father means sunshine to the home, and the grateful family will have an especial reason for expression of gratitude to God by a public profession of his name. Every argument that supports the saloon opposes the church.

Glasgow a Soberer City.

The Glasgow chief constable in a report issued recently comments upon the remarkable increase of sobriety in the city. Apprehensions for drunkenness totalled 14,167, a decrease of considerably over 4,000. While lack of money has no doubt contributed to increased sobriety, the chief constable states that the growth of temperance has been a great factor. A great deal of money has been spent on amusements, which was just as available for spending in drink. Compared with two years ago the apprehensions for drunkenness showed a decrease of nearly 7,000.

Blue Laws in Madrid.

The old "night life" of Spain, the music and dancing that has been such an attractive feature to American and other foreign travelers to Madrid and the southern cities of Seville, Cadiz, Ronda, Malaga and Barcelona, is a thing of the past. The government decided that night bohemianism was demoralizing the youth of the country, and King Alfonso issued a royal decree closing music halls, cafes, and other places of amusement at 12:30 a. m. Formerly these places never closed their doors.

This One Is On Me.

A man in a mellow condition went into a barber shop and seated himself in one of the chairs. "What's your pleasure, sir?" asked the polite barber. "O, er—give me a haircut—and have one yourself."—Everybody's.

Machines of Peril.

"Do you think airships could be used effectively in warfare?" "They might," replied the skeptical person, "if we could provide the airships and induce the enemy to go up in them."

INJURED IN WRECK.

Conductor Thrown Down 25 Foot Embankment.

George Hahn, C. & N. W. conductor, Arbor Ave., West Chicago, Ill., says: "I was thrown from a car down a 25-foot embankment and my kidneys were badly bruised. Kidney trouble developed and for a whole year, I was unable to work. I suffered agonizing pains in my back and the kidney secretions were in terrible condition. My vitality gradually diminished and the doctor's treatment failed to help. When in despair I began with Doan's Kidney Pills and soon improved. Continued use cured me and at present my health is excellent."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Unfair.

Senator John H. Bankhead, discussing a political move, said with a smile:

"Oh, it's too coldly calculated. It's almost unfair. In fact, it's like Mrs. Blank.

"Mrs. Blank is a leader of Bar Harbor society. Her husband said to her, one afternoon, as she made a very elaborate toilet for a garden party that she was giving to some members of the British legation:

"'Why did you write to all our guests that this party was to be absolutely informal?'

"Mrs. Blank laughed.

"'So as to be the best-dressed woman present, of course,' she said."

A Happy Husband.

"Our house used to smell soapy and steamy wash day," says a well-known man, "but since my wife began buying Easy Task laundry soap, there is no more of that. I've investigated that soap and find it is made of purest cocoanut oil, cleanest tallow, borax and naphtha, and that it not only cleans, but antiseptic ises clothes, cooking vessels and everything else washed with it. We tried it first by buying two cakes for ten cents, with the understanding that our money would be refunded if it didn't make good. Of course, it made good."

Not Impregnable.

Horace Avory, K. C., just appointed a judge, is one of the mordant wits of the British bar. One day, cross-examining a recalcitrant witness, he asked:

"What are you?"

"A retired gentleman," proudly asserted the ex-cheesemonger.

"Well," snarled Avery, "when you achieved the position of gentleman, why did you retire from it?"

Does Engineering Work.

Mlle. Bandurin is superintendent of an engineering firm in Russia. She was graduated from the Women's Technological Institute in St. Petersburg, and has had practical experience in engineering. She built a steel warehouse for an army co-operative society, has been assistant engineer in building a bridge across the Neva and has done other important work.

Remarkable Young Lady.

From a feuilleton: "Her voice was low and soft; but once again, as Janet Fenn withdrew from the room and closed the door after her, the fiendish gleam came into her odorless eyes."

"If we hear any more of Janet we will let you know."—Punch.

A Business Transaction.

"So Mr. Penniwise married his typist!" said Miss Cayenne.

"Yes."

"I wonder whether she gains an allowance or he merely saves a salary?"—Washington Star.

PRESSED HARD.

Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When prominent men realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

A superintendent of public schools in a Southern state says: "My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach.

"Some time ago I was making an official visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat peculiar flavor of the coffee, and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum. I was so pleased with it that, after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal; the whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was as well and hearty as the rest of us.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but in a more marked degree in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PROPER TREATMENT FOR OVERHEATED WORK HORSE

It Is Important to Know That Exhaustion From Summer Heat May Be Prevented—Clean Stable, Feed and Air Essential.

(By A. S. ALEXANDER, Wisconsin.)

When during the hot weather the hard worked horse suddenly stops sweating, lags, weakens, pants and has hot dry skin and extremely reddened membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth he is suffering from heat exhaustion and by using the thermometer it would be found that his temperature is over 106 degrees.

Unless a horse in this condition is immediately rested, put in a cool, shady, breezy place and there cooled off he will be likely to fall and die of heat apoplexy or "sun stroke."

It therefore is well to know and look out for the symptoms here outlined and then be able to treat them intelligently. In the first place it is important to remember that heat exhaustion may be largely prevented:

By keeping the horse's stable clean, airy, perfectly ventilated, darkened and screened in summer time.

Feeding the best of foods in adequate but not extreme quantities.

Making no sudden changes of food.

Allowing plenty of cool, pure drinking water.

Permitting ample time for rest at noon.

Removing the harness during such rest periods.

Not overworking any horse and always changing frequently the middle horse of a three horse team, as he suffers fearfully from the direct rays of the sun. Also shade the polls of horses at work and in such a way that air can pass under the shading hat or other cover.

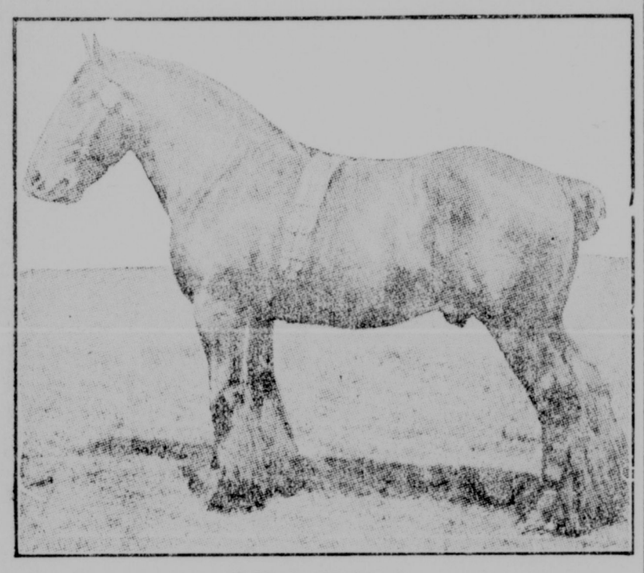
When a horse shows symptoms of heat exhaustion stop work, stand him under a tree where there is a breeze, shower his body with cold water from a sprinkling can, keep cold wet packs to the poll of his head and give him large, frequent doses of stimulants such as whisky in strong cold coffee.

Do not bleed him or give him aconite or other poisonous drugs. Repeat the dose of stimulant every half hour at first and every hour or two as he gains strength and the fever abates.

A good stimulant is prepared by mixing together one part of aromatic spirits of ammonia and two parts each of alcohol and sweet spirits of nitre. Of this give two ounces in a pint of water or cold coffee as one dose.

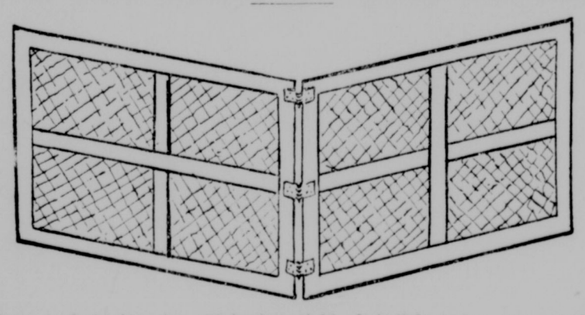
If he is bloated give four ounces of hyposulphite of soda dissolved in water and inject soapy cold water and glycerine into the rectum once an hour until relieved. In case of sun stroke call in the graduate veterinarian as soon as possible.

An excellent likeness of Babingley Good Luck, one of Lord Rothschild's famous shires, is shown in the illustration.



Babingley Good Luck.

HINGED HURDLER FOR SWINE



Instead of chasing pigs and having them running in every direction, make a V-shaped hurdler as shown in the illustration, says Farm Press. The frame is light wood and the webbing is made by two thicknesses of close mesh wire fencing with water-proofed building paper between. A stiff wooden brace runs each way through the center so the fencing may be stretched tight. It is light and so strong that it is almost indestructible. With one of these rigs you can build a narrow lane on one side of the pen and move it ahead as the hog moves. He sees the opening ahead and walks that way to get out. Hogs may be coaxed with a rig of this kind when it is impossible to drive them where you want them to go.

EXTINCTION OF EARLY EQUINES

Much Mystery Surrounds Disappearance of American Horse—Attributed by Some to Increasing Cold

Over three centuries ago, at the time of the Spanish conquest, there was not to be found in the new world, so it has been practically proved, a single animal that answered to the description of the horse. Horses, indeed, which the Spanish brought with them, were objects at first of great terror to the natives, who took them to be four-legged supernatural beings come purposely to aid the conquerors. Yet recent research by the Whitney mission has established beyond doubt that long before Columbus the Americas were overrun by horses from the mountains of Alaska to the plains of Patagonia, says Harper's Weekly.

In 1826 the chance discovery in New Jersey of an equine fossil of an unknown kind, led to more methodical investigation of America, with the result that pre-historic horse bones have been found in California and Oregon; between the Gulf of Mexico and the Carolinas; in Texas, Florida and the valleys of Mexico; in the basin of the Mississippi and on the western slopes of the Rocky mountains. Horses, too, must have been numerous in this country previous to the appearance of man, researches having brought to light their fossilized remains mixed up with pottery and the stone arms of cave dwellers.

How is it, then, that the equine race, represented in America by kinds of fossils considerably more numerous than in Europe, came for a time to vanish from this country to reappear thousands of centuries later with the Spanish conquest? For but a century after Cortez there were already in existence herds of wild horses in the regions of the mata and the prairies of the far west.

By some this temporary extinction of the American horse has been attributed to the increasing cold and the encroachments of the glacial hemisphere. It is certain that the elephant and camel disappeared at the same time. Another explanation is that the horses succumbed to a malady such is the "rinderpest" in South Africa. Again, what brought about this exodus may possibly have been a species of the present-day Columbian vampire bat, which sucks the life blood of its victims, and in the districts it infests prevents the horse being used as a beast of burden.

Lids on Cream Cans.

Never put tight lids on cream cans while the cream is warm.

The Christians' Rewards Here

PERHAPS the sweetest of earthly feelings is that of peace. No rebellion, no fierce longing for the unattainable, no clashing of one's own will against that of another—quiet, tranquillity, peace. The meek, we are told, shall have "abundance of peace," as the very crown of their great reward. And peace is always at the command of the follower of Christ.

Suppose that you possess a valuable property. You entrust it to one in whom you have absolute confidence. You have tried him again and again and he has never failed.

Around you may be panic and distress. Banks may be suspending payment. Commercial houses may be closing. What do you care? You are sorry for those who are losing, but you have no worry for yourself. You know that your all has been deposited in a perfectly safe place.

Such faith is seldom justified among men. Humanity at best is an imperfect thing. But we have one to whom we may entrust something far more precious than our silver and gold—ourselves, the essence of our souls. Knowing him in whom we have believed, we feel no fear of what man can do unto us. We may know perfect peace, if we are stayed on him.

The Highest Reward.

Thus the most beautiful of gifts is the Christian's reward.

The most necessary of helps to learn to write is a copy. By following the copy, you may become an expert penman.

The most necessary thing for the right shaping of life is an ideal. This the Christian has in his great leader.

Life is a struggle, a bitter war with Satan. In order to wage it successfully we must have armor. The Christian has the armor. He may gird his loins with truth; put on the breastplate of righteousness; have his feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; take the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation and the sword of the spirit, and no evil can possibly touch him.

The idol of all right modern socialism—all lofty philanthropy—is work. Give all men useful and congenial work to do—inspire in the hearts of men the love of work—and the greatest obstacle to the coming of the millennium has been removed.

The Christian has his work cut out for him, and if he is a true Christian he is eager to do it.

Faith, hope and love, the great trinity—these are the Christian's.

By Faith All Is Won.

Faith—the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen. By faith, we climb the steeps of being and bring the Lord Christ down to our human needs. By it we commit our way unto the Lord, rest in him and wait patiently for him. It is the hand by which we reach to God.

And hope, that anchor of the soul, sure and steadfast—how could we smile without it? The hope that we may retrieve the shattered fortune; that we may reclaim the wandering child; that we may some time meet those whom we have "loved and lost awhile," supports us through the sternest trials.

But the love, that is truly the greatest thing in the world, is pre-eminently the Christian's. As God's son, he looks up to his creator with filial affection. Toward his brethren he yearns with all the poignant desire of true fraternity. And as love begets love, so shall he receive in kind his reward, good measure, pressed down and running over.

Peace, a high ideal, armor for the great fight of life, a work to do and the will to do it, and a heart filled with faith, hope and charity—what more can a Christian desire?

Money cannot buy these great gifts; the Christian has them for the asking.—Christian World.

The Call to Service.

Every individual has certain endowments—some of them fixed in amount, some capable of almost unlimited extension—which are his to use for himself or for his master. Time, intellectual power, social gifts—some have one, some another, not many possess all. But upon every Christian comes the obligation to service, not by imperious command, but as the natural response of the heart to him through whom alone we have knowledge of the true meaning of life. The man who can truly speak of Christ as "my saviour" cannot call anything else selfishly "mine." As in feudal times, the man surrenders himself and all to his master and receives it again at his hands on conditions of stewardship and service. "We are not our own. We are bought with a price."

The Meaning of Prayer.

What is prayer? To connect every thought with the thought of God. To look on everything as his work and his appointment. To submit every thought, wish and resolve to him. To feel his presence so that it shall restrain us even in our wildest joy. That is prayer. Prayer is that communion of the mind with God through which our will becomes at last merged into his will. The highest prayer or communion with God is a life of love. —Frederick W. Robertson, D.D.

He builds well the house who lays aright the first brick

Vermont Thrift.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, editor of the Boston Transcript, is a great admirer of the thrift of the Vermonters, but thinks sometimes they carry it too far.

O'Brien was up in Vermont last summer and went to dinner with a friend who had some political aspirations. As they came in the door he heard the lady of the house say to the hired girl: "I see Mr. Jones has somebody with him for dinner. Take these two big potatoes down to the cellar and bring up three small ones."

Don't Throw That Rug Away.

Just because a rug looks old and worn and the dust has been ground into it so deeply that a day's beating will not take it out, do not throw it away. Make a thick white suds with Easy Task soap, scrub the rug flat on the floor, wipe it dry with a clean cloth, and it will surprise you how beautifully new it is. Easy Task soap is an enemy to dirt and a friend to fabric of all kinds. It is the clean, white laundry soap that halves your washing and doubles your satisfaction.

Social Debts.

"She telephones me every day."

"What is the reason of that."

"I owe her a call and she is determined to collect it."

Good for Sore Eyes.

for 100 years PETTIT'S EYE SALVE has positively cured eye diseases everywhere. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N.Y.

Write me as one that loves his fellow men.—Leigh Hunt.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

STOCKERS & FEEDERS

Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.

National Live Stock Com. Co.

At either

Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., S. Omaha, Neb.

PLEASE send a trial shipment to the Oldest Commission House in N.Y. Est. 1865. Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Pork, Calves, Hay, Grain, Beans, Apples etc. E. Woodward, 302 Greenwich St., New York

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP

Makes the skin soft as velvet. Improves any complexion. Best shampoo made. Cures most skin eruptions.

Munyon's Hair Invigorator cures dandruff, stops hair from falling out, makes hair grow.

If you have Dyspepsia, or any liver trouble, use Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills. They cure Biliousness, Constipation and drive all impurities from the blood. — MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

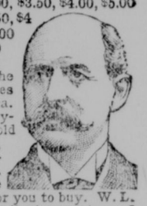
HAND-SEWED PROCESS

MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00

WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4

BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00

THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS



They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are positively the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom — value guaranteed.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CALCIUM CARBIDE

TRADE Carbolite MARK

Best Quality
Free from Dust
Uniform in Size

STANDARD SIZES

for Acetylene Generators.

$3.50 per drum of 100 lbs. in less than ton lots.

$65 per ton, in ton lots or more.

AMERICAN CARBOLITE SALES COMPANY

Commercial Bank Building

Cleveland Ohio

GENERAL OFFICE DULUTH, MINN

DEFIANCE STARCH for starching finest linens.

For Bilious Attacks

Here is help for you. Your bilious attacks may be both prevented and relieved, but prevention is better than cure. The means are at your hand. When a dull headache, furred tongue, yellow cast to the eyes, inactive bowels, dizziness, or a sick stomach, warn you of a coming bilious attack, resort at once to

BEECHAM'S PILLS

which act almost instantly on the liver and bowels, and quickly regulate the flow of bile. A few doses of Beecham's Pills will correct the stomach, put the blood in order, relieve headache and tone the entire system.

For over sixty years, on land and sea, Beecham's Pills, by their safe and thorough action on the stomach, bile and bowels, have maintained their world-wide reputation as

The Best Bile Medicine

Boxes 10c. and 25c., with full directions.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.

Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 5th, 1910.

"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d'Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.

Stettler, Alberta, July 31st, 1910.

"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificates."

Yours truly, H. A. Wik.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.

Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.

"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada." Yours truly, Mrs. Richard Henry Ebinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.

Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.

"I shall go to Camrose this Fall with my cattle and household goods. I got a poor crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Camrose, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilton, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, but I do not want to travel two times there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate." Yours truly, Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANAD

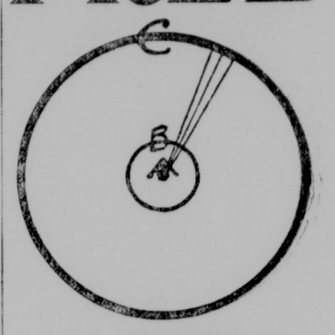
Vesta, Minn., July 24th, 1910

"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rates to Ponoka, Alberta." Yours truly, Geo. Paskowitz, Vesta, Minn.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio

$350 Piano FREE



PUT SPOKES IN THE WHEEL

To the person who draws the greatest number of spokes with pen or pencil in the above wheel according to the instructions given below, we will give absolutely free, one A. B. SMITH PIANO in mahogany, worth $350, with stool and delivery. To all others who send in a reply to this contest, we will give a reduction order on our merchandise for $25 and a copy of up-to-date sheet music absolutely free. This is an excellent chance for YOU to secure a splendid piano without paying for the same in money. We ask you to pay for it with your skill in drawing.

DIRECTIONS

Take a drawing pen or sharp pointed pencil and start at the black dot in the center marked "A." Use a ruler and draw lines or spokes to the outer rim of the wheel or circumference marked "C." If any two spokes touch at the circle marked "B," then these two spokes will not be counted amongst the number you have drawn. Remember the spokes dare not touch at the inner circle marked "B." This is done to give absolute accuracy in finding who has drawn the greatest number of spokes. All our advertisements containing this wheel have the wheel made from exactly the same cut and there is not a variation of a thousandth of an inch.

WE ARE DETERMINED

to make this contest the fairest and squarest contest ever given. Remember that if you do not desire to send in a reply drawn on this advertisement you may use a separate sheet of paper, drawing your own wheel and filling in the spokes. It costs you nothing to make an effort to win this piano or to secure a copy of sheet music or a $25 order on our merchandise.

IN CASE OF A TIE

equal distribution of pianos will be made. Mail all replies to us as quickly as convenient, but not later than SEPTEMBER 24, 1910. Write name and address plainly, and we will reply with a personal letter.

A. B. SMITH PIANO CO.

714 Prospect Av. S. E., Cleveland

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine.

Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Salts and Castor Oil—bad stuff—never cure, only makes bowels move because it irritates and sweats them, like poking finger in your eye. The best *Bowel Medicine is Cascarets.* Every Salts and Castor Oil user should get a box of CASCARETS and try them **just once. You'll see.** 884

Cascarets—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

The best investment possible is a Gillette — KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

FOR SALE—Improved Farms and Farm Lands in Crawford Co., Mich., in good farming community, good climate, water, close to market towns, schools and railroad. Liberal terms. Largest apple orchard in Michigan near these lands. Write to HENRY A. BAUMAN, Grayling, Mich.

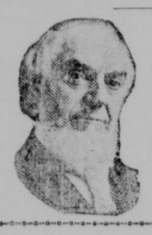
PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...



Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

PREACHING TO IMPRISONED SPIRITS

"By which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison" (I Peter iii, 19).

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 25.—A Convention of Bible Students is in session in this city. Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, as President of the International Bible Students Association, addressed the Students twice today. His audiences were large and intelligent. We report one of his addresses from the text foregoing. He said:—

Much speculation has been aroused by our text. Some have claimed that it signifies that Christ, after his death on the cross and before his resurrection, went to some place where human spirits are imprisoned in some kind of purgatory and there preached to them. Not only is the Catholic theory in line with this suggestion, but many Protestants hold that the dead may be prayed for and thus be assisted to escape from eternal torment. All of this is wrong, as we shall show—quite contrary to the teachings of our text when viewed in the light of its context.

Those preached to were not human beings, but spirit beings—not men, but angels. This is clearly stated in verse 20, which tells us when these angels were imprisoned and why. They were imprisoned in the days of Noah at the time of the flood. They were imprisoned for disobedience. So we read (verse 19), "He preached unto spirits in prison, which sometime were disobedient, when once the long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing." Turning back to the Genesis account of that time we find quite a complete record or history of these disobedient spirits, in the Sixth Chapter, verses 1-5.

Angels Preferred to Be Humans.

Some time after father Adam's disobedience and his expulsion from Eden—the holy angels were permitted to visit humanity with a view to assisting men back to harmony with God. This doubtless was permitted for two reasons: First, had such an opportunity not been furnished, the angels might in the conclusion of God's great Plan, have been inclined to say, Yes, God accomplished human salvation, but in a very roundabout way and at very great cost and trouble. Had he given us an opportunity to mingle with humanity we might have had an uplifting influence upon the people and have accomplished their reconciliation to God.

God wished to forestall any such misunderstanding of the wisdom of the Plan which he had arranged and would, in due time, work out; secondly, the angels themselves never had come in contact with sin of any kind. Hence they never had been tested or tried in respect to their obedience and loyalty to the Creator. They were permitted to attempt the recovery of humanity—partly in order to test their own obedience and loyalty to God.

Our knowledge of spirit beings and the powers granted to them by the Almighty is limited to our observation of the Bible record. The angels who appeared as young men at our Lord's sepulchre and again at his ascension and who, as soon as they had accomplished the purposes of their visit, vanished, are illustrations.

We remember the account of how Abraham sat in the door of his tent and, Behold, three men came to him. He received them as men, entertained them at dinner and, we read, "They did eat and talked with Abraham." They had human powers though still spirit beings. When they dematerialized they vanished.

Genesis vi, 1-2, informs us that this privilege of materialization for the assistance of mankind was eventually misused by some of the angels as an opportunity for sinful intercourse with humanity. The time at which this began is not definitely stated. The expression, "When men began to multiply on the face of the earth," might safely be estimated at about a thousand years after Adam's creation and fall. This would leave a period of 655 years to the flood. It was approximately during that long period that the angelic sons of God, seeing the daughters of men, took to themselves for wives all that they chose of the fair daughters of men. And they bare children to them. The same became mighty men which were of old men of renown—and giants. We remember that at that early day human life was much longer than now and that manhood was scarcely reached before a century and that few became fathers sooner; and when we remember also that the children of the angels are not mentioned as boys, but men, mighty men, renowned men, it gives the thought that the angels, without Divine permission, had really started to propagate a new race and that their progeny was much stronger than that of the poor, Adamic stock.

The disregard of Divine Law meant that the strength of these giants would be used selfishly and the licentious example of the angels had a demoralizing effect upon the children of Adam, as well as upon their own children. All this is stated and implied in the words, "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." What a terrible picture of the condition of things before the flood! But God was not astonished, for he had foreknown everything. Hence he had a great canopy of water in the sky which temporarily gave the earth an equable, temperate climate, but which he intended should fall upon the earth and cause the great flood in Noah's day. Hence at the appropriate time God gave instructions to Noah to prepare an ark for the saving of himself and his house. Noah and his family were the only members of Adam's race in all the earth who were not more or less contaminated by those angels. How wide must have been that influence when we read as an exceptional matter, "Now Noah (and his family) was perfect in his generation"—the disobedient angels had nothing whatever to do with generating them.

Fallen Angels Changed.

While the angels preferred to live as men in human bodies, they would not be overwhelmed like humanity in the flood, but merely dissolve, by dematerialization, their human bodies and be, as originally, spirit beings. Satan was the first sinner against the Divine government, in his endeavor to set up a separate empire and to have humanity for his subjects. Although God had full power to destroy Satan and the other disobedient angels, he has not exercised that power. Instead he merely isolated them from himself and the holy angels and imprisoned them, in the sense that he no longer permitted them to materialize, either as a serpent or as humanity for the tempting and injury of our race. In this sense they are imprisoned—restrained of liberty.

Now let us hear St. Peter's words respecting these angels who sinned. He says (II Peter ii, 4), "God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell, and delivered them into chains of darkness, to be reserved unto judgment." The word *tartarus* here rendered "hell" in our Common Version, is found nowhere else in the Bible. It refers to our earth's atmosphere and to the fact that those fallen angels, called demons or devils, are "the power of the air." And Satan, who was originally an angel of much higher rank and nature, is their Prince, "The Prince of the power of the air," the Prince of demons. They are "cast down" in the sense of being treated ignominiously. They are "in chains of darkness," not in chains of iron. They can still go and come and be sources of temptation to humanity who are in a sinful attitude of mind. They are restrained in chains of darkness in the sense that whatever they do must be done in the dark—until their judgment time at the Great Day—at the beginning of Messiah's thousand-year day of the reign of righteousness.

Turn to St. Jude's Epistle. There we read (verse 6), "The angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in age lasting chains, under darkness, unto the Judgment of the Great Day." Their first estate in which they were created was the spirit or angelic condition. They left their own proper condition of living and nature, in violation of the Divine will, that they might live on a lower plane—live in sin; for the angels are sexless, though always referred to as masculine. And our Lord declares that those begotten of the holy Spirit, who during this age shall attain to the resurrection of the dead, the "First Resurrection," will be "like unto the angels" in several respects—one of these being that they will neither marry nor be given in marriage, but be without sexual distinction.

In harmony with this note how spiritualists hold their seances, either in absolute darkness or in a very faint light. They claim now that the spirits are getting more and more power of materialization and that soon they will be able to materialize in broad day light and go about amongst humanity as members of the race. We do not question the power of God to restrain these fallen angels, these demons—his power to restrain them from materializing and thus doing great harm in the world. Nevertheless, we wonder if they will not be permitted by God to find some greater powers of materialization, contrary to the Divine decree, that their course in this matter may more particularly manifest to what extent some of them have changed and reformed and desire to be obedient, for instance, while others are still as opposed to God and righteousness as ever. There is room for this understanding in the statement of the Apostle that the chains of darkness were to control them until the Great Day—not necessarily *into* that day—perhaps at its very beginning they may be permitted to gain certain liberties and do a certain amount of injury to humanity, to all who are not attentive to the Word of God, and who, therefore, will not know who these spirits are—that they are the fallen angels, the demons of the Bible.

"Wicked Spirits," "Lying Spirits."

These are the terms used in the Scriptures in describing the fallen angels, who from earliest days have attempted to deceive humanity—representing themselves as human beings who have died and who desire to communicate with their friends. And they attempt to do so through spirit mediums. This is their practice from of old. Their endeavor is to break down the human will and to more and more control it. The height of their ambition and success is to fully dominate the human will, so that they may use the human body as their own flesh, as when they had power to materialize. Those who come fully under their control become demented, often several spirits gaining possession of the one personality and attempting to use the same brains and body. It is estimated that one-half of all who are in insane asylums are merely victims of spirit-obsession. The great remedy against all this is the Truth of God's Word. Those who accept that cannot be deceived. But the masses of mankind are being deceived. The Scripture teaching is that when a man is dead he knows not anything, and will never know anything until the resurrection of the dead. Whoever knows this is fortified against all the deceptions of the evil spirits.

We are not claiming that all mediums are fraudulent. Some of them we know to be most sincere. A large number have been delivered from their awful position of acting as tools of Satan by the reading of our little pamphlet, "Proofs that Spiritism is Demonism."

Jesus Preached to These Spirits.

There are no human spirits to be preached to. Human beings are not spirit beings. The dead of humanity who have never heard of "the only name given under heaven or amongst men whereby we must be saved" will hear that name in God's due time—in the resurrection—during the thousand years of Messiah's reign when he, as the true Light, shall lighten every man that cometh into the world" (John i, 9).

But if Jesus died and in death knew not anything, how could he preach to the fallen angels? We answer that it is a common expression that "actions speak louder than words." The great actions or facts connected with our Lord's death and resurrection constituted a most wonderful sermon to the fallen angels. As they beheld the Redeemer's faithfulness to God, even unto death, even the death of the cross, and as they then beheld God's faithfulness to him in raising him from the dead to the highest nature—the divine nature—"far above angels and principalities and powers and every name that is named"—all this constituted a most wonderful sermon of love and loyalty, faith and obedience, etc. The sermon to them meant, How serious was our mistake in being disobedient to God in any particular. It meant also, May not God, who has thus gone to so much trouble for the redemption of fallen men, have in his heart also a place of mercy for us, should we repent? The Apostle intimates that these angels, with the exception of Satan, are yet to have a testing or trial, for he assures the Church that God purposes that we, as the Bride of Christ, shall not only be entrusted with the work of judging or giving trial to the world of mankind during the Millennium, but also that we shall judge angels—not the holy angels, for, of course, they need no judging on our part—but the fallen angels (I Cor. vi, 3).

Quite possibly the hopes inspired by that great sermon preached by our Lord's resurrection to the spirit beings led some of those fallen angels to repentance. If so we may suppose that during the eighteen centuries since, they have suffered severely at the hands of the rebellious angels, who would be aroused to animosity by their reform.

The Scriptures seem to imply that "fallen angels," "wicked spirits," "lying spirits," "demons," will have much to do with bringing about the great "time of trouble" with which this Gospel Age will end, before the complete inauguration of Messiah's Empire and the binding of Satan (Revelation xx, 4). The intimation is that the trouble here will be short and sharp, as in the days of Noah. The declaration of the Apostle that these evil spirits will be in chains of darkness until the Judgment of the Great Day leaves room for the inference that when the Judgment of the Great Day begins, the chains of darkness will be broken. If, therefore, we have the right understanding of this matter great events are near at hand. Spirit mediums are already declaring that the spirits tell them that they will soon be able to materialize in broad daylight. With the power to counterfeit and personate humanity what may this not mean in the way of deception mentioned by our Lord, who declares that it will be so strong that it would deceive even the "very elect" were they not specially protected and guided.

We remind you also of the great stride which Spiritism, Occultism and Psychic Science have made within the last few years. These now number amongst their friends and advocates some of the brightest scientific minds. One of these, Prof. James, of Harvard College, recently, before dying declared that he would speedily communicate with his friends. Already the newspapers tell us that he has begun to communicate, but the mediums claim that he has difficulty in operating through them, because of the great force and power of his intellect and that they must gradually become able to act as his mediums. From the Bible standpoint all this is a fraud—a deception—but not on the part of the mediums who are themselves deceived, but on the part of the fallen angels, who are thus tricking humanity.

FREIGHT WRECK AT SKIPNISH

Five Cars Derailed and Six Head of Cattle Killed.

Tuesday morning an eastbound freight train composed of live stock, sawed stone and merchandise was wrecked at Skipnish, caused by a broken wheel, and as a result five cars were derailed and badly broken up, the track put completely out of commission for more than six hours and six head of cattle killed outright. None of the trainmen were injured.

DR. EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
DEER PARK, MD.
Prompt attention given all ca day or night.
Garrett County Telephone. 24-1yr.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-09-1y.

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Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p m

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
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DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyar ing
Investigation of land titles and collection o claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
PersonalProperty

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, in a suit wherein Samuel P. Arnold and V. E. Irwin, partners, doing business as The Curwensville Drilling Company is plaintiff, and The Western Maryland Coal and Coke Company are defendants, the same being No. 10 Judicials to September Term, 1910, I Andrew Shartzer, Sheriff of said Garrett county, will on

SATURDAY,
the 29th Day of October,

beginning at 10.30 a. m., at the Club House, at Kendall, in said Garrett county, offer and sell at public auction one Standing desk, one roll top desk, three office chairs, one telephone, fifteen rolls of tar paper, 300 or more kegs of powder, 5 sets of sash transoms, 1 door, 1 shot drill and all fixtures thereto, 1 lot of gum hose, 1 set of blacksmith tools, including two anvils, 2 bellows, 1 blacksmith drill, 1 large grindstone, 1 lot of iron, 1 lot of chains, 14 mine cars and about 400 feet of mine T rail, and immediately following thereafter at Friendsville in said Garrett county, I will offer and sell 1 iron safe, 4 office chairs, 1 office table and 1 telephone.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Coal
AND
OTHER PROPERTY
Situate in Garrett County, Md.,
Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 20th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United State for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY,
the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land,

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 100 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. V. Halterman, by deed dated the 6th day of June, 1908, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 43, folio 152, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1909, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 59, folio 433, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 300, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stempie and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1907, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 454. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

The above sale is continued until
Thursday, October 20th,
at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

This property will positively be sold at the time and place mentioned.

ORDER NISI.

Fred. A. Thayer, Trustee, vs. Lewis A. Rudisill and Kate B. Rudisill.

No. 1694 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, by the CircuitCourt for Garrett county, sitting as a court of equity, this 21st day of September, 1910, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Fred. A Thayer, Trustee, under a power of sale contained in a deed of trust from the said Lewis A. Rudisill and Kate B. Rudisill, his wife, to the said Fred. A. Thayer, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of October, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 14th day of October, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters testamentary on the estate of

JOHN E. BEALMAN,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of September 1910.

MARY M. BEALMAN,
Administratrix.
Grantsville, Md.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of
Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplating installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

S. LAWTON & SONS,

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

Associate Members of American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

THE GREATEST SALE OF
Gas Stoves, Heaters
AND TINWARE
In the history of Oakland.

We have on sale at our show rooms the largest and best selection of Gas Stoves, Heaters and Ranges, and Coal Stoves, Ranges and Heaters ever exhibited in Oakland, and at prices that cannot be beaten.

These goods were bought early in the spring at prices away below the present market, and will be sold so as to give our customers the benefit.

In addition to our line of Stoves and Heaters we quote special low prices on Tin Cans, Agate Ware, Tinware, Hods, Reflex Gas Lamps, Galvanized Tubs and Buckets.

Gas Fitting, Roofing and Spouting
A SPECIALTY.

Call upon us, get our prices and compare them with others.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following described new county road is prayed to be located, said road beginning for the same at a point about forty rods west of the McDermott house on the upper farm and running thence through the lands of James McDermott, William Umbel, Joseph Thomas and M. M. Thomas, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, to intersect the county road at the Pennsylvania State line near the gate house, and examine whether the said new county road should be located, will meet on the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

WM. H. THOMAS,
JEFFERSON LOWDERMILK, } Examiners.
FRANK HUMBERSON,

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.
Maryland's School of Technology
Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.
Entrance examinations 13, 14.

Eight courses of Instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Horticural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.

The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.

The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

EDUCATIONAL PUBLICITY BALTO. FREE LIBRARY

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1910. NUMBER 32

NO JURY NEEDED IN U. S. COURT

Garrett County Cases Were Dismissed.

Judge John C. Rose, of the United States District Court, Baltimore, opened court in Cumberland Tuesday morning with Arthur L. Spamer, of Baltimore, clerk; William J. Feaga, of Cumberland, deputy clerk, and Jacob D. George, of Cumberland, deputy United States marshal. It was the first jury term since the establishment of the court in Cumberland and the first term since the initial opening of the court by Judge Thomas J. Morris, but a jury was not needed, as the two jury cases from Garrett county, Clarence A. Knight against the Kendall Lumber et al, and Clarence A Knight against John R. Male et al were virtually dismissed in their present form because of the failure to file a resurvey of tracts involved in the suits. The plaintiff however, can bring new suits.

The cases involve the rights to certain lands occupied by the defendants, which it is claimed, were grants to Revolutionary soldiers and should now be the property of their descendants. The plaintiff seeks to get possession of these lands and oust the defendants. The Kendall Lumber Company is a very wealthy corporation, which conducts large lumbering operations in Garrett county. Thomas J. Peddicord, of Oakland, was the attorney for the plaintiff, and Richard T. Semmes, Cumberland, and Gilmor S. Hamill, Oakland, for the defendants.

The attorneys were accompanied to Cumberland by Messrs. R. T. Browning, William Browning, Freeman Lewis, Alexander C. Mason and Alpha Hinebaugh, witnesses.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The weather is delightful and many who usually go to their winter homes early in September are still with us.

The death of Mrs. Martha Weimer cast a gloom over the entire Park.

The Cowan cottage was sold last week by Mr. C. W. Hopkins to Mr. E. L. Davidson, of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Rev. P. Z. Musgrave was returned to us for another year, to the delight of the entire congregation.

Mr. Ray H. Gans and sister, of Point Marion, Pa., were visiting relatives in Oakland and Mt. Lake Park last week.

Mrs M. M. Schrock was surprised by the calling of a number of her lady friends Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, the occasion being the anniversary of her birth. Those present were Mrs. P. Z. Musgrave, Mrs. Joseph Lee, Mrs. A. R. Sperry, Mrs. J. A. Hayden, Mrs. M. Echard, Mrs. Brison Welch, Mrs. E. E. Friend, Mrs. Eugene Wilson, Mrs. Upton Cuppett, Mrs. Joseph Callis, Mrs. Dellinger and Misses Anna DeBerry, Rose Wilson and Vernie Schrock. A splendid luncheon was served and a good time was had by all.

Mrs. J. G. Hayden and four little daughters, of Westernport, are at Haydenhurst for an indefinite visit.

Mrs. J. A. Enlow is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dean, in Ohio.

WILL SAIL ON SATURDAY.

Dr. John E. Legge Will Leave New York for Vienna That Day.

Dr. John E. Legge, of Oakland, left here Tuesday night for New York City from which port he will sail Saturday on the Lusiatania of the Cunar Line, for Trieste, Austria, his objective point, however, being Vienna, where he will take a six months' course in medicine and surgery in the world-renowned university of that city.

Before arriving at Trieste a cruise of eighteen days' duration will be made by the vessel which includes the Maderia Islands and Mediterranean points, touching at Algiers, Morocco, and other North African ports.

Dr. Legge will be accompanied on his journey by Dr. Harris, of Harrisonburg, Va., a class mate who studied with him in the Maryland University at Baltimore.

Dr. Legge has been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. N. I. Broadwater to look after his practice during his absence. Dr. Broadwater has had several years experience in the hospitals of Baltimore and for the past two years has been resideot surgeon at The University Hospital in that city. He will pursue the general practice of medicine and surgery, including refraction of eyes.

Married.

JEFFREY—GREEN—A very pretty wedding ceremony took place Thursday evening last at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. and Mrs. John T. Green, who reside about three miles from Lonaconing. The contracting parties were Mr. George F. S. Jeffrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Jeffrey, and Miss Meadie Green, whose parents are already mentioned. The bride's father performed the ceremony, witnessed by about fifty friends and relatives. The attendants were Mr. John Jeffrey, the groom's brother, and Miss Bertha Green, sister of the bride. An elegant supper was served the guests following the ceremony and congratulations. The newly married couple are both popular young people. The guests that were present are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Green and family, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Jeffrey, Sr., and family, Mrs. S. W. Green, Mrs. James Weir, Sr., and family, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Jacobs and family, Mr. and Mrs. David McGee, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Weir and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Weir, Jr., and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Green and family, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Green and family, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Robeson, Miss Ethel Michaels, Mr. and Mrs. James Whitman and family, Mr. David Scollick.

Dr. R. B. Ward, of Cameron West Va., will not engage in active work this year and will remove from that place to Oakland within two weeks, and will occupy his residence on East Green street.

TELLS OF TRIP TO WARNER HOME.

Home of B. H. Warmer, Jr., Republican Candidate for Congress, at Kensington, Montgomery County, Maryland

The followiug communication appeared in the Hagerstown Morning Herald:

Hancock, Md., Sept. 29.

Editor Morning Herald:

A short while after the nomination of B. H. Warner, Jr., for Congress, I had the pleasure of visiting the hospitable home of Mr. Warner, at Kensington, Montgomery county.

The town of Kengington was founded in 1890 by B. H. Warner, Sr., who built in 1892 the house in which the family resides. Mr. Warner has five sons and four daughters, all in good health, and all at home, with the exception of one son, who is now U. S. Consul at Bahia, Brazil.

Kensington is one of the most attractive suburbs of the Capital, twelve miles distant, and most of its residents do business in that city, reaching it by way of the B. & O. R. R., trolley or automobile. It is a delightful place to live. The home of the candidate is in the center of the town, and is surrounded by a lawn of five acres.

Mr. B. H. Warner, Sr., has built or aided in building most of the houses, and erected the Presbyterian church—The Warner Memorial—in honor of his father, and, he also built and gave to the town a public library in honor of Crosby S. Noyes of the Evening Star.

B. H. Warner, Jr., has the same spirit of enterprise which has characterized the career of his father, and is especially fond of politics and governmental affairs, of which he has been a close student.

He was appointed U. S. Consul at Leipzig, by President McKinley in 1897, when but 22 years of age, and continued to fill the position until 1905 when he relinquished it and returned to this country to practice law. During his stay abroad he graduated at the University of Leipzig, and was honored by having conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In my opinion the Republican party has made no mistake in selecting Mr. Warner as its standard bearer, and few families have done as much in developing the interests of Maryland during the past 20 years, as the family of the candidate.

My advice to any one who has the opportunity to enjoy a visit to Mr. Warner to avail himself of the invitation, and they will come away convinced that he is a devoted Marylander, and a patriotic American. LEANDER H. KUHN.

BOY DIED OF HIS INJURIES

One of Fourteen Children and His Death was the First in Family.

Lewis Owens, aged nearly thirteen years, and employed in the Kendall woods near Breedlove, several miles south of Crellin, as a water carrier, was injured on last Friday morning by falling beneath the wheels of the locomotive drawing a log train, and as a result his death occurred Saturday at Crellin as he was being brought to Oakland where he was to have been placed in the Home Sanatorium for treatment.

The youth was one of fourteen children, his parents recently coming to this section of the country from Luzerne county, Pa., and his was the first death that has taken place in the family.

The boy's funeral occurred Sunday afternoon at Crellin, the services being conducted by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church of Oakland.

MRS. MARTHA ALICE WEIMER.

Died, at her home in Mountain Lake Park Friday, Sept. 30th, after several weeks illness, Mrs. Martha Alice Weimer, widow of Joseph Weimer, and mother of our fellow townsman, Mr. E. A. Weimer. The deceased lady was 66 years of age and was the daughter of Israel and Dorcas Friend, who resided during their lifetime near Cranesville W. Va. Mrs. Weimer's husband died twenty-six years ago, leaving his widow and five children, namely, E. A. of Oakland, Charles, of Keyser, W. Va., and Misses Lily, Cora and Josie of Mountain Lake Park. The deceased was a devout member of the M. E. church for many years—almost her entire life. An excellent neighbor and a true friend. Her funeral occurred Monday afternoon from her late home at Mountain Lake Park and the interment was made in the Oakland cemetery. Rev. P. Z. Musgrave, pastor of the Park M. E. church, conducted the funeral services.

SOLOMON HOGUE.

Solomon Hogue, an extremely old and highly respected resident of near Deer Park died Friday afternoon after a short illness. His funeral took place Sunday with interment at Deer Park.

Great Chief's Visit.

An official visit to Youghiogheny Tribe No. 151, Imp'd O. R. M. was made by the Great Sachem of Maryland, Charles W. Townsend, and Great Chief of Records, Dr. James C. Littleton. The great chiefs were glad to find the tribe in such good condition with prospects of a bright future, by many initiations of members added during the next quarter. The Tribe was greatly strengthened by this official visit. After spending three hours or more in the wigwam, with good speeches, etc., the council fire was quenched to meet again on the 8th Sun, Travelling Moon, G. S. D. 419, at the 8th Run. Fraternally in F. F. C.

C. F. DAWSON. C. of R.

HOME FOR DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT.

Methodists of Oakland District Purchased Mr. G. A. Fraley's Property.

Yesterday morning the committee representing the various congregations of the Methodist Episcopal church of the Oakland District, purchased from Mr. G. A. Fraley that gentleman's residence on Oak street, the price paid being $4500. District Superintendent Reed and family will occupy the property within the next two weeks.

Mr. Fraley and family, for the present at least, are undecided whether to rent another property or board. In the spring, however, he expects to erect a dwelling in Oakland.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Corn around here is in the shock, although up to this time no frost has been seen on the pumpkin.

Charles Taylor was a visitor last week at Meyersdale, Pa., where he took in the fair.

Edward Savage and wife have a bran new boarder at their house. He arrived early Sunday morning. Name him Warner, Ed.

George F. Frazee is still very ill, although we trust he may improve by the time this is in print.

The Crawford Hotel changed hand on Monday, the 3rd, F. G. Fox having purchased it from R. T. Frazee and will run it from the above date. The present lessee, Russel Friend, has retired. We have not heard if Mr. Friend intends to remain among us or not.

Milford Frazee and family spent Sunday at Cove visiting the former's mother and brothers.

The new pulpit chairs presented by the Dorcas Society to the Lutheran church are very fine ones.

Miss May Guard, who has been very ill with typhoid fever at Clarksburg, W. Va., is reported better. Mrs. Jasper Guard is attending her.

W. W. Savage is putting a cement walk around his store building near the bridge. This will greatly improve the property, also the town.

There are several cases of measles in town and vicinity at present.

John Shartzer, of Oakland, was a visitor to our city last week.

Henry L. Wolf and family entertained at an ice cream party the following guests: Mrs. Harry Rumbaugh, Misses Laura and Susan Rumbaugh, Foster Rumbaugh, J. T. Garey and wife.

Miss Mary Neil accompanied by her brother, August, spent a few days in Accident, returning Monday.

Leslie E. Friends's electrical plant is nearing completion. An expert is here putting in the machinery. The power will be water. Mr. Friend has constructed a power plant on the river which will give him from 80 to 100 horsepower or more. Who will be next to make use of this cheap power and there is plenty of it.

Salathiel Savage, accompanied by his wife, has been taking his vacation in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other states. They returned home Tuesday.

Harry Custer, son of D. S. Custer, who will finish his education at a college near Baltimore, left on the noon train Friday.

Rev. Powers, of the M. E. church, is attending Conference.

A meeting of the owners of the coal land in this vicinity will be held in the Council Room on Tuesday evening. If things go in the right way the future of our town is assured.

How about that new road to Accident and to the State road. Things appear rather quiet. People of Friendsville and Accident don't let this business rest, keep hammering away and its bound to come. What a convenience it will be to the people of Accident and neighborhood alone, as well as Friendsville. Look what it would mean in a year in the saving of your horses and buggies, wagons, etc.

With the splendid power L. E. Friend will have for the light plant, what would be the matter with putting a reservoir on the hill and supplying the town with water.

The Republican meeting held in the Opera House Thursday evening was a very enthusiastic one. The house was packed and a large number of ladies were present. Speeches were made by G. W. Legge, Jr., Senator Zillman of Allegany county, and the candidate for Congress, B. H. Warner. What might have been a serious time was prevented by the prompt action of a few leading spirits and the playing of the band. It happened during the speech of Mr. Legge. The engine running the dynamo gave several short sharp toots, caused several to think there was a fire in town and a rush was made for the doors, and confusion reigned for a minute or two, when the band started up a spirited march which quieted the audience, although the lights going out made them play in the dark, which they did in good style. Lamps were brought in and Mr. Warner addressed the audience in a brilliant speech causing rounds of applause. The speech of Senator Zillman was also roundly applause, as was also Mr. Legge's.

REV. WILLIAM HENRY BATES, D. D.

Of Washington, D. C., Will Deliver Four Sermons in Oakland.

Dr. Bates will preach in the Garrett Memorial Presbyterian Church on Sabbath, October, 9th, at 11 o'clock a. m., and at 7.30 o'clock p. m.; also on Sabbath, October 16th, at 11 a. m., and at 7.30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Dr. Bates is a preacher of more than local reputation, having preached to some of the largest congregations of his church in this country.

He is also an author of some note, having written that very interesting book, "Alleged Discrepencies in the Holy Scriptures."

The Session of the Church has been very fortunate in securing Dr. Bates for two Sabbaths, and it is to be hoped that the people of Oakland and surrounding country will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear this able and gifted preacher.

Call for Your Letters.

T. I. Prevost, Maggie Kinney, Tom Kelley (2), R. W. Vandersol, No. 18, Allen Dave, Mrs. Jno. Park, R. P. Young, Sarah F. Young, G. B. Green, Maggie Gower, Lillian Hamilton.

PULPITS GIVEN TO PREACHERS

Appointments As Announced By Bishop Anderson Monday at Conference.

The sixty-fourth annual session of the West Virginia M. E. church, closed at Clarksburg, West Va., Monday afternoon after the appointments had been announced by Bishop Anderson.

For the Oakland District the following named ministers will look after the spiritual welfare of the various congregations composing it.

Superintendent, W. D. Reed; Albright, B. S. Hamrick; Aurora, E. G. Hutchinson; Bayard, Jacob H. Cuppett; Blaine, J. W. H. Brown; Bruceton, Moody L. Dearien; Brandonville, D. W. M. Feather; Cranesville, D. B. Orr; Circleville, W. H. Penn; Deer Park, D. L. Reed; Davis, J. H. Funk; Etam, A. J. Shahan; Evansville, A. E. Barnes; Friendsville, C. A. Powers; Gormania, E. P. Idleman; Grantsville, W. W. Morris; Hendricks, J. E. Wells; Horton, J. L. Marquess; Howesville, Z. F. Shahan; Kingwood, A. D. Craig; Montrose, J. W. Holiday; Mountain Lake Park, P. Z. Musgrave; Newburg, A. S. Wolfe; Oakland, G. R. Williamson; Parsons, Gregory Bleakley; Pendleton, F. W. Shrader; Rowlesburg, O. U. Marple; Sinclair, E. C. Woodruff; St. George, G. W. Nuzum; Terra Alta, S. P. Crummett; Thomas, G. W. Kepler; Tunnelton, M. W. Rider.

BITTINGER.

Miss Ida Bowser has been appointed assistant teacher in the Bittinger public school, and entered upon the discharge of her duties last Monday morning.

Norman Patten had his collar bone and several ribs broken one evening last week while assisting in placing a threshing machine in Gus Stanton's barn near this village.

Benjamin Long, of Mt. Lake, was a caller in this village last Saturday and Sunday.

C. J. Brenneman and wife are spending this week in Oakland, where Mrs. Brenneman is undergoing treatment for her eyes.

Albert Brenneman and family spent a few days last week visiting relatives near Meyersdale, Pa.

James P. Wiley spent a few hours last Sunday visiting his brother Thomas B. Wiley at this place.

Mrs. Winterburg, of Grantsville, accompanied by Miss Myrtle Wiley, were visiting here last Sunday.

Mahlon Brenneman, of McHenry, spent last Sunday with relatives here.

The Republican campaign party held a very pleasant and effective meeting in this village on Wednesday afternoon of last week.

Hon. and Mrs. R. T. Browning will leave Oakland tonight for a visit of a week or more to friends and relatives in Washington county, Md., and also to Philadelphia, where they will see their daughter, known to the world as Miss Bessie Browning, but now a sister in a convent in that city.

DIXON & KELSO

Will haul what ever Buckwheat that is shipped from Deer Park and Swanton and pay freight on the returned Flour and Bran. Have the Best Equipped Mill in the county.

Will exchange Bail Wire for Hay or Straw.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

TEDDY-TAFTY.

Copyrighted.

TEDDY-TAFTY

Teddy-Tafty Sundae

The Latest in Ice Cream.

Healthful Delightful Refreshing

Oakland Steam Bakery

Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY-TAFTY.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, - - - MD.

Have you taken 15 minutes off to learn Esperanto?

Dear, dear, when an asbestos plant burns, where does safety lie?

In time to come man may evolve a blunderproof, wreckless railroad.

Paris has thoughtfully relegated the hobble skirt to the museum of horrors.

In the agreement between Korea and Japan the latter did the agreeing for both.

A Long island milkman mistook a mule for a cow. Moral: One cannot be too careful.

A determination to practise what we preach keeps us from doing too much preaching.

"Kondamnigughin," the cuss word in Esperanto, is ornamental, but too long for practical use.

There ought to be a greater difference between civilization and the merely complicated life.

Men may beat the birds flying, but the birds don't have much trouble with their propeller blades.

"A woman-hater has been captured by cookies." More than one man-hater has been won by dough.

Europe cannot expect to experience a cholera epidemic and an epidemic of American tourists at the same time.

In the coming sham battle of areoplanes is the contest to see which crowd of aviators hurt themselves least?

Washington has displaced the eagle and has made the woodpecker the state bird. This will make Old Baldy red-headed.

Occasional showers are useful, but the weather man should not go away on his vacation and forget to turn them off.

It has been decided that a divorced woman is the widow of her former husband. This classes husbands with the dead ones.

Married men, according to statistics, are subject to fewer accidents than are single men. Somebody is keeping tab on their hours.

An Illinois man has patented a safety pin with two points. However, wearers of the gallus are still waiting for the two-headed nail.

It may be marvelous, but it is human that Susie, the pet ape, should refuse chewing gum simply because her teacher tells her to?

The Philadelphia man who was choked to death by a high collar died a death that ought to turn Harry Lehr and Berry Wall green with envy.

Half a million in counterfeit coin has been recovered by the United States in the past year. Has any one heard of any real money being recovered?

Correspondents are arguing that a lie is occasionally justifiable and a Brooklyn judge decides that "dam" is not profane. Being good is becoming easier.

In Paris filet of beef is worth 50 cents a pound and only cheap cuts of horse meat are as low as 20 cents. No wonder they call it "that dear Paris."

The language of the North American Indian and the Japanese contain no cuss words. What a handicap when an aborigine hit his finger with a prehistoric ax!

Canada has discovered that it has $39,000,000,000 worth of peat bogs and it is wondering how it can induce its people to use peat at a low cost in preference to coal at high cost.

The uncle of the King of Portugal, who saw a man killed in a street fight among ruffians in New York, is now in a position to go home and write a book about American civilization.

Esperanto will never offend against the pure-food laws, unless its advocates, being merely human, revolt against its limited expressions for emotional relief. Its vocabulary does not contain a single swear word.

England is now figuring on a gas-driven battleship to render obsolete all vessels of the Dreadnought type. People over there must sit up nights thinking of new ways to spend public money.

A Poughkeepsie man who went to California to accumulate a fortune rapidly has just returned after an absence of 51 years. The old gentleman will probably put in the rest of his days reading all the get-rich-quick literature he can find and giving it the ha ha.

In the presence of all this wonderful aviation on the other side of the ocean it would seem to be high time for Americans to do a few stunts; or is it to be said that an aeroplane is to have no honor in its own country?

The World's Wonders

STRANGE THINGS FOUND IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EARTH

Oyster Farming in Normandy

Oyster cultivation is carried out on a very large scale in France, more especially in the Arcachon basin, at Marennes, at Cancale, and along the coasts of Normandy. In the breeding season, from June to September, the oysters lay eggs or spawn, which the cultivator collects by means of hives (large open cases composed of boards set widely apart and covered with lime to facilitate the removal of the oysters). After emptying the hives the young oysters are taken off the slabs, an operation which must be most carefully performed in order not to crush their fragile shells. In spite of all precautions, about 25 per cent are destroyed. The young oysters are placed in cases called ambulances for two or three months, where they are subjected to a special treatment. The oysters are finally gathered in by hand or by rake, cleaned, and allowed to remain in the basins of the depot, where their flavor is improved.

CHURCH BELLS OF GUATEMALA

Guatemala is a land of earthquakes, and throughout the country wherever the churches have suffered from quakes and the crumbling towers are no longer strong enough to bear the weight of the heavy bells, these are hung out of doors under a pointed thatched roof held up by bamboo poles. These add greatly to the picturesqueness of the landscape.

WILLS A FARM TO MONKEYS

Two pet monkeys are the sole heirs of Dr. J. B. Zudzense, who died at Sparta, Mich. To them the doctor leaves his farm, valued at $3,000, as a home for the remainder of their lives. According to the will Mrs. Sellers, the doctor's housekeeper, may have a home at the farm if she takes proper care of the monkeys. When Dr. Zudzense's wife died two years ago the monkeys were gloomy for weeks. They had been in the family for 10 years. About five years ago, when the doctor was living here, he kept the monkeys in a cage in the front yard. A neighbor's boy was in the habit of teasing them. One day the boy woke up the neighborhood with his terrible screaming, and his grandmother ran into the room to find the two monkeys on his chest biting and scratching him.

GRIM FAMILY DINNER PARTY

A remarkable reason for divorce has come before the court in Chicago. It was the plea of a man who said that he wanted divorce because his wife set plates on the table at each meal for the deceased members of her family, and not satisfied with this, she held imaginary conversations with the deceased during each meal, and conversation generally relating to the quality of the menu, or to striking incidents in the lives of these relatives. The man averred that these uncanny proceedings got on his nerves—he had peculiar chilly and creepy feelings—and that his life had become a veritable burden, and he prayed the relief a divorce assures. The court took the matter under consideration.

HOW MYSTERY WAS SOLVED

The story of a woman's strange presentiment, which led to the discovery of a child who had disappeared from her home, comes from Lavenham, in Suffolk, England. All attempts to find a child of three named Gladys May Bradbrooke had failed in spite of the efforts of the police, who had searched two days and dragged three ponds. On the third day Mrs. Welham, a neighbor, had a presentiment that the child would be found in a disused well some distance from the village. A search was made, and the child's body was found floating in the water, which is ten feet below the ground level.

AN ODD MURDER CLUE.

Examining the body of a murdered woman at Arras, in France, the other day, a doctor noticed finger prints of blood on the right elbow. He removed the piece of skin on which the marks appeared, and as a result of comparing them with the finger prints of several persons suspected of the crime, the woman's husband has now been arrested.

MEMORIAL OF A DISASTER

Located near the margin of a beautiful and romantic little lake, in the Golden Gate park, San Francisco, Cal., stands a handsome marble monument. In a way it is a memorial "monument," being an enduring souvenir of the fearful disaster that visited San Francisco in April, 1906—earthquake and fire. These beautiful and graceful Italian marble columns—the base, and surmounting entablature and frieze, have interesting associations. Formerly they constituted the ornamental front entrance to the palatial residence of the late A. N. Towne railway magnate, who for many years, made his home in San Francisco. His mansion stood on California street on the very summit of the fashionable and aristocratic "Nob Hill." At the time of the great disaster, the building was reduced to a vast heap of wreckage by the flames. Singular to say the front entrance entirely escaped both the violent earth shock, and the consuming flames. The quake did not crack or shatter the marble work, nor did the fire blacken the highly polished stone.

For several years the facade stood untouched. Recently, work was commenced in removing the mass of debris preparatory to rebuilding. Mrs. Towne presented to the city of San Francisco the front portal of the once splendid residence, with the proviso that it should be placed somewhere in Golden Gate park as an enduring souvenir of the great disaster.

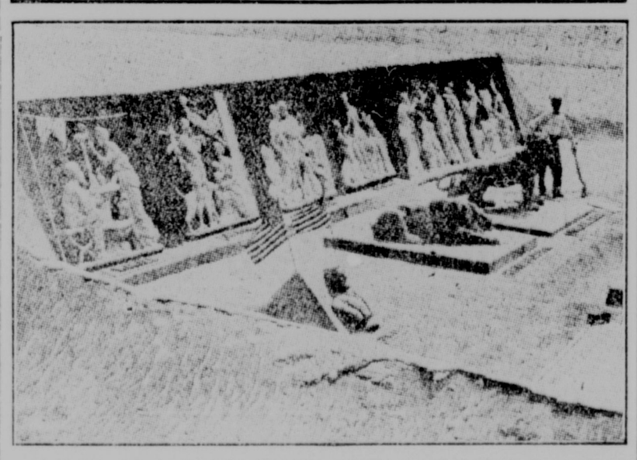
SELLS HIS BODY FOR $50

With less than a fortnight to live John Jurkin, the convicted Ottumwa negro who killed Clara Rosen, at Fort Madison, Ia., and who was hanged at the state penitentiary, sold his dead body to Prof. H. J. Hoove, professor of anatomy of Drake university, Des Moines. It is said that Junkin received $50 for his body. During the few remaining days that he had to live Jurkin spent the money for such good things to eat and smoke as the rules of the prison allowed.

GOLF LINKS AT TIENTSIN

The popular Scottish pastime of golf now seems to have its advocates in every civilized corner of the globe, and in most cases the associations are governed by the rules laid down by the Royal and Ancient Golf club of St. Andrews. The above illustration shows a golfer in the act of putting on the eighteenth green of the Tientsin golf links in China. The tallest figure on the right is presumably his opponent with two native caddies behind him, while on the left is another native holding the flag which marks the green until the player has holed out.

Atlantic City Sand Sculpture



A detail of heavy-footed policemen recently marched along the sands at Atlantic City. In their wake they left wreckage and ruin, for they had ruthlessly walked, wearing their heaviest shoes, over the creations of the sand-artists, stamping the soulful sand figures into the dust from whence they came. Only three of the artists were exempt from the decree of destruction; and this trio will in future be known as the official sand-artists of Atlantic City. The trouble was that some of the artists became too artistic. In some instances they imitated their betters in the great world of art in selecting the human form divine as the foundation for some of their creations. Notwithstanding the fact that nowhere is that form more in evidence than at the seashore, the authorities decided that the sand-artists had gone too far in portraying partially draped figures, and the censor sent forth the stamping squad to rid the beach of the odd designs originated by some of the sand-sculptors. One of the most remarkable set of figures seen on the beach has been built up of sand mixed with some ingredient to make it stable. The artist has fashioned his mixture into a series of heroic poses, and these he has painted white, so that they glisten like genuine marble statues.

NO CLOUDS IN SIGHT

COLONEL GEORGE HARVEY SAYS COUNTRY ALL RIGHT.

THE WRITER SEES NO CLOUD

Striking Article In North American Review That Is Attracting Wide Attention.

The attention of business and professional men in all portions of the country has been attracted to a strikingly strong article by Col. George Harvey in the September issue of the North American Review in which the writer takes a view of the greatest hopefulness for the future of America and Americans. The article is entitled "A Plea for the Conservation of Common Sense," and it is meeting with the cordial approval of business men of all shades of political opinion throughout the entire country. In part, Colonel Harvey says:

"Unquestionably a spirit of unrest dominates the land. But, if it be true that fundamentally the condition of the country is sound, must we necessarily succumb to despondency, abandon effort looking to retrieval and cringe like cravens before clouds that only threaten? Rather ought we not to analyze conditions, search for causes, find the root of the distress, which even now exists only in men's minds, and then, after the American fashion, apply such remedies as seems most likely to produce beneficent results?

Capital and Labor Not Antagonistic.

"The Link that connects labor with capital is not broken but we may not deny that it is less cohesive than it should be or than conditions warrant. Financially, the country is stronger than ever before in its history. Recovery from a panic so severe as that of three years ago was never before so prompt and comparatively complete. The masses are practically free from debt. Money is held by the banks in abundance and rates are low.

"Why, then, does capital pause upon the threshold of investment? The answer, we believe, to be plain. It awaits adjustment of the relations of government to business. * * * The sole problem consists of determining how government can maintain an even balance between aggregations of interests, on the one hand, and the whole people, on the other, protecting the latter against extortion and saving the former from mad assaults.

"The solution is not easy to find for the simple reason that the situation is without precedent. But is not progress being made along sane and cautious lines? * * *

Conserve Common Sense.

"Is not the present, as we have seen, exceptionally secure? What, then, of preparations for the future? Patriotism is the basis of our institutions. And patriotism in the minds of our youth is no longer linked solely with fireworks and deeds of daring. It is taught in our schools. A new course has been added—a course in loyalty. Methodically, our children learn how to vote, how to conduct primaries, conventions and elections, how to discriminate between qualifications of candidates and, finally, how to govern as well as serve. They are taught to despise bribery and all forms of corruption and fraud as treason. Their creed, which they are made to know by heart, is not complex. It is simple, but comprehensive, no less beautiful in diction than lofty in aspiration. These are the pledges which are graven upon their memories:

"As it is cowardly for a soldier to run away from battle, so it is cowardly for any citizen not to contribute his share to the well-being of his country. America is my own dear land; she nourishes me, and I will love her and do my duty to her, whose child, servant and civil soldier I am.

"As the health and happiness of my body depend upon each muscle and nerve and drop of blood doing its work in its place, so the health and happiness of my country depend upon each citizen doing his work in his place.

"These young citizens are our hostages to fortune. Can we not safely assume that the principles animating their lives augur well for the permanency of the Republic? When before have the foundation stones of continuance been laid with such care and promise of durability?

"The future, then, is bright. And the present? But one thing is needful. No present movement is more laudable than that which looks to conservation of natural resources. But let us never forget that the greatest inherent resource of the American people is Common Sense. Let that be conserved and applied without cessation, and soon it will be found that all the ills of which we complain but know not of are only such as attend upon the growing pains of a great and blessed country.

He Knows the Game.

According to the Metropolitan Megazine, Fire Chief John Conway of Jersey City, has solved the baseball excuse question by the posting of the following printed notice on his desk at fire headquarters:

"All requests for leave of absence owing to grandmothers' funerals, lame back, house cleaning, moving, sore throat, headache, brainstorm, cousins' wedding, general indisposition, etc., must be handed to the chief not later than ten o'clock on the morning of the game."

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW LIVER PILLS

I want any person who suffers with biliousness, constipation, indigestion or any liver or blood ailment, to try my Paw-Paw Liver Pills. I guarantee they will purify the blood and put the liver and stomach into a healthful condition and will positively cure biliousness and constipation, or I will refund your money. — Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co., 53rd and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Someone Might Get Hurt.

Pietro had drifted to Florida and was working with a gang at railroad construction. He had been told to beware of rattlesnakes, but assured that they would always give the warning rattle before striking.

One hot day he was eating his noon luncheon on a pine log when he saw a big rattler coiled a few feet in front of him. He eyed the serpent and began to shift his legs over the log. He had barely got them out of the way when the snake's fangs hit the bark beneath him.

"Son of a guna!" yelled Pietro. "Why you no ringa da bell?"—Everybody's Magazine.

"Good-Night and Pleasant Dreams."

Two things mean sweet sleep—a clear conscience and a clean bed. No one is going to put you in a bed they think is not clean, but haven't you noticed sometimes that the pillow cases and sheets have a stale, musty smell, and that they are harsh and have an unpleasant feeling? That is because they are washed with soaps that are full of rosin and strong caustics. There's only one soap for bedding. That is "Easy Task Soap." Pure cocoanut oil, pure borax, naphtha and other healthfully sterilizing and cleansing agents compose "Easy Task Soap," and bedding washed with it is sure to come from the wash so beautiful that it makes the housewife proud.

Pierp's Appetite

J. P. Morgan, Sr., was always a good trencherman in his youth and he has as good an appetite today as he ever had, not only for corned beef and cabbage—his favorite dish—but for other foods. If the Morgan, who dazzled the Teutons with his mathematics when he was a German university post-graduate student, had accepted the chair of mathematics offered to him by Heidelberg, instead of his Yankee corned beef and cabbage it might have been frankfurters and sauerkraut.—New York Press.

Beware the Dog!

A family moved from the city to a suburban locality and were told that they should get a watchdog to guard the premises at night. So they bought the largest dog that was for sale in the kennels of a neighboring dog fancier, who was a German. Shortly afterward the house was entered by burglars, who made a good haul, while the big dog slept. The man went to the dog fancier and told him about it.

"Vell, vat you need now," said the dog merchant, "is a leedle dog to vake up the big dog."—Everybody's.

Perfectly Harmless.

A little girl of three years, whose father had bought her some firecrackers and sky rockets for the Fourth of July, wanted to know what they were for. On being told their purpose, she anxiously inquired if they would hurt anybody. When told they would not, she seemed relieved, and that night, when saying her prayers, she added: "An', Dod, don't 'oo be 'fraid of zem poppin' fings when zey make a noise tomorrow, 'tause zey won't hurt 'oo."

Uncle Allen.

"If you're getting old and don't know it," philosophized Uncle Allen Sparks, "you'll find it out when you go back to the town where you grew up and look around for the boys you used to play with when you were a kid."

Let Us Cook Your Breakfast!

Serve

Post Toasties

with cream or milk

and notice the pleasure the family finds in the appetizing crispness and flavour of this delightful food.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ROY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. The servants desert. Gertrude and Halsey arrive with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot and Arnold Armstrong was found shot to death in the hall. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. Gertrude revealed that she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she talked in the billiard room shortly before the murder. Detective Jamieson accused Miss Innes of holding back evidence. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped. Gertrude was suspected because of an injured foot. Halsey reappears and says he and Bailey were called away by a telegram. Cashier Bailey of Paul Armstrong's bank, defunct, was arrested for embezzlement. Paul Armstrong's death was announced. Halsey's fiancee, Louise Armstrong, told Halsey that while she still loved him, she was to marry another. It developed that Dr. Walker was the man. Louise was found at the bottom of the circular staircase. Recovering consciousness, she said something had brushed by her on the stairway and she fainted. Bailey is suspected of Armstrong's murder. After "seeing a ghost," Thomas, the lodgekeeper, was found dead with a slip in his pocket bearing the name of "Lucien Wallace." Dr. Walker asked Miss Innes to vacate in favor of Mrs. Armstrong. She refused. A note from Bailey to Gertrude arranging a meeting at night was found. A ladder out of place deepens the mystery.

CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

Apparently only a few minutes elapsed, during which my eyes were becoming accustomed to the darkness. Then I noticed that the windows were reflecting a faint pinkish light; Liddy noticed it at the same time, and I heard her jump up. At that moment Sam's deep voice boomed from somewhere just below.

"Fire!" he yelled. "The stable's on fire!"

I could see him in the glare dancing up and down on the drive, and a moment later Halsey joined him. Alex was awake and running down the stairs, and in five minutes from the time the fire was discovered three of the maids were sitting on their trunks in the drive, although, excepting a few sparks, there was no fire nearer than 100 yards.

Gertrude seldom loses her presence of mind, and she ran to the telephone. But by the time the Casanova volunteer fire department came toiling up the hill the stable was a furnace, with the Dragon Fly safe but blistered, in the road. Some gasoline exploded just as the volunteer department got to work, which shook their nerves as well as the burning building. The stable, being on a hill, was a torch to attract the population from every direction.

The stable was off the west wing. I hardly know how I came to think of the circular staircase and the unguarded door at its foot. Liddy was putting my clothes into sheets, preparatory to tossing them out the window, when I found her, and I could hardly persuade her to stop.

"I want you to come with me, Liddy," I said. "Bring a candle and a couple of blankets."

She lagged behind considerably when she saw me making for the east wing, and at the top of the staircase she balked.

"I am not going down there," she said firmly.

"There is no one guarding the door down there," I explained. "Who knows?—this may be a scheme to draw everybody away from this end of the house, and let some one in here."

The instant I had said it I was convinced I had hit on the explanation, and that perhaps it was already too late. It seemed to me as I listened that I heard stealthy footsteps on the east porch, but there was so much shouting outside that it was impossible to tell. Liddy was on the point of retreat.

"Very well," I said, "then I shall go down alone. Run back to Mr. Halsey's room and get his revolver. Don't shoot down the stairs if you hear a noise; remember—I shall be down there. And hurry."

I put the candle on the floor at the top of the staircase and took off my bedroom slippers. Then I crept down the stairs, going very slowly, and listening with all my ears. Just at the foot of the stairs I stubbed my toe against Halsey's big chair, and had to stand on one foot in a soundless agony until the pain subsided to a dull ache. And then—I knew I was right. Some one had put a key into the lock, and was turning it. For some reason it refused to work, and the key was withdrawn. There was a muttering of voices outside; I had only a second. Another trial, and the door would open. The candle above made a faint gleam down the well-like staircase, and at that moment, with a second, no more, to spare, I thought of a plan.

The heavy oak chair almost filled the space between the newel post and the door. With a crash I had turned it on its side, wedging it against the door, its legs against the stairs. I could hear a faint scream from Liddy at the crash and then she came down the stairs on a run, with the revolver held straight out in front of her.

"Thank God," she said, in a shaking voice. "I thought it was you."

I pointed to the door, and she understood.

"Call out of the windows at the other end of the house," I whispered. "Run. Tell them not to wait for anything."

It Went Off, Right Through the Door.

She went up the stairs at that, two at a time. Evidently she collided with the candle, for it went out, and I was left in darkness.

I was really astonishingly cool. I remember stepping over the chair and gluing my ear to the door, and I shall never forget feeling it give an inch or two there in the darkness, under a steady pressure from without. But the chair held, although I could hear an ominous cracking of one of the legs. And then, without the slightest warning, the cardroom window broke with a crash. I had my finger on the trigger of the revolver, and as I jumped it went off, right through the door. Some one outside swore roundly, and for the first time I could hear what was said.

"Only a scratch. . . . Men are at the other end of the house. . . . Have the whole rat's nest on us." And a lot of profanity which I won't write down. The voices were at the broken window now, and although I was trembling violently, I was determined that I would hold them until help came. I moved up the stairs until I could see into the cardroom, or rather through it, to the window. As I looked a small man put his leg over the sill and stepped into the room. The curtain confused him for a moment; then he turned, not toward me, but toward the billiard room door. I fired again, and something that was glass or china crashed to the ground. Then I ran up the stairs and along the corridor to the main staircase. Gertrude was standing there, trying to locate the shots, and I must have been a peculiar figure, with my hair in crimps, my dressing-gown flying, no slippers, and a revolver clutched in my hand. I had no time to talk. There was the sound of footsteps in the lower hall, and some one bounded up the stairs.

I had gone Berserk, I think. I leaned over the stair-rail and fired again. Halsey, below, yelled at me.

"What are you doing up there?" he yelled. "You missed me by an inch."

And then I collapsed and fainted. When I came around Liddy was rubbing my temples with eau de quinine, and the search was in full blast.

Well, the man was gone. The stable burned to the ground, while the crowd cheered at every falling rafter, and the volunteer fire department sprayed it with a garden hose. And in the house Alex and Halsey searched every corner of the lower floor, finding no one.

The truth of my story was shown by the broken window and the overturned chair. That the unknown had got upstairs was almost impossible. He had not used the main staircase, there was no way to the upper floor in the east wing, and Liddy had been at the window, in the west wing, where the servants' stair went up. But we did not go to bed at all. Sam Bohannon and Warner helped in the search, and not a closet escaped scrutiny. Even the cellars were given a thorough overhauling, without result. The door in the east entry had a hole through it where my bullet had gone. The hole slanted downward, and the bullet was embedded in the porch. Some reddish stains showed it had done execution.

"Somebody will walk lame," Halsey said, when he had marked the course of the bullet. "It's too low to have hit anything but a leg or foot."

From that time on I watched every person I met for a limp, and to this day the man who halts in his walk is an object of suspicion to me. But Casanova had no lame men; the nearest approach to it was an old fellow who tended the safety gates at the railroad, and he, I learned on inquiry, had two artificial legs. Our man had gone, and the large and expensive stable at Sunnyside was a heap of smoking rafters and charred boards. Warner swore the fire was incendiary, and in view of the attempt to enter the house, there seemed to be no doubt of it.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Flinders.

If Halsey had only taken me fully into his confidence through the whole affair it would have been much simpler. If he had been altogether frank about Jack Bailey, and if the day after the fire he had told me what he suspected, there would have been no harrowing period for all of us, with the boy in danger. But young people refuse to profit by the experience of their elders, and sometimes the elders are the ones to suffer.

I was much used up the day after the fire, and Gertrude insisted on my going out. The machine was temporarily out of commission, and the carriage horses had been sent to a farm for the summer. Gertrude finally got a trap from the Casanova liveryman, and we went out. Just as we turned from the drive into the road we passed a woman. She had put down a small valise, and stood inspecting the house and grounds minutely. I should hardly have noticed her had it not been for the fact that she had been horribly disfigured by smallpox.

"Ugh!" Gertrude said, when we had passed, "what a face! I shall dream of it to-night. Get up, Flinders."

"Flinders?" I asked. "Is that the horse's name?"

"It is." She flicked the horse's stubby mane with the whip. "He didn't look like a livery horse, and the liveryman said he had bought him from the Armstrongs when they purchased a couple of motors and cut down the stable. Nice Flinders—good old boy!"

Flinders was certainly not a common name for a horse, and yet the youngster at Richfield had named his prancing, curly-haired little horse Flinders! It set me to thinking.

At my request Halsey had already sent word of the fire to the agent from whom me had secured the house. Also, he had called Mr. Jamieson by telephone, and somewhat guardedly had told him of the previous night's events. Mr. Jamieson promised to come out that night, and to bring another man with him. I did not consider it necessary to notify Mrs. Armstrong, in the village. No doubt she knew of the fire, and in view of my refusal to give up the house an interview would probably have been unpleasant enough. But as we passed Dr. Walker's white and green house I thought of something.

"Stop here, Gertrude," I said. "I am going to get out."

"To see Louise?" she asked.

"No, I want to ask this young Walker something."

She was curious, I knew, but I did not wait to explain. I went up the walk to the house, where a brass sign at the side announced the office, and went in. The reception room was empty, but from the consultation room beyond came the sound of two voices, not very amicable.

"It is an outrageous figure," some one was storming. Then the doctor's quiet tone, evidently not arguing, merely stating something. But I had not time to listen to some person probably disputing his bill, so I coughed. The voices ceased at once; a door closed somewhere, and the doctor entered from the hall of the house. He looked sufficiently surprised at seeing me.

"Good afternoon, doctor," I said formally. "I shall not keep you from your patient. I wish merely to ask a question."

"Won't you sit down?"

"It will not be necessary. Doctor, has any one come to you, either early this morning or to-day, to have you treat a bullet wound?"

"Nothing so startling has happened to me," he said. "A bullet wound! Things must be lively at Sunnyside."

"I didn't say it was at Sunnyside. But as it happens, it was. If any such case comes to you, will it be too much trouble for you to let me know?"

"I shall be only too happy," he said. "I understand you have had a fire up there, too. A fire and shooting in one night is rather lively for a quiet place like that."

"It is as quiet as a boiler-shop," I replied, as I turned to go.

"And you are still going to stay?"

"Until I am burned out," I responded. And then, on my way down the steps, I turned around suddenly.

"Doctor," I asked at a venture, "have you ever heard of a child named Lucien Wallace?"

Clever as he was, his face changed and stiffened. He was on his guard again in a moment.

"Lucien Wallace?" he repeated. "No, I think not. There are plenty of Wallaces around, but I don't know any Lucien."

I was as certain as possible that he did. People do not lie readily to me, and this man lied beyond a doubt. But there was nothing to be gained now; his defenses were up, and I left, half irritated and wholly baffled.

Our reception was entirely different at Dr. Stewart's. Taken into the bosom of the family at once, Flinders tied outside and nibbling the grass at the roadside, Gertrude and I drank some home-made elderberry wine and told briefly of the fire. Of the more serious part of the night's experience, of course, we said nothing. But when at last we had left the family on the porch and the good doctor was untying our steed, I asked him the same question I had put to Dr. Walker.

"Shot!" he said. "Bless my soul, no. Why, what have you been doing up at the big house, Miss Innes?"

"Some one tried to enter the house during the fire, and was shot and slightly injured," I said hastily. "Please don't mention it; we wish to make as little of it as possible."

There was one other possibility, and we tried that. At Casanova station I saw the station master, and asked him if any trains left Casanova between one o'clock and daylight. There was none until 6 a. m. The next question required more diplomacy.

"Did you notice on the six o'clock train any person—any man—who limped a little?" I asked. "Please try to remember; we are trying to trace a man who was seen loitering around Sunnyside last night before the fire."

He was all attention in a moment.

"I was up there myself at the fire," he said volubly. "I'm a member of the volunteer company. First big fire we've had since the summer house burned over to the club golf links. My wife was sayin' the other day, 'Dave, you might as well 'a' saved the money in that there helmet and shirt.' And here last night they came in handy. Rang that bell so hard I hadn't time scarcely to get 'em on."

"And—did you see a man who limped?" Gertrude put in, as he stopped for breath.

"Not at the train, ma'm," he said. "No such person got on here to-day. But I'll tell you where I did see a man that limped. I didn't wait till the company left; there's a fast freight goes through at 4:45, and I had to get down to the station. I seen there wasn't much more to do anyhow at the fire—we'd got the flames under control"—Gertrude looked at me and smiled—"so I started down the hill. There was folk here and there goin' home, and along by the path to the Country club I seen two men. One was a short fellow. He was sittting on a big rock, his back to me, and he had something white in his hand, as if he was tying up his foot. After I'd gone on a piece I looked back, and he was hobbling on and—excuse me, miss—he was swearing something sickening."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Marvels of Modern Surgery.

Knife operations on the stomach have given a death rate of from one to 20 per cent., against 20 to 40 per cent. ten years ago. Cutting open the upper abdomen, splitting the stomach open and turning it wrong side out, searching for cancers and ulcers, has become a not uncommon operation, often followed by great cures and benefits, and is largely an American specialty. — New York Press.

Philatelism His Hobby.

State Senator Ernest R. Ackerman, of New Jersey, who is now enjoying his annual trip abroad, is one of the best known and most enthusiastic collectors of postage stamps in this country. So large is his collection that he has set apart one room in his home in Plainfield as a stamp room, in which are some of the rarest of stamps, so dear to the heart of the philatelist.

Social Conditions in Large Cities

By REV. GEORGE W. McDANIEL, D.D.
Pastor of First Baptist Church
Richmond, Va.

Text: Lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God.

I wish there were no occasion for this sermon. There are many sensitive souls whom its plain language may offend. They do not believe that such subjects belong properly to pulpit treatment. However, I speak because my conscience bids me. This service is the discharge of a painful duty. "Do I seek to please men? If I yet please men, I should not be the servant of Christ. The church members of our city in their attitude toward moral conditions may be grouped in four classes. First, those who do not know. They are good people, who attend church. They know nothing of the sin and shame of the city streets. Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise. Second, those who know, but do not care. They have no sense of personal responsibility, since they are not participants in the wrong. Their chief concern is in taking care of self. Third, those who know, but say they cannot change conditions. Sin has always existed and always will. The scarlet woman has been in the world since the days of Solomon. It is useless to attempt to purify city life and improve social conditions. Whoever makes the effort is striking his head against a stone wall. Fourth, those who know conditions, feel their responsibility as citizens and Christians and endeavor to remedy the existing conditions. They may not like the crack of my rifle, but nevertheless, I am determined to take the shot.

With this in view I, accompanied by an officer in citizen's clothes, took two walks down Broad street and saw sights which I blush to mention. The first was on Thursday night, the first clear night after about ten days of rain. They had come out like the insects from under bark and sod, with the first return of the spring sun. They swarmed the streets until it was difficult and, in some respects, dangerous to walk. Girls resorted to the back parlors of Italian confectionaries, where they sat in suggestive positions to welcome and tempt whoever might enter therein. An older girl, on evil bent, led her little sister on her perilous mission. Others whose lives disgraced the name of woman stood on corners or marched brazenly down the street. Boys in knee trousers and girls in short dresses were out in the darkness of the night, when they should have been at home. Mashers followed girls from block to block and around corner after corner, and led them down dark alleys. All of this and more I saw. 'Twas enough to make the head heavy and the heart sick.

On the second night we visited the moving pictures. I saw nothing objectionable per se in the pictures. A minister was present, and they would be guilty of no impropriety. All classes and conditions were in attendance. A dude, dressed in Prince Albert, a bloated faced sport and a weasley halfed man were there, who bought tickets in rotation and entered one after the other. Little children under ten and haggled old women with bent forms were there. What have you to say about these shows? Two things: First, they prove the text and demonstrate that the American people are lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God. On two blocks on Broad street last Friday night more people saw the moving pictures than assembled in seventy of the eighty white churches of this city. They lined the block and backed up on the side street waiting for admission and yet we say this is a Christian city. Would that it were, but many of the church members love the places of pleasure more than the house of God. They are too tired to attend the church on Sunday evening, but can parade the streets and stand for a long time and spend hours seeing moving pictures and vaudeville after a hard day's work. Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!

Passing from the places of pleasure, we saw young girls, whose mothers thought they were in no harm, entering automobiles and going on joy rides with young men who meant no good. One of the most demoralizing agencies in Richmond is the automobile of the son of the rich. If you want to ruin your son, get him an automobile. Not more than one out of ten can own a machine without neglecting his business or injuring his morals. If the numbers of the machines that ride slowly along Broad street to entice young girls coming from the plays, or stand on Mayo and East Franklin streets after the midnight hours, were published in the daily papers, they would strike many hearts with consternation, and arouse the rich to the danger of their sons. If our papers want something sensational call their attention to this field of investigation.

It is not pleasant for one to speak so plainly about the deplorable conditions in the city that we love, but to keep silent is a sin. To submit without a protest is to stifle conscience and betray a trust. We boast of our city as a churchgoing, well governed town. The conditions which I saw convince me that Richmond is an apple orchard without but rotting at the core. The social impurity and moral degradation are indescribable and unspeakable. As the city grows in size, it grows in wickedness. Can we check this evil? If not, we are to go the way of other cities.

AN UP AND DOWN ARGUMENT.

Sam—I wants yo' toe understand dat Ise no common nigger, Ise had a good bringin' up, I has.

Pete—Dats all right, but ef yo' fools wid me, man, yo'll hab a good frowin' down, too.

Saving Money at Home.

There's lots of wastefulness in soap. People usually argue that a cake of soap costs five cents and that's all there is to it. But it isn't. "Easy Task Soap," for example, does twice the work of cheap, common rosin soaps, and costs the same. It does the work quicker, better and much more easily. Its saving qualities only begin with its price; it saves clothes, fuel and health. Don't use uncertain soaps. Get Easy Task at your grocer's.

Foiled.

He was very bashful and she tried to make it easy for him. They were driving along the seashore and she became silent for a time. "What's the matter?" he asked.

"O, I feel blue," she replied. "Nobody loves me and my hands are cold."

"You should not say that," was his word of consolation, "for God loves you, and your mother loves you, and you can sit on your hands."—Success Magazine.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

True Independence.

You will always find those who think they know what is your duty better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps, with perfect sweetness, the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

Cures Human Skin Troubles and Is Equally Good for Our Pets and Domestic Animals.

Resinol Salve is my ideal and favored remedy wherever a salve is needed. It is as good for horses, dogs etc., as for mankind. Truly a universal healing Ointment.

W. P. Schmitz, Vet., Hinsdale, Mass.

World's Largest Cemetery.

At Rookwood, Australia, is the largest cemetery in the world. It covers 2,000 acres. Only a plot of 200 acres has been used thus far, in which 100,000 persons of all nationalities have been buried.

Could Wait.

"Why didn't you stay to ascertain how badly the man was injured?" demanded the judge.

"Why," explained the chauffeur, "I knew I could find out from the daily papers."

When Rubbers Become Necessary

And your shoes pinch, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Cures tired, aching feet and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Always use it for Breaking in New shoes and for dancing parties. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The years write their records on men's hearts as they do on trees—inner circles of growth which no eye can see.—Saxe Holm.

Feel Headachy?

It probably comes from the bile or some sick condition of the stomach or bowels. No matter which, put yourself right with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

HAND-SEWED PROCESS

MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00

THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS

They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are positively the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom — value guaranteed.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

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One copy three months.....40

Advertising Rates made known upon Application.

Remittances may be made by Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft and addressed to

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1910.

For Congress, Sixth Congressional District.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.,
Of Montgomery County.

TIME TO CHECK CROTHERS.

I am the state, says Governor Crothers, in effect. I have been insulted, the state has been insulted, and, therefore, all the powers of the state may be invoked against the Police Commissioners. This kind of executive interpretation is new to this city, although it is as old as despotism. The actual issue is too trivial to warrant the amount of turmoil it has created. Sifted down, it is merely a personal grievance of the Governor against the Police Board. He wanted its members to take action for the retirement of certain police officials. They, in pursuance of their sworn obligation to discharge their duty according to their intelligence and conscience, declined. Hence the Governor has taken preliminary steps to call out the state troops: Were the subject not so serious the very buffoonery of it would make it a theme for one of the merriest comic operas ever staged. The situation created by Governor Crothers arose from the fact that the members of the Police Board would not bend to his will, but held in first regard their obligation to the people of Baltimore, and were determined not to still further strengthen the odious state rule over the Baltimore police force. They are, therefore, declared to be in a state of insurrection and objects worthy of the most summary treatment by the Governor.

The members of the Police Board, acting upon advice of counsel, placed a police guard at the doors of their offices to prevent the records being seized by the Governor, or the entrance of other persons into positions they had been advised were not legally vacated or even temporarily forfeited. This appeared to be the only way to get the contention before the courts, where its belongs. Governor Crothers is noted as saying that the courts have no cognizance of the matter. Some one would do a friendly act for the Governor if he would tell him that he is riding a horse a bit higher than the American people ever allow a public servant to bestride, when he declares there is no power of appeal from his acts. This kind of twaddle is but cheap buncombe. The people are protected from usurpation of authority by the courts. They have every right to have any case affecting the public welfare adjudicated. The judiciary is a co-ordinate function with the executive. It runs with the executive office. Those who advise Governor Crothers differently advised him against law, against reason and against public peace. There is not an act of any public official for which there is not, specified or implied in conditions of the tenure of the office, ample provision for a review by the courts. The Governor is assuming untenable ground and he will find that any act of arbitrary defiance of the adjudicatory power of the courts will be regarded as little short of insurrection—the word he uses with regard to the Police Board—against the highest prerogative in the state, the will of the people, as assured by the courts. The right way to settle the dispute, for which the Governor is alone responsible, is through the courts. The Governor under the Constitution has no power to suspend from office civil officers without or before a trial or hearing.

The State of Maryland is disgraced by a tin-whistle squabble because the Governor has assumed the attitude of doing the thing he is bent on doing in the wrong way. The spectacle of militia being called out to arbitrate by force dissensions between public officials has disgraced some of the Southern states, but Maryland does not belong to the list of states that turn to rifle rule. The calling out of the state militia in support of his mandate with regard to the Police Board will be taken as a most ominous sign of the trend of the present administration of the state. It will furnish full justification for all that has been alleged as to the ulterior designs of Mr. Crothers. It will bring the issue squarely to the people whether they are willing to have it avowed that the reign of law has fallen down in Maryland.

Governor Crothers is creating an extremely serious situation by even raising the question of state enforcement of his personal position, and he will do well to ponder precedents that have strewn the path of public office with the wrecks of men as tenacious as himself in unwarranted positions. A sign of sanity is the repudiation by the Attorney General of responsibility for the Governor's threat to invoke the armed forces of the state when as yet, there has been no overt act by which even remotely the fantastic charge of insurrection could be raised. A governor who cannot govern himself is incapable of governing the people. He needs to be governed. It is time to call a halt on Crothers.—Baltimore American.

The Advocate is the name of Lonaconing's new weekly newspaper, it taking the place of The Star which ceased publication two weeks ago when editor J. J. Robinson laid down the editorial pen after more than twenty years of service as editor and manager. The Advocate is being published by a stock company composed of the business men of Lonaconing. Mr. J. Elliott Baldwin has been elected editor. The Advocate comes into the field of Western Maryland journalism at an opportune time, as with the cessation of the publication of The Star Lonaconing would have been without a newspaper. The energetic business men of that enterprising town deserve great credit for their foresight in forming a company and issuing The Advocate. May it long prosper.

Grantsville Men Sell Timber Land.

Charles H. Bill, of Grantsville, made a trip to Confluence where he succeeded in closing the sale of 185 acres of good timber near Bear creek, in Garrett county, Md., belonging to himself and Squire Peter Nathan, of Grantsville, to E. Vansickle, of Ursina. Messrs. Bill & Nathan have have just finished sawing a tract of timber near the one they sold. They yet have on hand 350,000 feet of sawed lumber. After this is disposed of, Mr. and Mrs. Bill will start for the Pacific coast on a pleasure trip. Mr. Bill who was one of the editor's most intimate boyhood chums, called at The Republican office between trains Monday to renew the ties of friendship that have existed for more than 50 years. When still quite a young man, Mr. Bill located at Racine, Wis., where he accumulated a comfortable fortune in the shoe business, after which he returned to his native village to enjoy life amid the friends and scenes of his youth. Should he decide to locate in the west again, Grantsville will lose one of its most affable and popular citizens. However, he has interests and kindred ties at Grantsville that will probably serve to hold him there for years to come. So mote it be.—Meyersdale Republican.

Wrecks Saturday Night.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been particularly unfortunate recently in the number of disastrous wrecks which have occurred in this vicinity, as one wreck is hardly cleared up before another occurs. Saturday night two mishaps took place, the first on the Seventeen-mile Grade when five freight cars were piled up on account of a broken axle under one of the cars. This was followed by a sidewipe between two freight trains at Mt. Lake Park, which fortunately was not of a serious nature. In neither were any of the railroad employees hurt, although a narrow escape was experienced by a brakeman on the grade wreck who had to run over the tops of four or five cars before he got out of the danger zone. Trains were delayed four or five hours, the fast New-York St. Louis passenger and express No. 1 due here at 10.30 p. m., not arriving here until nearly three o'clock Sunday morning.

September Report of Loch Lynn School

Number enrolled, 18 boys, 14 girls, total 32; average, 15 boys, 13 girls, total 28.

Those present every day were Lester McIndoe, Ralph Miller, Edison Kesner, Larna Callis, Adna Sterling, Earle Sterling, Hallie Miller, Lottie Miller, Gladys Crane, Jone Smith, Ethel Smith, Thelma Hamilton.

G. W. STERLING, Teacher.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

It is little use for the local editor to waste his lungs and sprain his spine in trying to boom a town when the citizens all stand around with their hands in their pockets and indifferently wait for something to turn up. If the capitalists or business men do not put their shoulders to the wheel and do a little boosting it is useless for the editor to try to boom things. He can write boom articles till he gets bald headed, but if the citizens themselves do not take hold and push, the town will forever stick in the mud. Of what use is it for the local paper to suggest improvements and new enterprises if the suggestions are never acted upon? One man cannot boom a town. It requires the concerted action of the citizens. When one man shoulders a town and attempts to carry in there are always a lot of cranky kickers ready to jump on top of the load. Unity of action is what counts.—Moorefield Examiner.

A Good Position

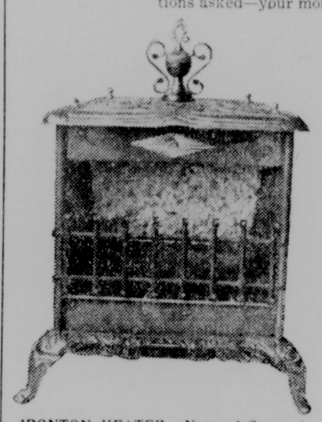
Can be had by ambitious young men and ladies in the field of "Wireless" or Railway telegraphy. Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the Wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the county there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from $70 to $90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R. R. and Wireless officials and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details at Cincinnati, O., or Philadelphia, Pa.

29-5t e. o. w.

THE MONEY BACK STOVE

SOLD ON 10 DAYS' GUARANTEE.

If not satisfactory your money will be refunded by your dealer. No questions asked—your money back—that's all.



IRONTON HEATER—Natural Gas only

No. 2. Width 20 in. Depth 10 in. Height 34 in. Price $10.00

One of the neatest stoves made for living rooms, dining rooms, parlors, fine offices, etc. Front of stove 20 in., back 14½ in.; by this construction the stove is given a wonderful heating force with half the gas taken for the ordinary stove. Will comfortably heat the largest rooms in zero weather.

Body made of Wood's planished iron, lined with polished copper, fancy carved cast iron top, base, foot rail and feet. All cast parts highly polished and finished in oxidized copper, nickeled name plate, ornament and urn Exposed parts protected with heavy asbestos board to prevent tarnishing from the effects of the heat. Guards 50 cents extra.

EVERY IRONTON HEATER is sold with the positive guarantee that if it does not do the work required of it after ten days' trial, it may be returned, and all the money paid for it will be refunded. No chances taken when you buy the Ironton Heater.

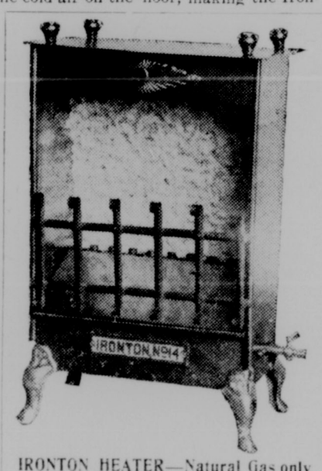
THE IRONTON HEATERS pay for themselves. In combination with the powerful Bunsen burner flame and the correct interior construction of our stoves, a great volume of cold air is taken from the floor through the flame, heated to a high temperature and with our patent baffle and reflection plates the heated air thrown out and down to the floor where needed. In a remarkably short time all the cold air in the room is circulated through the stove and the room is warm. THE IRONTON heats a room quicker and with less gas than any stove on the market.

THE IRONTON HEATS THE FLOOR. By the new and scientific construction of the stove the intense heat rays from the Bunsen flame and the highly heated cold air from the floor is thrown back to the floor and far out into the room, immediately displacing the cold air on the floor, making the Ironton the most effective foot warmer ever devised.

THE IRONTON WILL VENTILATE THE ROOM. If the Ironton is connected with a draft it will as effectually ventilate a room as the old coal grate, without impairing its heating force, in fact if a moderate draft is given the stove the heat thrown out is increased, because more cold air is circulated through the stove.

VENT PIPE TO THE IRONTON. We recommend vent pipes be connected to all gas stoves, but if you need heat in a room which has no flue connection buy the Ironton. It will give you a dry, clean heat, free from gas odor.

The Ironton Heaters give as good results without flue connection as any stove made. Try one of these wonderful heaters for ten days, if then you don't think it the best and most economical heater you ever saw, return it to your dealer.



IRONTON HEATER—Natural Gas only

Four Sizes; Prices, $4.50 to $7.50.

Body made of Wood's planished iron, polished copper linings, nickeled knobs, ornamented feet. Exposed parts protected with asbestos board. Guards extra, 50 cents.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md.

Registration Notice.

Notice of the Sittings for Registration in the Respective Election Districts in Garrett County, Maryland.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY,
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 19, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, as amended by the Acts of 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1910, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, October 4th;
Tuesday, October 11th,
and on
Tuesday, October 18th, 1910,

Last Date for Revision Only; no one may be Registered after Oct. 11,

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or who will before the day of election next ensuing possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts, and for the purpose of performing all other duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in Andrew Mullin's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Office of the Board of Election Supervisors at the Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the store room of G. W. Engle in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Band Hall in the town of Kitzmiller.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the building recently vacated by Lewis Gortner at the corner of Second and Oak streets in the town of Oakland.

W. H. TURNER,
J. C. CONDRON,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 1 of Garrett County.

R. E. FRIEND,
B. F. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 2 of Garrett County.

NOAH WARNICK,
PHINEAS C. BOUCHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 3 of Garrett County.

JESSE E. FAZENBAKER,
HENRY BERNARD,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 4 of Garrett County.

PHILIP BOWMAN,
C. C. SPEICHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 5 of Garrett County.

WM. G. BROWNING,
J. ALVIN FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 6 of Garrett County.

W. H. BARTLETT,
W. S. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 7 of Garrett County.

JOHN L. HARVEY,
GUY YUTZY,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 8 of Garrett County.

FLOYD CROW,
RICHARD McKENZIE,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 9 of Garrett County.

FRANKLIN DEWITT,
B. F. THRASHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 10 of Garrett County.

HERMAN ROBESON,
ROBERT CROW,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 11 of Garrett County.

JOHN HETRICK,
A. L. BITTINGER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 12 of Garrett County.

H. L. POOL,
DANIEL FEICHTNER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 13 of Garrett County.

JOHN T. BROWNING,
B. C. SCOTT,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 14 of Garrett County.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J. JOHNSON,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

SAMUEL B. SANDOE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of March, 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of September, 1910.

F. G. TROUT,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 22, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, October 10, 1910,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany County.

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Durham cow; 7 years old; will be sold cheap. Apply to S. A. Smith, Crellin. 27-3t

ORDER NISI.

James A. Sincell vs. Mary Laraway and Albert B. Laraway, Mortgagors.
No. 1899 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 12th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 7th day of October, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1525.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 9—Well established general mercantile stand. Buyer has option on both stock and building or may purchase stock and lease building.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 10—Gentleman's country estate. Farm of 108 acres, best in Garrett county; practically all under cultivation; everything modern and up-to-date; large barn and house brand new with city improvements; excellent running water. Price $12,000.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

No. 13. 65½ Acres.

2½ miles from Mt. Lake Park; good house, small barn; watered with springs and creek. Bargain.

Other properties listed are not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank

of Oakland, Maryland.

At the close of business Sept. 1, 1910.

Resources

Loans and Discounts, . .	$321,213.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	5.86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc., . .	143,255.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures, ...	14,500.00
Due from other Banks, . .	1,071.67
Due from approved Reserve Agents,	88,974.32
Redemption Fund, (5 per cent. of circulation), . . .	2,500.00
Cash on hand, . . .	33,429.19
Total, . . .	$654,949.85

Liabilities

Capital Stock, . . .	$ 50,000.00
Surplus Fund, . . .	45,000.00
Undivided Profits, . .	1,077.83
Circulation	49,000.00
Due to other Banks, . .	9,411.54
Deposits, ...	500,460.48
Total, . . .	$654,949.85

Mr. H. R. DeWitt was in Piedmont Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Thomas, of Hutton, spent Tuesday in Oakland.

Dr. Web. Ravenscroft and Senator H. J. Speicher spent yesterday at Cumberland.

Rev. G. R. Williamson returned from Conference at Clarksburg Monday evening.

Dr. J. W. Ricketts, of Accident, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland on business.

Mrs. J. O. Bullock, of Lonaconing, is in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger.

Mrs. Calvin Echard and little daughter went to Berlin, Pa., last Friday to visit relatives.

Mrs. W. E. Turner, of Cumberland, spent a day or two last week as a guest at the Bosley Hotel.

Dr. M. P. Brown, of Davenport, Iowa, was in Oakland on business last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. E. H. Bartlett and daughter Miss Carrie are on a visit to relatives and friends in Keyser and Cumberland.

Mr. W. O. Davis, Mrs. C. A. Deffinbaugh and Misses Mayme Miller and Marguerite Davis were in Cumberland Monday.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawtont & Sons.

Mrs. Loar and son Mr. Harry Loar, of Oakland, were at Rowlesburg, W. Va., Tuesday, where they attended the funeral of a relative.

Mr. Austin Brown went to a point near Martinsburg, W. Va., Monday afternoon, when he purchased a car load of apples for local sale.

Mrs. Oliver Feather and four children of Wildell, W. Va., are here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bowers at their home on Liberty street.

Mrs. Leah F. Sincell, who spent several months in Oakland left here yesterday morning for Lonaconing to visit her daughter, Mrs. O. F. Durst.

Messrs. James Frantz and W. S. Grove, of Selbysport, spent Monday night in Oakland as guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Frantz at the Frantz Hotel.

Miss Orpha Ashby, who is teaching the Keyser Ridge school this year, spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Ashby.

J. D. Northrup, of Cumberland, was a visitor to Oakland last Friday evening, going from here to a point in Ohio where he spent Saturday and Sunday.

The Woman's Home Missionary society will meet at the home of Mrs. A. C. Wotring Friday, Sept. 7th, at 8 p. m. All the members are urged to be present.

Mr. D. M. Dixon returned from the east Saturday morning when he bought a car load of apples and pears to be sold to customers of the Dixon & Kelso store.

Mr. and Mrs. Nimrod Glotfelty, of near Accident, who were on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. W. W. Ferguson, at Berryburg, W. Va., have returned home.

Mr. Franklin E. Rathbun, superintendent of the Piedmont public schools, spent Sunday at Mountain Lake Park where he was the guest of his brothers and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jamesson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jamesson and little son, all of Piedmont, who were here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder, have returned to their homes.

Robert Garrett, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Garrett, of Deer Park, has been appointed to a scholarship in the Huntington (W. Va.) Academy, for which point he expects to leave in a short time.

Messrs. Fred. Townshend and Frank Chase left Oakland Tuesday night for York, Pa., where they have secured positions in the Pullman automobile works. They expect to be absent during the winter.

Subscribe for The Republican:

YOUR CHILDREN MIGHT NEED YOUR MONEY SOME DAY

PUT SOME IN THE BANK FOR THEM NOW it WILL WORK FOR THEM IN THE BANK

SUPPOSE YOU DIED TODAY, would you leave behind helpless little children? You will not fear for the FUTURE OF YOUR FAMILY if you have money in our Bank.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

We pay a liberal interest consistent with safety, 3 per cent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OAKLAND, MD.

Mr. and Mr. A. D. Naylor and children left Oakland Saturday morning for Hedgesville, West Va., Mr. Naylor's old home, where they expect to spend a week or ten days as guests of relatives and friends.

Mr. E. D. Kepner, who disposed of his household goods at public auction last Saturday, left the same day in company with his daughter, Mrs. Alvin Getty, for Cumberland, where he will make his future home.

Mr. W. W. Ferguson, of Berryburg, W. Va., where he is employed as a foreman by the Consolidated Coal Company, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland and near McHenry on a visit to relatives and friends.

Dr. B. F. Selby will leave Oakland Saturday night for his old home in Howard county, where he will remain until Friday and then accompany Mrs. Selby and daughter, who have been visiting there for two weeks, home.

Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. DeWitt left Oakland this morning for a driving trip through Maryland and West Virginia. They will visit Romney, Moorefield and Petersburg and expect to be absent a week or more.

Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Richardson have closed their cottage at Mountain Lake Park, where they spent the summer, and will occupy their home at Lutherville for a few weeks before moving to their city residence, 1031 Cathedral street.—Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Roy H. Hamill, who has been in Oakland as the guest of relatives during the summer, left here yesterday for her new home in southern West Virginia, where Mr. Hamill has a lucrative position as mine superintendent for a large coal company.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ridenour, of Bedford, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Ridenour, of near the same town, visited Mrs. Bosley at the Bosley Hotel for several days last and this week. The party drove to Oakland and returned to their home in Mr. Ridenour's touring car.

Mr. Chas. S. Davis, who was elected by the official board of St. Paul's church as a representative of the local congregation at the session of the West Virginia Conference of the church, spent several days in attendance at the Conference, returning to Oakland Monday night.

Rev. John M. Davis, after an absence of more than thirty years from his old home over in Pennsylvania, left here Saturday morning to pay a visit to the scenes of his childhood and young manhood. He will be absent about two weeks, which time will be spent among numerous friends and relatives in and around Berlin.

A very large collection of roots, consisting of sugar beets, carrots and radishes and also peppers, corn, onions and other varieties of vegetables, grown by Mr. Louis Bush, are on exhibition in the windows of the First National Bank. Some of the beets are extremely large and as a winter ration for stock cannot be excelled.

Miss Mary Bond and Miss Helen Bond Chapin, of Brockwayville, Pa., who visited their uncles, Messrs. John and N. U. Bond, in Oakland for several weeks, left here Tuesday afternoon for Piedmont, W. Va., from which point they will return to their home in Mr. N. U. Bond's automobile, who will accompany them.

Mr. J. M. Jarboe, Jr., of Oakland, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Charles F. White, of Hutton, left here for Baltimore on Sunday night where Mr. Jarboe will take treatment for ten days and then undergo a surgical operation of a serious nature. Mr. Jarboe expects to be absent from Oakland for upwards of a month

Col. and Mrs. J. M. Burns left the Park Tuesday afternoon for Lebanon, Ohio, where Mrs. Burns will spend the winter with her daughter. About Nov. 15 Col. Burns will go to Hot Springs, Arkansas, to take treatment for a breakdown in his health which developed two or three years ago, following a gunshot wound which he received during the war.

Messrs. G. S. Hamill and John T. Mitchell spent Saturday at Hancock, Md., where they attended the agricultural exhibit held by the farmers and stock raisers of that section of the state and at which were present several thousand people, among them being Governor Crothers and Messrs. Lewis and Warner, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Congress from this District.

Messrs. E. H. Sincell and Fred A. Thayer left Oakland Tuesday afternoon on train No 55 for points in Tennessee, when in company with Messrs. Richard Chaffey, M. N. Wilson and Merritt Wilson, of Elkins, who joined them at Grafton, they will inspect a large tract of timber land with the purpose of making a purchase provided sufficient acreage can be procured. The party will be absent about three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Giessman, who spent their honeymoon in the East, arrived in Oakland Sunday afternoon and later in the day drove down to the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. John O. Thayer, at Thayerville, where they remained several days. The couple expect to go to housekeeping in Oakland within a short time. Both are excellent young people and they have the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

Miss Susan Shirer, who has been employed in this office for two years as a compositor, relinquished her position Saturday and left yesterday for Alexandria, Va., to visit her aunt, Mrs. G. W. Keys, and later going from there to Baltimore where she will enter the Baltimore Business College. Miss Shirer's place on the compositorial force has been acceptably filled by Mr. Neil Fraley, who assumed the position Monday morning.

Mrs. G. S. Hamill and son, Mr. Stuart F. Hamill, left Oakland last Thursday afternoon for a point near Des Moines, Iowa, in response to a telegram conveying the intelligance of the illness of Mrs. Hamill's youngest son, Byrne, a soldier in the regular army, who was taken ill on the train as he was traveling from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Des Moines on department business. The young man is a patient in a hospital and from what can be learned he is suffering with an acute attack of sciatica rheumatism. His many friends here hope for his speedy recovery.

DO NOT FAIL TO REGISTER

Every Citizen of Legal Age Should Place Name on Books.

Next Tuesday is the lasf day of registration. The Boards of Registry will be in session at their various places and all persons over 21 years of age, who have not heretotore registered, and those who will be 21 on or before November 8, will be given an opportunity of having their names placed on the books. The polls will be open from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m.

Both parties are laying great stress on having the voters register, so a large registration may be looked for.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon my farm, two miles south of Oakland, for any purpose whatever. Persons trespassing will be dealt with according to law.

EDWARD E. SOLLARS.

Public Sale.

I will offer at puplic sale to the highest bidder, on my farm 1½ miles north of Gormania, W. Va., on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1910, at 10 a. m., the following property, towit: 1 bay horse 6 years old, weight 1450, 1 black mare 9 years old, with foal, weight 1610, 2 fine Durham cows, 3 years old; 30 head of ewes, 10 head of yearlings, 4 calves, 1 fine Durham bull, 1 manure spreader, 1 grain drill, 1 mower, 1 rake, 1 cultivator, 1 large shovel plow and one big plow, 1 very heavy road wagon, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 hay tedder, 1 spring wagon, good as new, 1 hogshead, 1 windmill, 2 iron kettles, Crosscut saw, set heavy harness, 5 bee-hives, 1 swing churn, 2 coal stoves, some household goods and other things too numerous to mention.

Terms: Cash on day of sale or when property is moved.

JOHN M. WHITE.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

I will offer for sale at public auction, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., Saturday, October 15th, 1910, in front of my office in the town of Oakland, Md., the farm of W. O. Kimmell, located in Garrett county about four miles northeast of the town of Hutton.

This farm contains 112 acres, is quite level, good soil, 30 acres cleared, 50 acres under good fence and a county road runs through the center of the property. There are no buildings except an old shed, but there is approximately 150,000 feet of saw timber on the farm. The coal is reserved and will not be sold.

Here is an opportunity for some young man to get a good farm at the right price. Look it over, or call on me for further particulars, and be prepared to buy. Stop renting and dividing with the landlord.

Terms of Sale—One half cash on day of sale and balance on easy terms.

E. S. WEST,
32-2t Agent for owner.

Church Services.

ST PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
In the absence of the pastor there will be no preaching Sunday morning. The District Superintendent, Rev. W. D. Reed, will preach at 7:30 in the evening.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday p. m. 7:30
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E.

Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

W. H. SHEARER

ST. MARK S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E.

Class meeting at 10 a. m.
Preaching at 7.45 p. m.
Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:45 p. m.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 7:30 p. m., and every evening during the following week by Dr. A. J. Fristoe of Baltimore.
Everybody invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Free lecture by Menta Sturgeon, V. D. M., of New York, subject, "The Great Victory over Death," in Beckwith's Opera House, Oakland, Md., Sunday October 8th, at 3 o'clock. The speaker will show from the Holy Scriptures, a wonderful time of blessing, the result of which will be a World Wide Eden, with no sorrow, pain, sickness or death, and in which joy, peace, happiness and rest will forever abound. Everybody cordially invited to attend. Seats free; no collection.

The hunting season is here and sportsmen should be careful to look into the laws and observe them before going out to hunt. Another thing that it might be well to remember. There is not the wealth of game in the woods that there used to be and hunters should not be "game hogs" and endeavor to kill off all the game in a single season. A true sportsman will not take pleasure in killing as much game as it is possible for him to kill, but he will rather remember that there are other years coming, and when he gets just enough game to make the day both pleasurable and profitable, he will leave the woods and return home.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Christian Felty took place last Friday morning from the residence of the deceased lady's sister, Miss Mollie Porter, on Alder street. Rev. John M. Davis conducted the services in the presence of a number of sympathizing friends and relatives. The minister recounted in his remarks the Christian spirit manifested at all times by the deceased and the pure life of devotion to her family and friends. Those who attended the funeral from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. F. Felty, of Uniontown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Felty, of Springfield, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Felty, and Mr. Charles Porter, of Cumberland; Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Felty, of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. D. Grant Smith, of Cumberland, and Mr. and J. M. Keene, of Belair, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have a variety of kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES

H. CREUTZBURG.

SEE MY FALL LINE OF

Dress Goods, Outing Flannels, Etc.

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Rain Coats for Ladies and Children. Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Full Line of MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING.

See my Special Pure Wool $10.00 Black Thibet Suits for Men

Boys Suits $2.50 and up.

Hand-Made Wisconsin Shoes for Men and Boys.

Full Line Groceries,

Meat Market in Connection,

ALL AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

H. CREUTZBURG, Opp P. O., Oakland, Md.

Pay Market Price for Produce.

Our Grocery Department

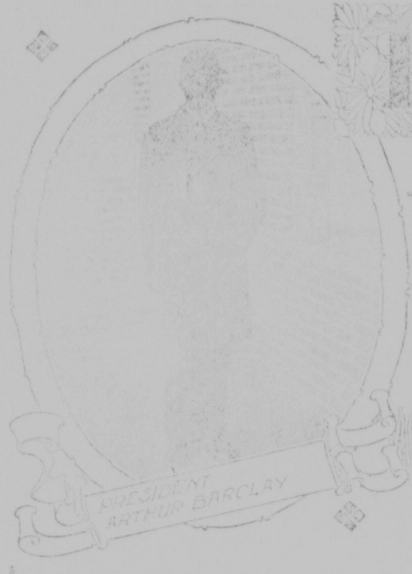
This department of Bolden, Brown & Weimer's Store is stocked to overflowing with dependable, fresh Groceries of every line and description. In fact our Grocery stock is so large and so varied that were we to undertake to mention a small portion of the many lines carried our advertisement would overrun the space set apart for it. Come, inspect the stock and we feel sure that we can fill every want.

A new department—our five and ten cent counters—has recently been added. Here you may purchase many suitable and dependable articles for less than one-half value.

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM IN LIBERIA

BY OVERTON PRICE



THE first idea of a "Liberia"—settlement of free negroes—arose with the foundation of the British colony of Sierra Leone. After the close of the American War of Independence in 1783 it became necessary to provide for the negro troops who had served Great Britain faithfully in that unhappy struggle. They were at first deported to Nova Scotia, but had no place there in the body politic of white men; they were no longer slaves, but the idea of granting the suffrage to negroes was then displeasing to the dominant race. There was also the problem of the free Maroon negroes of Jamaica, who were irksome to the authorities in a land of slavery. So the idea of founding a free negro state or community in West Africa for the reception of enfranchised American negroes came into being about 1784, and in 1787 the colony of Sierra Leone was founded under a chartered company and taken over by the crown in 1808.

Early in the nineteenth century the same difficulty arose in the United States, namely, the presence of thousands of free negroes whose case had not been sufficiently provided for by the American Constitution. Somehow or other these free negroes and mulattoes—growing impatient of being taxed without representation—must be provided for. So several philanthropists, remembering Sierra Leone, thought to promote by private enterprise and philanthropy a similar colony across the sea which might provide for the return to West Africa (whence most of them had come) of the freed slaves of the United States. Indeed, there was a strong disposition to adopt Sierra Leone for this purpose, with the assent of the British government; but the local authorities of Sierra Leon showed themselves very averse from receiving American negroes, who might owe a divided allegiance.

Accordingly the American founders of "Liberia" (this name was not given to the infant state until 1824)—who were mostly white men with a few mulattoes and negroes—selected the Grain Coast, immediately to the south and east of Sierra Leone, for their experiment.

It was some weeks before the hostility of the natives, who were wedded to the slave trade, could be overcome, but in 1822 active operations were begun. A thirty-acre tract was allotted to each man with the means of cultivating it. The National Colonization society's agents became discouraged at the difficulties that were met and returned to America with a few faint-hearted ones; but the others rallied about a determined negro, Elijah Johnson, and remained. The colony was enlarged by the addition of new tracts. New settlements were afterward formed at Cape Monte and in the newly acquired Bassa Land, in which, in 1824, a town was founded and called Edina, in acknowledgment of pecuniary aid sent from Edinburgh. Many of the neighboring chiefs were received into the colony, and others were subdued. Trials of many kinds, deprivations and dissensions were the lot of the colony, managed by a society which did not fully know whether its aims were sentimental or practical. In 1847 Liberia was left to its own resources and declared an independent republic. The colony immediately began to show more prosperity, numerous churches and schools were founded, newspapers were established, and slavery in the neighboring states was abolished. The first president of independent Liberia was Roberts, an octoroon. He was a most able and courageous man and the country made rapid strides in civilization and other material lines of progress under his administration.

A NATIVE CHRISTIAN FAMILY

The constitution of the republic is framed after that of the United States. There are a president, vice-president, a council of six ministers and a house of representatives. Voters must be of negro blood and own real estate. The natives generally do not avail themselves of the suffrage. No foreigner can own land without the consent of the government. The coast territory is formed into the counties of Bassa, Cape Palmas and Sinoe, with one superintendent each, and Montserrado, with four superintendents. The capital is Monrovia, named after President Monroe. English money is used, but American money figures usually in the keeping of accounts. There is a Liberian coinage and a rather large paper currency. The official language of the country is English. The civilized inhabitants are orthodox Protestants, mostly Episcopalians.

During the fifties and sixties of the last century the Americo-Liberians did much to explore the interior and enter into treaty relationships with the native chiefs. But thirty years ago their administration began to get into financial difficulties. It is not an easy thing to create a well-ordered, well-governed state in tropical Africa without a considerable capital to draw on. Consider for a moment what Great Britain has spent on Sierra Leone since 1787, and on the Gold Coast wars, the opening up of Nigeria; or the outlay of France on Senegambia or Dahomey; and then imagine how the government of Liberia could without any reserve of capital bring law, order and civilization into a densely forested territory nearly the size of England, with a probable population of over a million warlike savages and semi-savages.

So long as Britain and France—the controlling powers—contented themselves with the mere occupation of a few coast towns on the seaboard of their West African dominions or protectorates, the Monrovia government could afford to do the same. But when these great European powers were compelled by force of circumstances to occupy and administer the regions behind their coasts the Liberians found themselves in a position of great difficulty. They had been allotted theoretically by France and England a considerable hinterland—more than 50,000 square miles—and were held responsible for the doings of the native tribes in that extensive interior. Now these tribes had never been subdued by the government of the republic. They were many of them in treaty relationships with the Monrovia administration, and such of them as had heard of the civilized negro government on the coast (and it must be remembered that much of the interior is dense forest, inhabited by tribes who for ages have been isolated in that forest, and were—and are—quite ignorant of the world outside their tribal land) were quite willing to regard the Liberians as the ruling power on the seashore. But they were very disinclined to obey orders from Monrovia if contrary to their own desires.

The tribes farthest inland looked upon the British and French—the "white men"—as aggressors who were putting down by force a most lucrative slave trade, who were forcibly disclosing the secrets of sacred streams like the Niger near its sources, who, in short, were not only to be opposed, but whose organized territories offered a most profitable field for raids and robberies. More than this: the import of guns, gunpowder, rifles (above all) and alcohol was being restricted or forbidden by the Europeans. The Liberian coast, especially where it was slenderly guarded by the Liberian administration, offered the one loophole through which these forbidden goods might be smuggled. Accordingly a great trade sprang up between these uncontrolled hinterland tribes and the Kru people on the coast, who affected a sort of detachment from the government by the American-Negro republic. In these ways the Liberian hinterland became a positive source of danger and expense to the British protectorate of Sierra Leone and the French possessions of the Sudan and Ivory Coast.

A NATIVE VILLAGE IN THE INTERIOR

VIEW OF CAPE PALMAS

CELEBRATING THE LIBERIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Consequently the Liberian government has been forced of late years to live somewhat beyond its means in organizing a police and a marine, in occupying the Kru coast and in attempting to construct roads to places of importance in the interior. It has from time to time engaged European officers for its services; but whereas some of these engagements have been of noteworthy success, others have been the reverse, and it is difficult to locate the blame. European capital is somewhat shy of Liberia, partly owing to the turbulence of the interior natives (though this has been exaggerated, for white men very seldom really incur danger from the indigenes), but more on account of the irresponsible fickleness of the legislature, which is given too much to the hasty making and unmaking of laws and to conflicts of opinion with the executive.

Yet the country is extremely rich. Its rocks and river valleys produce both gold and diamonds, some of the coast districts (especially in the east) even give indications of the existence of bitumen, or oil-bearing strata, while the forests of the interior are remarkable for their wealth of rubber-bearing trees and lianas, their ebony, African teak and "mahogany," and the plassava fiber (derived from the raphia palm), which is used for so many purposes connected with the making of brooms and brushes. Then there is the oil-palm, with its two kinds of oil, both valuable to commerce—the oil of the husk and that of the kernel. The extraction of this last and its great value for special industries are said to have been discovered some seventy-five years ago by an American negro, one of the early colonists of Liberia. A great deal was done by these freed slave settlers, for which they have never received sufficient credit.

Unfortunately the attempted colonization of Liberia has been hindered by the American negro colonists proving almost as much liable to malarial fever and other African diseases as Europeans. They seem to have lost the relative immunity from these blood-germ maladies which their African ancestors enjoyed. The modern America-Liberian does not stand the climate of Liberia much better than the white man from Europe or America. The country is not unhealthy in the interior; it is the coast belt which, with its eternal heat and moisture, its very short dry seasons, and torrential rains (conditions which suit admirably the cultivation of rubber, coffee and cacao) saps the vitality of residents not of African birth. And the hinterland, with its superior conditions of climate, has already a somewhat large indigenous population, who are not eager for foreign additions to their numbers.

Hiring Help In East Africa

The "servant problem" is bad enough in America, and the experiences mistresses have to relate are many and varied; but an infinitely wider range of possibilities is opened up when mere man—and a bachelor at that—tackles the servant and other household problems in an East African bungalow. Anything can happen—and does happen!

Native house servants of a sort are plentiful enough around the chief towns of British East Africa, Nairobi and Mombasa, and the slightest rumor that the Muzungu (white man) requires a "boy" or m'pezi (cook) fills one's compound with cooks, "generals" and raw niggers, representing every tribe under Africa's sun, a writer in the Wide World says.

The average bachelor contents himself with four servants—a head "boy," a cook, a "toto" (youth) to assist them, and a m'shenzi (raw, untrained native) for odd jobs, gardening, etc.

It is no easy task to make a selection from the host of eager, voluble applicants. Dirty, carefully stuck-together "baruas" (testimonials) are examined and the owners questioned, but it is unwise to put much faith in these documents, for it is no unusual occurrence for a "boy"—on the principle of "the more the merrier"—to proudly present you with three testimonials, every one bearing a different name from the one under which he introduces himself!

These gentry are always greatly offended when you kick them off the veranda and tell them they have bought or stolen the documents from other natives! Upon one occasion a would-be cook brought me a "barua" signed by a well-known hotelier and worded:

"To whom it may concern: The bearer of this 'barua' is an infernal rogue and thief. Please kick him out."

By the time I had stopped laughing the nigger had arrived at the conclusion that something was wrong and was doing record time down the path, so I was unable to avail myself of the kind invitation.

HORSE TRADE IN MISSOURI.

In St. Charles last week Lester Ingraham traded A. S. Osborn a horse for a motor boat. A few hours later Osborn discovered that the horse was worthless, so he went to the boat and removed the engine and the horse died as he was hauling it away. A jury in a justice's court awarded Ingraham the engine and $1 damages.—Detroit Free Press.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Backache, headaches, dizzy spells and distressing urinary troubles warn you of dropsy, diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. Act in time by curing the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. They have cured thousands and will cure you.

Mrs. Frances Collins, nurse, Box 30, Boonville, Mo., says: "For 20 years I suffered from kidney trouble. I had back pains and was bothered by dizziness. I became tired easily and was very nervous. The kidney secretions also proved annoying. Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me promptly. They have my highest endorsement."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

IN THE ART GALLERY.

Mr. Hayrick—Mandy, this here catalogue says that thet artist got $5,000 fer paintin' thet little picture.

Mrs. Hayrick—My gosh, Hiram! I wonder what on earth he'd charge fer paintin' a barn?

Public Want Ads.

Wanted—Several nice old gentlemen to represent us financially. Nothing to do but utter wise remarks and indorse dividend checks. Good wages, from fifty to one hundred millions a year.

Wanted—A financier who will guarantee to keep us supplied with half-colleges and half-libraries while we supply the other halves. No experience required. Good rake-off.

Wanted—At once. A large number of stockholders to take charge of our food supply and keep us from eating too much. No regular hours. Palm Beach in winter, Adirondacks in summer.

Wanted—A few select persons to represent us socially and do the things we haven't time for. No brains needed. All expenses paid. No worry. —Success.

Saucy Soldier Shut Her Up.

Col. Robert G. Cantey of a Nashville hospital was talking about campaign comforts.

"Then there was Dash of Company A," he said. "Dash had the reputation of being the nastiest-tongued man in the regiment.

"It was Private Dash, you know, who, out foraging one evening on a rich estate, came accidentally upon the owner's wife, a grande dame in evening dress.

"Dash asked her for food. She refused him. He asked again. But, still refusing, she walked away.

"'No,' she said, 'I'll give you nothing, trespassing like this. I'll give you nothing. My mind is made up.'

"'Made up, is it?' said Dash. 'Like the rest of you, eh?'"

PUZZLED

Hard Work, Sometimes, to Raise Children.

Children's taste is oftimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on.

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner.

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful.

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it.

"We are now a healthy family, and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts.

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. They showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical.

"They continued the food and today both children are well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts for she has the evidence before her eyes every day."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FOR EARLY FALL

WHEN summer millinery begins to look jaded and it is still too warm for heavy winter hats, one must take to "between seasons" millinery or to the styles that come under the head of "all-the-year-round" millinery. The silk covered hats that appear in September and those made of silk fancy braids offer the best choice to the purchaser for a number of seasons. First because they are not too heavy looking for warm autumn days; then they are conservative in shape, not running to any extremes, and they are very durable and able to stand the little spells of bad weather that portend the coming winter. After serving their purpose for fall, they come in handy during the winter for stormy weather when the best hat must be saved, and they prove altogether desirable for general utility until early spring arrives and demands its own between seasons head wear.

These hats are manufactured ready for trimming and are excellent in shape and fit well on the head. As a rule no bandean is required with them, and they are therefore easy for the home milliner to manage.

The trimmings selected must be in harmony with the shape, that is designed to withstand weather and wear. Natural or very well made wings, fancy feathers, ribbons, velvet and compact, strong-colored fall flowers give one an ample choice—malines, especially those that are waterproofed, are very useful and the fashion of drawing maline over the feather trimming to keep it from blowing about is sensible and pretty as well as thoroughly appreciated.

In fashioning the trimming for such a hat, folds and plaitings or other compact arrangements of the fabric used, are altogether desirable for they are not easily disarranged. The hats of silk braid and silk hats with velvet facings are often simply trimmed with big bows made of taffeta or corded silk. A single strip of silk is split along the center, lengthwise, hemmed at the edges and stiffened by thrusting a fine wire in the hems. A single large mow and collar made of two yards of silk, which makes a strip four yards long, is all the trimming required. Its great advantage lies in the fact that it may be taken off, freshened, pressed and replaced on the hat.

There are any number of pretty and inexpensive fancy feathers to choose from and they are all made from the plumage of domestic fowls or birds that we may use with a clear conscience. Wings always make a smart trimming and the big ornaments, many of them in Persian colorings and designs, are destined to be a great help to the amateur milliner in turning out a creditable and useful hat.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

PLAIN AND DAINTY.

This is quite a plain blouse made with pointed yoke at the back; it is suitable for making up in almost any washing blouse material. One tuck an inch wide is carried from waist to shoulder each side front, where it is joined to the yoke; there is a wide box-pleat in center under which are hooks and eyes or buttons for fastening.

The deep turn-over collar and pointed cuffs are bound with plain material. A kid belt and crepe-de-Chine tie are worn.

Material required, 2¾ yards 28 inches wide.

Neck Ruches.

Crocheted neck ruches are a novel idea and very smart and practical. If sewed to folds of lawn or linen these ruchings may be laundered without taking apart. Dainty shades of wash material to match gowns may also be used, and a chiffon fold next to the throat adds to the attractiveness of the same.

FOLLOW ONE COLOR SCHEME

Advice From Writer Who Should Be an Expert on Art of Dressing Economically.

It seems strange that more women who must practice economy in dressing do not follow a distinct color scheme. I find it best to use the same color for a year; then have a change for the sake of variety. In this way all of one's accessories correspond, and a much better effect is produced for the same expenditure of money. The "best" afternoon gown may be worn with either the summer or winter hat and yet look as if they were made for each other. Girdles, collars, and parasols may always be made to do double or triple duty, and yet always be exquisite taste. This idea is not new, but it is surprising how seldom we see it carried out by the woman of moderate income; more often we hear the explanation that the blue gown was chosen because "I haven't had anything blue for an age," and it is accordingly worn with a brown coat, tan gloves and a black hat.—The Housekeeper.

Milady's Lockets.

The newest lockets are very large.

They are worn on a slender gold or platinum chain.

The locket itself is studded with brilliants or colored stones.

These are of course only for "dress-up" occasions.

For street or day wear the jeweled locket seems out of place.

For this purpose there are many in silver and steel which are both appropriate and chic.

With two or three imitation dark stones the effect is elegant without being overdone.

Are Long Skirts to Come?

Not yet has the long skirt come to be accepted for other than dressy wear, yet the makers of fashion recommend it for more constant use, and the American women are adopting it slowly.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

DOCTORS ALTER THEIR VIEWS

Where Moderation Was Permitted Few Years Ago Total Abstinence Now Recommended.

The bishop of Durham said recently in a public sermon:

"We find now the constant and agreement of doctors on the subject of alcohol to a vast degree going in a direction opposite to that which they took in 1859. Then their opinion might be summed up thus:

"'A little wine or beer or a very moderate amount of spirits is good for most people, but there are some who can do without it, and some who would be much better without it.

"Their opinion summed up now would be something like this:

"'For the vast majority of the human race nothing of the kind is the best rule; there are a few exceptions for whom it is either good or gives no harm.'"

It has been many years since those who spoke of the dangers lurking in the use of alcohol were scoffed at as ignorant and prejudiced, and they were told: "Hear what the doctors say in favor of alcohol as both food and medicine."

Some of the doctors took it upon themselves to cover with abuse all those who favored abstinence, especially among their own number. Some regarded a physician as being unscientific if he did not order it. Some of us laymen remember well how heated some of the doctors became in their condemnation of the "fanatics," as they stigmatized those who urged abstinence.

Now a great change has come and it is indicated in such statements as the following:

Dr. Howard A. Kelley, of Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, at the Washington meeting of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Drug Habits, speaking, "as a physician with 32 years' experience," said:

"I began my practise in private life by prescribing alcohol in its various forms as an easily diffusible stimulant in cases of periodic weakness, in low fevers, and exhaustion, in accordance with the common custom of a generation ago. . . . My experience has told me that the effect is temporary, evanescent; that the drug (for such it is) does no real good, and that a dangerous habit is thus easily endangered which may be most difficult to eradicate, a habit that may utterly ruin the patient's body, soul, and spirit."

Dr. W. H. Waugh, editor of Clinical Medicine, Chicago, said in a paper read at the same meeting: "Personally I stand ready to use alcohol any time when I believe it to be to the best interests of my patients, but I do not know a solitary use or a solitary case occurring in the widest range of medicine practise in which alcohol is the best remedy that can be applied."

Concerning the use of alcohol in pneumonia, Dr. A. A. Hill says: "I rely on digitalis, strychnine, careful feeding, and absolute rest, but always refuse at the critical period when the overburdened and dilated right heart has almost reached the breaking point, to help my patient over the precipice by prescribing the so-called stimulant that must often by its paralyzing effect on the cardiac nerves take away his last chance of recovery. 'Lobar pneumonia, cardiac failure'—so runs the usual certificate, and the cause of the cardiac failure in 95 cases out of 100, is alcohol."

Dr. Stille, a German health officer, replied recently to a brother practitioner who had said that an abstaining physician has no right to impose his views upon his patient and deny him alcoholic drinks, when he needs them to relieve depression. Dr. Stille said that only a very small part of the alcohol consumed can be said to afford pleasure in any true sense, and that is so infinitesimal compared with the misery it causes that he should consider himself inexcusable if he did not do all in his power to combat alcohol. He thinks that if any one is not convinced of the general injuriousness of alcohol it can only be because he has not made a sufficient study of the subject.

A book on "Vital Economy; or How to Conserve Your Strength," by John H. Clark, M. D., just ppublished in London (1909), contains this statement:

"The doctor is certainly responsible for a large share of the drinking customs of the present day. He gives indiscriminate or indefinite advice 'to take a little whisky with lunch and dinner,' or burgundy, or claret or port, as the case may be, and the patient is pretty certain to carry out the prescription—in all probability to the end of his days."

Telling.

Lots of people have to tell what they are going to do, or they would have nothing to tell.—Life.

Generally.

When people ask for advice it is generally for the purpose of deciding what not to do.

Safety in Numbers.

A multitude of books distracts the mind.—Seneca.

MEET IN CONGRESS AT ROME

International Gathering of Foes of Tuberculosis to Be Held Late in September.

Official announcement of the Seventh International Congress on Tuberculosis, which will include representatives from every civilized country in the world, has been made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The congress will be held in Rome from September 24 to 30, 1911, and will be similar in many respects to that held in Washington in the fall of 1908. The congress, which meets every three years, will be under the direct patronage of the king and queen of Italy.

An American committee of 100 will be appointed as the official representatives of the United States. Meanwhile the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is acting in that capacity and its office in New York will be the headquarters for the United States delegation. The secretary general of the congress is Prof. Vittorio Ascoli of Rome.

As a direct result of the stimulus of the last international congress held in this country, the American committee will be able to report that the number of tuberculosis agencies in this country have been tripled in the three years. More than twice as much money is being spent in the fight against tuberculosis by private societies and institutions, and the appropriations of federal, state, municipal and county have increased nearly fourfold. It is estimated that nearly $15,000,000 will be spent in anti-tuberculosis work in 1910.

FOR THE SKIN AND SCALP

Because of its delicate, emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura Ointment, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors, Cuticura Soap is unrivaled for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, and, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for dispelling itching irritation and inflammation and preventing clogging of the pores, the cause of many disfiguring facial eruptions. All who delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair, will find that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment realize every expectation. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass. Send to them for the latest Cuticura Book, an authority on the best care of the skin, scalp, hair and hands. It is mailed free on request.

Confusing.

Craig Biddle, at a dinner in Newport, was describing the changing odds on the Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno.

"Eight to four and a half on Jeffries—nine to six the other way about—three to one and a quarter—it's rather confusing, isn't it?" he said. "In fact, it's almost as confusing as the two girls' talk about a secret.

"'Mary,' said the first girl, 'told me that you had told her that secret I told you not to tell her.'

"'The nasty thing,' said the other girl. 'I told her not to tell you I told her.'

"'Well, said the first girl, 'I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me—so don't tell her I did.'"

When the yellow streak begins to work out of some people they have a fit of the blues.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Absence makes the picture post cards accumulate.

Attention Sick Women

If you had positive proof that a certain remedy for female ills had made many remarkable cures, would you not feel like trying it?

If during the last thirty years we have not succeeded in convincing every fair-minded woman that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured thousands and thousands of women of the ills peculiar to their sex, then we long for an opportunity to do so by direct correspondence. Meanwhile read the following letters which we guarantee to be genuine and truthful.

Hudson, Ohio.—"I suffered for a long time from a weakness, inflammation, dreadful pains each month and suppression. I had been doctoring and receiving only temporary relief, when a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and wrote to you for advice. I have faithfully followed your directions and now, after taking only five bottles of the Vegetable Compound, I have every reason to believe I am a well woman. I give you full permission to use my testimonial." —Mrs. Lena Carmocino, Hudson, Ohio. R. F. D. No. 7.

St. Regis Falls, N. Y.—"Two years ago I was so bad that I had to take to my bed every month, and it would last from two to three weeks. I wrote to you for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in dry form. I am happy to say that I am cured, thanks to your medicine and good advice. You may use my letter for the good of others." —Mrs. J. H. Breyere, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.

There is absolutely no doubt about the ability of this grand old remedy, made from the roots and herbs of our fields, to cure female diseases. We possess volumes of proof of this fact, enough to convince the most skeptical.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any stage are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Worms

"Cascarets are certainly fine. I gave a friend one when the doctor was treating him for cancer of the stomach. The next morning he passed four pieces of a tape worm. He then got a box and in three days he passed a tape-worm 45 feet long. It was Mr. Matt Freck, of Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa. I am quite a worker for Cascarets. I use them myself and find them beneficial for most any disease caused by impure blood." Chas. E. Condon, Lewiston, Pa., (Mifflin Co.)

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 921

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Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

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Choice quality; reds and roans, white faces or angus bought on orders. Tens of Thousands to select from. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited. Come and see for yourself.

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Do you want a Land Homestead? Information sent free. How to Get a Farm of Land. Address THE COLONY HOMESTEAD COMPANY
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PLEASE send a trial shipment to the Oldest Commission House in N.Y. Est. 1885. Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Pork, Calves, Hay, Grain, Beans, Apples etc. E. Woodward, 302 Greenwich St., New York

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PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle

Blood Atonement For Sin Is a Necessity

"The life of the flesh is in the blood; and I have given it to you upon the altar, to make an atonement for your souls; for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul" (Leviticus xvii, 11).

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 2.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle addressed a large and very attentive audience today at the Academy of Music from the above text. He said:—

Ours is a day in which, more than ever before, the statement of our text is disputed—disbelieved—by Jews, Gentiles and Christians. The great Christian author, St. Paul, agrees exactly with the words of Moses in our text, saying, "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins" (Hebrews ix, 22). The orthodox Jew and the orthodox Christian, therefore, are in substantial agreement as to the foundation of things and the unorthodox are in agreement of opposition. The latter agree that there is no necessity for Sin Atonement—that the later thought of all the wise men of the earth, the greatest ministers and rabbis, is that there is no such thing as Original Sin; hence could be no such thing as necessity for cancelling it—of making an atonement or satisfaction to Justice on behalf of it. Two things have contributed to these unorthodox, unscriptural views.

(1) The agnostic Jew not only disputes the Bible as an authority on the subject, but, in addition, admits to himself that if the shedding of blood, if the sacrifices commanded by the Levitical code for Sin Atonement be admitted to be right and necessary, it would involve the thought that the Jewish people have had no Sin Atonement in any sense of the word for more than eighteen centuries, because Sin Atonement must be made according to certain specified conditions or else it could not be made at all. The loss of the Ark of the Covenant containing the Law, and covered by the mercy-seat, was one of these disasters. The destruction of Jerusalem, the City of the great King, was another, and, above all, the Law required that the sacrifices should be killed, and the presentations sacrificially made to God, only by a priest who could show his lineage as a son of Aaron.

(2) Since the destruction of Jerusalem A. D. 70, the Jewish nation has been scattered and devastated by their foes [illegible] of these, alas, claiming to be [illegible]tians and dishonoring the name of Jesus! As a result all official records and genealogies of the Jewish people are broken, vitiated, destroyed. Undoubtedly there are numerous descendants from Aaron living today; but, since they cannot prove their descent, they are absolutely forbidden to attempt to make a Sin Atonement on the Atonement Day. Viewing the matter from this standpoint the unorthodox Jew feels all the more inclined to repudiate the necessity for any Sin Atonement. Alas, indeed, many of them seem not only to have lost confidence in the Mosaic arrangement, but to have lost faith entirely in a personal God. We hope and believe that many of these are sincere and will be blessed and assisted back to faith shortly and to a better understanding of the holy Scriptures and of God's dealings with their nation.

Jewish Atonement a Farce.

In view of what we have said, all must see that it would be impossible for the Jews properly to observe the Atonement Day, having no priest nor other facility necessary to the requirements of the Law. Nevertheless, an outward show of ceremony is kept up. On the proper Atonement Day of their year, the Tenth Day of the Seventh Month, the Jew figuratively acknowledges that the merit of the previous sacrifice has expired. He fasts. He prays, according to the original program. But he has no priest. No bullock is slain for the sins of the tribe of Levi. No goat is slain for the sins of the other tribes. And no blood is taken into the Most Holy to make an Atonement. Not only have they no priest to officiate, but they have no mercy-seat. Some of them wring the neck of a rooster, swinging it over the head three times. But this was not the sacrifice of the Day of Atonement and could not take its place.

We should not be misunderstood as holding up the Jew to ridicule. Quite to the contrary, we sympathize with him. We appreciate his reverence for the Divine Law and his desire for fellowship with God in the cleansing of his sins. We would, however, suggest to them that nothing is to be gained by deceiving themselves and each other into the supposition that their Atonement Day brings them any relief or harmonizes them in any sense of the word with the Almighty. What they do is a mere farce. The sooner this be acknowledged the sooner will their honesty in the matter bring them into the proper condition of heart to recognize that the sins of more than eighteen centuries rest upon them uncancelled and that this is the explanation of the calamities that have befallen them.

When Israelites come properly to understand the situation, they will see that all their hopes center in Messiah's Kingdom. Messiah is not only the great King typified by David and Solomon, but he is also the great Priest typified by Aaron and more particularly by Melchisedec, who was a priest upon his kingly throne. So Messiah will not only be the great King over Israel and the world, but he will be the great Priest whose application of his own merit will effect the cancellation of sins forever. He will not re-introduce to them sacrifices of bulls and goats, but will make known to them that those sacrifices were mere foreshadowings of better sacrifices—so much better that they will not need repeating yearly, but work a perpetual cancellation of the sins of Israel and of all the children of Adam.

Higher Critics Repudiate the Blood.

All the worldly-wise of Christendom have reached the point of repudiating the testimony of the Old Testament and the New respecting the need of a sacrificial death for the satisfaction of Divine Justice, the cancellation of sin and the restitution of the sinner to Divine favor. The claim of the so-called New Theologists repudiates the fall, repudiates the ransom and repudiates a restitution to all that was lost—claiming that nothing was lost and that all we have is gain. Thus the world and its wisdom know not God and appreciate not his arrangement that, as death came upon mankind through the sin of one man (Adam), even so a restitution to life should come to all men through Christ—that "as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive."

These worldly-wise cannot deny the fact that there is sin in the world and that there is death in the world and that the tendency of all sin is towards death. They cannot deny that death is gaining a greater hold than ever before upon our race. Insane asylums, prisons and reform schools show that, notwithstanding our educational facilities and wonderful achievements under the enlightening influences of the New Dispensation now dawning—nevertheless, the insanity statistics and the prison statistics and the physical statistics show that, in spite of everything, our race is becoming mentally, morally and physically weaker day by day. It is for them to explain how these facts fit to their theory of Evolution.

The Christian's View of Sin Atonement.

By the term Christian we refer to those who intelligently believe the explanation of the Bible respecting sin, that it is a violation of the Divine Law and carries with it a penalty—that Father Adam was created as sinless as are the angels and as perfect as they, only on a little lower plane of being. Obedience was required of him as the price of Divine favor and everlasting life. Disobedience thrust him from Paradise into the unprepared earth to wrestle with the thorns and thistles, where the decree, "Dying thou shalt die," accomplished his execution. His race was in his loins and naturally shared by heredity his weaknesses and death penalty, so that the entire race is a dying race. But the Creator was unwilling that Adam and his children should die as brutes. God did not revoke his decree of death nor give any intimation that he had done unjustly in condemning his creature. He did, however, provide a way for their relief. He provided that, as the first man alone had sinned actually, so one Redeemer alone would be necessary for the race. And to him he offered a great reward, so that his sacrifice for sins would work out to his own advantage, as well as to the sinner's. A part of the reward was the high exaltation to the heavenly nature—far above angels, and the gift of the Kingdom of earth necessary for the overruling and subduing of the spirit of rebellion in the world and for the exaltation and uplifting from sin and death conditions of all the willing and obedient of Adam's entire race.

"The Better Sacrifices."

From the Divine standpoint "the man Christ Jesus gave himself a ransom for all," for Adam's entire race, to be testified in due time. He antityped the bullock of Israel's Atonement Day, as well as antityped the priest who slew the bullock—because he offered up himself. Rewarded by the Almighty, he was raised from death to the spirit plane, higher than the angels. Applying his merit to the antitypical Levites, "the household of faith," "the Church of the Firstborns," he then began a work little understood by either Jews or Christians, but nevertheless clearly outlined in the Word of God. His work throughout this age has been the gathering of the elect class—which is chosen because of faithfulness to him and obedience in walking in his steps in the narrow way. These, composed both of Jews and of Gentiles, have for centuries been in course of development—their sacrifices being typified by that of the Lord's goat on the Atonement Day. Their sacrifices are small and lean like that of the goat, in comparison to the bullock. But they are accepted by the Great High Priest, and the offering of their sacrifice is counted as his sacrifice. Thus eventually the High Priest will complete his work of sin-atonement (we believe very soon) and then his second application of the blood upon the Mercy-Seat will be made, just as it was written in the Law, "On behalf of all the people," only that "all the people" on the larger scale will not mean merely the Israelites outside of the Levites, but will mean the whole world of mankind outside of the household of faith, the antitypical Levites. Forthwith the whole world will be turned over to Messiah, the antitypical Prophet, Priest, King, Mediator, Judge. Then for a thousand years the world will receive the blessed, uplifting influences.

There will come in Israel's share in the great work of recovering the world to God. They are still beloved for the fathers' sakes and the gifts and calling of God to them are things he will not repent of. At that time the great antitypical Prophet, Priest and King will begin his work as a Mediator. At that time he will mediate by bringing into operation the New Covenant which God promised he would make with Israel and Judah, "after those days"—after the days of their humiliation and being cast off; they shall be reclaimed and uplifted and blessed and used of the Lord. This is God's Covenant with them when he will take away their sins—when by virtue of the "better sacrifices" their sins shall be absolutely and forever cancelled by the antitypical Priest, of whom the Prophet David wrote, "The Lord hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou art a priest for the age after the order of Melchizedek"—a kingly priest on the spirit plane (Psalm cx, 4).

What Atonement Signifies.

The word Atonement or At-one-ment signifies the bringing of persons alienated or estranged back into harmony, sympathy, union. Many are perplexed at the doctrine of blood-atonement so prominently set forth in the Bible. The shedding of blood is naturally revolting and properly so. It seems strange, therefore, to those who do not understand the philosophy of the Divine Plan of Salvation, why God should have required a blood-atonement for sin. Sometimes the very people who object to blood-atonement believe something much more awful—that an atonement for sin can be effected by hundreds or thousands of years of most terrible torture. Some believe even worse than this—that an everlasting torment penalty for sin will be exacted of all except the saintly few of humanity. How inconsistent and illogical we have all been in our reasoning upon religious subjects!

In Scriptural usage blood stands for, or represents, the life. In harmony with this is our ordinary use of the word. We read, "The blood of Jesus Christ our Lord cleanseth us from all sin." Here the word blood stands for death, or rather, for the merit of the sacrificial death of Jesus. His death would have been equally efficacious as man's Ransom-Price if his side had not been pierced. It would have been equally meritorious if he had died in any other manner, except that he was to take the place of the sinner to the very last degree—as the Mosaic Law declares, "Cursed is everyone that hangeth upon a tree," thus branding crucifixion as the most ignominious form of death.

But why should God require the death of a victim as a basis for the forgiveness of the sins of Adam and his race? We reply that God's Law was intended to be an illustration of the exactness of Divine Justice. Justice could not punish Adam nor his children with everlasting torture or any other of the horrible things we once imagined. The severest penalty of the Divine Law is represented in our common law, which, as an extreme penalty, requires the death of the transgressor. Adam, having been sentenced to death, would have had no future opportunity for life—neither by resurrection nor otherwise. Adam's children, sharing his weaknesses, would have had no opportunity to regain life, because justice is unchangeable. If it was just to condemn sin, it would be injustice to rescind the penalty and set the culprit free. Divine Love has provided a way by which Adam and his children are all to be freed from death and have an opportunity of eternal life—not by violating the requirements of Divine Justice, but by fulfilling them. Hence in due time, the man Christ Jesus died for the man Adam, to cancel his sin, to satisfy his penalty. And since his sin and penalty have been inherited by his children, the one sacrifice for sin is sufficient for all.

The work of atonement is not completed. The first half of atonement is the satisfaction of Justice. But even this part is not yet completed. The Redeemer presents his sacrifice in two parts, according to the type. The first effusion of his blood spoke peace to believers who now have the ears to hear and the heart to obey; the second effusion, as shown by the Law (Leviticus xvi, 15), will make reconciliation for the sins of all the people—the whole world of mankind. Then the other part of Atonement begins.

After the Divine reconciliation comes human reconciliation. The great Messiah will not require sacrifices of humanity, but, on the contrary, will open the blind eyes and cause the knowledge of the grace of God to reach Adam and every member of his race. Then all willing for reconciliation will be helped by the great Mediator of the New Covenant and by Israel, his Chosen People and earthly representatives. The object to be accomplished during Messiah's reign is the bringing to all the willing and obedient the restitution which God has promised—restitution to all that was lost. Ultimately Messiah will transfer the allegiance of the whole world (perfected by him) to Jehovah God, that he may be all in all (I Corinthians xv, 28).

DR. EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from William D. King and Sadie E. King to Clarence M. Rathbun and Alonzo D. Naylor bearing date the 21th day of January, 1909, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 45, folio 267, &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned as attorney named in said mortgage to make said sale in case of default, will on

MONDAY,

the 31st Day of October, 1910,

at 10:30 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, will offer and sell at public auction all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Loch Lynn Heights, Garrett County, aforesaid, and which on the plat of said town is designated as lot No. 77 in Block No. 2. Said property is improved by a good two story dwelling house in fine condition, together with the necessary out buildings, and is considered one of the most desirable residences in said town.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof; conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

FRED. A. TAAYER,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
PersonalProperty

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County in a suit wherein Samuel P. Arnold and V. F. Irwin, partners, doing business as The Curwensville Drilling Company is plaintiff, and The Western Maryland Coal and Coke Company are defendants, the same being No. 10 Judicials to September Term, 1910, I Andrew Shartzer, Sheriff of said Garrett county, will on

SATURDAY,

the 29th Day of October,

beginning at 10:30 a. m., at the Club House, at Kendall, in said Garrett county, offer and sell at public auction one Standing desk, one roll top desk, three office chairs, one telephone, fifteen rolls of tar paper, 500 or more kegs of powder, 5 sets of sash transoms, 1 door, 1 shot drill and all extra steel, 1 lot of gum hose, 1 set of blacksmith tools, including two anvils, 2 bellows, 1 blacksmith drill, 1 large grindstone, 1 lot of iron, 1 lot of chains, 14 mine cars and about 4000 feet of mine T rail, and immediately following thereafter at Friendsville in said Garrett county, I will offer and sell 1 iron safe, 4 office chairs, 1 office table and 1 telephone.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Coal
AND
OTHER PROPERTY
Situate in Garrett County, Md.,
Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 26th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United State for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land.

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 100 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. V. Halterman, by deed dated the 6th day of June, 1904, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 45, folio 152, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1909, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 435, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry F. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 300, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stemple and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1907, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 454. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

The above sale is continued until

Thursday, October 20th,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

This property will positively be sold at the time and place mentioned.

ORDER NISI.

Fred. A. Thayer, Trustee, vs. Lewis A. Rudisill and Kate B. Rudisill.

No. 1691 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland

Ordered, by the CircuitCourt for Garrett county, sitting as a court of equity, this 21st day of September, 1910, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Fred. A Thayer, Trustee, under a power of sale contained in a deed of trust from the said Lewis A. Rudisill and Kate B. Rudisill, his wife, to the said Fred. A. Thayer, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of October, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 14th day of October, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters testamentary on the estate of

JOHN E. BEALMAN,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of September 1910.

MARY M. BEALMAN,
Administratrix.
Grantsville, Md.

S. LAWTON ARTHUR LAWTON WM. LAWTON

S. LAWTON & SONS

You are invited to call and see our line of

Bathroom Outfits and Gas Goods.

We handle everything in the Plumbing, Heating, Gas and Electrical line. If you are contemplatmg installing and Plumbing or Gas fitting do not fail to see us. All work guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully given.

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Members of the Association of Master Plumbers of the State Maryland.

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THE GREATEST SALE OF
Gas Stoves, Heaters
AND TINWARE
In the history of Oakland.

We have on sale at our show rooms the largest and best selection of Gas Stoves, Heaters and Ranges, and Coal Stoves, Ranges and Heaters ever exhibited in Oakland, and at prices that cannot be beaten.

These goods were bought early in the spring at prices away below the present market, and will be sold so as to give our customers the benefit.

In addition to our line of Stoves and Heaters we quote special low prices on Tin Cans, Agate Ware, Tinware, Hods, Reflex Gas Lamps, Galvanized Tubs and Buckets.

Gas Fitting, Roofing and Spouting
A SPECIALTY.

Call upon us, get our prices and compare them with others.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Comissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following described new county road is prayed to be located, said road beginning for the same at a point about forty rods west of the McDermott house on the upper farm and running thence through the lands of James McDermott, William Umbel, Joseph Thomas and M. M. Thomas, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, to intersect the county road at the Pennsylvania State line near the gate house, and examine whether the said new county road should be located, will meet on the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said locating of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

WM. H. THOMAS,
JEFFERSON LOWDERMILK, } Examiners.
FRANK HUMBERSON,

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

The Maryland Agricultural College
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Maryland's School of Technology
Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.
Entrance examinations 13, 14.

Eight courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Horticeural, General, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Biological and Chemical.

The College has a close association with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. College students are permitted to visit the Experiment Farms at Arlington and Beltsville and thus secure an additional equipment for their professional career.

The demand of the age is for men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 34. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1910. NUMBER 33

LEG BROKEN BY RUNAWAY.

Alfred Broadwater Dragged Four Hundred Yards Under Overturned Wagon.

Last Thursday Mr. Alfred Broadwater, who resides in this county just west of Lonaconing, had a remarkable escape from a horrible death, but as it transpired he got off with a broken leg and dislocated shoulder and a number of severe bruises.

Mr. Broadwater was driving along the road when he lost control of his team of young colts and they ran away. The wagon was overturned, throwing Mr. Broadwater beneath it and in this position he was dragged over the stony road for a distance of possibly four hundred yards. He was wedged under the body of the vehicle in such a position that he was unable to either extricate or help himself in any particular. The horses eventually stopped and Mr. Broadwater was rescued from his perilous position by a number of men who were passing at the time and who took the man home where he was attended by a physician.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The weather still remains warm and pleasant, with an occasional frost.

Mrs. J. R. McClain and daughter Miss Kate stopped over one night on their way to their home in Wheeling from an eastern trip.

Miss Rose Wilson left Monday for Los Angeles, Cal., to spend the winter.

Mrs. Eugene Wilson will spend the winter in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Stone has been quite ill for several days but is better at this time. Dr. and Mrs. Tallson and Mrs. Jones are with her.

Miss Jennie Murphy, who conducted the Fallon boarding house this season, will conduct a restaurant in Swanton until next season.

Mr. Ed. Rathbun came home from Fairmont last Saturday quite ill, but is improving.

The Loch Lynn council at a recent meeting decided to put in a sewer system. With a water and sewer system and natural gas our sister town should be a pleasant place in which to live.

Rev. N. and Mrs. Hart, who moved to Morgantown about a year ago are again domiciled in Loch Lynn in the Charles Bunce house.

Special services are being held every evening in the Loch Lynn Baptist church and will be continued until Sunday evening. Rev. C. W. Hudson, the pastor, is being assisted by Rev. A. J. Fristoe, D. D., of Baltimore, Md.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. by the pastor.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon my farm, two miles south of Oakland, for any purpose whatever. Persons trespassing will be dealt with according to law.

EDWARD E. SOLLARS.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES TAKE A FIRM STAND

Principles Upon Which Nominees for Congress Appeal to Voters.

The six Republican candidates for Congress in Maryland have issued the platform upon which they will appeal to voters at the coming election. It is a strong document and clearly defines Republican ideas on questions of the day.

At the outstart the several candidates pledge themselves, if elected, "to aid the President in securing a complete fulfillment of every promise expressed and implied, in our last national platform."

The candidates also declare themselves in favor of the following issues:

Conservation of our national resources.

Effective federal supervision of interstate and foreign commerce.

Revision of the tariff in accordance with recommendations by a permanent tariff commission.

Highest integrity in public life.

A reference to state issues is contained in the following closing sentence of the platform:

"The unfortunate plight of some of our cities and states where exist bribery and corruption, governmental inefficiency in public affairs, attempts to override governmental law, extravagance and increasing taxes, stand out in bold contrast to that high standard of civic righteousness for which all right thinking men are today earnestly striving."

The platform in detail follows:

The Republican candidates for representatives from Maryland in the Sixty-second Congress of the United States reaffirm their loyalty to the principles of the Republican party embodied in its platform of 1908, and indorsed by the people in the election of President Taft and if elected we pledge our effort in the coming Congress to aid our President in securing a complete fulfillment of every promise, expressed or implied, in our last national platform.

"We favor the conservation of our natural resources for development under such regulations and by such means as may best assure the use of the country's wealth for the country's good.

"We favor the effective supervision by the federal government of interstate and foreign commerce as a safeguard against the dangers of monopoly and to protect the commercial liberties of the people, thus preserving their commercial equalty.

"The new tariff law was enacted without upsetting business. Rates of duty on some articles of luxury were increased and on common food products and necessities of life were either unchanged or decreased; notwithstanding a general average reduction of 11 per cent. in all duties, it resulted in converting a deficit into a surplus, and, unlike the last Democratic tariff law, which blasted industry, closed mills and factories and threw thousands of wage earners out of employment, the new law has given renewed impetus to industry, employment to labor at remunerative wages, and to the agriculturist the greatest prosperity known in years.

"We heartily approve the wise and far-seeing decision of this administration that, in amending our tariff law hereafter the attention of the Congress and of public opinion shall be concentrated upon one schedule at one time, and that all changes shall be made in the light of trustworthy information furnished by a permanent and disinterested commission of public experts, and we applaud the energy and persistency of President Taft in seeking, and his success in securing appropriate legislation to give practical effect to this salutary determination.

"We are in hearty sympathy with the great moral awakening of the people, under the inspiring leadership of men like William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt and Charles E. Hughes in demanding the very highest integrity in public life as being essential to the perpetuity of the liberties of the people. We insist upon the high standard of official conduct as vital to the welfare of our own state, as well as the nation.

"The unfortunate plight of some of our cities and state where exist bribery and corruption, govermental inefficiency in public affairs, attempts to over-ride organic law, extravagence and increasing taxes stand out in bold contrast to that high standard of civic righteousness for which all right-thinking men are today earnestly striving.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN DRYDEN,
"First Congressional District.
"WILLIAM B. BAKER,
"Second Congressional District.
"CHARLES W. MAIN,
"Third Congressional District.
"ADDISON E. MULLIKIN,
"Fourth Congressional District.
"THOMAS PARRAN,
"Fifth Congressional District.
"BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.
"Sixth Congressional District."

Obituary.

On Oct. 1, 1910, Mr. Solomon Hogue, Sr., passed away, aged 73 years, 6 months and 27 days. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Garrett county about 27 years ago. Dec. 27, 1860, he was married to Miss Emmeline Yoder, who survives him. To this union were born eleven children of whom ten are yet living. He also leaves quite a number of relatives and a host of friends. He was quiet and unobtrusive in his manner and always sought to be fair and honest with everyone. He became a christian when a young man and for over fifty years he served God. For about twenty-five years of that time he held the office of deacon in the Deep Creek Baptist church located at Thayerville in this county. As long as his health permitted he attended on his Master's work and made himself useful in extending His kingdom. He will be sorely missed by the community in which he lived and by his church, yet in the midst of our sorrow we should not grieve unduly, for he suffered much and is now free from suffering, being present with the Lord. Our eyes will not again be gladdened by beholding his face here upon earth but we believe the time is coming when we shall again clasp hands in loving greeting.

We sympathize deeply with those who were near and dear to him, but to him we say: "Sleep on now and take your rest."

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

BITTINGER.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Buckel are rejoicing over the arrival of a young son in their home on Wednesday evening of last week.

Miss Emma Sharpless, of Chaffee, W. Va., is visiting at the home of John H. Stark at this place this week.

Earl Stanton and family, of Grantsville, spent last Sunday with relatives in this village.

Jonas Platter, of Keyser Ridge, was purchasing cattle in this neighborhood last week.

Miss Laura Kamp is employed in the home of Henry Wiley at this place.

A. J. Oester made a business trip to the county seat the early part of this week.

A large number of persons attended the communion services at the Glades Mennonite church on last Sunday morning.

Albert Bittinger, of Crellin, passed through this village last Monday morning.

Jonathan Broadwater, of Minnesota, was visiting in this vicinity last week.

POLITICIANS CLAIMS

Concerning Complexion of the Next House.

The political complexion of the next House of Representatives is a matter of much conjecture nowadays. According to the Republican leaders "the enthusiasm of the Democrats which led them to claim the next House by majorities which ranged from 25 to 100, has run its natural course. The Democratic party for the past 25 years always carried this country about the middle of August. But unhappily for the party, the elections are not held in August, but on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and Democratic victory recedes with even greater haste than do the days following each other from tha middle of August to election day in November. The Democrats always carry the country in August. The Republicans always carry it in November. Therin lies the difference."

Colonel Roosevelt will shortly issue a statement calling upon Republicans everywhere to eschew qualifying adjectives and to vote the ticket.

The Democratic campaign in New York, it is said by men who are in touch with the New York situation, will be made wholly upon the issue of Roosevelt and the outcome will determine, they think, Roosevelt's political future. If, under the circumstances, he can elect the Republican ticket this year it will firmly intrench him as the Republican boss of the State and will mean that the 72 votes of New York in the Republican National Convention of 1912 will be his to do with as he pleases.

That the New York delegation in almost any convention would come pretty close to holding the balance of power is conceded. Hence, it is claimed, if Roosevelt wins his fight this fall, it will be wholly in his power to bring about his nomination two years hence.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Last week we had a day's rain. We could do with a few more. It was not enough to help the wells and springs.

Mrs. Amos Severe has been spending several days with her parents here.

Frank Davis has finished sawing at his present location. The mill will be moved to Reason Run.

Harvey Bittinger and family are moving away from our city to locate at Somerfield, Pa.

F. G. Fox is busy getting his hotel into good shape. Rooms are being painted and papered, ditches dug, and drains opened. He intends to keep at it until he has a first class hotel in every respect.

Several car loads of sheep were driven into town and shipped away the latter part of the week.

George F. Frazee is doing as well as can be expected and is improving. We hope he may soon recover entirely.

J. G. Kolb was down to Somerfield and vicinity the greater part of the past week, attending to his coal interests.

Miss Margaret Snyder did not return to her school room on Monday, she being sick at home, and Miss Ethel Greenwood from the high school filled her position.

W. F. East and son have completed a very fine job of painting on Harry Rumbaugh's large new residence a short distance from town.

Rubin Steele, Ernest and Milton Kamp and Arnold Fox drove to Addison on Sunday. The young ladies over there will have to watch their hearts when this quartette are traveling.

Miss Nora Brown left last week for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Rees, at Hyndman, Pa., returning on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dunham have been visiting friends at Addison.

Milton J. Forsythe has been rural free delivery carrier for a few days.

Clinton Ringer is the proud father of a fine baby boy that arrived Monday afternoon.

Charles Cummings was a visitor here Monday, he returned to Accident in the evening.

Mrs. John Haney was a visitor at her parents Mr. and Mrs. William Frederick, Sr.

Henry Shevel and family drove to Cove on Sunday to visit his parents.

It is up to some of our business men to go and see the business people of Accident and put before them the advantages of a good road to Friendsville. The road contemplated would be a water grade and they surely must grasp the benefit to be derived from such a one.

Urbin Ross has accepted a position as clerk at the Crawford Hotel.

A full line of Gas Ranges, Heaters, Hot Plates, Inverted and Upright Lights. Call and see us. S. Lawtont & Sons.

GOOD ROADS WANTED BY GARRETT COUNTIANS.

Meeting Held at Pope's School House and Resolutions Adopted.

A number of Frostburgers accepted an invitation to attend the Garrett county meeting at Pope's school house Tuesday afternoon.

The statement has been made that of $228,000 allotted to Garrett county by the State, $150,000 had been spent—all in the vicinity of Oakland on county—not state roads, and upon this the addresses were generally predicated.

Thomas Layman called the meeting to order; H. S. Coleman was elected chairman and Thomas J. Johnson secretary.

G. Clinton Uhl, of Mt. Savage, a Road Director of this county, first called upon, very properly disclaiming his presence as an interference with Garrett county affairs, gave some instructive hints as to re-building the Pike cheaply.

Otho S. Fike, county commissioner, was no less entertaining.

Brief but strong addresses by Thomas J. Johnson, Thomas Layman, Dr. T. Griffith, W. E. G. Hitchins, Frank Watts, Peter Lammert and others followed.

The result was the appointment of a Committee on Resolations — Messrs. Thomas Layman, David Pope, B. F. Michael, James Carey, F. C. Graham, Otho S. Fike, and Thomas J. Johnson.

The following hastily written, were then unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED, That the Governor and the State Road Commission be urged to withold all further appropriations for improvement of roads in Garrett county until the necessary reconstruction of the National Pike be completed as contemplated, we believe, by the law, originally and popularly understood as providing first, for the improvement of through highways.

RESOLVED, That the State Roads Commission be requested to solicit bids for the reconstrnction of not less than five miles of continuous road westward on National Pike, beginning at the Allegany Garrett line.

RESOLVED, further, That this meeting learns that six miles of road near Oakland has been completed, six miles under construction, and a request is pending for six miles more—eighteen miles in all, a concentration of State money in one section which we feel is unfair and unjust to the people of this county.

Messrs. D. M. Dixon and Otho S. Fike—county commissioners, C. J. Hershberger, U. M. Stanton, and Thomas J. Johnson were later appointed a committee to convey resolutions to the Governor and State Roads Commission.—Frostburg Mining Journal.

B. & O. IMPROVEMENTS

Water Being Pumped and Hauled From Deer Park.

Some of the gentlemen composing the delegation of business men who called upon President Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio last spring urging additional movement of increasing freight have recently expressed themselves as gratified with the work of development now going on between Grafton, W. Va., and Cumberland, Md. Sprigg Camden, of Parkersburg, W. Va., was at Deer Park a few days ago on the way to Baltimore for a conference with Mr. Willard. He is very much pleased.

Day and night, regardless of the day of the week or weather conditions the task of laying a third track on the side of the mountain on the 17-mile grade, has been going on all summer, and considering that this is a work of great magnitude, extraordinary progress has been made. The business of the company at present is so extensive that a fourth track on the grade in question from Altamont, three miles from Deer Park, down to Piedmont, could be easily utilized. Never in the history of the company has there been such a steadily increasing volume of freight, particularly of coal, passing eastward. New engines and new equipment in the shape of steel freight cars, are being received and at once placed in action, and yet there is need for more.

On the slight grade from Deer Park to Altamont, two big engines are needed to move freight, and with in addition, a big helper engine pushing behind. This movement of traffic goes on steadily day and night, and Sundays. With all this business the drouth of the late summer has necessitated the hauling of water a long distance, ponderous oil tank trains being used to carry water for steam making purposes. "Carrying coals to Newcastle," is exemplified in hauling water to points on the line of road close to the Cheat River in West Virginia, the explanation being that the water of Cheat River is not at all suitable for the making of steam in engines. To help matters somewhat in this direction, a large force was engaged on Sunday in laying a spur track at Deer Park to the Little Yough River so that water can be pumped into the tank cars direct from the stream.

OCTOBER WEATHER.

Hicks Predicts Numerous Storms, With Killing Frosts.

If the predictions of Prof. Hicks, the St. Louis weather prophet, are to be fulfilled, October will surely be a stormy month. Hicks says the autumnal equinox will bring heavy rains, accompanied by severe thunder and lightning. As the months grows the temperature will lower and killing frosts will prevail, and that sleet and snow squalls will occur.

DIXON & KELSO

Will haul what ever Buckwheat that is shipped from Deer Park and Swanton to and from the station and pay freight on the returned Flour and Bran. Have the Best Equipped Mill in the county.

Will exchange Bail Wire for Hay or Straw.

P. S. Will have our Car Pears Friday or Saturday, were shipped today.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

TEDDY-TAFTY.

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TEDDY TAFTY

Teddy-Tafty Sundae

The Latest in Ice Cream.

Healthful

Delightful

Refreshing

Oakland Steam Bakery

Manufacturers of Ice Cream complying absolutely with the Pure Food Laws of the United States.

We Freeze our Reputation into our Ice Cream.

TEDDY TAFTY

TEDDY-TAFTY.

The Republican.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Pubr.

OAKLAND, . . . MD.

So far there are no fat aeronauts.

By the way, is it possible to play golf is Esperanto?

An American had the latest word regarding the best aviator.

It takes a pretty clever man to get ahead of a meter of any kind.

As yet the English language is not the least bit jealous of Esperanto.

Wireless has proven that it can create just as much excitement as an aeroplane.

When an automobile strikes a railroad train, the victims are those in the machine.

Another way to attain greatness is to be made president of a hay-fever sufferers' society.

Paris is losing her cab horses, but no noticeable decrease in the price of meats is reported.

It is easier to muzzle the canines than it is to keep firearms out of the hands of possible assassins.

Don't think it's by accident that a woman hits the object directly behind her. She merely finesses her aim.

Keeping cool would be easier if the fellows who have advice to give on the subject would keep quiet.

A seismograph is a very useful instrument. It seems to keep all earthquakes at least 2,000 miles away.

Boston now attains notice as a port of entry for smuggled Chinamen. You simply cannot keep a good town down.

Another sleepwalker has walked out of a third-story window. Slumber pedestrians should sleep in the basement.

Boston boasts that it has the oldest shop girl in the world. She should be ready presently for musical comedy chorus work.

These New Yorkers who spend $6,000 a year on dress must be big men in order to find room to hang all the garments.

"Powder and cream are a necessity for protection for girls who fear sunburn," says a headline. We suggest living in the cellar.

Princess Mary of England has learned how to run a typewriter. Now if some of the dukes and lords would only take up honest toil!

And now the peace advocates will find that the new gun which shoots 10,000 times a minute is the thing that is really going to stop warfare.

The university professor who thinks mathematics and poetry are alike has probably never tried mathematics on a romantic girl in the moonlight.

A Maine man tells a story of a frightened deer jumping into his lap while he was out driving in a buggy. Is the gentleman sure that his spelling is correct?

According to a learned professor, the typewriter is the poetry of motion. Presumably he intended to add that the motion must be supplied by the right young woman operator.

An English woman is preparing to fly across the English channel and back. Her manager should see to it that on the French side she does not go as far as the shops in Paris.

That new gun will be but an additional argument for the agitators for a universal peace, also a weapon in the hands of some poor nation that does not believe in that order of things.

While the airship is still in its experimental stage and ambitious aeronauts are meeting with accidents repeatedly, it is still evident that aerial navigation has become a permanent feature of travel. In Europe preparations continue to be made for regular traveling schedules in airships, notwithstanding the disasters that have happened to some of these craft.

A New Jersey man has discovered that mosquitoes eat plants. This is an important natural discovery. It has hitherto been supposed, and with a good deal of circumstantial evidence to support the supposition, that the mosquito was strictly carnivorous in its diet and exclusively nocturnal in its meal hours. Any hope to the contrary will be thankfully received by a bitten, angry and sleepy world of humans.

Push-cart peddlers have formed a national organization. Perhaps they have discovered that the banana is one of the necessities of life and are going to do the regulation thing to celebrate the discovery.

A man found senseless on the street with his pockets turned inside out was locked up by the Philadelphia police as a witness. It is difficult to imagine the injury to the inflexible purse of justice if this person should escape from the duty of testifying that he did not know what hit him.

THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ROY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Miss Innes, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established summer headquarters at Sunnyside. The servants desert. Gertrude and Halsey arrive with Jack Bailey. The house was awakened by a revolver shot and Arnold Armstrong was found shot to death in the hall. Miss Innes found Halsey's revolver on the lawn. He and Jack Bailey had disappeared. Gertrude revealed that she was engaged to Jack Bailey, with whom she talked in the billiard room shortly before the murder. Detective Jamieson accused Miss Innes of holding back evidence. He imprisoned an intruder in an empty room. The prisoner escaped. Gertrude was suspected because of an injured foot. Halsey reappears and says he and Bailey were called away by a telegram. Cashier Bailey of Paul Armstrong's bank, defunct, was arrested for embezzlement. Paul Armstrong's death was announced. Halsey's fiancee, Louise Armstrong, told Halsey that while she still loved him, she was to marry another. It developed that Dr. Walker was the man. Louise was found at the bottom of the circular staircase. Recovering consciousness, she said something had brushed by her on the stairway and she fainted. Bailey is suspected of Armstrong's murder. After "seeing a ghost," Thomas, the lodgekeeper, was found dead with a slip in his pocket bearing the name of "Lucien Wallace." Dr. Walker asked Miss Innes to vacate in favor of Mrs. Armstrong. She refused. A note from Bailey to Gertrude arranging a meeting at night was found. A ladder out of place opens the mystery. The stables were burned. During the excitement a man stole into the house. A search failed to reveal him. Miss Innes shot an intruder. A man limping was seen on the road.

CHAPTER XXIV—Continued.

"Did they go toward the club?" Gertrude asked suddenly, leaning forward.

"No, miss. I think they came into the village. I didn't get a look at their faces, but I know every chick and child in the place, and everybody knows me. When they didn't shout at me—in my uniform, you know—I took it they were strangers."

So all we had for our afternoon's work was this: Some one had been shot by the bullet that went through the door; he had not left the village, and he had not called in a physician. Also, Dr. Walker knew who Lucien Wallace was, and his very denial made me confident that, in that one direction at least, we were on the right track.

"Gertrude," I said, "I have been a very selfish old woman. You are going to leave this miserable house tonight. Annie Morton is going to Scotland next week, and you shall go right with her."

To my surprise, she flushed painfully.

"I don't want to go, Aunt Ray," she said. "Don't make me leave now."

"You are losing your health and your good looks," I said decidedly. "You should have a change."

"I shan't stir a foot." She was equally decided. Then, more lightly: "Why, you and Liddy need me to arbitrate between you every day in the week."

Perhaps I was growing suspicious of every one, but it seemed to me that Gertrude's gayety was forced and artificial. I watched her covertly during the rest of the drive, and I did not like the two spots of crimson in her pale cheeks. But I said nothing more about sending her to Scotland; I knew she would not go.

CHAPTER XXV.

A Visit from Louise.

That day was destined to be an eventful one, for when I entered the house and found Eliza ensconsed in the upper hall on a chair, with Mary Anne doing her best to stifle her with household ammonia, and Liddy rubbing her wrists—whatever good that is supposed to do—I knew that the ghost had been walking again, and this time in daylight.

Eliza was in a frenzy of fear. She clutched at my sleeve when I went close to her, and refused to let go until she had told her story. Coming just after the fire, the household was demoralized, and it was no surprise to me to find Alex and the undergardener struggling downstairs with a heavy trunk between them.

"I didn't want to do it, Miss Innes," Alex said. "But she was so excited I was afraid she would do as she said—drag it down herself, and scratch the staircase."

I was trying to get my bonnet off and to keep the maids quiet at the same time. "Now, Eliza, when you have washed your face and stopped bawling," I said, "come into my sitting room and tell me what has happened."

Liddy put away my things without speaking. The very set of her shoulders expressed disapproval.

"Well," I said, when the silence became uncomfortable, "things seem to be warming up."

Silence from Liddy, and a long sigh.

"If Eliza goes, I don't know where to look for another cook." More silence.

"Rosie is probably a good cook." Sniff.

"Liddy," I said at last, "don't dare to deny that you are having the time of your life. You positively gloat in this excitement. You never looked better. It's my opinion all this running around, and getting jolted out of a rut, has stirred up that torpid liver of yours."

"It's not myself I'm thinking about," she said, goaded into speech. "Maybe my liver was torpid, and maybe it wasn't; but I know this: I've got some feelings left, and to see you standing at the foot of that staircase shootin' through the door—I'll never be the same woman again."

"Well, I'm glad of that—anything for a change," I said. And in came Eliza, flanked by Rosie and Mary Anne.

Her story, broken with sobs and corrections from the other two, was this: At two o'clock (2:15, Rosie insisted) she had gone upstairs to get a picture from her room to show Mary Anne. (A picture of a lady, Mary Anne interposed.) She went up the servants' staircase and along the corridor to her room, which lay between the trunkroom and the unfinished ballroom. She heard a sound as she went down the corridor like some one moving furniture, but she was not nervous. She thought it might be men examining the house after the fire the night before, but she looked in the trunkroom and saw nobody.

She went into her room quietly. The noise had ceased and everything was quiet. Then she sat down on the side of her bed, and, feeling faint—she was subject to spells—("I told you that

Struggling Down-Stairs with a Heavy Trunk.

when I came, didn't I, Rosie?" "Yes'm, indeed she did!")—she put her head down on her pillow and—

"Took a nap. All right!" I said. "Go on."

"When I came to, Miss Innes, sure as I'm sittin' here, I thought I'd die. Somethin' hit me in the face, and I set up, sudden. And then I seen the plaster drop, droppin' from a little hole in the wall. And the first thing I knew, an iron bar that long (fully two yards by her measure) "shot through that hole and tumbled on the bed. If I'd been still sleeping" ("Fainting," corrected Rosie) "I'd 'a' been hit on the head and killed!"

"I wisht you'd heard her scream," put in Mary Anne. "And her face as white as a pillow-slip when she tumbled down the stairs."

"No doubt there is some natural explanation for it, Eliza," I said. "You may have dreamed it, in your 'fainting' attack. But if it is true, the metal rod and the hole in the wall will show it."

Eliza looked a little bit sheepish.

"The hole's there all right, Miss Innes," she said. "But the bar was gone when Mary Anne and Rosie went up to pack my trunk."

"That wasn't all," Liddy's voice came funereally from a corner. "Eliza said that from the hole in the wall a burning eye looked down at her!"

"The wall must be at least six inches thick," I said with asperity. "Unless the person who drilled the hole carried his eyes on the ends of a stick, Eliza couldn't possibly have seen them."

But the fact remained, and a visit to Eliza's room proved it. I might jeer all I wished; some one had drilled a hole in the unfinished wall of the ballroom, passing between the bricks of the partition, and shooting through the unresisting plaster of Eliza's room with such force as to send the rod flying on to her bed. I had gone upstairs alone, and I confess the thing puzzled me; in two or three places in the wall small apertures had been made, none of them of any depth. Not the least mysterious thing was the disappearance of the iron implement that had been used.

Mary Anne and Eliza left that afternoon, but Rosie decided to stay. It was about five o'clock when the hack came from the station to get them, and, to my amazement, it had an occupant. Matthew Geist, the driver, asked for me, and explained his errand with pride.

"I've brought you a cook, Miss Inness," he said. "When the message came to come up for two girls and their trunks I supposed there was something doing, and as this here woman had been looking for work in the village I thought I'd bring her along."

Already I had acquired the true suburbanite ability to take servants on faith; I no longer demanded written and unimpeachable references. I, Rachel Innes, have learned not to mind if the cook sits down comfortably in my sitting room when she is taking the orders for the day, and I am grateful if the silver is not cleaned with scouring soap. And so that day I merely told Liddy to send the new applicant in. When she came, however, I could hardly restrain a gasp of surprise. It was the woman with the pitted face.

She stood somewhat awkwardly just inside the door, and she had an air of self-confidence that was inspiring. Yes, she could cook; was not a fancy cook, but could make good soups and desserts if there was any one to take charge of the salads. And so, in the end, I took her. As Halsey said, when we told him, it didn't matter much about the cook's face if it was clean.

I have spoken of Halsey's restlessness. On that day it seemed to be more than ever a resistless impulse that kept him out until after luncheon. I think he hoped constantly that he might meet Louise driving over the hills in her runabout; possibly he did meet her occasionally, but from his continued gloom I felt sure the situation between them was unchanged.

Part of the afternoon I believe he read—Gertrude and I were out, as I have said, and at dinner we both noticed that something had occurred to distract him. He was disagreeable, which is unlike him, nervous, looking at his watch every few minutes, and he ate almost nothing. He asked twice during the meal on what train Mr. Jamieson and the other detective were coming, and had long periods of abstraction during which he dug his fork into my damask cloth and did not hear when he was spoken to. He refused dessert, and left the table early, excusing himself on the ground that he wanted to see Alex.

Alex, however, was not to be found. It was after eight when Halsey ordered the car and started down the hill at a pace that, even for him, was unusually reckless. Shortly after Alex reported that he was ready to go over the house preparatory to closing it for the night. Sam Bohannon came at a quarter before nine and began his patrol of the grounds, and with the arrival of the two detectives to look forward to I was not especially apprehensive.

At half-past nine I heard the sound of a horse driven furiously up the drive. It came to a stop in front of the house and immediately after there were hurried steps on the veranda. Our nerves were not what they should have been, and Gertrude, always apprehensive lately, was at the door almost instantly. A moment later Louise had burst into the room and stood there bareheaded and breathing hard.

"Where is Halsey?" she demanded. Above her plain black gown her eyes looked big and somber, and the rapid drive had brought no color to her face. I got up and drew forward a chair.

"He has not come back," I said quietly. "Sit down, child; you are not strong enough for this kind of thing."

I don't think she even heard me.

"He has not come back?" she asked, looking from me to Gertrude. "Do you know where he went? Where can I find him?"

"For heaven's sake, Louise," Gertrude burst out, "tell us what is wrong. Halsey is not here. He has gone to the station for Mr. Jamieson. What has happened?"

"To the station, Gertrude? You are sure?"

"Yes," I said. "Listen. There is the whistle of the train now."

She relaxed a little at our matter-of-fact tone, and allowed herself to sink into a chair.

"Perhaps I was wrong," she said heavily. "He—will be here in a few moments if—everything is right."

We sat there, the three of us, without attempt at conversation. Both Gertrude and I recognized the futility of asking Louise any questions; her reticence was a part of a role she had assumed. Our ears were strained for the first throb of the motor as it turned into the drive and commenced the climb to the house. Ten minutes passed, 15, 20. I saw Louise's hands grow rigid as they clutched the arms of her chair. I watched Gertrude's bright color slowly ebbing away, and around my own heart I seemed to feel the grasp of a giant hand.

Twenty-five minutes, and then a sound. But it was not the chug of the motor; it was the unmistakable rumble of the Casanova hack. Gertrude drew aside the curtain and peered into the darkness.

"It's the hack, I am sure," she said, evidently relieved. "Something has gone wrong with the car, and no wonder—the way Halsey went down the hill."

It seemed a long time before the creaking vehicle came to a stop at the door. Louise rose and stood watching, her hand to her throat. And then Gertrude opened the door, admitting Mr. Jamieson and a stocky, middle-aged man. Halsey was not with them. When the door had closed and Louise realized that Halsey had not come, her expression changed. From tense watchfulness to relief, and now again to absolute despair, her face was an open page.

"Halsey?" I asked unceremoniously, ignoring the stranger. "Did he—not meet you?"

"No," Mr. Jamieson looked slightly surprised. "I rather expected the car, but we got up all right."

"You didn't see him at all?" Louise demanded breathlessly.

Mr. Jamieson knew her at once, although he had not seen her before. She had kept to her rooms until the morning she left.

"No, Miss Armstrong," he said. "I saw nothing of him. What is wrong?"

"Then we shall have to find him," she asserted. "Every instant is precious. Mr. Jamieson, I have reason for believing that he is in danger, but I don't know what it is. Only—he must be found."

The stocky man had said nothing. Now, however, he went quickly toward the door.

"I'll catch the hack down the road and hold it," he said. "Is the gentleman down in the town?"

"Mr. Jamieson," Louise said impulsively, "I can use the hack. Take my horse and trap outside and drive like mad. Try to find the Dragon Fly—it ought to be easy to trace. I can think of no other way. Only, don't lose a moment."

The new detective had gone, and a moment later Jamieson went rapidly down the drive, the cob's feet striking fire at every step. Louise stood looking after them. When she turned around she faced Gertrude, who stood indignant, almost tragic, in the hall.

"You know what threatens Halsey, Louise," she said accusingly. "I believe you know this whole horrible thing, this mystery that we are struggling with. If anything happens to Halsey, I shall never forgive you."

"I Believe You Know This Whole Horrible Thing, This Mystery."

Louise only raised her hands despairingly and dropped them again.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OBSTINATE SPREADING ECZEMA QUICKLY CURED

Mrs. Wm. C. Wood, Newark, N. J., writes:

"Resinol Ointment cured an obstinate case of spreading Eczema on my little ten year old boy's leg, after various other salves had signally failed. The trouble had existed for six months, and nothing seemed to do any good until we procured a jar of Resinol, which quickly cured him. It has now become a household remedy with us. We also have Resinol Soap in daily use by the children, and their skin, health and complexion are perfect."

Resinol Ointment can be positively relied on to give instant relief and quickly cure the torturing skin diseases of infancy and childhood. For eczema, nettle rash, chafing, disfiguring pimples and itching eruptions of all kinds, it is a prompt and sure remedy.

Every family should be safe-guarded with Resinol preparations—Resinol Ointment to cure the skin troubles that now and then occur; Resinol Soap to use regularly for the toilet and bath, to keep the skin pure and healthy and preserve the complexion. Resinol Medicated Shaving Stick is also the best and safest to use, because it keeps the face free from eruptions and prevents infection.

These preparations are sold at all drug stores.

We send free on application a valuable little booklet on Care of the Skin and Complexion. Send for it. Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

Different Sort of Hair.

"Deceiver!" she hissed. "I hate you!"

"Hate me!" he gasped. "Why, it was only yesterday you said you loved every hair on my head."

"Yes, but not every hair on your shoulder!" she retorted, as she held up a bit of golden evidence.—Stray Stories.

NO HEALTHY SKIN LEFT

"My little son, a boy of five, broke out with an itching rash. Three doctors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse until we could not dress him any more. They finally advised me to try a certain medical college, but its treatment did no good. At the time I was induced to try Cuticura he was so bad that I had to cut his hair off and put the Cuticura Ointment on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected. He was one mass of sores. The bandages used to stick to his skin and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heartbreaking. I began to think that he would never get well, but after the second application of Cuticura Ointment I began to see signs of improvement, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. Now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day, twelve years or more since the cure was effected. Robert Wattam, 1148 Forty-eighth St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1909."

The Part of It.

"I wonder if that sour Miss Oldgirl ever had any salad days?"

"I am sure she had the vinegar and peppery part of them."

The Silver Question.

When you see silverware scratched and tarnished with black stains and streaks in the interstices of the ornamental patterns, that is dirt, left there by common, cheap rosin soaps. It is better to use a soap that is antiseptic as well as a perfect cleansing agent. "Easy Task Soap," the hard, white laundry soap, will clean your silverware surely and quickly. It will get out the dirt the other soaps have left. Your grocer will sell you two cakes for ten cents, and if it doesn't satisfy you the makers will give back your dime.

Submarines' Toll of Lives.

In the last five years about fifty lives have been lost in France in submarine boat diseasters.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Deaths in Public Institutions.

Nearly one-fifth of the deaths in England occur in public institutions.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure any possible case of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevents all others in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures chicken cholera, and dog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to mfrs. 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Truth is a structure reared on the battlefield of contending forces.—Dr. Winchell.

If Your Eyes Bother You

get a box of PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, old reliable, most successful eye remedy made. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N.Y.

Prompted by Instinct.

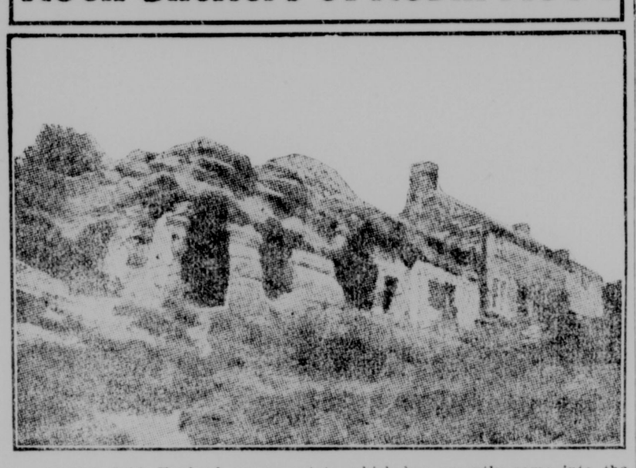
There is a certain type of femininity which instinctively understands the proprieties of a buggy ride. Helen, aged three, cuddled up close to her father, this being her first ride with him unattended. As father tucked the robe about the dainty miss and chirped to his horse he asked: "What shall we talk about, dearie?" "Well, father," as she laid her little hand on his arm, "let's talk about loving each other."

Nothing enlarges the life like letting the heart go out to others.

MARVELS of THE EARTH

CURIOUS, ODD AND INTERESTING OBJECTS AND PLACES

Rock Shelters of Robin Hood



At Mansfield, England, on an estate which has recently come into the hands of the builder, stood some strange old rock dwellings that are now threatened with destruction and which the corporation of Mansfield is trying to save. The origin of these queer houses is unknown, but the tradition is that when Sherwood Forest was in its prime they were used as shelters by outlaws, among others, so the story goes, of Robin Hood himself and his merry men. Latterly they have been inhabited by a colony of besom makers. American visitors to that district make a point of not missing the Mansfield rock houses.

A BOX OF MYSTERY.

A rather creepy thing happened at Italy, Tex., one day recently. A large square box which was unloaded by mistake more than a year ago and had been stored all that time in the freight house of the railroad, was opened by the station agent to ascertain its contents and see if they could give any clue as to the owner. The agent got a queer shock when he opened the box and its ghastly contents were revealed to him. It contained the naked and mummified bodies of a woman and child.

The mysterious box was unloaded from an express car at Italy because the address upon it had been obliterated. An effort was made at the time to discover the person who had shipped it but the search was unsuccessful.

SAGACIOUS DOG.

A remarkable story of a dog's homing instinct and sagacity comes from Tarbert, Scotland. Several months ago a dog was obtained from a Tarbert lady and taken by its new owner by steamer and train to Clydebank. The animal has just turned up at its former home at Tarbert in a much exhausted condition, but showing unmistakable signs of its joy at meeting old friends. At is was not observed in any of the steamers and arrived very late at night, the inference is that it journeyed all the way from the city overland, 100 miles. The mystery is how it found its way back alone by a circuitous and almost trackless route round the heads of the long Clyde lochs.

SWALLOWING TEETH FATAL

A remarkable story was told at an inquest held at Enfield, England, on Mrs. Kate Methuen. In 1908 she was knocked off her bicycle and had four false teeth and a plate knocked out of her mouth. Two of the teeth and part of the plate were found, but the others were not discovered. While fastening her bootlace some weeks ago blood suddenly flowed into her mouth, and she subsequently entered a hospital, where she died. A post-mortem examination revealed the two missing teeth and a piece of the plate fastened in the gullet of the throat, around which an abscess had developed. Death was due to blood poisoning set up by the abscess.

LEASE RUNS TO FINAL DAY

Remarkable terms of a lease granted by a Welsh landowner to the trustees of a Congregational chapel and graveyard at Beulah, near Cardigan, have just been disclosed. In 1860 the lease was made out for ninety-nine years, but recently the landlord was asked to extend it, "so that they might not be disturbed in their last resting place, at least before the Resurrection morn." He asked if the afternoon of the Resurrection Day would not be better, and acting upon that suggestion the lease was made to run to the afternoon of the last day.

BIGGEST OF APPLE TREES

On the farm of Trembley brothers, near Albright, W. Va., is growing what is claimed to be the largest apple tree in that state. The tre is 11 feet in circumference four feet above the ground. It has four limbs which are from four to six feet in circumference, and has one branch four and one-half feet in circumference 20 feet from the ground. The tree has spread 67 feet and is 40 feet high. The estimated age of the tree is 125 years. It is in fine, healthy condition.

NEW WAY TO COMMIT SUICIDE

After no fewer than six unsuccessful attempts to kill himself a sailor named Leon Weiss has finally committed suicide in an original fashion. A month ago he threw himself into a canal at Rheims, but was rescued. A few days later he hanged himself by his braces on a tree in a public square, but his braces broke. He did not despair, however, and, drawing a revolver, shot himself twice. He was taken to the hospital, where he was cured of his wounds. A few days afterward, at Loan railway station, he shot himself just as a train was coming in, hoping to fall beneath the wheels, but again his life was saved and he was taken to the hospital. He managed to tear off his bandages and swallowed them. Then he obtained some water and drank it, and this, with the cotton wool he had swallowed, suffocated him. Thus his seventh attempt was successful.

HOUSE BUILT FROM ONE FIR.

A fourteen room, two and a half story house, built entirely of the lumber from a single fir tree, was recently finished at Elma, on the west coast.

The tree was a giant Douglas fir and was felled west of the town. It was marvelously straight and when scaled was found to contain 40,000 feet of serviceable lumber. Inside the bark the stump measured seven feet and nine inches in diameter, and the total height of the tree was over 300 feet.

At the standard price of $25 a thousand the lumber in this tree was worth more than $1,000. Elma is in the midst of the great fir timber belt on the west slope of the Cascade mountains.

FINDS "FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH."

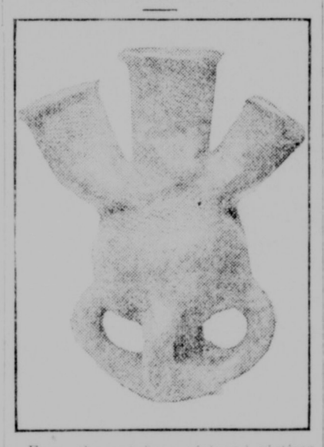
Day Raffety of Portland believes that he has found "the fountain of youth" on the two-acre tract he recently bought on Zigzag river, on the Mount Hood road. Dr. Raffety came out and on examining his land with a view to having it cleared for a summer home, discovered a living spring which possesses mineral qualities of high order. He placed a large sign over the spring, "Fountain of Youth."

IMMENSE CHUTE FOR TIMBER

One of the longest and largest timber chutes in the northwest, is located on the Klamath river, in the extreme northeastern corner of Siskiyou county, California. It is used almost entirely for "shooting" saw logs from the top of a mountain down into the Klamath river. In total length this great chute is about 3,000 feet, and in places it assumes an angle of about 45 degrees. The chute resembles o huge trough more than six feet wide between the two sids at the top. The bottom and sides are about 18 inches thick, all very securely jointed and fitted together and, at short intervals, strongly anchored to the steep mountain side.

Most of the "shooting" is done during the winter months when the chute is coated with snow and ice, or kept wet by rains. When a big log is started down the steep slippery way it gains a tremendous rate of speed before reaching the rolling stream at the moutnain's base—more than 3,000 feet below. So fearful is the swiftness that the friction often scorches both the chute and the bark on the logs. Only a few seconds are required for the big log to make it's journey from top to bottom.

VICTIMS' DRINKING POT



From the pot here pictured victims for sacrifice were made to drink a magic draught in order to "kill" their souls before their bodies perished, so that the souls could not be set free to take vengeance upon the living. The pot came from the place of slaughter at Namugongo, Uganda.

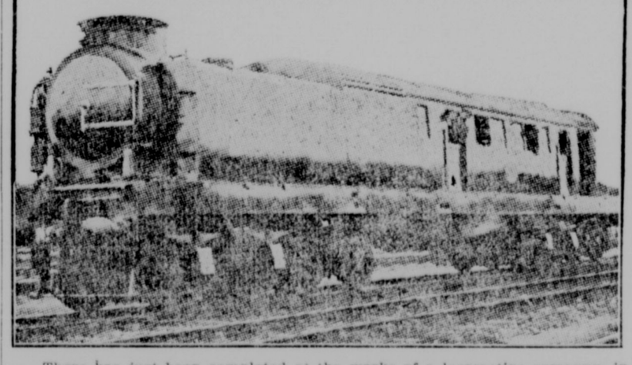
HE OBEYED THE SCRIPTURES

Obeying in a very literal sense the Scriptural injunction, "If thy right hand offend thee," W. A. Gaffney, serving a sentence in the Atlanta (Ga.) stockade, cut off his left hand not long ago. "I don't know why I cut off my hand except that ever since I killed a man everybody seemed to think hard of me," he said, "and since my hand had offended it seemed things might change if I cut it off." Gaffney was tried on the murder charge and was acquitted. Afterwards he came to Atlanta and got into trouble, as a result of which he was sent to the stockade.

QUEER PHOTOGRAPH.

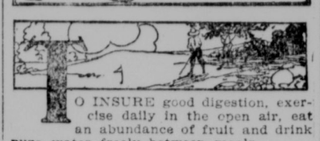
Herr Lehmann, a Swiss farmer, who was struck by lightning during a severe thunderstorm not long ago, has recovered now, but his left side has been beautifully tattooed by the lightning, the skin being entirely covered with "prints" of oak, chestnut and fir leaves. The doctors say the strange photographs will never wash out.

First Turbine Locomotive



There has just been completed at the works of a locomotive company in Glasgow the first steam turbine electric locomotive. The electricity which accentuates the motors is generated by a dynamo driven by a turbine engine, deriving its steam, which is superheated, from a boiler in the rear. The turbine makes 3,000 revolutions per minute developing 1,000 nominal horse power. The essence of this innovation is the securing of increased efficiency and consequent economy in fuel and otherwise, by the adding of a condenser, and substituting the continuous rotary motion of the turbine and dynamo for the reciprocating action of the present wasteful engine. The locomotive with a coach hitched on recently made a very successful maiden run from Glasgow to Gartsherrie and back.

The KITCHEN CABINET



TO INSURE good digestion, exercise daily in the open air, eat an abundance of fruit and drink pure water freely between meals.

Plain, simple foods, as direct as possible from fields, orchards and woods, should always be our aim.

Planning for a Small Family.

When catering for a small family, care, judgment and economy must be used or one kind of food must be served several times in order to avoid waste.

When purchasing utensils and dishes for cooking, choose the size most suitable to the size of the family, as such an investment has a great advantage even in serving leftovers.

In buying a roast, too small a one dries out in cooking and is not an economical purchase. The beef left over may be served in slices heated in a Mexican sauce curry, tomato, or horseradish sauce. The little bits too small to serve may be chopped and seasoned, then used as sandwich filling, or one can always have hash.

Bits of leftover vegetable like carrot, beans or corn, may be added to a salad greatly to its advantage.

Eggs contain no waste and add to the nutriment of a dish. When making an omelet if a few peas are at hand fold them in at the last or serve in a sauce poured around an omelet.

Very tempting desserts may be made from stale cake cut in rounds or fancy shapes, a preserved pear or peach, with a little of the syrup and whipped cream served on each piece.

For a small family one can make so many attractive little dishes that would be entirely out of the question with a larger family.

When using gas a small portable oven to be used over a burner is a great saving.

A delicious dessert which is both pleasing to the eye and the palate is prepared by beating together a half cup of any favorite jelly and the white of one egg. It will take a little time to beat until it stands alone, but the result will repay the effort. Serve in sherbet cups with sweetened whipped cream on top. A change from the usual French toast may be made by cutting the bread in rounds or in some fancy shape, dip in egg and milk and fry in butter as usual. Often a dish refused many times will be welcomed if the appearance is changed. It is necessary in all successful cooking to appeal first to the eye.

RESOLVED to live with all my might while I do live. Resolved, never to lose one moment of time, but improve it in the most profitable way I possibly can. Resolved, never to do any thing which I should despise or think meanly of in another. Resolved, never to do any thing out of revenge. Resolved, never to do any thing which I should be afradd to do if it were the last hour of my life.

—Jonathan Edwards.

Leaks That Sink the Household Ship.

Meat is the most costly and extravagant of all articles of food. Consequently every bit should be saved and worked over.

The cheaper cuts of meat make the best soups and stews. Where a sauce is used to hide the appearance there is no occasion to spend money on choice cuts.

Soup meat, tasteless as it is, may be nicely seasoned and made into pressed meat, hash or other dishes quite as good.

Meat left from beef tea should be saved for highly seasoned dishes. The water has drawn out the flavoring and the stimulating principles of the beef, but the fiber, which contains the greater part of the nourishment, is left undissolved.

After using all the ham that will slice nicely from the bone, chip the remainder for frizzled ham and put the bone in the soup pot.

An ordinary meat grinder will save money and hours of time, as it chops all kinds of food easily.

Fat from meats and soup stock should be carefully saved and clarified, and if carefully done no fat need be bought for general frying.

Tea leaves should be pressed lightly after they have been used and put away to use in sweeping the carpet. They both brighten the carpet and keep the dust from flying over the walls and furniture.

A little water in the wooden tubs will prevent them from falling to pieces.

Twine taken from bundles, if tied together and wound in a ball will aways be ready when a string is wanted.

Fold pieces of manilla paper and put in the wall pocket on the pantry door. Use them for sifting flour and save time and dishes. A piece of paper makes a good moulding board when thickly dusted with flour.

Old tablecloths make fine tray cloths or strips for the table to save the cloth. They are nice for bread and cake cloths, to cover them after baking.

Put the scrubbing brush, vegetable brush and hairbrush bristle side down to dry, otherwise the water soaks into the brush and soon destroys it.

Nellie Maxwell

The Treasure and the Pearl

By REV. E. SINCLAIR SMITH
Pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Houston, Texas

THE TREASURE AND THE PEARL.... Text: What is the summum bonum—the chief good.—Matt. 13:44-6.

Again the kingdom of Heaven is like unto a treasure hid in a field, the which when a man hath found he hideth and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath and buyeth that field.

Again the kingdom of Heaven is like a merchant man seeking goodly pearls, who when he hath found one pearl of great price went and sold all that he had and bought it.

Prof. A. B. Bruce characterizes these two parables as the "Treasure and the Pearl" (or the kingdom of God as the summum bonum or chief good).

These two parables constitute but one text and teach the same general lesson, the incomparable worth of the kingdom of God. They show how the kingdom of God ought to be esteemed in whatever esteem it may in fact be held.

Something that it is worth while giving up everything else in order to attain it. What is this supreme good of human life? We are all looking for hidden treasure. We are all seeking goodly pearls. The only question is what treasure is worth the most? What pearl has the greatest value? What is best worth living for? What is the summum bonum? What, according to Jesus Christ, is the chief good? The treasure it is worth while to barter everything else for? The priceless pearl whose value is greater than all else? Is it not the kingdom of God set up in a man's heart? To have God's kingdom set up in a man's own heart, to be in touch and sympathy with the great interests of Christ's eternal kingdom; this is worth while, worth living for, worth dying for.

This is the only interest deep enough, high enough, comprehensive enough to absorb a man's affection; arouse his energies, develop the best and broadest life. There is only one thing worth living for—the kingdom of God. Christ teaches and experience proves the truth of his teaching that only the kingdom of God set up in a man's heart can satisfy him. He may have everything else under the sun, but unless he has entered into living, loving fellowship with God his soul will thirst for the living God and will never be satisfied until satisfied in God.

Man's chief good is God. The living, loving God as recalled in Christ enthroned in the heart, the source of life eternal; this is man's chief good.

"This is life eternal that they might know this the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."

Another term our Savior uses in describing the chief good is "eternal life." If men only knew the significance of those two words—eternal life—they would give up everything they had on earth rather than not possess it.

Like the man who found the hidden treasure, they would sell all that they had to possess that field. Like the merchantman seeking goodly pearls, when they found this pearl of great price they would give up everything they had rather than to give up this priceless pearl.

Let us study these parables a little more closely. They represent two different classes of men. The parable of the man who found the treasure hid in the field represents a man going about his daily business, living a surface life, unaware that just below the surface, if he would dig a little deeper, he would find a rich treasure, not knowing that there is a richer, better life in store for him, until accidentally, as it were, he stumbles upon "the Christian secret of a happy life" and goes on through life rejoicing in his newfound happiness.

The parable of the merchantman seeking goodly pearls represents a different type of a man, one of high ideals and expectations, always reaching out after something better than he possessed, until at last, in his seeking, he comes across the pearl of great price revealed in the peerless one, and he gladly parts with all that he has gained that he may possess it. Such a choice soul was Paul, who said: "What things were gain to me these have I counted loss for Christ. Yea, verily, and I count all things to be loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord, for whom I suffered the loss of all things and do count them but refuse that I may gain him."

Another choice soul was Justin, martyr, one of the early Christians, who tells us in his writings how he had traveled through the whole circle of Greek philosophy, seeking everywhere for that which would satisfy the deepest needs of his heart's soul, and ever seeking in vain, till he found it at length in the gospel of Christ.

This parable represents an earnest, seeking soul finding at the end of its weary quest Christ, God's answer to the heart's need.

We show our appreciation of the value of this treasure, this pearl, by the earnestness with which we seek to possess it. The man that found this hidden treasure sold all that he had that he might possess this treasure.

If the kingdom of God set up in the heart is the chief good then our only rational course is to give up everything that hinders our possessing it. It is irrational to go through life without possessing ourselves of it.

TEMPERANCE

EVIL OF MODERATE DRINKING

Alcohol is Useful in Arts and Sciences, But Very Injurious to Human System.

Life insurance companies are doing good work in spreading information calculated to promote the health of the people. Pamphlets and letters contain valuable information. These should be read and considered. They are not the vaporings of sentimentalists, but experience of people who make calculation based upon reliable statistics. It is the opinion of insurance authorities that use of alcohol, even moderately, is injurious. Alcohol is a poison, and effects are those of poison. Chemically it is a combination of two parts of carbon, six of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

One leaflet says: "Alcohol is useful in science and in the arts. It is a good fuel and can be burned in a certain kind of stove without formation of clinkers and without injury to the stove. If the stove had a brain, nervous system, kidneys and liver, the results would be different.

"Alcohol can be burned in the human body, and will temporarily produce energy, and also clinkers, but it exacts a heavy toll for this service.

"The man who thinks he can compete with the stove in burning alcohol makes a very great mistake. He is outclassed."

To great extent the "moderate toper" is discriminated against. The "toper" was always disgusting, but the "moderate drinker" (?) was received. He is not regarded as a man of good capacities and reliable. Railroads condemn the moderate drinker. Insurance companies deny him. Great business concerns do not want him. In every field he is discounted. He is incapable of good work, and people know this too well to be imposed upon.

Socially the moderate drinker is tolerated in some circles. His wit is of alcoholic flavor, his eloquence is without intelligence. Ofter he "smells" of what he has smelled. His conversation has the flavor of stale alcohol, weakened by carbon clinkers, and he has become a useless member of society—tolerated because he must be tolerated.

A distressing part of it is that the "moderate" drinker imagines himself entertaining and delightful company, and will not recognize his standing.

Some large companies have collected statistics to determine effects of alcohol on their business. They send bulletins to policy holders and statements which should be arguments for temperance to those not willing to die to win.

Because of loss to them they are enemies to the traffic, and enmity is placed on business principles. No appeals are made to sentiment. Facts speak so strongly that they should be considered.

One company declares alcohol an enemy, and that it is the duty of the companies to combat it. Says another: "Alcohol, by reason of its poisonous effects, is an enemy of life insurance companies. Directly and indirectly, it is responsible for no small portion of the mortality rate."

The effect upon the mortality rate is stated: "The companies, guided by business experience, medical opinion and lay common sense, have always discriminated against the steady tippler, and periodical free drinker. Published statements relating to mortality among immoderates are meager, but the effect of alcohol has, in a broad way, been measured by the experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident institution, covering a period from 1866 to 1905. This company aimed to take none but total abstainers and temperate drinkers.

On analyzing the experience it was found that for every 100 deaths among total abstainers there were 131 deaths among the temperate drinkers, showing a difference of 31 per cent. in favor of total abstainers.

For a period of 61 years prior to 1861 the mortality was 83 per cent. greater among moderate drinkers. The Scepter of Life finds that for every 100 deaths among total abstainers there were 146 among the moderate drinkers. These facts speak so strongly that they force attention.

The man who weakens vitality by moderate drinking dies from some other cause—at least so the certificate states. A man who is "burnt out" contracts some disease and dies. The certificate shows consideration for his family and states only part of the truth. The death certificate should read: "This man weakened his vitality and easily became a prey to the disease which directly caused death. Alcohol was one cause of death."

What and When to Drink.

Cold water at all times.

Cocoa, chocolate or hot milk if nervous.

Coffee for a slight stimulant once a day.

Lime juice and lemonade as blood purifiers.

No wine, spirits nor beer; alcohol is a depressant, its stimulating effects being quite temporary.

Between meals is the best time to take liquids, an hour before and an hour after; this dispels the desire for much with meals.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

Entered at the Postoffice in Oakland, Md., as Second-class matter.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1910.

For Congress, Sixth Congressional District.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, JR.,
Of Montgomery County.

VOTERS WILL NOT FORGET

With election day but four weeks removed, and with the primary contests the country over practically eliminated from the political situation, the national issue is distinctly drawn as between the two leading parties. Such divergencies and differences of view as had sprung up within the Republican party have been fought out at the primaries and settled in the subsequent conventions. Speaking from the viewpoint of the entire national situation, the Republican party has rarely been in more promising shape for a winning. Whatever resentments may have been engendered in the preliminary contests have already drifted into obscurity and forgetfulness. Every good Republican wherever he may be—in whatever state or congressional district—understands that the time is now at hand when he must construe his Republicanism as meaning something more than taking sides between the Insurgents and Standpatters. He recognizes that the issue which he is now facing is whether the destinies of the country are to remain under Republican guidance or to be transferred to Democratic control.

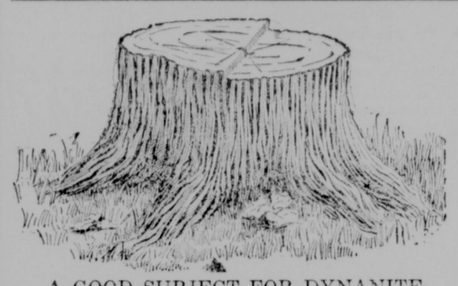
And not those alone who are affiliated as Republicans, but business men, workingmen and all who gauge their political action in accord with sober reason and not merely in response to the party-clan cry, will be putting to themselves the question whether the country is most likely to prosper under a continuation of Republican policies or will fare better by a quick reversal of those policies and the adoption of the program of negations which the Democratic platforms generally are proposing. The sifted down question is whether the Sixty-second Congress is to be in majority Republican or Democratic. The time is at hand when the man who wants to vote intelligently must ask himself what each of the two leading parties really stand for.

Almost without exception—probably without a single exception—the state Democratic platforms that have been formulated for use in the present campaign have expressed disapproval of the Republican principle of protection to home industries and home labor. In spite of the teaching of experience, in spite of the fact that the country has enormously prospered and is now at a very high range of prosperity under the application of the protective policy, the Democratic theorists, according to their chronic habit, are staking hopes of salvation on the advice that this prosperity-producing policy be reversed. They would have a tariff drafted as nearly as possible on the free-trade principle. They would throw the American market open to a flood of manufactured products produced by the under paid labor of Europe and the starvation wage labor of Japan, China and India Asia is building modern textile mills, shoe factories, sugar refineries and is getting into the manufacturing game with labor paid from six to nine cents a day for a ten hour day. Is the American working man likely to vote for a proposition that will bring him into a life-or-death struggle, with the low-priced labor of the Orient?

That is the question which he must settle for himself before he casts his ballot next November. And the American farmer has a similar question put straight up to him in the opposing policies of the two leading parties. He cannot fail to comprehend that the Republican protective policy has built up for him the splendid home market. He certainly will not forget that when the Democratic party was last in power it tinkered the tariff with results that were disastrous to the manufacturing industries and the farming industries alike. The majority of farmers date their experiences to the era of the Wilson-Gorman tariff under which the country tried to do business from 1893 to 1897, and they will not have forgotten that it was an era of 50-cent wheat, 25-cent corn, 5-cent cotton and 5-cent pork, and it was also an era during which the value of farm lands slumped from 50 to 70 per cent. Every branch of trade and industry went more or less to the bow-wows under the Democratic Wilson-Gorman tariff. The whole country, from Maryland to California, was in the dumps, and the country is not going to forget it.

The two leading parties—the Republand Democratic—each stand for a distinctly defined policy, and the problem now before the voters of Maryland and every other state in the Union is a choosing between these policies. Otherwise it is a choosing between a condition of prosperity in possession and the shadow of a greater prosperity that the Domocratic theorists are promising.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS.



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Victor No. 6 Electro Fuse.
and all kinds of Blasting Supplies.

YOU CAN BLOW OUT
STUMPS
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DU PONT
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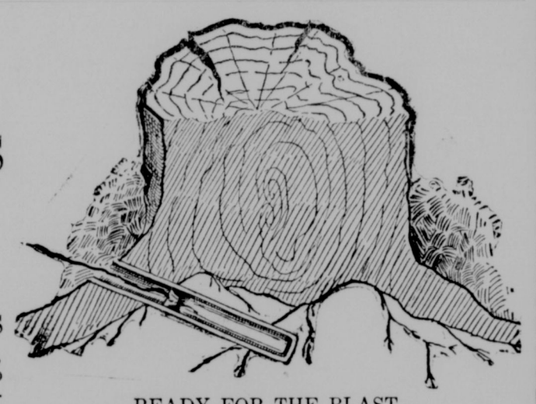
Full line of DU PONT goods is handled by J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md., who will be pleased to furnish any data required and any information that may be needed.



READY FOR THE BLAST.

GRANTSVILLE.

We always feel like honoring those who are bringing something to pass such as Mr. James A. Enlow, of Mt. Lake Park, who is so well known and highly esteemed at his own home and throughout the county for his good work and who did a grand missionary work during his short stay in Grantsville, vicinity by getting bibles into homes that hadn't any and also distributing tracts.

Rev. Charles Beachy and wife, who spent some time at his home in Grantsville left on the 27th of Sept. for Wheeling, W. Va., to attend the wedding of Mrs. Beachy's sister, Miss Clara McConnell, after which they will go to Chicago, where Rev. Beachy has work for the winter.

Rev. D. A. Friend of the M. E. church preached a very interesting farewell sermon and we were sorry to have him leave us.

Mr. J. A. Augustine, whose home was recently broken up by death entering and taking his good wife, has gone to Accident to spend some time with his daughter, Mrs. Englehart. Mr. Augustine was one of our best citizens and church workers and is greatly missed.

The fever cases of our town are doing nicely.

We were sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. J. J. Michael, of Mt. Zion. She was a beautiful character and will be greatly missed not only at home but by the entire vicinity. The family has our heartfelt sympathy.

Sunday School Sunday morning at M. E. Church, 9.30, Miss Ella Beachy, Supt.

Preaching has been announced also for Sunday morning Oct. 16, at 10.30 by the new pastor, who we understand, is Rev. W. W. Morris. Let all the members come out and give him a hearty welcome. League in the evening, 7.30 lead by Mr. Joel Miller.

Rev. Charles Beachy sold to Mr. John Miller a couple of lots in the west end of Grantsville.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

This is to give notice that the firm of Cuppett & Lytle, doing a general merchandise business in the town of Sang Run., Md., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

CUPPETT & LYTLE.
Sang Run, Md., Oct. 11, 1910.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Call For Your Letters.

Lottie Moon, J. A. Stein, Mrs. Chas. L. Poller, Wm. G. Hamilton, Mary Smith, Frances Steward, Sarah Tipton, Lucie Spelland, Nick Arbella, C. J. Bartlett, Edgar Koch, Faranto Bonto, W. P. Moonis, Mrs. H. I. Hessen, Mrs. Fraco E. Hinds, Mrs. G. C. Harsbarger.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

(Writers for the People's Forum are requested to make their communications as brief as possible. As a rule they should not exceed 500 words, and when they do they will, except in cases of unusual interest or importance, be reduced to that limit or returned to the writer for condensation. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers as evidence of good faith and the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. The editor will not be responsible for any views expressed by the contributors to this column.)

Has a Warm Spot In His Heart for Oakland.

To the Editor of The Republican:

As I am leaving Oakland today to return to my home in Baltimore, I take this opportunity of saying farewell to all of my friends in Oakland. I have been greatly benefitted by my stay here and have fully regained my health once more.

I want to thank the people of your town for the kind treatment and hospitality which they shown towards me, with the exception of a few, which I have forgiven, as not one of us are perfect.

I have enjoyed my stay and I have had a very pleasant and sociable time. I shall always keep a warm spot in my heart for Oakland and its people and will only be to glad to do them a favor if it lays in my power.

I hope to be able in the future to return to Oakland and pay it a friendly visit.

Thanking all for their past favors, I am, Respectfully yours.
Monday, Oct. 1910. J. E. VARINA.

Married.

Goss-Burke—At the parochial residence by Rev. James E. Connell, on Thursday of last week, Mrs. Nannie E. Burke and Mr. Frank F. Goss, of Oakland, were married, and left shortly afterward for a trip east including New York and Philadelphia.

Registration Notice.

Notice of the Sittings for Registration in the Respective Election Districts in Garrett County, Maryland.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 19, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, as amended by the Acts of 1906, 1908, 1909, and 1910, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, October 4th;
Tuesday, October 11th,
and on
Tuesday, October 18th, 1910,

(Last Date for Revision Only; no one may be Registered after Oct. 11),

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or who will before the day of election next ensuing possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts, and for the purpose of performing all other duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland.

Election District Number One—
Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—
Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—
Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—
Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in Andrew Mullin's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—
Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—
Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—
Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Office of the Board of Election Supervisors at the Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—
Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—
Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the store of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—
Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—
The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—
Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the storeroom of G. W. Engle in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—
Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the Band Hall in the town of Kitzmiller.

Election District Number Fourteen—
Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purposes aforesaid in the building recently vacated by Lewis Gortner at the corner of Second and Oak streets in the town of Oakland.

W. H. TURNER,
J. C. CONDRON,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 1 of Garrett County.

R. E. FRIEND,
B. F. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 2 of Garrett County.

NOAH WARNICK,
PHINEAS C. BOUCHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 3 of Garrett County.

JESSE E. FAZENBAKER,
HENRY BERNARD,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 4 of Garrett County.

PHILIP BOWMAN,
C. C. SPEICHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 5 of Garrett County.

WM. G. BROWNING,
J. ALVIN FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 6 of Garrett County.

W. H. BARTLETT,
W. S. FRIEND,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 7 of Garrett County.

JOHN L. HARVEY,
GUY YUTZY,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 8 of Garrett County.

FLOYD CROW,
RICHARD McKENZIE,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 9 of Garrett County.

FRANKLIN DEWITT,
W. F. THRASHER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 10 of Garrett County.

HERMAN ROBESON,
ROBERT CROW,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 11 of Garrett County.

JOHN HETRICK,
A. L. BITTINGER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 12 of Garrett County.

H. L. POOL,
DANIEL FEICHTNER,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 13 of Garrett County.

JOHN T. BROWNING,
B. C. SCOTT,
Officers of Registration of Election District No. 14 of Garrett County.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT, Pres.,
THOMAS J. JOHNSON,
S. LAWTON.
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

SAMUEL B. SANDOE,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March, 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of September, 1910.

F. G. TROUT,
Administrator,
Kitzmiller Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 22d, 1910.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, October 10, 1910,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County. 22222

Stands First among the State Banks of Maryland

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and open an account with us.

JAMES M. SLOAN, President. DUNCAN R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Ed Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Durham cow; 7 years old; will be sold cheap. Apply to S. A. Smith, Crellin. 27-3t

ORDER NISI.

James A. Sincell vs. Mary Laraway and Albert B. Laraway, Mortgagors.
No. 1699 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 12th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and ten, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th day of October, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 7th day of October, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1625.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Loch Lynn Heights

No. 9—Well established general mercantile stand. Buyer has option on both stock and building or may purchase stock and lease building.

At Mountain Lake Park

No. 10—Gentleman's country estate. Farm of 108 acres, best in Garrett county; practically all under cultivation; everything modern and up-to-date; large barn and house brand new with city improvements; excellent running water. Price $12,000.

No. 6. 50 Acres $4,000.

7 acres wood, balance in cultivation; good new 6 room house; small barn and all other necessary outbuilding; good water handy; fine young orchard of about 120 trees; ½ mile to church and school; 2 miles from Mt. Lake Park. Worth investigating.

No. 7. 100 Acres $3,500.

50 acres in cultivation; 50 acres timber; buildings old; good spring; good young orchard; 1 mile to school and church; 1 mile to Mt. Lake Park.

No. 13. 65½ Acres.

2½ miles from Mt. Lake Park; good house, small barn; watered with springs and creek. Bargain.

Other properties listed are not advertised here. For particulars address

M. M. SCHROCK, Agent,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank

of Oakland, Maryland,

At the close of business Sept. 1, 1910.

Resources

Loans and Discounts,	$321,213.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	5.86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.,	143,255.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures,	14,500.00
Due from other Banks,	1,071.67
Due from approved Reserve Agents,	88,974.32
Redemption Fund, (5 per cent. of circulation),	2,500.00
Cash on hand,	33,429.19
Total,	$654,949.85

Liabilities

Capital Stock,	$ 50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	45,000.00
Undivided Profits,	1,077.83
Circulation	49,000.00
Due to other Banks,	9,411.54
Deposits,	500,460.48
Total,	$654,949.85

Mr. and Mrs. Norman R. Sanner are visiting relatives at Deep Creek.

Mr. James M. Litzinger, of the Grafton Leader, was in Oakland Tuesday evening on business.

Mr. William G. Hinebaugh left Tuesday night for Hagerstown where he will vist the Washington county fair.

Rev. Nicola Di Stefano, of Buckhannon, was in Oakland Monday night on his way to Washington, D. C., on business.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Grant, who were on a visit to Baltimore, Washington and Winchester, have returned to Oakland.

Rev. G. R. Williamson, who visited friends at Sutton and vicinity several days last and this week, returned to Oakland Tuesday.

The Board of County Commissioners, in session this week, transacted a great deal of routine business, but none of public importance.

Mr. Andrew Friend, of near Friendsville, was in the city yesterday having brought to Oakland his daughter who entered the high school.

Messrs. William and Edward Spoerlein, of Accident, left Oakland Tuesday night for a visit to the Pacific coast. They expect to be gone several months, returning to their home in the spring.

Mrs. J. W. Ramsey, of Baltimore, who visited her cousin, Mrs. S. E. Shirer in Oakland for several weeks, went to Fairmont Tuesday afternoon where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spedden for a week.

Mr. Robert Shirer, of Morgantown, is spending this week in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer He expects to return to Morgantown, accompanied by his wife, who has been here for two weeks, on Monday.

Mr. Stuart F. Hamill returned from Des Moines, Iowa, Monday, where he and his mother, Mrs. G. S. Hamill, were called on account of the illness of Mr. Byrne Hamill. Mrs. Hamill remained at Des Moines to accompany her son home as soon as he is able to travel.

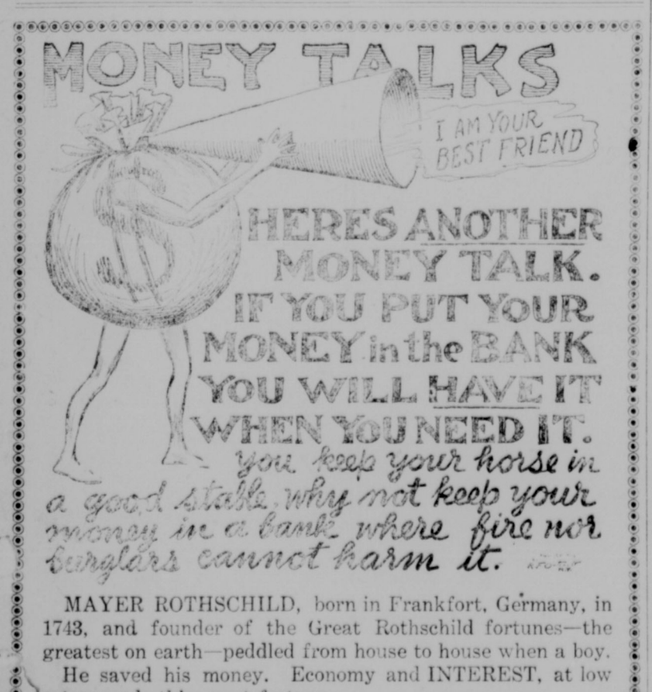
Mrs. G. Arthur Fraley and son Lawrence, who went to Baltimore two weeks ago where Mrs. Fraley expected to be operated upon, returned to Oakland yesterday morning, the physicians at the hospital thinking the time inopportune to perform the operation now.

Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Workman and little daughter Rebecca arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon from Wheeling, where Mr. Workman will remain for a few days. Mrs. Workman and daughter will prolong their visit and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Stemple.

Messrs. Paul Naylor and Ralph Weber, of Oakland, left here Tuesday morning for a two weeks outing which will be spent by the young men in the Maine woods hunting moose and other big game. They went well prepared for the hunt, taking with them express rifles and other artillery.

Messrs. J. M. Falkenstein and H. V. Leighton have sold their farm a few miles west of Oakland to Rev. James W. Beeghley, of near Accident. It was Mr. Beeghley's intention to leave Garrett county and reside on the Eastern Shore, where he also bought a farm recently, but he has changed his plans and will continued to reside in Garrett county. Messrs. Falkenstein and Leighton advertise in this paper today the sale of a large lot of property to take place at the farm on October 29th.

Subscribe for The Republican:



MAYER ROTHSCHILD, born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1743, and founder of the Great Rothschild fortunes—the greatest on earth—peddled from house to house when a boy.

He saved his money. Economy and INTEREST, at low rates, made this great fortune.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank.

We pay a liberal interest consistent with safety, 3 per cent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

OAKLAND, MD.

THE DEATH RECORD.

FRANKLIN SUTER.

The death of Mr. Franklin Suter which occured Tuesday, at Hoyes, removed one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of that part of Garrett county. Mr. Suter was born in Somerset county, Pa., and had been a resident of Garrett county for a long time. He was aged 77 years, 8 months and 5 days. He is survived by his widow, one son, Jacob and two daughters, namely, Mrs. Arch Glotfelty and Mrs. John Glotfelty; also by two sisters, Mrs. Noah Pysell, and Mrs. James Skiles, all being residents of this county. A deceased daughter was the wife of Mr. A. G. Ross, of Oakland, and mother of Master Frank Ross. The funeral will occur this afternoon at two o'clock from the residence of the deceased and will be conducted byRev. H. E. Friend. The interment will be made in the family burying ground on the farm.

MRS. ELIZABETH WILEY MICHAEL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wiley Michael, an aged and highly esteemed resident of Garrett county, died October 6th 1910, at her home about 7 miles west of Frostburg. Dropsy and heart trouble were the cause of her death. Miss Elizabeth Wiley was born in Garrett county, September 8th, 1827, and was married to John J. Michael, Nov. 28th, 1844, the union resulting in a family of twelve children, eleven of whom with her husband survive. They are S. K. Michael, of Daytona, Fla.; Mrs. S. C. Robeson, Avilton, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Pope, Mt. Lake Park, Md.; Mrs. Rebecca Durst, Lonaconing, Md.; F. A. Michael, Cascade Locks, Ore.; Ella E. Michael, Shade Mills, Md.; Wm. H. Michael, Frostburg, Md.; J. C. Michael, Oakland, Fla.; Mrs. Lulu G. Friend, Morgantown, W. Va.; Mrs. Emma Kitching, Stewart, Fla., and Miss Angie Michael, Garrett county. Beside the above children she leaves thirty-seven grandchildren and seventeen greatgrandchildren, and a host of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. The funeral was held in the Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning, Oct. 9th, conducted by Rev. Wolf, of Frostburg. Mrs. Michael was converted in early life and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was a consistent member for about sixty years. She was compelled to keep her bed for almost a year. She bore her suffering with Christian fortitude, and was ready to answer the call of Him whom she had served so faithfully for so many years.

All through her long life she was ever ready to minister to those in trouble or distress, and never failed when opportunity afforded to give words of Christian council to those about her. May all those who are left to mourn follow her Christian example and be ready to answer the summons when the Master shall call.

Rev. John M. Davis returned to Oakland Saturday night from a pleasant week's visit to his old home in Somerset county, Pa., where he met many of his former friends and schoolmates, picked apples from trees he planted more than half a century ago and viewed many scenes with which he was familiar as a boy.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek and her brother, Mr. Elmer Haulenbeek, have returned to Deer Park from Ocean City, New Jersey, where they spent several weeks. Mrs. Haulenbeek and little son, Elmer, Jr., made a stop in Philadelphia to visit her father, Mr. Charles F. Schoolman, who is quite ill. Mr. Schoolman spent the summer at Deer Park.

Dr. A. J. Fristoe, evangelist of the State of Maryland, delivered a fine discourse at the Deer Park Baptist church last Sunday. His topic was "The Transfiguration." Dr. Fristoe is holding special services at the Loch Lynn Baptist church this week, in conjunction with the Rev. C. W. Hudson, its pastor. The meetings thus far have been very successful and much interest manifested.

Public Sale Saturday October 29, 1910

At their farm six miles from Oakland on the Cranesville road, commencing at 10 a. m., we will offer for sale to the highest bidder all the following personal property consisting of 30 head of Cattle, principally Durham and Polangus stock, described as 6 milk cows, 11 head of two-year-old cattle, 7 head of yearling, 1 four-year-old Bull and 6 Calves; 1 Bay Mare nine years old, 1 Bay Horse six years old, 1 Gray Horse four years years old, 70 head of Sheep, 1 large brood sow, 1 male hog, 8 Shoats, weighing from 75 to 100 lbs. 2 Bee Stands, a lot of Chickens. A big assortment of farm implements consisting of 1 Milwaukee Reaper good as new, 1 Grain Drill, 1 2 horse Troy road wagon, 1 2 seat carriage, 2 bob sleds, 1 buggy, plows, cultivators, mower, hay rake, hay fork, complete fanning mill, 1 double set work harness, 1 double set buggy harness, 1 single set, saddle bridle and many other things too numerous to mention. A lot of feed consisting of 35 tons of hay, 10 tons of Straw, 400 shocks of fodder and all the grain raised on the farm this season, such as oats, wheat, corn, buckwheat, potatoes, also a lot of household goods, such as stoves, beds, sewing machine, couch, telephone, chairs, rockers, kitchen ware, etc; also a lot of dairy fixtures such as cream separator, churn, crocks and jars.

Terms of Sale—All sums under $5 cash on day of sale; all over $5 a credit of six months will be given, with approved security bearing interest at 6 per cent.

Terms of sale to be complied with before goods are removed from premises.

J. M. FALKENSTEIN,
H. V. LEIGHTON.

FIRST SECTION OF ROAD FINISHED

Contractor Francis Completed His Work Last Saturday.

Mr. J. E. Francis, who had the contract for building the first section of the State Road north from Oakland, completed the work on last Saturday and had his machinery, wagons and tools brought to Oakland where they will all be thoroughly overhauled and put in condition for work, either here or elsewhere, in the spring.

The road completed by Mr. Francis is a splendid piece of work, and firmly constructed and bids fair to be a lasting improvement.

Too Late to Exhibit.

H. C. Hostetler, one of the most progressive farmers of Garrett county, Md., who lives on the State road about two miles from Oakland, arrived at the Meyersdale Fair last Wednesday with a fine Belgian colt, which he desired to enter for a premium, but was too late, as the entries closed before Tuesday noon. Mr. Hostetler is raising some fine thoroughbred draft animals. He sold a good pair of colts to a Bedford county man last year, and has several more good ones coming on. Mr. Hostetler was born and spent the greater part of his life at Summit Mills, and brought his wife and five of their children over to visit the old home. The two eldest children remained at home to look after the farm. Besides attending the fair, while here, Mr and Mrs. Hostetler also attended the lovefeast of the Church of the Brethren at Summit Mills, last Sunday evening.—Meyersdale Republican.

Public Sale.

I will offer at puplic sale to the highest bidder, on my farm 1½ miles north of Gormania, W. Va., on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1910, at 10 a. m., the following property, towit: 1 bay horse 6 years old, weight 1450, 1 black mare 9 years old, with foal, weight 1610, 2 fine Durham cows, 3 years old; 30 head of ewes, 10 head of yearlings, 4 calves, 1 fine Durham bull, 1 manure spreader, 1 grain drill, 1 mower, 1 rake, 1 cultivator, 1 large shovel plow and one big plow, 1 very heavy road wagon, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 hay tedder, 1 spring wagon, good as new, 1 hogshead, 1 windmill, 2 iron kettles, Crosscut saw, set heavy harness, 5 bee-hives, 1 swing churn, 2 coal stoves, some household goods and other things too numerous to mention.

Terms: Cash on day of sale or when property is moved.

JOHN M. WHITE.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

I will offer for sale at public auction, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., Saturday, October 15th, 1910, in front of my office in the town of Oakland, Md., the farm of W. O. Kimmell, located in Garrett county about four miles northeast of the town of Hutton.

This farm contains 112 acres, is quite level, good soil, 30 acres cleared, 50 acres under good fence and a county road runs through the center of the property. There are no buildings except an old shed, but there is approximately 150,000 feet of saw timber on the farm. The coal is reserved and will not be sold.

Here is an opportunity for some young man to get a good farm at the right price. Look it over, or call on me for further particulars, and be prepared to buy. Stop renting and dividing with the landlord.

Terms of Sale—One half cash on day of sale and balance on easy terms.

E. S. WEST,
32-2t Agent for owner.

New Bank Building for Kingwood.

The Bank of Kingwood has let the contract for a $25,000 new brick bank building to be erected as soon as possible on their fine lot in front of the court house. Contractor Poling, from Parkersburg, has a force of men at work this week cleaning off the site and getting ready for the foundation and the basement.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Attendance Roll.

The following students in the Oakland High School were neither late nor absent during September.

U. G. PALMER, Prin.

Ruth Arnold, Frank Bush, Hosmer Cropp, Preston DeBerry, Walter Dawson, Mary Flannigan, Stella Gibson, Bernadette Hart, Evelyn Helbig, Harold Harned, Frank Kildow, Vernon Lyon, Patrick Murphy, George McIndoe, Paul Musgrave, Fred Peddicord, Hellice Rathbun, Frank Ross, Morris Sincell, Edna Shank, Francis Shaffer, Homer Turney, Milton Turney, Edna Trickett, Harry Turney, Percy Thayer, Frederick Thayer, Robert White, Rhoda Welch, Gertrude Welch, Mildred Welch.

An Open Air Wedding.

A very novel and unique wedding took place a few miles from Grantsville on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 2, with Miss Christena Echard and Mr. Jonas Brant as the contracting parties. The bride had no attendants, there was no best man except the groom, but regardless of conventionalities, filled with their love for each other, the young couple joined hands out under the beautiful blue canopy of the heavens, with the birds singing joyously above them, and took the sacred vows which made them man and wife. Rev. L. P. Young, of Salisbury, performed the novel ceremony. The newly wedded pair are from McHenry, Md.—Grantsville Cor. Meyersdale Republican.

Subscribe for The Republican, Oldest and Best Paper in Garrett county.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Will you allow us to talk "ROOFING" to you. We have kinds and at any price.

TARRED ROOFINGS—
1, 2 and 3 ply.

RUBBER ROOFINGS—
2 and 3 ply, double and single rolls.

AMETITE—
The superior of all Gravel Roofings.

CAREY'S ROOFING, (Best of All)—
Contains a heavy flexible body, a strong Calcutta burlap, woolen felt and other durable materials, all united into an indivisible weather and water proof sheet that lasts the life of the building.

SHEETING PAPER, NAILS AND CAPS.

Yours to please,

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.

PRICES RIGHT. BOTH PHONES

H. CREUTZBURG.

SEE MY FALL LINE OF

Dress Goods, Outing Flannels, Etc.

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Rain Coats for Ladies and Children. Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Full Line of MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING.

See my Special Pure Wool $10.00 Black Thibet Suits for Men

Boys Suits $2.50 and up.

Hand-Made Wisconsin Shoes for Men and Boys.

Full Line Groceries,

Meat Market in Connection,

ALL AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

H. CREUTZBURG, Opp. P. O., Oakland, Md.

Pay Market Price for Produce.

Our Grocery Department

This department of Bolden, Brown & Weimer's Store is stocked to overflowing with dependable, fresh Groceries of every line and description. In fact our Grocery stock is so large and so varied that were we to undertake to mention a small portion of the many lines carried our advertisement would overrun the space set apart for it. Come, inspect the stock and we feel sure that we can fill every want.

A new department—our five and ten cent counters—has recently been added. Here you may purchase many suitable and dependable articles for less than one-half value.

BOLDEN, BROWN & WEIMER.

WONDERS of the SOUTHWEST

By N. H. DARTON, U. S. Geological Survey

THE southwestern section of the United States is a province that presents many special characteristics of physiography, climate, resources and capabilities which are not as well known as they deserve to be. The term "southwest" is usually applied to New Mexico, Arizona and southern California, an area of about the size of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Virginias. Much public attention has of late been attracted to Arizona and New Mexico in connection with their admission to statehood, and one gratifying result of this has been a greatly increased interest in their resources and conditions.

Excluding the populous and thrifty coast region of southern California, the southwest is the most thinly populated and least developed portion of the country south of Alaska. As this condition is due mainly to a climate so arid that but little can be raised without irrigation, its future development is to be measured by the utilization of the vast volume of flood waters now going to waste. This water can be applied to millions of acres of level lands with rich soil, which with the unending sunshine of its mild climate will respond with large and profitable crops.

Unfortunately, there is not enough water for all the land, but there is sufficient, if all were utilized, to support a population many times as large as the present one. The government is now spending $12,000,000 in reclamation projects in Arizona and New Mexico which supply water for nearly one-half million acres of fertile land. This will give great impetus to development, and in time, when settlers take up the reclaimed land, there will be a large increase in its agricultural productions.

In the great coast region of southern California, with a population of nearly 600,000, the principal product is the orange and other fruits, with a value of about $20,000,000 a year, while in the inland districts the mining industry is the largest source of revenue. Portions of the southwest are richly productive of various minerals, notably those of copper, and recently southern California has become a heavy producer of petroleum. The value of the copper, oil and other products of the ground aggregates about $75,000,000 a year.

It is probable that further exploration will disclose large additional supplies of ores of various kinds, especially those of low grade, which will prove profitable under improved methods of reduction.

The southwest presents a variety of topographic features, and many of its economic resources are closely related to them. There is great range in altitude, with corresponding variation in climatic conditions. One of the most salient features is the wide, high plateau of northern Arizona, which reaches an altitude of 8,000 feet. It is surmounted by various volcanic peaks, notably San Francisco peak, which is 12,611 feet above sea level.

To the east this district merges into an irregular series of high plateaus, constituting the western half of New Mexico.

To the west and south it drops by huge steps into the great region of desert valleys or bolsons of Nevada, western Arizona, and southeastern California. These deserts are wide, long plains, lying between mountain ridges of varying lengths and heights, ridges which are all very rocky and mostly treeless and trend north and south.

Diagonally across southern California there extends the long curving ridge of the Sierra Madre and San Bernardino mountains, between which and the ocean lies the large oval area known as the valley of southern California. This valley is the great citrus fruit district, and Los Angeles.

There are two great rivers in the southwest, the Colorado and the Rio Grande. The Colorado river has been compared to the Nile and the similarity is notable. Both are streams of the first rank, rising in high mountains, and finally crossing a broad region of semi-tropical, nearly rainless deserts. Both empty into seas in nearly the same latitude, and their lower courses are through wide deltas of fertile soil. The annual overflows add new sediments fertile with plant food and at a time favorable for the crops.

The agricultural capabilities are closely similar, but while much of the lower Nile valley is utilized the Colorado valley is just beginning to be settled. The watershed area of the Colorado, with its two head branches, the Green and the Grand, is over 200,000 square miles, its course 2,000 miles in length, and its annual discharge is 11,000,000 acre-feet, or enough to cover that number of acres one foot deep.

The sediment which it carries each year into the gulf is estimated to be sufficient to cover 53 square miles one foot deep. For 200 miles of its course across the high plateau of northeastern Arizona it cuts the wonderful Grand canyon, which in places is nearly a mile deep. South of the canyon it flows mostly in broad valleys, but cuts through several desert ridges, finally passing out into the wide delta plain extending to its mouth.

The Rio Grande is a large river rising in the mountains of Colorado, traversing New Mexico from north to south, and finally constituting the boundary line between Texas and Mexico.

The definition of a desert given by the dictionaries, "a dry, sandy region without vegetation or inhabitants," is defective, and the idea that it is necessarily flat is erroneous. Most portions of the average desert bear an extensive, though somewhat widely spaced, flora. Many desert regions contain numerous settlements, the Sahara desert for instance having a population of 2,500,000. Loose sand is a minor feature, and much more prevalent on the seacoasts and along the bottom lands of rivers. There are wide areas of bare rocks, and the larger deserts include mountains, ridges, mesas and deep canyons.

The deserts of the southwest are regions of very scanty rainfall, parts of them having only three inches a year and evaporation of eighty inches or more.

This canyon is the mile-deep gorge cut by the Colorado river across the high plateau of northern Arizona. The view from the rim reveals the most stupendous panorama imaginable, for one sees into an area of about 600 square miles filled with an endless variety of most rugged topographic forms of many beautiful colors. On the sky-line, ten to fifteen miles away, is the edge of a wide-reaching plateau, and in the middle ground of the picture flows the Colorado river, nearly a mile below one's feet.

The features are so gigantic and so plainly in view that all sense of scale is lost, and it is not until one has been down to the bottom of the canyon at the river level that any adequate sense of proportion can be gained.

The canyon was discovered by Cardenas, who went to its edge in 1540 on a branch trip from Coronado's expedition, on information obtained by Tovar from the Hopi Indians. The original name given to the river was Tison, Spanish for firebrand, and it is to be regretted that the name has not been retained to avoid the present confusion due to the river having the same name as the state.

Coon butte, another of the greatest wonders in our country, is also situated in the southwest, but owing to its distance from the railroad it is seldom visited. It is a great crater-like bowl in the plateau, about ten miles south of Canyon Diablo station. "The crater" is about 4,000 feet wide and 600 deep, with an irregular encircling rim of loose rock fragments from 120 to 160 feet high.

The petrified forests attract many visitors, especially the most accessible one south of Adamana, a station on the Santa Fe railroad a few miles east of Holbrook. There is a large quantity of the material in sight here, some of it in large logs. One of these logs spans a small draw as a natural bridge.

Arizona possesses a very picturesque natural bridge of limestone spanning Pine creek, in Gila county, 70 miles south of Flagstaff. It does not, however rival the great bridges recently discovered in Utah. Its span is 80 feet, its height about 125 feet, and its length up and down the creek is over 400 feet.

Canyon de Chelly is one of the most notable scenic features in Arizona, but it is so far off the main line of travel that it is rarely visited. It is cut deeply into soft sandstones, which rise in vertical walls, with many outlying pinnacles and monuments. Some of these features appear also in the great wall of red sandstone on the north side of the wide depression through which the Santa Fe railroad crosses the continental divide east of Gallup. One of the most remarkable pinnacles of this wall is fancifully termed the Navajo Church.

Few persons who travel across the southwest realize that in Arizona and New Mexico there are enormous forests of valuable timber and that the lumbering is an important industry. In both territories there are several large forest reservations, and one of these in Arizona, the Coconino forest, with nearly 6,000 square miles, is the largest single reserve in the United States. The total forest area reserved in Arizona is 15,250,130 acres, or more than 24,000 square miles, and in New Mexico there are 10,971,711 acres, or more than 17,000 square miles. Southern California also has several large reserves.

The Coconino forest in Arizona occupies part of the great plateau in which the Grand Canyon is cut, and extends to the brink of the canyon.

The visitor to the southwest usually takes keen interest in the Indians, who are numerous not only along the main lines of travel, but in many remote villages. Some tribes, notably the Apaches, who continued to be troublesome until a relatively recent date, have become famous for the misdeeds that materially retarded the development of Arizona and western New Mexico. Now, however, all is peace and tranquillity. The newspapers, especially eastern ones, occasionally print accounts of uprisings, but these prove to be local quarrels with a few individuals.

The Indians of the southwest are of two kinds, differing greatly in most of their characteristics. One is the nomad type, represented by the Apaches, Navajos, the Yumas, Papagoes and Pimas, and smaller tribes; the other is the pueblo type, which is comprised of 26 pueblos, or villages, scattered through central and western New Mexico, and in the Hopi reserve, in northwestern Arizona.

Probably there is greater popular interest in the pueblo people, for their settlements are permanent and mostly very ancient, and their religious ceremonies are extremely elaborate and picturesque. They live in villages of several hundred inhabitants, in substantial stone or adobe houses, some of which are in groups, rising in tiers to a height of four or five stories, with streets and central plaza. They are peaceful and industrious, raising crops largely by irrigation. They have herds of cattle and sheep, and spinning, weaving and making their garments is one of their important occupations.

Work appears evenly divided between men and woman in the pueblos. The men do the farming, tend to the cattle and sheep, do the hunting, build the houses, and have many smaller trades and occupations. The women do the housework, grind the corn, make pottery, blankets and clothes.

The visitor is generally impressed by the pueblo people and pleased with the agreeable home life and simple hospitality which they readily offer.

The interesting features of the southwest, notably the beauty of the coast region and the special climatic advantages, draw a large number of tourists and health-seekers, especially in winter, and every year sees a substantial increase in the influx of visitors.

Because of its dry air and mild climate the southwest has become famous as a health resort, especially for those having tuberculosis of the respiratory organs. The percentage of cures made in New Mexico, Arizona and California, great as it is, would be much greater if a larger proportion of those who are seeking health came in time. It is necessary to come before the vitality is too greatly diminished and then to live under favorable conditions, the most essential of which is to be out of doors as much as possible.

Many health-seekers spend most of their money in railroad fare to reach the desired resorts. Physicians do a great wrong to patients in sending them so far from home, friends and care without means to provide suitable quarters, nourishment and attention to sustain them while making their fight against death.

The climate of the southwest presents considerable variety, but in all the lower lands the winters are delightfully mild, and everywhere blue sky is in evidence for more than 300 days in the year. The summers are warm; in the southern desert area they are decidedly hot for several months, but the dry air even then is much more endurable than the sultry summer weather of the eastern and central states. Sunstroke is unknown, and laborers continue their work without distress.

The valley of southern California is protected from the cold northern winds of winter by high mountain ranges, while to the south it is open to the Pacific. Owing to the peculiar configuration of the coast the cold California current from the north is deflected west near Point Conception, and hence the southern California shores have waters warmer by about ten degrees than those to the north.

This beneficent climate is responsible for the giant industry of fruit growing which has made California famous over the globe. California furnishes the major part of the very large amount of oranges and other citrus fruits consumed in the United States, and this business has been the potent cause in the development of southern California.

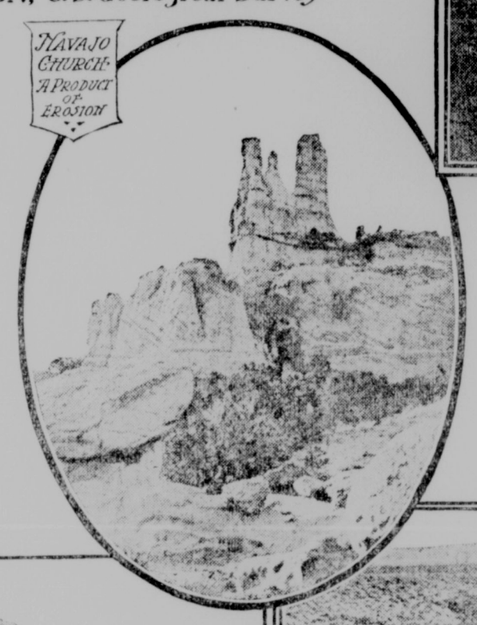
The orange and other citrus fruits of southern California have an output of about 30,000 carloads a year, with a net value of more than $15,000,000.

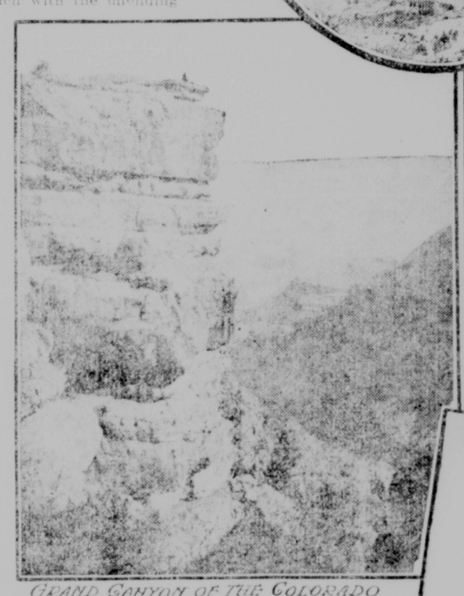
East of the mountains in southern California is an extensive desert country, much of it without water, but large areas can be reached by ditches from the Colorado river. The most notable district of the sort of in the Salton desert, near the Mexican boundary. A few years ago this was a lonely and forbidding region, but now, by aid of irrigation from the Colorado river, it has several thriving settlements, with 100,000 people and 200,000 acres of cultivated land. That portion of it known as Imperial valley has the greatest development, and with rich soil and semi-tropical climate phenomenal results have been obtained when water is applied.

One of the best known products of this region is the canteloupe, of which the annual shipments are over 1,800 cars, bringing nearly a million dollars. This valley contains over 400,000 acres of land, and just across the Mexican line are 200,000 more.

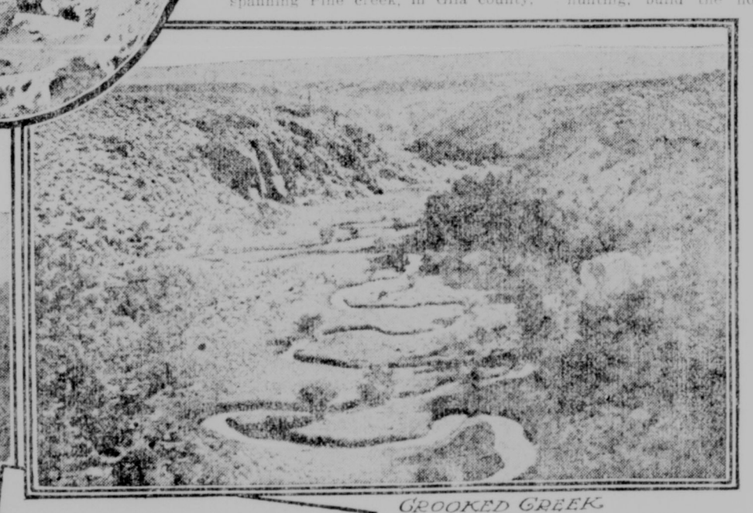
The great oil fields of California are in the southern part of the state, and with rapidly increasing production they promise to be the largest producers in the country.

PUEBLO OF ZUNI, WESTERN NEW MEXICO

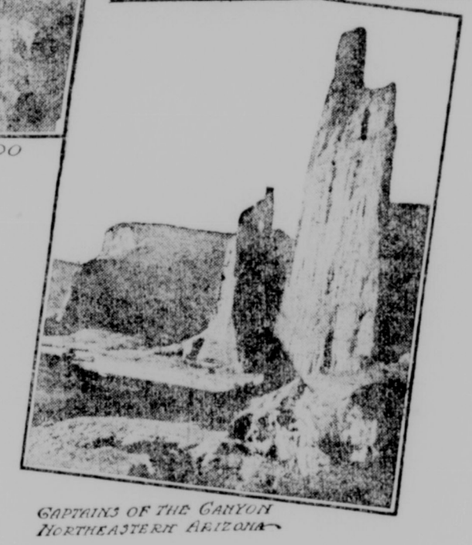




GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO NEAR THE HANCE TRAIL



CROOKED CREEK LONG VALLEY, CALIFORNIA



CAPTAINS OF THE CANYON NORTHEASTERN ARIZONA

AFTER SUFFERING FOR YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Park Rapids, Minn.—"I was sick for years while passing through the Change of Life and was hardly able to be around. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I gained 20 pounds, am now able to do my own work and feel well."—Mrs. ED. LA DOU, Park Rapids, Minn.

Brookville, Ohio.—"I was irregular and extremely nervous. A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I have become regular and my nerves are much better."—Mrs. R. KINNISON, Brookville, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

CALCIUM CARBIDE

TRADE Carbolite MARK

Best Quality
Free from Dust
Uniform in Size

STANDARD SIZES for Acetylene Generators.

$3.50 per drum of 100 lbs. in less than ton lots.

$65 per ton, in ton lots or more.

AMERICAN CARBOLITE SALES COMPANY
Commercial Bank Building
Cleveland Ohio
GENERAL OFFICE DULUTH, MINN

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief--Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

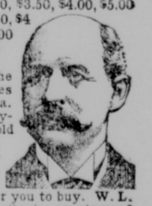
Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

W. L. DOUGLAS HAND-SEWED PROCESS SHOES

MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00

THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS



They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are positively the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

No Matter

what Liver or Bowel medicine you are using, stop it *now*. Get a 10c box—week's treatment—of CASCARETS today from your druggist and learn how easily, naturally and delightfully your liver can be made to *work*, and your *bowels* move every day. There's *new life* in every box. CASCARETS are nature's helper. You will *see the difference!* 833

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

PLEASE send a trial shipment to the Oldest Commission House in N.Y. Est. 1858. Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Pork, Calves, Hay, Grain, Beans, Apples etc. E. Woodward, 302 Greenwich St., New York

Hats for Mourning

THREE hats of excellent design are shown for those who are wearing mourning. it will be noticed that the shapes are small or moderate in size, that the designs are simple but the workmanship intricate and beautiful. These characteristics are what the wearer should look for when purchasing mourning millinery.

The first hat, a small round turban with rolling brim, is made of tiny folds of crape laid in parallel rows on circles about them or four inches in diameter. These are applied to the crown and brim which have previously been covered with crape laid on plain. The wire frame is covered and lined with silk and the hat is finished with a wired bow of taffeta. A rolled border of crape sometimes binds the edges of such bows and makes a very handsome finish for the ornament.

Fig. 2 shows a moderately large flat brimmed hat in which the underbrim is faced with chiffon and the upper brim and crown are of crape fitted to the shape wings made of folds of chiffon are used for trimming. They are even more effective when made of folds of crape in hats for first mourning. The veil of point de esprit, is bordered with crape and dull jet ornaments hold it to place. Cabochons of the same are sewed to the wings.

No. 3 is a turban made of uncut velvet which is one of the richest materials used in mourning millinery. A soft crown and puffed rim are arranged by shirrings in the material. The role trimming is a full bunch of black fancy feathers in aigrette effect, at the right side. A net veil of fine Brussels is finished with a simple embroidery design in silk. Such veils bordered with a two-inch band of crape, or with three narrow crape folds, are very elegant. Black lynx furs are worn and black suede gloves.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY

NEW SHIRT-WAIST MODEL.

This new model is of tussah silk or drap de soie. It is trimmed in an original way with applique bands of the material and with straps of passementerie.

COMBINING LACE AND BEADING

Slight Carelessness or Lack of Preparation Sufficient to Mar the Result.

When lace and beading are to be sewed to thin materials, such as muslin dresses or underwear of any kind, it must be carefully and thoroughly done to produce good results. Lace edging nearly always has a stout thread in the selvedge which serves admirably as a gathering thread. Pull this thread and stroke the gathers to make them even. Roll the edge of the material and, holding the lace and edge together with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, with the lace nearest you, overcast the two together with firm even stitches. When sewed to a straight edge insertion can be sewed in exactly the same manner, but to let insertion in, to form a design, first baste the material on the right side to form the desired design, and hem it down on both edges. Cut the material from underneath the insertion, leaving a narrow strip on each side of the insertion. Crease this strip back from the insertion toward the material and turn as for a hem. Overhand this, taking stitches close to the line of the hemming.

FASHION EASY TO FOLLOW

Additions in Dress Accessories That Are Well Within the Reach of All.

There is a late fancy among some Parisian costumers for making the belts of the more elaborate gowns of a color in contrast to the whole color scheme of the garment.

This girdle, though differing in its tone, is of like material, and is merely a new touch—a little oddity—and more evident because of the attention bestowed on the waist line at present.

A dinner gown of sapphire blue, trimmed with crystal embroidery, is given an old rose girdle, and the combination could win its way anywhere, so knowing and artistic was the choice of shades.

Not in years has there been a season when small accessories could add so much to the general style of a costume as do the neck and wrist frills worn with the tailor-made suits of every color, design and material. Such frills may be developed of wide lace, plain or fancy net, chiffon, tulle and even sheer lawn. And the best feature of the fashion is that every woman may, if she wishes, be her own frill maker.

Chiffon, tulle and lawn are undeniably perishable, but then frills of these materials are inexpensive, if home-made, and quite as becoming as those of lace or net.

The art of fine needlework is more in favor now than it has been for many years past, and where children's frocks are concerned remnants of lawn, muslin, lace and embroidery that have been secured at reduced prices during the summer sales can be made up into fascinating little garments at a nominal cost.

To Hold Her Veil Tight.

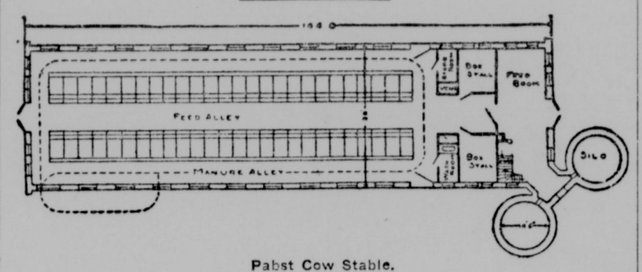
One girl has conceived the idea of running narrow beading around the bottom and threading it with baby ribbon, which she pins at back. Both beading and ribbon are, of course, of the color of the veil, and fasten under the chin, so as to be inconspicuous. She finds this a solution of the veil problem with a low-necked blouse, as her veil never looks either untidy or bulky.

New Combinations.

The latest in color combinations is a dark red and a rather bright blue, so combined as to give the effect of the modish purple. This is very smart indeed, but be careful not to trim with either of these colors; black is the best, or some neutral shade.

COW STABLE COMFORTABLY ACCOMMODATES MANY HEAD

Structure Erected by Fred Pabst at Oconomowoc, Wis., Supplied With Extensive Ventilation System, Etc.



Pabst Cow Stable.

The cow stable erected upon the farm of Fred Pabst at Oconomowoc, Wis., is thirty-eight feed wide and 144 feet long and will comfortably accommodate fifty-four head of cattle exclusive of those which for any reason may be confined in the two large box stalls, says Homestead. The two rows of cows face toward a common feeding alley which is fourteen feet in width and which opens to the out-of-doors at either end of the barn through a large doorway. Back of each row of cows is a ten-foot manure alley which gives ample room for workmen. The barn is supplied with thirty-five windows, which admit abundant light, and an extensive ventilating system which continuously provides fresh air and withdraws the gases and other impurities. A wash room, fully equipped with the necessary appliances, enables the manager to enforce greater cleanliness than would be possible or practicable without this equipment. The feed room and the silos open into the feed alley, and are therefore conveniently situated for the feeder. The barn is modern throughout and is one of the very best models built in recent years in the West.

CAUSES OF HORSE COLIC

Farm Animal Will Thrive, Work Better and Remain Healthier if Given "Hard Feed" During Busy Season.

(By S. C. MILLER.)

When a farm horse is working hard it does not pay to let him eat grass when it is green. He will thrive, work better and remain healthier and more enduring if fed "hard feed" during the busy season. The soft, washy, green grass is palatable of course, but it makes the horse soft and flabby, keeps the bowels too loose, and is apt to induce colic.

If the horse has no work to do he may go on pasture right along and have little grain and when his work is done in late summer he may enjoy the fall pasture made green again by rains. The pasture also is a good place for the brood mare as it promotes flow of milk.

We find that severe attacks of colic often are caused by allowing the hot, tired horse to eat grass at the road side when he has made a long trip to town.

The trouble, too, is prone to come on when horses are suddenly fed new hay or new oats. Both new hay and new oats should be fed in small quantities gradually at first, and along with old hay and oats until the horses become accustomed to the change.

Either the new feed is so palatable that the horse eats too much of it, or it contains some ferment that sets up indigestion and formation of gas.

Water very seldom causes colic. Nature intends horses to have all of it they want, at any and all times and so provided it does no harm. We may cause trouble by withholding drinking water for long periods of time and then forcing the hot, tired horses to drink too much of it at noon and especially just after eating grain.

Allow the work horse adequate supplies of cool, pure water often when he is at work and he never will take too much of it or suffer ill effects from drinking. Indeed the water so given will be likely to prevent sickness and always is appreciated and beneficial.

The Best Rations for Hogs.

Recent experiments at the Missouri station prove that corn, good corn, is a good feed for any animal, and that there is no reason for withholding it from any animal needing food. At the same time, it is shown that corn alone is not nearly so good or so profitable a feed as corn supplemented by some proteid food, such as tankage, linseed oil meal or soy beans.

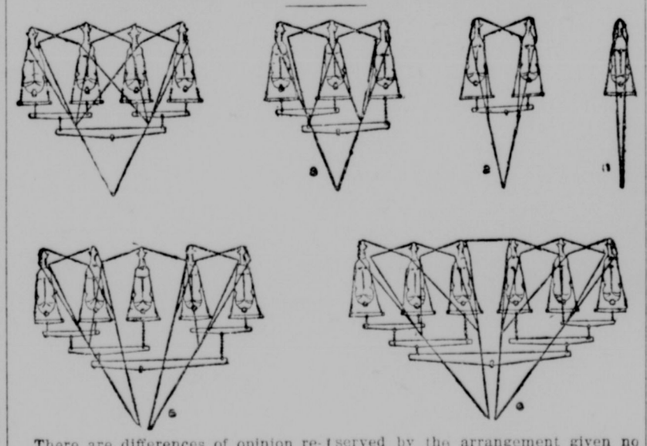
In hogs fed exclusively on corn the animal becomes very fat and chubby, and does not develop properly; the bones are brittle and easily broken. Sixty-five hogs were used in this experiment, and they were divided into lots of five each. Twelve different rations were used, with corn alone in two of them, and corn supplemented with some other feed in the others.

The hogs fed on corn and linseed oil meal and those fed on corn and tankage gained the most; those receiving corn alone were most unsatisfactory.

Clover for Horses.

An experiment conducted at the Illinois experiment station in fattening horses for market showed that clover is worth twice as much as timothy, pound for pound, in putting flesh on the animals. It is the belief of the station that its value will be more highly appreciated as a horse feed when corn forms all or part of the grain ration than where all oats are fed. Clover hay, being rich in protein, renders it especially valuable for feeding young horses.

EVENERS AND SINGLE-TREES



There are differences of opinion regarding the correct arrangement of eveners and single-trees, and in particular the lines or reins. The latter depends much upon the temper of the horse. One farmer drives several horses abreast without the use of lines or whip, having trained them to go, back, and turn by queer sounding calls, writes I. G. Bayley in Popular Mechanics. Another farmer drives six horses abreast with a single pair of lines attached to the outside horses, the inside horses being connected with single straps.

The methods of harnessing up from one to six horses abreast are shown in the sketch, which has been approved by several farmers that have had several years of experience. The methods shown are for plows, scoops or road-scrapers. When connecting to wagons the only difference is in the design of the last evener, which has a hole in the center for connecting to the pole or tongue instead of the chain hook. Single-trees and eveners for wagons are usually made about one-third heavier than for plows, keeping the same lengths throughout. It will be observed by the arrangement given no horse is able to shirk his duty without being detected. In such a case, the evener will turn in favor of the horse working best, thus enabling the driver to spot the guilty one.

Watering the Horse.

As the work a horse does increases the amount of water he requires increases as with an engine, if not in the same proportion. This is especially true in hot weather. The working horse needs large quantities of water, and needs it often. If it is not supplied it is absorbed from the body tissues; they shrink and the horse is said to get poor. Failure to give sufficient water is far more frequently the cause of farm horses getting poor during the working season than lack of feed. Horses suffer seriously from the usual practise of allowing them to go from one feeding period till the next in hot weather without water. A good rule is to water the first thing in the morning, then within two hours after each feed and the last thing in the evening.

Puzzled by Wireless.

"Mistah Jenkins," asked an old negro of Atlanta of his employer, "would yo' be so good, sah, as to explain to me 'bout this wireless telegraph business I hears 'em a-talking 'bout?"

"Why, certainly, Henry," responded the employer, "though I can do so only in a general way, as I myself know little of the subject. The thing consists in sending messages through the air instead of over wires."

"Yassah," said Henry, "I knows 'bout dat; but, sah, what beats me is how dey fasten the air to the poles!"

USED HYPODERMICS.

Only Relief From Terrible Suffering.

Thomas E. Vest, 1505 S. 12th St., Terre Haute, Ind., says: "I had no control over the urine and the pain when voiding it was so great I often screamed. I grew worse and lay in bed for weeks, the only relief being from hypodermics. I was treated by three physicians without help and the last one said an operation was necessary. At this time I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and passed a gravel stone as large as a pea. The next day I passed two more and from then on improved rapidly until cured."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Even the Children.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker, condemning in his witty way the American divorce evil, told at a Philadelphia luncheon an appropriate story.

"Even our children," he said, "are becoming infected. A Kensington schoolteacher, examining a little girl in grammar, said:

"'What is the future of love?'

"'A divorce,' the child answered promptly."

The Prettiest Girl in Cincinnati.

"My niece," said a well known man the other day, "is often called the prettiest girl in Cincinnati. I believe half the compliments she gets are due to her shirtwaists. They are always as clean and dainty looking as a snowflake. She's mighty particular about them. She won't use the cheap, ordinary rosin soaps for washings, but buys this "Easy Task Soap" you hear so much about. It seems that "Easy Task Soap" just naturally goes after the dirt and doesn't eat into and rot the fabrics like the common yellow rosin soaps. It costs the same—a nickel a cake."

A Generous Gift.

"You may say what you like against young ministers, but I have nothing but praise for our young pastor," the pompous Mr. Brown remarked, as he passed out of the chruch. "Nothing but praise!"

"So I observed," dryly retorted the deacon who passed the plate.—Harper's.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The wise know better than to try to live on the spice of life alone.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Woman's sphere now seems to be the whole earth.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS

Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain

Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

Has cured thousands and it can cure you. Relieves from the first. All Druggists, 25¢

Blemishes On the Face

Don't go about with a face full of blotches or other skin eruptions. Clear off these disfigurements in a short time at little expense. These unsightly blemishes come from impure blood and a disordered system but will all disappear after a few doses of

Beecham's Pills

which do the work quickly and thoroughly. Salves, ointments and washes never cure a pimply face. You must get the poison out of the system. This is what Beecham's Pills do. They move the bowels, start the bile, carry off the impurities, cleanse and vitalize the blood and

Beautify the Complexion

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

Indispensable to every man

Gillette

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KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN

AT DRUGGISTS, TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50c.

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DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

NORTHROP & LYMAN CO. Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

TRUSSES EXPERT FITTING 45 years' experience. Prices low. E. M. HESSLER, 64 Public Sq., Cleveland

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

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Excellent Dining Cars

For tickets and information, call on or address

GERRIT FORT, P. T. M.
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(547)

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle

ZIONISM IN PROPHECY

ADDRESS TO

A Jewish Mass Meeting—The Hippodrome Jammed

New York, October 9.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle today addressed a Jewish Mass Meeting, in response to a request sent to him by a Jewish Mass Meeting Invitation Committee. The invitation was signed by many prominent Hebrews of New York City. The invitation and Pastor Russell's response to the same follow:—

New York, September 20, 1910.

Pastor C. T. Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Your sympathetic interest in the Jewish people for *years past* has not escaped our notice. Your denunciations of the atrocities perpetrated against our race in the name of Christianity has added to our conviction that you are a sincere friend. Your discourse on "Jerusalem and Jewish Hopes" has struck a responsive cord in the hearts of many of our people. Still we doubted for a time if any Christian minister could really be interested in a Jew as a Jew and not merely from a hope of proselyting him. It is because of this feeling that some of us request you to make a public statement respecting the nature of your interest in our people and we desire you to know that the statement you did make was very satisfactory. In it you assured us that you are not urging Jews to become Christians and join any of the sects or parties of Protestants or Catholics. That statement, Pastor Russell, has been widely published in the Jewish journals. We feel, therefore, that we have nothing to fear from you as a race. On the contrary, in that statement you mentioned that the foundation of your interest in our people is built upon your faith in the testimonies of our Law and the messages of our Prophets. You may well understand how surprised we are to find a Christian minister acknowledging that there are prophecies of the Bible still unfulfilled, which belong to the Jew and not to the Christian, and that these prophecies, according to your studies, are nearing a fulfillment of momentous interest to our Jewish race and, through us as a people, to the nations of the world.

These things, Pastor Russell, have led to the formation of a Jewish Mass Meeting Committee, which, by this letter, requests you to give a public discourse, especially to our people. If you will kindly accept this invitation, will you permit us to suggest a topic for your address, which, we believe, will be very interesting to the public and especially to the Jews, namely, "Zionism In Prophecy."

As for the meeting: We suggest Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, October 9th. We have secured an option on the Hippodrome, New York's largest and finest Auditorium, for that date, and we hope that this date and the place will be agreeable to your convenience. We assure you also of a large audience of deeply interested Hebrews, besides whoever may come of the general public.

Trusting to hear from you soon, we subscribe ourselves,

Yours respectfully,
JEWISH MASS MEETING COMMITTEE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1910.

Jewish Mass Meeting Committee, New York City.

Gentlemen:—Your kind invitation to address the Jewish Mass Meeting in the New York Hippodrome Sunday, October 9th, at 3 P. M., came duly.

I thank you for the confidence which this invitation implies. The date you have selected is not only appropriate in its relationship to the Jewish New Year, but it is very suitable to my own arrangements, as I leave on October 12th for appointments in London and elsewhere in Great Britain.

Amongst the several prominent members of your race suggested for Chairman of the Mass Meeting, I select Mr. John Barrondess, because I have had the pleasure personally of conference with him and because I know him to be very loyal to the interests of your people and because I believe him to be very highly esteemed as such in the counsels of your race.

Faithfully and respectfully yours.
C. T. RUSSELL.

The Hippodrome is really an immense and elegant Opera House with a capacity of about five thousand. It was crowded today and many failed to gain access. The Jewish people of this City, who number more than a million, have become deeply impressed by various discourses which Pastor Russell has recently delivered and were alert for today's meeting—to hear his presentation of Zionism as foretold by the prophets. The speaker held his immense audience spellbound for nearly two hours, all apparently as unconscious of the flight of time as was the speaker himself. After the service the Hebrews could be seen in little knots and groups here and there in the corridors and in the streets discussing the subject. The speaker's views were evidently shared by the majority. Altogether the meeting was something unique. Never before did Jews give such attention to the message of a Christian minister. And never before did a Christian minister give such a message to the Jews.

What Pastor Russell Said.

The speaker read to his audience many quotations from the prophecies of the Bible relating to Zionism, the first one of which was Psalm cii, 13-18—"Thou shalt arise and have mercy upon Zion; for the time to favor her, yea, the set time, is come. For thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favor the dust thereof. Then shall the Gentiles fear the name of Jehovah, and all the kings of the earth thy glory. When the Lord shall build up Zion, he shall appear in his glory."

Pastor Russell declared that while once he had been inclined to discard the Bible as unreliable along the lines of Higher Criticism, he had subsequently given it very earnest study, entirely apart from all creeds and theories of men. This study had greatly enlightened his mind and had given him a very different view of the sacred Book. He now has absolute confidence in it. He now realizes, not only that there is a great Creator, but that he is definite, orderly, in his dealings with humanity, in his shaping of earth's affairs. For instance, the first Psalm quoted mentions the time, yea, the set time, for the return of Divine favor to Zion. So he finds matters all through the Scriptures. In due time David, Solomon and others represented Jehovah in the Kingdom of Israel and "sat upon the throne of the Kingdom of the Lord." Later the Kingdom was taken from Zedekiah, the last of the line of David to sit upon the throne of God's typical Kingdom. When the dominion was taken from him the Gentile governments were recognized, but not in the same manner as was Israel. None of them was designated the Kingdom of God. None of them was given perpetuity of rule.

But Gentile governments were promised a lease of power during the period when Israel would be cast off from God's favor. Then at the end of the appointed time the Gentile lease of earthly power in turn, and God's original provision for Israel to represent his Kingdom in the world, would return. These are the set times referred to by the Psalmist. God's promise to David—"The sure mercies of David"—were that of the fruit of his loins one should sit on the throne of the Lord forever. The real purport of this promise was that Messiah, the long-promised King of Israel, would be the root and off-shoot of the Davidic line and blessed of the Lord; his Kingdom should be an everlasting one and fully competent to fulfill all of the Divine promises made to Abraham—"In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

Zedekiah Rejected — Nebuchadnezzar Acknowledged.

So long as God acknowledged the nation of Israel as his Kingdom their kings were his representatives; but when Zedekiah was rejected it was not inconsistent on the Lord's part to recognize the Gentile governments, as above suggested. Of King Zedekiah we read, "O thou profane and wicked Prince, whose time has come that iniquity should have an end. Remove the diadem. Take off the crown. This shall not be the same. I will overturn, overturn, overturn it until he come whose right it is (Messiah), and I will give it unto him" (Ezekiel xxi, 26, 27). It was at this very time that God gave the lease of earthly power to Nebuchadnezzar and his successors, as is related in Daniel's prophecy. Nebuchadnezzar dreamed, but disremembered his vision. Daniel the Prophet, made prisoner at an earlier date, was, by Divine providence, introduced to the king as the one person in all the world able to rehearse the King's dream and to give its interpretation, and his power so to do is declared to have been of the Lord.

Nebuchadnezzar's Vision of Gentile Dominion.

The vision was of a stupendous image. Its head of gold represented Nebuchadnezzar's Empire—Babylon. Its breast and arms of silver represented the Medo-Persian Empire. Its belly and thighs of brass represented the Grecian Empire. Its strong legs of iron represented the Roman Empire, East and West. Its feet of iron and clay represented Papal Rome. The iron continues to represent civil governments, and the miry clay, making them appear like stone, represented ecclesiasticism as it is now mixed up with the politics of the ten kingdoms of Europe. The whole period of time in which these various Gentile governments would dominate the world would last until Messiah's promised Kingdom. And this period is symbolically stated to have been "seven times"; that is, seven years—evidently not literal years, but symbolical.

At their end the lease of earthly power of Gentile governments will terminate in the great time of trouble foretold by Daniel (xii, 1). Then Messiah shall stand up in the sense of assuming control of earth's affairs and Gentile governments will cease, for all nations shall serve and obey Messiah. And then God's Chosen People, Israel, will come to the front in the world's affairs, because they will become the representatives and instruments amongst men of Messiah's Kingdom, which will be spiritual and invisible, as is that of the Prince of this world, the Prince of darkness, whom Messiah will bind or restrain during the thousand years of his reign of righteousness and destroy at the conclusion, when he shall deliver over the Kingdom of earth to the Father. Mankind will then be perfect, because all wilful sinners will be destroyed in the Second Death. Meantime, Messiah's reign will not only bless and uplift Israel, but through Israel the blessing will extend to every nation, people, kindred and tongue in full accord with the Divine promise and oath made to Abraham more than thirty centuries ago.

All this is briefly and beautifully represented in Nebuchadnezzar's dream, as explained by Daniel. He saw a stone taken from the mountain without human aid. He watched and saw the stone smite the image on its feet and behold, as the result, complete demolishment of the Gentile systems. This smiting of the image in the feet symbolically represents that it will be by Divine power that present institutions will all come to naught preparatory to the establishment of the Kingdom of God in their stead.

Messiah's Kingdom In the Vision.

Then Messiah's Kingdom, symbolized by the stone, will not only fill the place where the image stood, but, gradually increasing, will fill the whole earth. From this standpoint, said the speaker, it is not difficult for us to believe the words of the Psalmist that there is a time for God's regathering Zion, yea, a set time—fixed and unalterable. The speaker would not pretend to say the day or month or year in which these things would be accomplished—in which the Gentile lease of earth's dominion would expire and Messiah's Kingdom assume control. He did however, offer a suggestion: So far as he could discern, the time for these stupendous events is very much closer than many of us had supposed. The seven times, or years, of Gentile domination, reckoned on the basis suggested in the Scriptures themselves, should be interpreted a day for a year, lunar time. Seven years in lunar time would represent 2520 days and these, symbolically interpreted, would mean 2520 years—from the time Nebuchadnezzar, the head of the image, was recognized down to the time of the expiration of the lease of Gentile power, when the stone shall smite the image in the feet. So far as Pastor Russell has been able to determine, the year of Zedekiah's dethronement was 606 B. C. Thus calculated the 2520 years of Gentile lease of power will expire in October, 1914. There are some who claim that Zedekiah's dethronement should be dated B. C. 588. If this be true it could make a difference of but eighteen years and give the date 1932. Pastor Russell's convictions, however, favor the 1914 date.

Zionism's Future Assured.

For more than thirty years I have been presenting to Christian people the views I am today presenting specially to Jews, at the invitation of your Committee. Thirty years ago I attempted to tell to Israel the good tidings that God's set time to remember Zion had come. But that seemingly was too early. God's set time for Israel to hear was still future. I waited and am still waiting for God's own time and way for the fulfillment of Isaiah xl, 1, 2—"Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem. Cry unto her that her appointed time is accomplished, and her iniquity pardoned, for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all of her sins."

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

About twenty years ago providence raised up for your people a great leader, Dr. Herzl, whose name is now a household word with your race. While your people were unready for any message that I could give them they were ready for what God sent them through Dr. Herzl—a message of hope, a message of national aspiration which quickened the pulse of your people into new hope respecting the future of the Jews. Dr. Herzl's endeavor was to have all loyal sons of Israel rise from the dust and aspire to be a nation amongst nations and to provide a home for the persecuted of their race in Russia and Eastern Europe. Dr. Herzl struck the popular cord in the hearts of the people. At first it was purely political, and the name of Zion meant little of anything religious; but gradually Dr. Herzl and all the leaders of the counsels of your people began to see that the religious element of the movement was the strongest, the most powerful.

Dr. Herzl has been succeeded by Dr. Nordau, also evidently a man of great talent and great patriotism; but Zionism languishes. I am disclosing no secret when I tell you that amongst the leaders, as well as amongst the rank and file, Zionism is trembling in the balances and fearful of coming to naught. It has spent its force along the lines originally inaugurated; but it will not fail, as many fear. Without assuming the role of a seer I answer you that Zionism is about to take on fresh vigor; that its most prosperous days are yet to come. According to my understanding of the Hebrew prophets the time of "Jacob's trouble" is not yet ended. Further *pogroms* of Russia may be expected and further atrocities in Roumania and elsewhere. It is sad indeed to be obliged to admit that these tribulations will probably come to you from professed Christians. How ashamed I feel of those who thus dishonor the name and the teachings of my Master, I cannot find words to express! They are deluded. They have misunderstood the Teacher whom they profess to follow. Their thought is that God will torment eternally all who do not profess the name of Christ. Controlled by delusion they are serving the god Adversary and dishonoring Jesus. But as the trials and difficulties of the patriarch Joseph were God's providences to lead him on to influence and power and honor, so will all these experiences and persecutions work blessings for your race and tend to drive them out of their present satisfaction and make them long for home—for Palestine. These experiences, in connection with the voice of the prophets, which will henceforth more and more ring in your ears, will be the providences of God to accomplish for you more along the lines of Zionism than personal pride and national patriotism.

It is not my thought that the eight millions of Jews in the world will all go to Palestine, even though it has been estimated that, under most favorable conditions, the land could support more than twice that many. It is my thought that some of your most earnest and saintly people will go to Palestine quickly, that the rejuvenation there will be astonishing to the world. Further, it is my thought that Jews in every part of the world, in proportion as they come under the holy influences of God's promises through the prophets, will go to Palestine sympathetically—by encouraging those who can better go than themselves and by financial assistance and the establishment there of great enterprises. Permit me to suggest that in the time of trouble, incidental to the transfer of Gentile rule to the power of Messiah, all financial interests will be jeopardized. Many of your race, growing wealthy, will surely take pleasure in forwarding the work of Zionism, as soon as they shall realize that it is of God, foretold through the prophets. And those of your people of insufficient faith to use their means in forwarding the Lord's work at this important juncture will, before very long, find themselves in the condition pictured by the Prophet Ezekiel, who declares (vii, 19) that in this great day of trouble—"They shall cast their silver in the streets and their gold shall be removed; their silver and their gold shall not be able to deliver them in the day of the wrath of the Lord." The great Messenger of the Covenant whom ye delight in (Malachi iii, 1-3) will test and prove you as a people. Those who worship idols of gold and silver, stocks and bonds, will receive severe chastisement at his hand that they may learn a great lesson before he will grant them a share in the coming blessings.

DR. EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
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DEER PARK, MD.
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Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from William D. King and Sadie E. King to Clarence M. Rathbun and Alonzo D. Naylor bearing date the 25th day of January, 1908, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 45, folio 267, &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned as attorney named in said mortgage to make said sale in case of default, will on

MONDAY,

the 31st Day of October, 1910,

at 10:30 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank Building in the town of Oakland, Maryland, will offer and sell at public auction all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Loch Lynn Heights, Garrett County, aforesaid, and which on the plat of said town is designated as lot No. 77 in Block No. 2. Said property is improved by a good two story dwelling house in fine condition, together with the necessary out buildings, and is considered one of the most desirable residences in said town.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof; conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

FRED. A. TAAYER,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

PersonalProperty

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County in a suit wherein Samuel P. Argoll and V. F. Irwin, partners, doing business as The Curwensville Drilling Company is plaintiff, and The Western Maryland Coal and Coke Company are defendants, the same being No. 10 Judicials to September Term, 1910, I Andrew Shartzer, Sheriff of said Garrett county, will on

SATURDAY,

the 29th Day of October,

beginning at 10:30 a. m., at the Club House, at Kendall, in said Garrett county, offer and sell at public auction one Standing desk, one roll top desk, three office chairs, one telephone, fifteen rolls of tar paper, 300 or more kegs of powder, 5 sets of sash transoms, 1 door, 1 shot drill and all fixtures thereto, 1 lot of gum hose, 1 set of blacksmith tools, including two anvils, 2 bellows, 1 blacksmith drill, 1 large grindstone, 1 lot of iron, 1 lot of chains, 14 mine cars and about 4000 feet of mine T rail, and immediately following thereafter at Friendsville in said Garrett county, I will offer and sell 1 iron safe, 4 office chairs, 1 office table and 1 telephone.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

ANDREW SHARTZER,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Coal

AND

OTHER PROPERTY

Situate in Garrett County, Md.,

Known as the Gillespie Property.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee, by decree entered on the 20th day of May, 1910, in the matter of C. D. Gillespie, bankrupt, pending in the District Court of the United State for the Northern District of West Virginia, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd Day of July, 1910,

at Eleven O'clock A. M.,

at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, owned by C. D. Gillespie.

I

All the coal and the right to mine and remove the same, underlying

315 Acres of Land.

being part of a tract known as "Elk Garden," situate in Garrett county, Maryland, together with 100 acres of the surface of said 315 acres and all the rights and privileges granted to the said C. D. Gillespie in connection with said coal property. Two-thirds of said property was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Ada A. V. Halterman, by deed dated the 6th day of June, 1904, of record in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 43, folio 152, and the remaining one-third was conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Austin Brown, Sheriff, by deed bearing date December 1, 1909, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 59, folio 453, to which deeds reference is now here had for a more particular description of said property.

This property is situated very near the Western Maryland Railroad, near the station of Henry on said railroad and adjacent to the coal property now being operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company at its mines at Henry. The coal underlying this property which is to be sold is very valuable.

II

All of the coal underlying a tract of land containing

68 1-2 Acres,

situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being known as a part of the "Elk Garden" tract and being the same coal conveyed to the said C. D. Gillespie by Peter F. Snyder and wife, by deed bearing date October 27, 1905, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 50, folio 364, to which deed reference is here had for a particular description of said 68½ acres, together with all the rights and privileges as to mining rights, surface and rights of way, as were vested in said Gillespie by said deed.

This 68½ acres of coal is considered very valuable. It is located a distance of about three or four miles from the railroad.

III

An undivided one half interest in ten acres of land, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, being also a part of what is known as the "Elk Garden" tract, said undivided one-half interest having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry E. Marshall and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of August 1902, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 42, folio 390, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of said property.

IV

A tract or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less, situate in Garrett county, Maryland, on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Gorman, having been conveyed to the said Gillespie by Henry C. Stemple and wife, by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1906, recorded in the Clerk's office of Garrett county, Maryland, in Liber No. 54, folio 454. There are situated, on this property, several buildings, one of which can be used for a combination dwelling house and store building.

All of the above described property will be sold free and acquit from all liens and incumbrances. The title to all of said property is considered good.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to give interest bearing notes, with good personal security, for the deferred purchase money and the legal title to the property to be retained as additional security, until said deferred purchase money has been paid.

C. W. MAXWELL, Trustee.

The above sale is continued until

Thursday, October 20th,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

This property will positively be sold at the time and place mentioned.

ORDER NISI.

Fred. A. Thayer, Trustee, vs. Lewis A. Rudisill and Kate B. Rudisill.

No. 1694 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, by the CircuitCourt for Garrett county, sitting as a court of equity, this 21st day of September, 1910, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Fred. A Thayer, Trustee, under a power of sale contained in a deed of trust from the said Lewis A. Rudisill and Kate B. Rudisill, his wife, to the said Fred. A. Thayer, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of October, 1910; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 14th day of October, 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2500.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

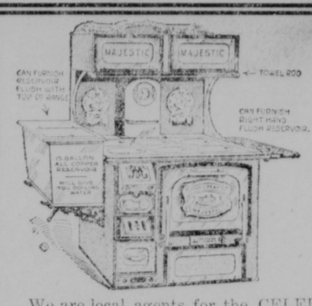
This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters testamentary on the estate of

JOHN E. BEALMAN,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of September 1910.

MARY M. BEALMAN,
Administratrix.
Grantsville, Md.



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Why you should have a Great and Grand Majestic Range in your Kitchen—

It cuts the fuel bill in half because it is riveted air-tight, HOLDS the heat where it belongs, and has the proper arrangement of flues.
It is used by your neighbor, who would have no other.
It browns bread all over just alike without turning.
Has large warming closets with the right kind of doors. The only warming closets that you can clean.
It is made in any size and style desired.
It is made of better and heavier material than any other.
It is the only range in the world made of Malleable and Charcoal Iron.
It costs a little more, but lasts much longer.
It is the only range made that has a ventilated ash pit.

S. LAWTON & SONS, Oakland, Md.

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We have on sale at our show rooms the largest and best selection of Gas Stoves, Heaters and Ranges, and Coal Stoves, Ranges and Heaters ever exhibited in Oakland, and at prices that cannot be beaten.

These goods were bought early in the spring at prices away below the present market, and will be sold so as to give our customers the benefit.

In addition to our line of Stoves and Heaters we quote special low prices on Tin Cans, Agate Ware, Tinware, Hods, Reflex Gas Lamps, Galvanized Tubs and Buckets.

Gas Fitting, Roofing and Spouting

A SPECIALTY.

Call upon us, get our prices and compare them with others.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the following described new county road is prayed to be located, said road beginning for the same at a point about forty rods west of the McDermott house on the upper farm and running thence through the lands of James McDermott, William Umbel, Joseph Thomas and M. M. Thomas, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, to intersect the county road at the Pennsylvania State line near the gate house, and examine whether the said new county road should be located, will meet on the Twenty-ninth day of October, 1910, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said location of said new county road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

WM. H. THOMAS,
JEFFERSON LOWDERMILK, } Examiners.
FRANK HUMBERSON,

The man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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Dixon Building,
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Fifty-fourth year begins Sept. 15.

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Eight courses of Instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

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Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath room, steam heat, electric lights. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $80.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for issolation of contagious disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agriculture and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance. Write for particulars.

R. W. SYLVESTER, President.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

Register of Wills

THE REPUBLICAN.

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NO RENO TRIP FOR JOHN OR HIS AFFINITY

Oakland Tailor is Caught and Faces Two Charges—Theft and Desertion.

It will be some time before John Bergman can sing "I'm on my way to Reno," but instead John is in the Oakland jail accused of the theft of a lot of clothing and an additional charge of wife desertion. To begin with, there is a "woman in the case."

Bergman kept a tailor shop in this place and as a side line was cleaner and repairer of clothing, and although married and the father of a child, at odd times he paid court to a woman domestic at the jail, whose husband is a convict in the Maryland penitentiary. While serving a sentence in jail for assaulting his wife, Bergman met the fascinating jail cook, and they planned to elope.

Among the clothes that he had received in his place was a coat belonging to Mrs. Arthur Lawton, of Oakland. This John packed away in a trunk along with his own clothes and, taking about $300 dollars worth of his customers' clothes, sent the trunk to Grafton and followed there on Saturday morning. The woman who, since the imprisonment of her husband, worked at the Oakland jail, was to follow down on train No. 7 that morning.

Bergman went to Grafton on an accommodation train on Friday night and there he purchased a ticket to Reno, Nevada. He then went to Fairmont and intended to join the woman on train No. 7.

Getting a tip of his flight, Oakland officials got busy and John Sweeney was put on the case by Sheriff Shartzer. Sweeney found the trunk at Grafton and he then began a search for John. Word was sent to Fairmont and Chief Watkins and the entire night force went to work on the case.

At the Fairmont station Watkins discovered two men who answered the description of Bergman as furnished by Sweeney. The Sheriff and Sweeney arrived on train No. 7 and met Watkins, who had his officers preventing either of the suspects to board the train. The Sheriff looked them over and Bergman was placed in jail. When he was searched $290 in money and a ticket to Reno were found in his pockets. He remained locked up over night and returned to Oakland on Saturday in company with Sheriff Shartzer, Bergman agreeing to come without requisition papers.

It is claimed that the would-be getaway had been well planned.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon my farm, two miles south of Oakland, for any purpose whatever. Persons trespassing will be dealt with according to law.

EDWARD E. SOLLARS.

SOMEONE HUNTING TROUBLE

Obstructions Being Placed in the State Road as Trap for Automobiles.

Some individual or body of individuals are hunting all kinds of trouble and we predict the assertion that they will find it and when they do, it will not be at all to their liking, unless they prefer a term of imprisonment to their "happy homes."

For some time past obstructions in the form of immense boulders, broken bottles and heavy pieces of timber have been placed almost daily at certain points on the State Road leading north from Oakland, evidently for the purpose of wrecking automobiles or other vehicles.

A few nights ago one of the automobilists going from Oakland down the road was fortunate enough to see several hundred feet ahead of his machine two large rocks which had been placed in the centre of the track and he stopped his machine barely in time to save a wreck. To remove the obstruction required his entire strength, which seems to be evidence that more than one man was responsible for it being there.

The law with reference to obstructing the public highways is very plain and the penalty prescribed is stringent, making it both a penal offense as well as a fine.

With these obstructions placed in the road at any one of the numerous sharp curves along it, where the sight of the driver is obscured by undergrowth or fences, the chances are that not only his machine would be wrecked but that serious if not fatal consequences would befall the occupants. Drastic measures should and no doubt will be taken to put a stop to the unlawful practice.

ASHER GLADE.

We are having some nice warm weather for the time of year.

Messrs. Hileman & Dunham are sawing on the McDermot set.

Wm. H. Thomas is hauling water for John Hileman to enable him to run his saw mill.

[illegible] Lake Ford where he will take charge of the school at that place.

C. A. Fike and wife, of Braddock, Pa., were visiting relatives in this vicinity a short time ago.

S. K. Fike, who was a teacher in this county but who is now employed on the electric road in Braddock, Pa., was in this section recently.

Claud Friend and wife, of Keyser, W. Va., are in this section visiting friends and relatives.

The school at this place is progressing nicely under the able management of Miss Binnie Rush.

The measles are prevalent here.

Lloyd Umbel and Frank Bowser are out again, after a severe attack of the measles.

CARTER.

DESPOTISM OF THE GARRETT COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

A Way Practiced by that Body to Rid the County of Its Best Teachers

County Superintendent Browning acting, it is presumed, under orders from his superiors, or probably upon his own iniative, sliced the sum of $25 from the monthly salary of Mr. Bert Browning, principal of the Accident school, and in like menner reduced the salary of Miss Thayer, vice principal of the Oakland High School, $5 for the month.

What motive prompted the act unless it was to make places for favorites of the school superintendent, the public is left to judge. Miss Thayer, a lady of fine sensibilities and refinement, who by close application has fitted herself to teach in all branches of education, tendered her resignation very promptly and Mr. Browning intended following a like course until a body of Accident's indignant citizens waited upon the resident members of the school board and issued an ultimatum with the result that Mr. Browning's salary was fixed at $65 per month, whereas his predecessor received $75, and probably rendered no better service.

With the resignation of Miss Thayer, coupled with the illness of Prof. Palmer, Mr. Loraditch, who conducts the manual training department at a good salary (which was not reduced, by the way), has been acting-principal of the High School since Tuesday which, no doubt is the consummation of the school superintendent's desires and wishes.

Reducing salaries along certain lines seems to be a pastime at the school board office, but no one has yet heard of Mr. Browning reducing his own salary of $1800 per year, nor the salaries of any of his favorites, but on the other hand it is pretty generally understood that the favorites are well taken care of.

To say that the people of both Oakland and Accident are indignant at the action of the despot in the school board office is putting it [illegible] only another link in the chain of studied meanness and pettiness of that individual.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sharp, and Dr. John Pierce, Mrs. Sharp's brother, who occupied Ohio cottage during the season, spent several weeks with relatives on Kent Island, this state, returning here last week. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp left yesterday morning for their home in New Philadelphia, Ohio. Dr. Price preceded them a few days.

Rev. J. P. McKee is shipping water from his well here to Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Eddie Rathbun is still improving and it is hoped that he will be out in a few days.

Rev. Bauman, the new U. B. pastor, and family are here.

The series of meetings in the Baptist church, Loch Lynn, last week, resulted in several accessions to the church.

Mr. C. W. Hopkins will leave Saturday or Monday next for California to visit his children. He will shortly return accompanied by Mrs. Hopkins who has spent several months on the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Enoch Kessner, who had been under treatment at the Western Maryland Hospital, Cumberland, for several weeks, returned to her home in Loch Lynn Saturday last far on the way to perfect health.

The Messrs. Garrett, who own a fine farm between here and Deer Park, unloaded a car of lime here this week.

Mrs. J. A. Hayden is suffering from the prevailing ailment in this section—a severe cold accompanied by a cough and sore throat.

Mr. Brison Gibson has the Dr. Logan Carr cottage raised fifteen inches and is putting in a stone foundation.

Mrs. Coral Weitzell (nee Feathers) is visiting friends here.

Rev. N. L. Baumgardner is having his cottage here improved.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Sperry are visiting their children in Baltimore. Mr. Charles Bunce has charge of the R. R. office in the absence of Mr. Sperry.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday at 11.00 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Echard, daughter Lucele and little son Hugh and Miss Bessie Echard returned this morning from Hagerstown, where they had been for ten days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry May. They took in the great Hagerstown fair.

Mr. Henry Gibson received a painful injury to his hand a few days ago which will lay him by for some time.

Subscribe for The Republican, Oldest and Best Paper in Garrett county.

IMPROVISED WATER TANKS

Made of Steel Gondolas Used to Convey Water From Oakland West.

The Baltimore and Ohio is still hard put to furnish water for its motive power west of Oakland, and indeed it can be said, all along the line of the railroad.

To meet the emergency every oil tank car that can be found is being used by the railway company in which to convey water over its different lines and these have become exhausted, as the drouth extends from the Mississippi River east and north, necessiatating the hauling of water from every available point where it can be secured.

Oakland is the base of supply for this section of the country, the water being pumped from the Little Yough into tanks and drawn from thence to points west including Terra Alta, Rowlesburg and so far west as Newburg.

HOYES.

The Yester family and friends have returned to their respective homes, after spending about two weeks in our little town at Mattingly's.

Mrs. Jessie Fazenbaker accompanied by her son Lee and wife and two children all of Westernport, have been visiting relatives in this community since Saturday.

Mrs. Rankin and children, who spent several days at Rev. H. E. Friend's home, have gone to Mt. Lake to visit relatives for a short time.

Lincoln Callis, wife and son, are making an extended visit to relatives in Hoyes, Accident and Farmington, Pa.

Bruce Glover who has been employed near Salisbury for several months past, is at home at this writing.

Willie Bishoff, R. R. postal clerk, arrived in Hoyes Monday of this week and will remain a few days only. We are always glad to have him back with us.

The weather remains very dry and water is scarce. Farmers are done their fall [illegible] and corn husking com[illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Friend, of Bear Oakland, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Dewitt, last Sunday.

Mrs. F. D. Dewitt was taken seriously and suddenly ill Friday night, but at this writing is able to be out again.

Misses Jessie Lowdermilk, Auburn Smith and Sadie Wilburn, were out for a pleasure trip Sunday afternoon, going by way of McHenry and Flatwoods.

Mrs. Charles Glottelty and son, of near Crellin, are guests of F. D. Dewitt and family.

D. O. Dewitt and family spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Bud Friend at Elder.

Mrs. Maggie Casteel, and two little daughters, of Oakland, were visiting relatives and friends in this community over Sunday.

Mr. Geo. E. Bishoff made a business trip to Hoyes last Friday.

The weather is fine. The trees are taking on their beautiful autumn colors, which reminds us that the winter is fast approaching.

Mrs. Alice Bengal, of Connellsville, returned to her home Wednesday morning after visiting her aunt, Mrs. Chase, and other relatives for about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Atkinson, of Lonaconing were guests of W. A. Smith and family over Sunday.

Measles are becoming an epidemic at and near Hoyes. Several schools have closed on account of both teachers and scholars having them.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gester, of McKeesport, with quite a number of relatives and friends, are guests at M. Mattingly's. They have a professor of music and a number of musical instruments with them and have been furnishing the people of Hoyes some of the most excellent music one could wish to hear.

There were preaching services in both the St. Dominick's church and the Methodist church last Sunday morning. Both were well attended.

Mrs. Rankin and children, of Johnstown, are visiting Mrs. R.'s aunt, Mrs. H. E. Friend.

George Custer, of Grafton, and Will Casteel, of Oakland, were shaking hands with their many friends in Hoyes Tuesday.

Asa Friend and wife were pleasantly entertained at the home of R. A. Smith at McHenry last Sunday.

Mr. East and son, of Friendsville, are employed painting the Catholic church.

Thomas Bishop and wife attended the fair at Cumberland last week and report a pleasant trip.

Misses Sadie Wilburn and Auburn Smith were testing their equestrianship for a few hours last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. R. B. Friend and children stopped for a few hours in this place last Monday on their way home from Crellin where she had been visiting her sister.

OAKLAND'S NEW THEATRE WILL BE OPENED TONIGHT

By A Grand Ball for Which Invitations Have Been Issued by Proprietor Nally

Nally's Empire Theatre, Oakland's new playhouse, will be opened tonight by a grand ball, invitations for which were issued several days ago by Mr. S. A. Nally proprietor of the theatre. The music for the ball will be furnished by the Oakland orchestra, which has been practicing new pieces nightly for some time and which is composed of Miss Bessie Hinebaugh and Messrs. Calvin Echard, Dennis Rasche, Charles Liller and Roy Hinebaugh.

The new theatre is located opposite the First National Bank building on Alder Street and the structure is as near fireproof as it is possible to make it. The auditorium is located on the ground floor with an entrance straight from the street through a wide hallway. Exits have been provided which can be used in case of emergency and the building thus emptied within a very few minutes. A gallery with a seating capacity of half a hundred is over the entrance and is reached from a stairway leading from the hallway.

The capacity of the auditorium is several hundred and the seating consists of the latest improved opera chairs.

The walls of the auditorium have been neatly decorated by Mr. Parks, an artist of merit, who also painted all the stage scenery, drop curtain, etc. The work has been very favorably commented upon by all who have seen it.

The stage is of sufficient size to admit the presentation of plays with a large number of characters. The initial play will be given shortly by home talent for the benefit of the Mountain City Band. In the meantime, however, Mr. Nally will have the theatre open nightly beginning tomorrow evening as a nickledeon.

The building is provided with its own electric light plant and this, in addition to the [illegible] of Mr. John D. Hayden.

Notice.

This is to give notice that I will no longer be responsible for any debts contracted in my name by my wife, Matilda, she having deserted me.

JOHN CARLSON.

Friendsville, Md., Oct. 17, 1910.

Public Sale.

By posters printed at this office Rev. J. W. Beeghley advertises at public sale stock, grain, feed, etc., household goods and farming implements to take place on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at his farm two miles south of Accident. The property to be sold is all first class in every respect. See posters for particulars.

A DISASTROUS WRECK LAST NIGHT

Trains Held up For Nearly Twelve Hours Before Traffic was Resumed.

Last night shortly before eight o'clock a freight wreck of magnitude occurred on the Seventeen-mile Grade below Swanton, blocking both tracks and impeding traffic of both passenger and freight business for upwards of twelve hours.

The wreck was caused by an eastbound freight train colliding with two helping engines, which in turn ran into the rear of another freight train, thus piling up three engines of the large class, a caboose and several cars. The engines were turned crosswise of the tracks, the latter being badly torn up.

Two of the engine crew were slightly injured as a result of the wreck.

BITTINGER.

Farmers are busy this week husking corn and gathering in their pumpkins.

Benjamin Long, of Mt. Lake Park, was a visitor at the telephone central in this village last Sunday and awoke on Monday morning to discover that his horse had broken out of the stable and departed for Oakland, leaving Benny and the buggy behind.

Asa Orendorf purchased two pure bred Gearnsey cows from Jacob S. Miller on Friday of last week.

Jonas Orendorf, of near Oakland, spent last Sunday with his parents at this place.

Clarence Oester and sister, Miss Mary were visiting at McHenry last Sunday.

James Beeghly, of near Accident, was a business visitor to this village last Saturday.

Prof. J. C. Beahm conducted a very enjoyable song service in this village on last Sunday evening.

Miss Julia Orendorf was home with her parents at this place last Sunday.

B. & O. Earnings.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's statement of earnings and expenses for the [illegible] as compared with [illegible] shows gross earnings, 1910, $8,417,835; 1909, $7,933,581; increase, $484,254. Expenses, 1910, $5,610,645; 1909, $4,923,021; increase, $787,624. Net earnings, 1910, $2,807,190, 1909, $3,010,560; decrease, $203,370.

For three months of the fiscal year as compared with the corresponding period of 1909, the statement shows gross earnings, 1910, $24,515,627; 1909, $22,677,892; increase, $1,837,735. Expenses, 1910, $16,758,546; 1909, $14,946,187; increase; $2,122,359. Net earnings, 1910, $7,747,081; 1909, $8,031,705; decrease, $284,624.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DIXON & KELSO

Will haul what ever Buckwheat that is shipped from Deer Park and Swanton to and from the station and pay freight on the returned Flour and Bran. Have the Best Equipped Mill in the county.

Will exchange Bail Wire for Hay or Straw.

P. S. Will have our Car Pears Friday or Saturday, were shipped today.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

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